





tween her and her neighbour. She does not want an inch more of territory, neither will she accept an inch less.

THE CONQUEST OF THE DESERT.

Mr. Julio Pignat has published in the *Nacion* an interesting description of Juan Manuel Blanes' picture, "The Conquest of the Desert, i.e. the Rio Negro territory, by General Roca. The picture, which is 7 metres by 3, represents General Roca in the centre surrounded by a brilliant staff.

The staff officers shown in the picture are drawn up in five lines, but there is no monotony in the way each one is painted; on the contrary the artist has shown his brilliant talent by the mastery of strokes and colouring to be seen. One and all are life-like. Not a single detail is omitted to bring each one out in bold relief.

WESTWARD HO!

THE SOUTH CORDOBA CAMPS. ALFALFA FOR EVER!

THE BUDGET FOR 1896.

The figures of the Budget for the current year are at last made public and confirm all that we have written on this subject since the original Government estimates were placed before Congress.

Just as England stamped on her shield the white Saxon charger, we took the Lion and the Irish harp with the motto—"Nec aspera terrent." To-day a descendant of the Georges we gave to England, and a nephew of Queen Victoria, wears the sceptre in Hannover. Such is life.

hatchet. But let me confirm much that I have written above with the following list of estancieros in our department of General Roca: the names speak for themselves.

When we consider that the Budgets of 1894 and 1895, which were framed to present an equilibrium or a surplus, actually left heavy deficits, we may well pause to enquire what will be the results of this 1896 Budget, which is ushered into existence with the old original sin to the starting amount of over 14 millions deficit?

Table with columns for 1894, 1895, and 1896. Rows include Income, Expenses, and various categories like Congress, Foreign, Finance, Justice, Education, War and Marine.

Where a few years ago the Indian savages galloped the Iron Horse now steams through flourishing colonias and villages, through stately estancias, and beautiful alfalfa fields. You look at "rodeos" of the purest breed, gaze on steers fit for the London market—what a change in a few years.

THE VENEZUELAN DIFFICULTY.

There are so few who know the real facts of the case that have given rise to this great question that it affords us much pleasure to give our readers the following short sketch of the crisis.

FASHIONABLE WEDDINGS.

Last evening Flores was again en fête and the beautiful little English Church of St. Peters was decked out with flowers and gaily lighted up for the marriage ceremony which we already announced of one of the sweetest flowers of Flores.

Table with columns for 1896 and 1895. Rows include Alcohols, Wine tax, Tobacco tax, Beer tax, and Finance Minister's estimate.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Mulhall. Mr. and Mrs. Crowther. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Holtum.

The bride entered the Church on the arm of her father dressed in handsome white satin and a tall veil, the bridesmaid was Miss Krabbe, dressed in light blue, and followed by four little boys.

At the conclusion of the interesting ceremony the newly married couple walked down the aisle followed by Mr. and Mrs. Gardom and friends.

THE BUDGET FOR 1896. The figures of the Budget for the current year are at last made public and confirm all that we have written on this subject since the original Government estimates were placed before Congress.

ARMY AND NATIONAL GUARD.

THEIR ORGANIZATION. The long-expected decree organizing the army and specially the National Guard on a sound and proper basis has at last been issued.

The companies, battalions and regiments comprised of National Guards 20 years old will form brigades, divisions and army corps with the regiments of the Line.

SENSATIONAL INVENTION IN PRESERVING FRESH MEAT.

Hamburg, Dec. 30th, '95. (Neurwelt 40) To the Editor of the Standard, Buenos Aires.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AS KING OF ENGLAND.

We receive from a European capital (not London) the following communication. It has been sent to us in a way bordering on mystification, and its contents have been noted with much astonishment.



share of the result of that labour. Every other man has his own idea of how any given piece of work should be done, and grumbles long and loud because it is done some other way.

In conclusion, I must state that since writing the above sketch of N. A. I have received information to the effect that the Government of Paraguay have given unconditionally to the colony the titles for 18 leagues of land and a subsidy of 800 dollars per month for two years.

THE ABYSSINIAN ARMY.

Until the stirring events of the present campaign demonstrated the ability of at least one African nation to keep a European Power in check, in spite of all the advantages of modern military weapons, few people had any idea of the power and importance of Abyssinia in the Eastern world.

A brief sketch of the fighting material and of some of the principal characters, by the only Englishman who has at any time travelled in many parts of Southern Abyssinia, and as far as I am aware, the only English visitor to any part of the Kingdom, for the past ten years, should be of interest.

Menelik, Negus-y-Negus (King of Kings), lineal descendant of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, is at present about fifty years of age. In his younger days he was noted for his kindly and generous disposition, but latterly has become somewhat eccentric.

The writer is proud to count as one of the truest friends he has made in a somewhat wandering career. He speaks seven or eight European and Oriental languages, and was educated in Switzerland.

lion's mane thrown across his shoulder, looked every inch an Oriental King. The spirited little Abyssinian horses with arched necks and flowing manes showed themselves off to the best advantage.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent)

Victoria 1st was Queen, and the Right Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury Prime Minister. The noblest and highest in the fair lands of England, Scotland and Ireland filled the ranks of the Government controlling the destinies of a nation in the van of nineteenth century civilisation.

