

(Continued from the 3rd page)

cessitates their cutting two hundred steps round the Piz Popa.

Giovanni Barberia asked his cousin to come with him to the top instead, where they could observe Inuerkoller and his tourists. The guides did not trust to finding the traces in the snow, because it was very hard, and the heat of the sun made the footprints disappear almost immediately. Two more guides joined them, and all four, seated on the summit, soon saw the guide with the two youths. As they approached a crevasse glacier, Inuerkoller planted his feet firmly in the snow, and the two students cautiously advanced upon the bridge of snow and ice. Suddenly the first one disappeared, and was immediately followed by the second. Whilst the guide leant back to withstand the jerk, the rope tightened, and he began to slip. When he reached the edge he made a somersault, his head going foremost, the bag on his back flying on before him, and his legs were seen in the air for a moment. As soon as he had disappeared the four guides started off to the rescue.

The five tourists whom they were accompanying protested against thus being left alone. Giovanni Barberia, the strongest guide, therefore remained behind, tied the five to his rope, and followed the three guides who had run on. When they reached the spot Inuerkoller and the students had already been pulled out by the three guides. They had called down into the crevasse, and had got an answer from the students that they were alive, but that the guide was badly hurt and unconscious. They were told how to tie the wounded man to the two youths afterwards. Poor Inuerkoller opened his eyes, stretched his arms out, groaned once, and then never moved again.

The wounds of the students were bound up, and brandy was poured over their throats, without their appearing to realise what was going on. Although they shortly afterwards underwent the difficult descent, they were quite dazed. Inuerkoller was frozen hard, the blood on his face turned to crimson ice. The body of the guide was tied to two alpenstocks, and Giovanni Barberia, the strongest man of the party, carried him down. The dead man's head rested on the guide's back, the face upwards, and the rope, and he was drawn up first and the two alpenstocks trailed in the snow. Thus for three hours did Barberia carry the body, over the steep, snowy sides of Cristallo, sustained only by a rope which a guide walking behind held in his hand.

A TOURIST MISSING

Geneva, August 28.
A tourist named Winkler, who attempted the ascent of the Weisshorn alone from Zinal, has not returned. Four guides who went in search have returned without having found any trace of him. It is supposed that his body is hidden by freshly-fallen snow.

THE ATTACK ON A GERMAN SETTLEMENT

Hamburg, August 28.
The *Boersenhalle* this evening publishes some additional details of the attacks recently made by natives upon German officials in the Bismarck Archipelago. The journal states that Count Pfeil, Director of the station, and Herr Kochell, a land surveyor, were only rescued from the natives through the intervention of the British missionaries at New Lauburg.

THE GERMANS IN WEST AFRICA.

Berlin, August 23.
The *North German Gazette*, referring to-day to the announcement from Accra of the German occupation of Adelaar, states that there was no military expedition, but merely a party under Staff-Surgeon Wolf, for the exploration of the country beyond Togo Land. The expedition reached Adelaar in May last, when Dr. Wolf established a scientific station at the place, with the object of facilitating his researches. The semi-official journal adds that there is no ground for the apprehension of disturbance to English trade which is entertained at Accra, inasmuch as the trade route between Accra and the interior lies along the course of the Volta River, and does not approach the Adelaar district.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Bombay, August 28.
A meeting has been held of the Anjuman-i-Islam in this city, at which a resolution was passed pledging the Anjuman to join the National Congress which is to be held in the cold season at Allahabad.

VACCINATION AGAINST ASIATIC CHOLERA.
Odessa, August 27.
Dr. Gamaleia, expresses his unqualified confidence in the success of his recently discovered vaccine as a preventive of Asiatic cholera.

CRUISE FOR SPAIN.

Madrid, August 28.
After a long examination of the nine tenders sent in for building three first-class cruisers in Spain the Admiralty Board to-day decided to recommend the Government to accept the tender of an English firm, Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company (Limited), and that of Martinez Rivas of Bilbao. The cruisers will be built at that place, where a dockyard will be constructed. This will give a fresh impetus to the trade of the port.

THE FRENCH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Paris, August 29.
M. Floquet set out this evening for Toulon to visit the fleet which has been engaged in naval evolutions between that port and Hyères. A part of the manoeuvres has consisted in the marine artillery hastening, on the receipt of a telegraphic signal, to occupy the forts and batteries commanding Toulon, with the object of defending it against a supposed attack from the sea. According to the reports sent by the Minister of Marine to his colleagues, the mobilisation of the fleet was effected in a highly satisfactory manner. The sudden determination of M. Floquet to visit the fleet is no doubt partially due to the friendly presence of the Spanish squadron and of a Russian cruiser in the roads of Toulon. These evolutions have been represented as a sign of coming storms. They were merely accomplished in order that France might not be behind Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, which have all been practising their navies as if with the purpose of being ready to meet invading forces.

Paris, August 28.

