

The Standard

Ficha Bibliográfica

Título:	The Standard
Variante del Título:	The Standard and the River Plate News
Número de Edición:	689
Fecha de Publicación:	1864-05-01
Lengua:	Ingles
Creador:	Edward Mulhall y Michael Muhall
Tipo de Recurso:	Periodico

NOTICES TO THE READERS

150 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All letters and notices must be addressed to the Editor."

SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1891

OUR THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

May day is an auspicious anniversary in "Merric England," and such it has also proved to the *Standard*, which first saw the light on the last day of May 1881. How happy it is to look back on the infant steps of our now robust "protégé." With the last three years we have attacked abuses fearlessly, and in the list of positive benefits we can at least point to Cotton planting as almost the fruit of our personal labors. But it is not becoming on our part to thank the foreign public for their generous support they have vouchsafed to us, then to recount these merits which are in the end due to our subscribers who have raised the English press to the position it should occupy in this country. One single merit we claim, as not proving unworthy the trust reposed in us; for, all English speaking nationalities have found us a faithful mouth-piece of their sentiments. English, Irish, Scotch, Americans and Germans cheerfully and fraternally support the "Standard," which now counts 1500 subscribers. During the last three years our press has issued 400,000 papers, an unprecedented number in the previous history of the foreign press of Buenos Ayres.

In saluting our colleagues, and again thanking our countrymen and subscribers, we have only to assure both that our fourth year will be devoted to the same unflinching attention to public interests as heretofore.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

Dr. Rawson has been made the butt of a scurrilous attack by the "Pueblo," which has not hesitated to charge him, by an insidious figure of speech, with being "a hypocrite, a traitor, a conspirator, &c." Fortunately, the character of the Prime Minister is not only above the shadow of suspicion, but rendered more brilliant by his freedom from the contagion of public immorality to common in the River Plate. In fact, amidst the universal and well-founded complaints of the citizens on the enormous waste of public money, and grinding taxation to which we are subjected, the phrase became general, "that Rawson is the only honest man in the Republic." In all the difficulties and dangers of President Mitre's administration, the Premier has held the Cabinet together, imparting to its ill-adapted elements the qualities of firmness and respect.

He is accused of having studied in a Jesuit College: surely there is no harm in this. It would have been well had his assiduous been educated in the same school, which can produce signal examples of rectitude, wisdom and moderation. He is said to conspire for the overthrow of General Mitre; but if this were true he would have the Cabinet, and then we should have chaos come again for this would be the heaviest blow to the Nation I govern ment. He is blamed for not actively assisting the Caudillo, but this is rather a merit in our eyes, for we look on faction and demagogues as the ruin of the country.

The real motive for the "Pueblo" philippic seems to be: the Premier, like most honest men in this city, was weary and disgusted with the election riots, and ordered the police to limit its investigation to the death of Captain Luque. No one can accuse us of Crudo tendencies, for although strictly impartial, we have been usually set down as friends to the other party. Our voice may be, therefore, of some value in approving of Dr. Rawson's order, and as some readers may possibly fancy we advocate the Premier for motives of personal friendship, we may add that he is a most decided enemy to the "Standard," and when President Mitre ordered our "Head back" to be subscribed for by Government, the same was countermanded by Dr. Rawson.

Nevertheless, we cannot allow the present opportunity to pass, without repelling the imputations hurled against our Argentine Aristides. We can only say that the country will, indeed, find examples of public integrity rare, when Dr. Rawson can be accused of immorality.

ROAD THROUGH THE GRAN CHACO.

It was not more than three months since we called the attention of the Argentine Government and Republic to the necessity of opening direct communication between Corrientes and the upper provinces, through the Gran Chaco. The distance to Santiago is only 120 leagues, of which 39 run through Indian territory in which the white man durst not set his foot. The rest is mostly held by Indians, but there are Christian settlements here and there. The country is broken by woods, rivers, marshes and other impediments to travelling, but the expense of making a tolerable wagon road would be less than the gains of one year's traffic. Sr. Arce, the Vermojó navigator, takes a great interest in the enterprise, as it will be easier for him to carry down the valuable productions of Oran by land than by a tedious and dangerous river transit. The trade in mules and horses, alone, from Corrientes to Santiago will prove most lucrative; even at present, it is a paying business to take animals down from Rosario, and thence overland to the latter province a journey of 400 leagues.