The volume of the gold speculation last month can be gleaned from the following table of sales effected daily at the two rings:—

Table with columns for Jan. 1st Ring and 2nd Ring, showing gold sales values from Jan 1st to Jan 31st.

The decline in gold was slow, but steady; the break in the speculation took place on the 17th, when a semi-official declaration of Minister Romero was published, announcing that a headlong fall in gold was imminent.

Table comparing gold sales in January 1896 and January 1895, with columns for dates and sales values.

The month of February opens with speculative opinions very much divided. The campaign of the bears will be carried out with still more activity, and the resistance of the outside market is stubborn.

THE CIRCUS.

The benefit given last night in aid of the Irish Orphanage and British and American Benevolent Society, was most successful in every respect. The place was crowded. With the most powerful telescope one could not detect a gap in boxes or stalls, and the two societies must have added very considerably to their respective accounts.

With regard to the performance, it was first class. Every item was good. The artists seemed to have braced themselves up for a grand effort and thoroughly succeeded. The acrobatic act of P. Wirth, G. v. Wirth and G. Eldred was very clever, all the feats being remarkably neat.

Jan. 3rd. Victoria 1st was Queen, and the Right Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury Prime Minister.

The enemies of the nation were gathering like vultures from the North and the South, from the East and from the West, when in a distant dependency named Bechuanaland an Edinburgh medical gentleman called Jameson, administrator of the Chartered Company, found himself accidentally in command of a troop of 700 horsemen on the western border of a friendly state.

Lord Rosebery's words in the injudicious letters he has written on the Armenian question make one go gasping at the miserable lawyer like Sir Richard Webster still talking of "that great man at the head of the state who, with the even greater than he, Lord Beaconsfield, brought us peace with honour" when the place is tumbling about our ears just for the want of a little subtlety, a little tact and moral courage in following from the first a clear and straight course of policy.

are, however, still more alarming rumours received by Mr. Henry Hoare, first editor of the African Critic. They point towards revolution in Johannesburg and continued fighting and perhaps sad losses in Jameson's force.

Mr. Chamberlain on his part in reply to a direct accusation in this morning's Daily Chronicle, is reported to have said when the paper was given him to read, that the allegations of his complicity in the acts of the Chartered Company were "beneath contempt."

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent)

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ARGENTINE ARMAMENTS.

FURTHER INCREASE.

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RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

Yesterday H.E. President Uriburu returned to town after a three months' absence, during which time General Roca, as President of the Senate, filled the chair of the Interim of the Republic.

LOMAS CHORAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its first annual general meeting on Wednesday evening, 29th inst., at 8.30 p.m., and we think Lomas and district are to be congratulated on having obtained another "record" for, although the Society as yet barely numbers 100 members, the Italian Hall was filled, say 110 persons, the proportion of ladies to men being equal to 1.

Mr. P. Couper was unanimously re-elected as one of the auditors and Mr. F. J. Cassin, likewise unanimously, the other

public affairs may possibly signify less steam on ex pressure in those departments, but should such occur, it would be a matter of great regret to all who know the present very critical state of the Chilean question.

President Uriburu, whose long residence in Chile has secured for him a very wide circle of the most influential Chilean friends, is, perhaps, of all others the Argentine most capable of judging the great dangers that surround the Chilean question, and is the best qualified to adopt wise measures to meet those difficulties. We do not apprehend any overtact on the part of either Chile or Argentina that would lead to a rupture, but the feeling of the masses in Chile to-day is as intensely warlike towards this country as was the feeling of the Paraguayans in 1865, when Francisco Solano Lopez seized the passenger steamer and plunged his country into a war which might have been avoided, and from which has never recovered.

THE CRISIS IN THE TRANSCAAL.

A DIARY OF RECENT EVENTS.

Dec. 28th, 1885. Jan. 7th, 1886. It is now possible to put together, largely by the aid of the valuable Times telegrams from Johannesburg and Capetown, something like a connected narrative of recent events in South Africa.

Saturday, Dec. 28.—Lidlanders Committee, presumably, sent urgent appeal to Dr. Jameson at Mafeking to come and help them.

Sunday, Dec. 29.—Dr. Jameson starts to their relief.

Monday, Dec. 30th.—Committee go to President Kruger "to discuss conciliatory measures with a view to the averting of a crisis."

Tuesday, Dec. 31.—Committee send urgent appeal to Sir Hercules Robinson, declaring their lives at stake.

Wednesday, Jan. 1.—The advance of Dr. Jameson's force has completely changed the position in Johannesburg.

Thursday, Jan. 2.—The feeling is that all must prepare to fight, for if fighting is once begun the Uitlanders know that they must at any cost come out the winners, nor can anyone stand neutral.

Friday, Jan. 3.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Saturday, Jan. 4.—A strong Committee of Defence has been formed under Colonel Frank Rhodes and Mr. George Farrar, with a detailed and careful organization.

Sunday, Jan. 5.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Monday, Jan. 6.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Thursday, Jan. 9.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Friday, Jan. 10.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Saturday, Jan. 11.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Sunday, Jan. 12.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Monday, Jan. 13.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Thursday, Jan. 16.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Friday, Jan. 17.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Saturday, Jan. 18.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Sunday, Jan. 19.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Monday, Jan. 20.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.—The Boers are reported to be collecting from all sides and sending a force of 1,200 men to oppose Dr. Jameson.