At a Cabinet Council held this morning, M. Floquet communicated a despatch from the Minister of Marine giving full particulars of the manoeuvres at Toulon, and stating that he had been very favourably impressed by the manner in which they had been executed. The Premier, in reply, sent a congratulatory telegram to Admiral Krantz, in which he announced that he would leave Paris this evening to join him at Toulon and witness the close of the manoeuvres. M. Floquet and Admiral Krantz will probably return here together on Saturday next.

The *Temps* publishes a telegram from Toulon, stating that the Minister of Marine, during his visit to the dockyards yesterday ascertained that the serious delay in the completion of the two war-vessels, the *Marceau* and *Cocille*, was the fault of the Central Administration in Paris, to whom he subsequently telegraphed instructions to furnish an explanation of the delay within ten days. The civil and military authorities of Toulon have exchanged cordial visits with the Admiral of the Spanish squadron at that port.

ITALIAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Athens, August 29.
An Italian squadron of eight men-of-war arrived at eleven this morning at Argostoli, Cephalonia.

OUTRAGE AT THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN PARIS.

Paris, August 29.
An attempt made yesterday to shoot an attendant at the German Embassy has created a sensation in Paris. For a week past a tall, burly man, of about sixty years of age, was to be seen every day at the same hour in the waiting room of the Embassy. His object he explained, was to see whether an application of his for a passport had been granted. He seemed very inquisitive, and bothered the attendant, a man named Tournover, with all sorts of inquiries about the people of the Embassy. At length Tournover got to distrust the visitor, and he began to get alarmed when the latter one afternoon exhibited a written list of the staff. Asked how he had come by this list, the stranger natively declared that he wished by means of it to get to see one of the attachés.

Yesterday, about half-past three, the office being closed, the stranger again made his appearance. There was nobody in the waiting-room but Tournover, who was sitting at a desk at the end. The stranger made a few of his usual inquiries, and was apparently going away, but as he crossed the threshold he turned round, took out a large pistol, and fired at Tournover. He then walked off quietly, remarking "I shall at least have killed one."

The astonished attendant stood for a moment without attempting to catch the man. The bullet had struck the leg of his table, shivering it to splinters, and had bounded back from the wall to the stranger's feet. As soon, however, as Tournover recovered his senses he ran after and caught the old man. The porter whose lodge is next the waiting room, also ran out. All danger was, however, over. The man let himself meekly be led to the police-station of the Rue de Valenciennes. After refusing at first to answer any questions he at length made the following statement:—"My name is Garnier. I am a cooper, but I have been a long time out of work, and am living on my savings. I am 66, and I live at No. 69, Rue Montfaucon. I have been separated from my wife for 28 years. I have long meditated killing a Prussian. I wanted to avenge my father, who died in 1815 in consequence of infirmities contracted in 1806 through the fault of the Prussians, and my mother, who died in 1870 from exposure in the cold by the Prussian soldiers. I have been daily for the last week to the Embassy. I took advantage of there being no one else to fire on Tournover, whom I did not know. I would have fired at anybody, even at the Ambassador. I used a pistol which I have had for thirty years, and I loaded it myself with sporting powder and a Prussian bullet cut in two. I was in hopes that the deed would have led to the relations between France and Germany being broken off. Garnier is kept in detention at the police station. Tournover is a Frenchman, and a former clerk at the Prefecture of Police. Garnier's neighbours of the Rue Montfaucon are much astonished at his having committed this act. He had never given signs of mental derangement, but seemed to lead an orderly life. His son says he was of a mild temper except when the name of Prince Bismarck was uttered, when he broke into outbursts of rage.

Another account says that the bullet grazed one of the ears of Tournover. Garnier was in great distress. He had appeared in vain to his own children for relief. They did not even reply to his letter. He had been out of work for a long time, and yesterday his landlord had given him notice to quit. He then left the house after addressing a farewell letter to the porter, leaving him all his furniture. He was resolved, he said, to kill a Prussian and then commit suicide. The French Press is unanimously of the opinion that Garnier is insane; and that in any case the incident, however much to be regretted, is devoid of any importance.

Berlin, August 29.
News has been received here of the outrage at the German Embassy in Paris, but there is no desire to attach undue importance to the occurrence. No doubt it is felt that the sensible portion of the French people will share and publicly express their indignation. It is thought probable that a man who, under such circumstances, attempts the life of a subordinate official must be insane. The only fear is lest the event should be turned to account by hot-headed writers in the Press, and thus increase the ill-feeling which already exists between the two countries. Already the note is sounded here. One of the papers actually improves the occasion by declaring that it is simply ludicrous for France to invite the world to her International Exhibition while she neither can nor will protect foreigners in her territory. People of more sober minds reserve judgment until fuller details have been received.