The road now marked out by Gen. Ferre is based on that indicated by Mr. Illias. After passing through the "barbaric" or warring establishments of the Christians in the Gran Chaco, it plunges into the Indian territory. Here the want of water and provisions might constitute a greater difficulty than any to be feared from the Indians. The caudillos who have signed the treaty with the National Commissioner agree to provide such necessities at the various post houses along the road, and we learn from Sr. Arce that the Indians render important service in this particular: in fact his expedition might have suffered terribly without them for the assistance of the Aborigines.

The real advancement of the Argentine Republic consists in such measures as this. Distance is the greatest enemy to industry and good Government, and we shall have gained much, when a free and safe transit through the various provinces shall be obtained. It is, however, indispensable to observe good faith with the Indians, as Mr. Illias wisely remarks in his report on the Gran Chaco. A few days ago a Corrientino Christian (?) shot an Indian dead, for upsetting a bowl of milk. The authorities refused to punish the assassin, and the Indians very naturally avenged the blood of their brother, by killing the Chaco man's cattle. It is useless to make treaties with the Lords of the Chaco if we be the first to outrage every principle of justice, in their regard. On the other hand, by maintaining friendly relations with the red men, we shall be enabled to develop the commerce of two most important provinces.

STATE OF THE CAMP.

The news we hear from all quarters respecting the condition of the camp we are happy to say is rather good—the grass is abundant and the sheep fat. Owing however to the great and unexampled drought last year, the lambing is later than usual; in the majority of the flocks both north and south there are as yet very few lambs, but as the weather is mild the farmers are doing well. The prospects of the year are good; generally speaking we have more rain at this season, but as the frost has kept away, the heavy dews have brought the crops round. Several sales of sheep have taken place during the last month. In the partido of the Villa Luxan some three or four flocks of very good mestizas have been sold very cheap—one flock was sold as low as 40 dols. by the cut. We heard of another very fine flock, which was sold in the partido of Navarro the other day at 42 dols., lambs not counting. When we take into consideration the number of sheep lost last year by the drought, and also the depreciated value of paper money, we must say that good mestizas are sold under their value at anything less than fifty dollars.

Farmers complain much of the great increase of vagabondism in the camp; for some time the number of what are called "gaucha" tambores was limited, owing to the strict watch which the authorities kept over all fellows who had no house or home, and were seen in the camps getting literally infested with them. We who boast like the Indians that they have a better right to gallop over the camps than anybody else. These fellows boast that it is contrary to the constitution to make them work; that they have as perfect a right to lounge about in a partido doing nothing (save robbing) as the well-to-do politicians of Buenos Ayres, who follow no other trade but laziness and politics.

The great laxity of authority in the country parts is attracting the attention not only of foreigners but of natives themselves. It would seem as if the present Government is anxious to court popularity amongst the gauchos, and therefore allows the free and easy republican system to be introduced in the camp. We call attention to this matter in the hopes that the old system of passports will be resorted to. Governor Saavedra should know that there is now a day a regular stream of provincianos crossing the Arroyo Medio into this province; these fellows for the most part are men of the most repulsive appearance, and for all the poor farmers know may have left their provinces for other cogent reasons. A gaucho who boasts that he is a thorough Gaucha can gallop where he likes in a partido where the judge is of the same politics, whilst in the partido where the judge is a Crudo all the raffish of the place cry death to the Crudos, and of course get off scot free. Now it is high time that a stop be put to this unless it is the object of our Governor to ruin the country irremediably.

EDITORIAL TABLE.

