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## THE EXPRESS

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International Exhibition

OF  
CATTLE AND AGRICULTURE

To be held in Buenos Aires April 1890

The Directorate of the Uruguay Rural Association, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Superior Government, under date of the 6th inst., invites Cattle breeders and Agriculturists to exhibit their produce in the International Cattle and Agricultural Show which will be opened in Buenos Aires in April 1890.

These are requested to direct all communications and enquiries of place, date, rules, and any other information requires to the Office of the Uruguay Rural Association, Calle Rincon No. 109 altos, till the 31st inst.

Montevideo, Dec. 16 1889.

(Signed)—L. Rodriguez Diaz,  
Secretary.

390-D-16

British Episcopal Church

Notice is hereby given that the annual General Meeting of the subscribers to the British Episcopal Church Establishment in this city, for the purpose of examining and passing the accounts for the past year, and for the appointment of the Committee for the management of the affairs of the church for the year 1890 will be held at the British Legation at half past four o'clock p.m. on Tuesday the 7th January next.

Montevideo, December 27 1889.

Ernest Salter,  
H. M. Minister Resident and Consul General.

## The Express

MONTEVIDEO, DECEMBER 29, 1889.

## Death of a Monarchy.

—

The Newspapers of the Northern Hemisphere seem to be much taken up with the sudden dissolution of the Brazilian Empire, and a resumé of what they say upon the subject is interesting.

Just at present the eyes of all the world are focussed on Brazil—that extraordinary country nearly as large as Europe, and, as an empire, only second in area to China and Russia; yet how little interest is generally taken about it, though it well deserves attention, whether we regard its physical aspect, its political history, or the self-possession and forbearance of its people. The whole population of this enormous empire is less than 6,000,000 souls.

Brazil has been regarded in Europe as a prosperous and contented country, and Dom Pedro as a quiet and inoffensive old gentleman who never did anyone harm. As a matter of fact, he never assumed the airs of a despot, and is even said to have expressed his willingness to become the first President of a Republic.

But he had a daughter, and that daughter had a husband—the Comte d'Eu—this was the head and front of his offending. Dom Pedro, though a good Catholic, was sadly out of favour with the Pope, because he refused to take any part in Vatican intrigues against United Italy. The Comte d'Eu favoured the Clerical party, and was strongly supported by his wife, who was gradually filling the country with priests and other emissaries from Rome.

A government of petticoats and priests is not attractive—they had taste of it in South America about three centuries ago—the Emperor is an old man, and the Brazilians did not like the outlook. Hence the Revolution.

Formerly the deposition of a Sovereign was an event bristling with romantic episodes. There was the King and his faithful adherents ready to die for their liege lord, and the rebels, insolent and flushed with victory, and then came splendid heroism and martyrdom, and all the rest of it. The Brazilians have however, changed all that. They do not waste their powder. When they want to get rid of a ruler they conduct him to the nearest railway station and buy him a ticket (a single one) for Europe. This is both cheaper and cleaner than the old method.

In times past Brazil had one narrow escape of being annexed to France, and another of becoming a Dutch colony. A band of Huguenots was planted at St. Sebastian (afterwards Rio de Janeiro), in the middle of the sixteenth century, who endeavoured to effect the subjugation of Brazil, calling their settlement La France Antartique.

The Portuguese ruled this colony on the simple principle of enriching themselves by every means at the expense of the colonists. All intercourse with foreign nations was, as long as possible, strictly forbidden. The result was that until recently the Brazilians had no knowledge whatever of manufactures.

They possessed no books save manuals of devotion, and there was not a serviceable axe in the whole country. On the other hand they had gold and gems in profusion. In Bahia, the seat of the Government, the women wore silk of the richest kind, and men of all ranks wore satin damask, and their swords and daggers glittered with gems, the women being so profusely decked with jewellery that it seemed as if pearls, rubies, emeralds, and diamonds had been showered upon them. All were served on plate except the very poorest; gold and silver appeared everywhere in profusion.