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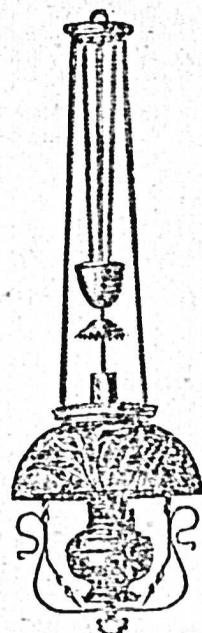
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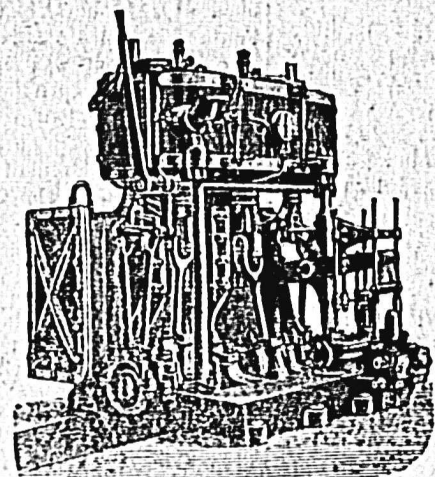
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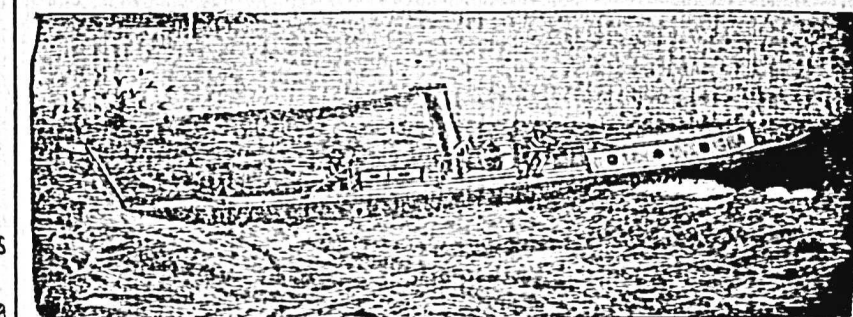
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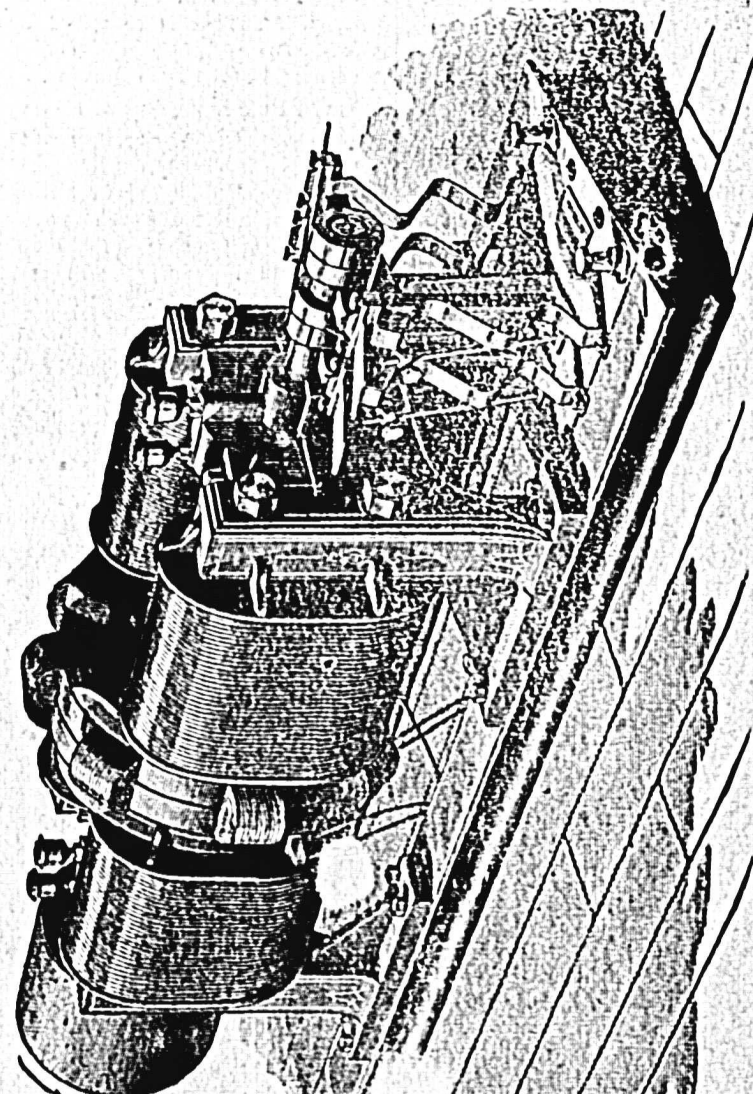
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Printed and Published by the Proprietors, MELVILLE HORA & Co., at "Tan Karam" Steam Printing Office, Calle Solís, 20, Montevideo Republica Oriental del Uruguay.