We regret to say, that notwithstanding the very flattering reviews in the English papers, respecting the Argentine Central Railway Company, on the introduction of the Stock on the London Money Market, by private letters we learn that the credit of the National Government is at present so low in England, that Mr. Wheelwright has been seriously disappointed. This "Nation Argentina" asserts that Mr. Robertson is the cause, and that Sr. Riestra has also a share of the blame; but we think our colleague is mistaken; rather has the omission to burn the currency by the Finance Minister been the reason; besides, it is absurd to suppose that people in England know anything about this Republic, beyond the province of Buenos Ayres. The present unmeaning squabble between the Buenos Ayrean and Argentine politicians has been understood thoroughly in England, leads capitalists to believe that there is neither respect for the authorities nor stability in our institutions. We are unwilling to give publicity to all we hear, reflecting upon the integrity of our public men; but the fact stands established, that Mr. Wheelwright has met with a most serious disappointment. What the ultimate result of this will be, we are not prepared to say, but we fear greatly that it will increase the already existing jealousy between Provincials and Portenos.

We are happy to inform our country readers that a bridge is about to be erected over the Cañada Honda, which is in the Partido of the Rio Negro; the architect, we believe, is the respectable Mr. Hunt.

The Paraguayan steamer has just passed her day of sailing from the Shannon her day of sailing from the Shannon her day of sailing from the Shannon.

The assassin who murdered Bernard Scully, an "instigator Arce's" estate, has not been yet caught. We hope the excellent officer of the place will feel it a double duty to use every exertion to have the murderer caught.

On Friday evening a young English man was robbed of his saddle in Calle Florida.

Minister Marmol was received by the Emperor of Brazil on the 14th inst. We are happy to hear that M. Marmol enjoys himself at Rio, and that he has met with a most flattering reception.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.

Herold Comandante Juan Englishman

The delightful little town of Belgrano was thrown into considerable excitement recently, owing to a gang of robbers, having made their appearance. People were missing; also horses, turkeys, hogs, &c. At last one of the robbers had the temerity to attack an Englishman's house, which was looked up. The owner, having heard about the robbery, took the train down to Belgrano the other evening, and arrived just in time to see a Buenos stealer one of his horses out of the quiver. The Englishman happened to have a

heavy stick with him, which he brought in immediate contact with the Buenos fingers, whereupon a slight misunderstanding arose as to the meaning of two small Latin words—*numus* and *numa*. The robber stated that he was an unhappy millman, who had lost his horse; but the Englishman was inexorable, and seemed utterly devoid of the milk of human kindness. Off he walked the fellow to the Police, where the Buenos was immediately recognized by the vigilantes, who stated that he was the most notorious thief in the neighbourhood.

STATE OF EUROPE.

The elections of deputies for the first and fifth constituencies of Paris have resulted in the election of M. Carnot and M. Garnier Pagés, the Opposition candidates. The fact that they each received nearly three times the number of votes recorded for their opponents must have convinced the French Government of the utter futility of putting forward official nominees, and at the same time must have taught it the humiliating lesson that the Imperial policy has not the sympathies of the artisans and working class of Paris, who constitute the great majority of the electors in the several constituencies.

The preparations said to have been made at the Vatican in anticipation of the decease of the Pope were certainly not of the ordinary kind. The Holy See is recovering from his indisposition, which had been somewhat exaggerated. The cause of the illness of the Pope is not yet ascertained, but it is believed to be a case of cholera, which he has contracted while on his journey to the Vatican. The Pope is recovering from his indisposition, which had been somewhat exaggerated. The cause of the illness of the Pope is not yet ascertained, but it is believed to be a case of cholera, which he has contracted while on his journey to the Vatican. The Pope is recovering from his indisposition, which had been somewhat exaggerated. The cause of the illness of the Pope is not yet ascertained, but it is believed to be a case of cholera, which he has contracted while on his journey to the Vatican.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

Heligoland, March 13, Evening.

At half-past five this morning the Island of Femern was occupied by the Prussians, who were ferried across from Heligoland during the stormy weather.

The whole Danish force in the island, consisting of 40 men, together with the commander of a gunboat, were taken prisoners.

Kolding, March 14.