The first attempt at making a stand against the oppressive rule of the Portuguese came from the Church, who sided with the common people, hence Brazilian Society was divided into two factions, and some resistance began to be made against the misgovernment of the despots sent out from Europe. This abuse was rent fruitful. Crimes which were common in Portugal were of course more so in Brazil, as it was a refuge for all the outcasts of Society. As African negroes were found to be better suited to the climate than Europeans, there was a vast annual importation of them until the proportion of blacks to whites became as twenty to one.

The seat of government was transferred from Bahia to Rio de Janeiro in 1763, and this was the golden era of Portuguese rule. The fleet which left Brazil that year brought home a freight of three millions sterling. The royalties of the mines that year were £400,000, and the bullion and jewels were estimated at half a million. The state of abject dependence in which Brazil was held, continued until the beginning of this century, when the wars of Napoleon (which effected so many wholesale reforms) led to the emancipation of that country, and the high and prosperous position it has since obtained.

The Portuguese crown fled from his kingdom with the crown jewels, and all the Royal insignia he could lay his hands on, and was welcomed by his colonial subjects with transports of joy and thus Brazil became the seat of the Imperial Government, while the mother country sank so the position of being a dependent of the former colony, an unique fact in history.

Dom Pedro is no longer a young man; his tastes are scientific and literary, and he has little ambition. His people will

remember him with affection as a well-meaning monarch; but that he will be happier in exile than he has been during the last few years, no one who has studied the more recent history of Brazil will for a moment doubt.

## Australian V. Vermont

Morinos.

The Riverine Grazier (Hay, N.S.W.) prints several extracts from various sources on the subject now engrossing so much attention amongst sheep-breeders, viz.—the question as to whether the Australian breed of Morino sheep can be benefited by the introduction of American blood, or whether it would be more advisable on the part of Australian breeders to adhere to the lines of breeding that have sufficed to place them at the present in such a commanding position in the markets of the world.

It appears to be becoming generally accepted amongst breeders that the stronger and heavier fleeces have more profitable results than the fine and delicate ones. Owing to a variation in the fashion of tweeds, and the decline in popular favour of broadcloths, there is, we believe, a demand for coarser wools than a corresponding decline in the demand for finer sorts. If, in addition to this, a greater weight of fleece is obtained in the stronger woolled sheep, the advantages of preserving this species becomes obvious. It is the recognition of this that has directed attention to the Vermont sheep, bearing as they do fleeces of a strong and very heavy character. Sheep-breeders, like most other mortals, have one prize object always in view, the highest possible pecuniary return for the expenditure of time and capital. The individual will adhere to caprice in breeding only when he feels assured that his notion is productive of profit.

The ultimate triumph or failure of the Vermont sheep, therefore, will depend entirely on its ability or non-ability to guarantee a better return per fleece than that obtainable from the Australian sheep. A practical and conclusive decision on this point at the present stage would be of very great value to sheep-breeders generally, and it is doubtful if the desired knowledge can be secured except by some practical test. The particular decisions of judges at sheep shows, who after all are but private individuals, appear inconclusive and in a measure unsatisfactory in this matter.

It may be that a judge has a preconceived idea as to which type of sheep is most suitable for breeding purposes, the native Australian or the American, and having such it is only natural that his decision will be clouded by that preconception. He leans to the Australian type, and the Australian is awarded first honours; favouring the Vermont sheep, the Vermont exhibits obtains the palm. If such a course be followed, and it is highly probable that it is, it is plain that the decisions of sheep judges under such circumstances have but a reduced value as guides to breeders; and as it is in this respect that sheep shows are supposed to have their value, it is perhaps advisable to draw attention to this point, in order that their importance may not be overrated. Although a judge might be relied upon thoroughly to pick the best sheep of a particular type, it is by no means so certain that his decision will be so reliable when he is called upon to decide which is the better of two separate types. If profit is the first aim of a sheep-breeder, only some actual test can give satisfaction in this direction.

In one of the extracts, for instance, it is said that exhibitors have been in the habit of sending forward two types of sheep, in order to have a chance of securing a prize should the judges incline to the robust or fine wool type. The same factor that operates in the case of "robust" and "fine" wools may possibly be at work in the matter of Australian and Vermont sheep.

A decision, therefore, which is valuable to the owner of a stud flock of one or the other particular type, may not be a sure guide to the breeder who wishes to know from which flock he should obtain a ram.

It is contended by Mr. Thomas Shaw, the well-known breeder, who is generally regarded as an authority on wool matters, that the American sheep though growing a heavy fleece, at the same time grows too much grease, as merit, to quote the remark of an American writer, "that remains in the vats of the woolen mills." This will probably be denied by the advocates of the American sheep. Surely the way to decide the point is to submit the fleeces of representatives of the two rival types to a series of tests. It would appear to be but trifling with an important subject to accept as a guide to year after year the dicta of judges whose opinions may possibly be biased in favour of a certain type.

Mr. Shaw adduces in proof of his contention the results of certain scouring contests at Deniliquin. Out of these contests, if we accept Mr. Shaw's figures as correct, our own sheep have come triumphantly successful. The average weight of their fleeces is 9.1, higher than that of their rivals in one class, and in another class the highest priced American fleece is 3s. 5d. less in value than the highest-priced Australian.

These figures are in connection with the competition of 1885.

In connection with the recent show at that town) declining to compete in any other section. With a dole such as this it must be difficult for breeders in search of stud sheep to know what to do. Until some sufficiently conclusive test can be resolved upon by the Sheep-breeders' Association to decide which is the most profitable type to cultivate, it is well to act with caution.

Last year The Argus wrote—it is impossible to read American papers devoted to sheep farming without seeing that a very strong reaction is setting in the United States against those very sheep which are in many quarters so highly recommended to Australian breeders.

In view of this, we say, flock-owners should act carefully. In seeking after heavy fleeces they should be assured they are getting in the increased weight nothing besides wool. And it may also be considered whether it is at all necessary to go beyond our own land for weight even. An issue or two since we noted two fleeces of rams in our own district sealing in the grass 24 lb. and 23 1/2 lb. respectively, and a ewe fleece from the same flock weighing 16 lb. We are now able to give the weight of the fleeces of two Vermont rams, which scale out equally well. The Carbury ram which was placed third in order of merit at the last Hay Show has since been shorn, and the fleece turned the scale at the phenomenally heavy weight of 24 lbs. The fleece of the champion ewe, also owned by Messrs Mills, Nelson, and Smith, scaled 16 lbs. We understand also that the fleece of the Millawa Co.'s ram, which took champion honours at the late show, turned the scale of 23 lbs. This ram, it will be remembered, was also Carbury bred.

## URUGUAYAN NEWS

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

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SUNDAY AFTER X MAS

Holy Communion 8 a.m.

Sunday School 10 a.m.

Matins 11 a.m.

Evensong 7.30 p.m.

Dr. F. Smith will occupy the pulpit on Sunday morning.

NEW YEAR'S EVE

Watch-night service 11.30 p.m. with Holy Communion.

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THE RACES—Up to Friday night the following are the prices given for the horses at the auctions by Muñoz and Jorge.

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«Premio Apertura»—Stud Gladiadores 32, Presidente 60, Souvenir 10, Solitario 54, Centinela 29, Aguilá Negra 20, Alcalde 23. Total 137.

«Premio General Artigas»—Stud Charra, 67; Stud Político, 1093; Stud Oriental (H. A.), 319; Stud Gladiadores, 292; Stud Eucro Montevideo, 201; Stud Progreso, 53; Stud Nuevo, 93; Lote 215. Total 3365.

«Premio Felicidad»—Tartarin, 122, Sur, 77; Taberna Aventurero, 42, Solitario 55; Tribuna, 76. Total 262.

«Premio General Artigas»—Stud Charra 334; Stud Político 766; Recuerdo 200; Stud Gladiadores 368; Eucro Montevideo 270; Stud Sarandí 548; Stud Coronel Aguilá 52; Stud Progreso 142; Stud Nuevo 236; Lote 156—Total 3382.