It is asserted that a tax of 1 shilling per ton, on hard coal will be imposed by the allies upon landed proprietors in Jutland.

It is stated that the three Prussian men of war which have been at anchor in the harbour of Brest, since the conclusion of hostilities, have been placed under the command of the Austrian admiral, in order to operate in concert with the Austrian squadron.

Berlin, March 16.

Prince Adolphus of Prussia, in his official capacity as Prussian Admiral, has been summoned to Berlin by telegraph. He left for that city last night.

Berlin, March 16, Evening.

The Prussians completed the erection and armament of their batteries at Gammelmark, on the Weeningland, on Saturday night.

The Danes immediately opened fire from the batteries at Duppel. The Prussian batteries have been in the course of the following day (Sunday).

London, March 16, Evening.

A telegram from Sveinmunde states that the Prussian fleet has been blockaded in the Baltic.

A Hamburg letter asserts that the Danes at present have no cruisers at sea; but the "Shipping Gazette" states that they are now at Duppel.

Copenhagen, March 15, 1891.

The enemy kept up a heavy fire this morning, one battery was directed against our left wing and the ship-battery at Svanborg. The result was insignificant.

Copenhagen, March 16, 6.30 p.m.

All the superior officials and members of the Diet of Denmark now occupied by the allied troops have been brought to the headquarters of the enemy. This measure is connected with the delivery of the requisitions for supplies intended to be enforced upon the inhabitants.

Bergen, March 17, Evening.

A sharp naval engagement was observed from Rugevåg this afternoon between five Danish steamers and two Prussian men of war and several gunboats. At four o'clock the action was continued to the east of Grands, on the eastern side of the island.

The death of the King of Bavaria is generally considered as a heavy blow to the league of the smaller German States, of which he was one of the most active and influential leaders. The new King has, however, expressed his determination to carry out the policy of his father with regard to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. A despatch has reached Paris that the Governments of Russia, Austria and Prussia have made arrangements for the union of their maritime resources, and that a strong naval force is to be sent to the Baltic; but such a naval demonstration is inconsistent with late news representing Russia as uniting with England to secure a conference for the settlement of the Danish question.

The Archduke Maximilian and the Archduchess have left London for the Continent. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* speaks in terms of the satisfactory result of the visit of the Archduke to the Court of France. The two great questions of the organization of an army and the arrangement of finances have been most favourably solved, and the elected Emperor will enter upon the arduous duties of his onerous position with the assistance and counsel of France and the other great Powers of Europe.

In a letter written from Rome it is said that an attempt had been made to reorganise the national committee in that city on the same footing as that of Warsaw, and a person high in the authority of the Italian Government announced positively that in two months it will be in full working order. Cardinal Wiseman has been sent for to the Vatican, and great uneasiness is said to prevail amongst the clergy in Rome in reference to important changes that will take place in the event of the Pope's death. Report assigns to the Emperor of the French the conviction that it will be impossible to retain the temporal power of the Papacy after the decease of Pius IX. Collisions between the French and Pontifical troops continue to take place. Rome is patrolled by military day and night, and the people have been joined in the cry of fraternising with the Papal soldiery.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen, Some six months since, at a meeting of the above valuable institution, a great number of suggestions were thrown out with a view to induce additional subscribers to come on, and amongst the rest it was unanimously adopted, that an American, Irish, and Scotch paper should be at once subscribed for. Such a resolution must have died a natural death in the precincts of the Library, as, up to the present, no more on the subject has been made its appearance; the Committee I have no doubts are very efficient, and in any endeavour to economise judiciously they deserve to be supported, particularly since their office is gratuitous; but I should say that any expenditure tending to enlist new subscribers would be not alone prudent, but a measure of real economy.