«Premio Selección»—E. Frou Frou; Nerviosa 2; Kleber 12; Belle Lyonaise 2; Piramide y Palke 1; Doña Juanita 5; Total 23.

«Premio Apertura»—Stud Gladiadores 7; Presidente 3; Souvenir 1; Solitario 5; Centinela 16; Aguilá Negra 6; Alcalde 15. Total 35.

«Premio año nuevo»—Witelo 20; Roanamer 20; Halcón 13; Lucrécia 12; Askanco 6; Olvido 4.—Total 75.

«Premio Fidalga»—Ecarte, 20; Nino, 13; Belle Lyonaise, 6; Café, 5.—Total 44.

«Premio Felicidad»—Tartarin, 93, Sur, 13; Aventurero, 10; Solitario, 10; Tribuna, 14.—Total 72.

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NATIONAL COMPANY OF TRAMWAYS.—

The Statutes of this Society have been approved by the Government. Yesterday they presented the Statutes to the Commercial Judge for the annotation, and in a few days they will be published.

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THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.—The government has ordered the Treasury, to pay the «Presupuesto» corresponding to November to all the departments. The payments will commence on the 31st inst.

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ACCIDENT.—At a foundry situated in calle Recoquista 103, yesterday, a man of 22, was much hurt by a machine that destroyed his hand. He was immediately attended to at the apothecary's shop Juncal and Recoquista.

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IMMIGRANTS.—The steamer «Adelaido Lavarello» which arrived yesterday from Genoa brought 115 immigrants and 118 arrived in the «Venus» from Buenos Aires.

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THE FLOATING EXHIBITION.—This vessel named the «Comde de Vilana» on board which is the Spanish Exhibition came to anchor in this port yesterday. In the afternoon on official visit was made by the Spanish Minister accompanied by other members of the Legation and various officers attached to the Squadron; when prosperity the Exhibition and other toasts were duly drunk. The detailed arrangements for showing the Exhibition will shortly be announced.

## PASSENGERS—arrived yesterday from Buenos Aires by the Platense Company steamer Eolo:

F. Rodriguez, P. Lamos, J. Anole, P. Anole, M. Hemon, A. Patti, G. Serrano, I. Daquellini, G. Armello, G. Alguia, R. Musbuet, E. Fabaro, J. Poma, P. Cluace, P. Novas, P. Blasco, B. Blasco, E. Blanco and wife, C. Maldonado, L. Antonini, A. Alarino, J. Castellanos, and wife, F. Fortini, C. Dillon and wife, A. Gonzalez, Pedro Diaz, J. Perez, E. Fernandez, J. Gutierrez, E. Dillon, M. Dillon, E. Rizzo, A. Schutler, E. Gonzalez, J. Mayar, Rosa Mayer, J. Rizzo, B. Rizzo, J. Sanguinetti, F. Bollini, and señora, wife P. Ramirez, M. Artega, A. Lando, G. Lando, L. Portiguori, M. Martinez, M. Mirte, Francisco Bustos, V. Fidenza, D. Elena and 135 second class.

## ARGENTINE NEWS

Tin: Strong.—It is estimated that it will take about a fortnight to repair the damage done to the port works by the last storm. The piles were torn out for about 700 metres.

CIVIL MARRIAGE.—The curate Salguero, of Villa Maria, Cordoba, has been imprisoned for a breach of the prescriptions of the law of Civil Marriage.

CIVIL REGISTER.—There were registered on Tuesday and Wednesday 90 births, of which 15 were illegitimate, 26 marriages and 60 deaths, of which two caused by small-pox, one by diphtheria, 14 by various diseases of the respiratory organs, and 14 by intestinal diseases. Thirty-three of the deaths were of children under two years of age.

POLICE NEWS.—Rómulo Marino committed suicide on Christmas day, at the corner of Calles Herrera and Puente Alto, by shooting himself with a revolver in the right temple. The reasons for the deed are unknown.

A fire broke out on Wednesday at a hairdresser's established at 59 Calle Peru, but was extinguished by the police before it had assumed alarming proportions. Juan Perez, whilst creating a disturbance on Wednesday, was arrested by a policeman of the 9th section, and on being searched at the police station, three silver watches and a gold chain, stolen on Tuesday from 1506 Calle Cuyo, were found on his person.

José Bianchi was stabbed on Wednesday at an «almacen», 3201 Calle General Lavalle, by Agustín Buzoni who managed to escape. Bianchi was sent to the hospital.

Don Enrique Son, jeweller established at 2509 calle Cangallo, had stolen from his shop jewellery to the amount of \$1000.

Don Pedro Morelli, of 435 calle Uruguay, was another victim, the thieves making off with valuables for \$400.

A policeman, whilst trying to jump off the front platform of a tramcar at the corner of Calles Viamont and Montevideo, slipped under the wheels and had both legs broken.

Another policeman, Julio Vigo, whilst trying to gain the front platform of a car in motion at the corner of Calles Belgrano and Zeballos, fell under the wheels and was seriously injured in the body.

Pedro Charlo had \$230 stolen from his house at the corner of Calles Belgrano and Genova.

A boy called Diego Muller was run over by a carriage driven by José Carlin, in the Paseo de Julio, between General Lavalle and Tucuman, and got his leg broken.

SANITARY MEASURES.—The Board of Health has resolved to name sanitary inspectors to make the passage in the steamers from Curumbá to Montevideo.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—On the 31st inst. the Edison electric light will be installed at Adrogué. The event will be celebrated by a concert in the Municipal house.

ABELINA Patti left Liverpool for New York on November 27th.

RACES.—The races which were to have taken place in the Palermo Hippodrome on Wednesday were, owing to the rain postponed till Sunday next.

FIRE.—A fire occurred on Tuesday morning in calle Independencia 1829. It was soon extinguished, but, unhappily, a child, three years of age, whose clothes caught fire, was so badly burned that she died a few hours afterwards.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning, in La Plata, a carriage containing three persons was run into by a locomotive at a level crossing. The driver of the carriage and two of its occupants were seriously injured. The guard at the crossing seems to have been in fault, though the coachman must share the blame for trying to cross the line with an engine in movement very near.

FRAUD.—Messrs. Mateochi, S. Nambio, Fariña, Bezaacero and Casanovi have been defrauded out of \$1024 by an individual from Rio IV.

IMMIGRANTS.—From the 1st to the 23rd of the present month, 10233 immigrants arrived in Buenos Aires.

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MURDER.—On Tuesday, Antonio Palomo Godino, in a mad fit of jealousy, stabbed his wife to death, in their lodging in Calle Tucuman 690.

CALENDARIAN RE-UNION.—The third annual assembly will be held in the Hall, Calle Caridad 55, on Tuesday night. Dancing will commence at 9.30.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

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London, Dec. 2.

The Norddeutsche Lloyd steamer Dresden, which left Bahia on the 17th ult., has arrived here. She brings no further particulars of the Brazilian revolution, and her captain states that everything was quiet at Bahia, no anxiety being displayed by the people, who apparently considered the Republic to be an accomplished fact. Business was uninterrupted.

Calcutta, Dec. 1.

A public meeting in connection with arrangements for Prince Albert Victor's visit to Calcutta is to be held on the 6th inst. The Lieutenant-Governor will preside, and an influential committee will be appointed to invite subscriptions. There is a strong feeling in favour of a permanent memorial of the visit, in the shape of a leper asylum.

Prince Albert Victor this morning laid the foundation-stone of the Maharajah College at Mysore, and afterwards left for Bangalore, where he arrived this evening. His Royal Highness was received with great enthusiasm. In honour of the Prince an official banquet was given in the evening followed by a ball.

Bangalore, Dec. 1.

Prince Albert Victor yesterday presided at the opening of a horticultural exhibition and fete at the Lal Baugh, and afterwards lunched with the officers of the 21st Hussars. His Royal Highness attended Divine service here this morning, and will leave to-night for Tinnevely.

The proposed visit to Madura has been abandoned on account of the prevalence of cholera at that place.