No one doubts but that Buenos Ayres possesses the material to support a British Library *comité à fait*. The English community, select and intelligent as it is, should have the British Library of Buenos Ayres a very flourishing establishment, but a mild support is the most it has received. Such a result is indeed lamentable; two hundred depreciated paper dollars is not a large sum, even for the most economical to think of expending in the support of an institution, which is always the pride and glory of the country. It is to be hoped that it's more from a want of publicity than a desire to evade subscribing that the number of subscribers has fallen so comparatively speaking, but now as the winter advances it is to be expected that all will come forward and practically support an establishment which, to say the least, is preferable to either the café or billiard room.

Yours &c.

"El Ciudad de Cuenca."

April 29, 1891.

THE BELGRANO CHALLENGE.

A few days ago we published a challenge from Belgrano to any lance in Buenos Ayres half a round or one round. We must state that the Oriental champion Solferino had some years ago challenged Belgrano for 1000 or 5000 duros; this was accepted, but Solferino harked back.

Now Solferino pretends to accept the challenge to Belgrano, adding however a condition that the latter must carry 6 lbs. extra. This is like offering to tie up one of his hands. It is indeed trifling with the public, and as Belgrano is admitted without equal, and Solferino may run with some horse of his own speed.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Metorological Phenomena.

"The Liberator" of Tucuman says that the day on the night of the 2nd ult. was the victim of the most extraordinary change of temperature. On the 3rd ult. the heat was almost unbearable, and at 2 a.m. on the 4th there was a slight shock of an earthquake; during the following day there were several heavy showers of rain accompanied by intense cold, and the night continued so until 1 a.m. on the 5th. Such a sudden change of temperature must be very prejudicial to the public health. It is supposed that in the neighbouring Chivilcoy much wheat has fallen, owing to the mountains remaining cloud-covered, it is not known for certain.

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Auction Sale
By
MARIANO BILLINGHURST,
At the residence of John Langley,
Maypa, No. 55, 1.
On Wednesday, 4th inst., at 11
o'clock, and precisely, will be sold
at auction all the household furniture,
belonging to the above named gentle-
man, who sailed per last packet for
England.
3p. M

Just Received,
Men's ready-made Clothing.
Youths' do. do.
Boys' do. do.
80, CANGALLO.
12p. M

Now No. 1
The British boat George Darlee,
568 tons register, H. Andersson, Mas-
ter. She has still room for some cargo.
Apply to the Consignees
Zimmermann, Rains & Co.,
ml 14p Calle Bolivar, No. 7.

COLON THEATRE.
ITALIAN OPERA
On Sunday, 1st May.
LA STRANIERA.
At Eight o'Clock.

Land to Rent
In the partido of Fortin de Arceco su-
perior for Sheep. On sale in the same
partido 5000 Sheep. Apply, Recon-
quista, 44, 49 & 51.

Sherry, in Octavos,
Of superior quality,
Havanna Cigars—genuine.
Brandy, in Cases, of the celebrated
and "Grandenburg feren".
For Sale by
ZIMMERMAN, FAIRS, and CO.,
No. 7, Calle de Bolivar.
Ml

superior White Kid gloves just received
THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
of
BAENOS AYRES,
49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51.
PATRICK CALBRAITH.

Lost
A poor, industrious man, lost a small
bag of money in the Plaza de Lujan, last
week. Any person finding same, will
please return it to Don Juan H.
Howard, Villa Lujan, who will pay a
substantial reward.
3p. L

Glee Club
The Club will meet for practice on
Mondays evening, at the usual hour.
1p. M

For Sale
Two very nice houses, suitable for
a family residence. No. 403, Calle
Aguayo, contains 5 rooms, kitchen,
bathrooms, and out offices. All the
rooms are papered and boarded, wall 83
yards front, and 68 depth.
No. 466, Calle Parque, contains 6
rooms, kitchen and boarded, with
sufficient large alight, and offices, 114
yards front, by 65 depth.
Enquire at 16, San Martin, up-
stairs.
3p. Ml

sheep on Hives
A German wishes to begin sheep-
raising on Medrano. He will buy
all a flock—terms cash. The Estancia
must not be more than 40 leagues from
Buenos A. R., at this office.
Address O. S. O. preferred.
3p. Ml

Wanted.
A young man with good character
could a situation as steward in an Eng-
lish family. Address P. Ml, Standard
office.
A 29 J. p

**Subscriptions for the aged
and wounded veterans.**
Michael Morgan.

M. G. Ml	10
P. O' B	10
J. R D G	10
B. N	10
F. D D	100
Mr. John Lawler, Imbu	20
M. C	10
P. B	20
F. C	10

Any sums above 50 sds. will be re-
ceived and acknowledged at this office.

On Sale.
From 1000 to 1400 fine Merino Sheep in good health and fine condition, fit to be removed or embarked to any distance, in the partido de la Villa de Lolina. Apply at Calle Encarnación No. 102. a 25, p

Just Received
A small lot of Superior Cork Butter, at
BARRY & WALKER'S,
97 Calle Defensa—corner of Moreno. a 21, n

English School.
From this date the hours for attending school will be from 10 to 12.
G. RYAN, Principal.
B. Ayres, Appt. Tutor, 1814

M^r. Patrick Cooney,
Of the Guardia del Monto, will receive a letter of importance by applying at the British Consulate in this City.
FRANK PARISH, Consul.
Buenos Ayres, April 11, 1864.

Just Published,
Price \$20,
"The Cotton-flecks of Paraguay and the Forcibles,"
By M. G. MIZZALLI.
On sale at Messrs. McKern's

Wanted
By a young gentleman a situation in a merchant's office. As his object in visiting this country is principally for the sake of his health, he is desirous of obtaining a situation in a Manchester goods store, where his knowledge of dry goods would be of service.
His address is "Manchester for this office." a 29, j p

For Association
Calling at Intermediate,
The Paraguay Steamer
"SAITO DE GUAYRA,"
Com-mander Nicas
Leaves for the above-mentioned port on Tuesday, the 3d May, at 10 a.m. taking cargo for Asunción only and passengers for all the ports, for which she has her modulation.
Receives cargo for Asunción only and passengers at 12 o'clock on Saturday, 20th inst. No passengers admitted on board without their tickets. For further particulars apply to
E. YOGEL & Co.,
Cuyo, No. 32.

Gesucht
Ein Hausmeisler Annahmungen zwischen 9 und 1 Uhr.
CALLIE BOLIVIAN,
Agent der deutschen Fräuleichen Hospital. a 28

For New York
On the 2nd of May next, without fail the Danish bark "CONCORDIA," Larritzen, master. She has room still for cargo.
Apply to her Coagents,
ZIMMERMAN, FAHNS & CO.
Calle Bolivia No. 7.
Plaza Victoria. a 19, 15 p

Wanted Immediately
In a small English family, a tidy girl, as Cook. Address at the "Standard" Office, under the name of Y. P. C.
It is absolutely essential that applicants speak English.
a 29

Situation Wanted
A young German, with five years' experience, in sheep breeding in this country, and the Band of Y. P. C., desires to meet an engagement as Manager of an Estancia. Good references can be given.
Apply "M^r. standard" Office.

House to Let.
SALVO BY AGENCY.
On Friday the 5th of May M^r. Adolfo L Ariola, will sell the premises situated in calle Rio Blanco No. 15, opposite the Irish Cons., the land comprising 18 varas front by 75 back, the house contains 9 rooms 1 kitchen, an Alcoba, and well, garden and orchard, with all sorts of fruit trees.
The Sale will take place at the said premises at 12 o'clock, precisely. a 3, 6 p.

Notice.
WEDEKIND, FEHR, & CO., of this city beg to inform the mercantile community that they have this day taken possession of the business of the same firm name in Montevideo, the direction of which has been confided to Ernst Wedekind, who continues to sign as Attorney. p 30

Correspondent.
Wanted a competent person to conduct the correspondence in English, French, Italian, and Spanish, at the office. Address D. D., at this office, a 29, 0 p

Mr. John Whitty Frasier
Is requested to wait at the office of the undersigned, for five letters lately received by him from Europe for him.
Chas. Wall & Co.,
40 Calle 25 de Mayo. a 29, 3 p

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