The programme published by some Indian papers, according to which the Prince had arranged shooting expeditions for three Sundays, is erroneous, his Royal having made no such engagement.

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Calcutta, Dec. 1.

A force is to leave Blamo on the 5th inst. against Boh Kanhaung and Isawbas of Tohng and Laisang, and is expected to meet with some sharp fighting.

The Viceroy returned to Calcutta yesterday. He delivered an important educational speech at Lahore, deprecating any lowering of the examination standard.

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Cairo, Dec. 1.

According to a despatch received here from Zanzibar Mr. H. M. Stanley is expected to reach Bagamoya on Wednesday next.

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Brussels, Dec. 1.

Messrs. Wilde, Waller, and Allen, the representatives of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, who are attending the conference, submitted to Lord Vivian some papers prepared by the Society on the subject of the suppression of the slave trade. Lord Vivian accepted the papers. The reception given yesterday at the British Legation was very brilliant.

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THE SALVATIONISTS IN SWITZERLAND.

Our Geneva correspondent telegraphs: A large number of petitions have been received by the Federal Council in favour of the salvationists. They contain in all over 9,000 signatures.

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St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.

Even the Imperial family and several Ambassadors have been attacked by the epidemic of influenza, and it is spreading all over Russia. It is considered by some to be a forerunner of cholera. Telegrams announce its appearance in the Crimea, Siberia, and the region of the Volga.

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Chicago, Dec. 1.

Mr. Loegeneker, the States Attorney, yesterday afternoon succeeded in obtaining leave from the Court to produce fresh evidence in the Cronin case. Accordingly Flynn, the detective referred to by a news agency yesterday, was called, and deposed that Coughlin, on being arrested, gave him two knives. Mr. Conklin, with whom Dr. Cronin, boarded, deposed that the knives in question exactly resembled those belonging to Dr. Cronin. Dr. Longenecker then began his argument for the prosecution, and had not concluded when the Court rose. On the resumption of the proceedings this morning Mr. Longenecker reviewed the evidence which had been brought forward in order to show there was a conspiracy to destroy Dr. Cronin. He alluded particularly to Beggs' statement on April 20th relative to the investigation and reading of the report in the other camp that the matter had been amicably settled. «How settled» asked Mr. Longenecker. «At the time when Beggs spoke the cottage had been rented, the final arrangements had been made, and the sentence was fixed. (Sensation in court.) Tell me when it was amicably settled? What had been done in the camp? What steps had been taken to investigate the matter? Mr. Longenecker then read the law of conspiracy, and in simple language but with telling force traced every move in the conspiracy, from the proceedings of Camp Twenty, step by step, to the renting of the Clark-street flat, and of the cottage, and the luring away of Dr. Cronin to his death. He asked what explanation there was for Burke renting the cottage. If he was working in the stock yards why did he go out to Lakewood to keep house? It was stated that Kunze had been sleeping at the Clark-street flat Kunze here exclaimed «That's a libel» and later on he made a further effort to interrupt the States Attorney but was checked by the bailiff. Before Mr. Longenecker commenced his speech the knives above referred to were admitted in evidence.

## Frankfort-on-maine, Dec. 1.

A meeting of merchants, engineers, financiers and scientists was held here today at which a proposal to hold an International Electro Technical Exhibition from June to October next year, was adopted. The meeting also elected a Committee to take the necessary steps for giving effect to the proposal, and agreed to a temporary scheme for providing the fund required. Mr. Siemens, Mr. Edison, and Sir William Thomson were elected honorary members of the Committee.

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Athens, Dec. 1.

Eleven Cretans from the district of Monofatsi, in the island, escaped in an open boat, and arrived at Syra yesterday in the meanwhile hundreds of refugees are returning who were nowise implicated in the late events in Crete.

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Viana, Dec. 1.

The Firman concerning Crete is not yet published, but is reported here that besides the amnesty it will contain many economical concessions, as, for instance the abolition of tithe in favour of a land tax. On the other hand the half of the receipts from the Customs, which was granted to the country two years ago, is withdrawn in order to provide for the military expenses necessitated by the «pacification».







