

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## ROYALTY ON BOARD THE "DREADNOUGHT."

The King and Queen and the Prince of Wales were present on Monday on board the "Dreadnought" during firing practice and submarine exercises.

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Lords unanimously passed the second reading of the Court of Criminal Appeal Bill.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonial Office, Mr. Winston Churchill, announced that the Government had decided to authorize the immediate construction of a railway 400 miles long in the Hinterland of Nigeria. The railway will run from Baro on the Niger to Bida, and on to Zaria and Kano. The cost, estimated at £1,230,000, would be met by a loan that would be raised under favourable conditions by the Southern Nigeria Company. The difficulties, administrative and military, which would arise out of the possession of so large a district without a central line of railway and rapid communication, and the importance of making it possible for British enterprise to reach the territory of Northern Nigeria which is adapted to the cultivation of cotton, had formed the chief subject of the considerations which had led the Government to sanction the building of a railway. Mr. Churchill added that the construction of the new railway would not delay the extension of the Lagos railway, which would be carried on continuously until the line crossed the Niger at Jebba and ultimately joined the new railway.

## THE BELFAST DISQUIET.

The corn and flour-merchants have decided to address a memorandum to the Lord Lieutenant and the leading members of the Government, asking for adequate protection of the people employed in the transport business; they declare that undisciplined bands control the streets, terrorising and intimidating decent workmen. Private property had already been damaged to a considerable extent.

Twelve strikers were sentenced to terms of from 1 to 6 months' imprisonment in connection with last Saturday's disturbances.

The carters agreed to submit the points in dispute to arbitration. Three firms, however, declined arbitration, and in consequence the negotiations have failed.

## THE UNREST IN INDIA.

The Behar landowners company, an influential and representative body, passed a resolution declaring the loyalty of all Hindoos and taking note of the improvement in the administration; on the other hand they emphatically condemn the violent unconstitutional agitation.

## THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR SCHOOL HYGIENE.

This conference was opened in London on Monday afternoon by Earl Crewe who in welcoming the delegates laid special stress on the interest taken in the congress by King Edward. Lord Fitzmaurice expressed the interest of the Foreign Office. Sir Lander Brunton then made the opening speech and gave a plan of the work before the congress.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

President Roosevelt in addressing the German veterans in Detroit said: "My best wishes to you all and my fullest appreciation of the wonderful manner in which you assert your American citizenship."

## THE MEETINGS OF MONARCHS.

The Czar left Swinemünde in the Imperial yacht "Standart" shortly before noon yesterday. The



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Kaiser with Prince Henry and Prince Adalbert breakfasted with the Czar and remained on board the "Standart" until 11.30, when the Kaiser, accompanied by the Czar, left the ship amid the cheers of the crew and the thunder of the guns firing a salute. Both monarchs were conveyed by the "Hulda" to the "Hohenzollern". After a short interval the two Emperors took cordial leave of each other at the gangway, repeatedly shaking hands and exchanging embraces. The crew of the "Hohenzollern" gave three cheers for the Czar, and the "Königsberg" fired a salute as the Czar returned on board the "Standart", which quitted the roads with the ships of the escort shortly before midday. All the ships of the German fleet were dressed with flags, and their crews paraded. The "Standart" passed between the lines of the second squadron and the scout squadron. The "Hohenzollern" signalled "Glückliche Reise", the "Standart" replied by signalling the Czar's thanks for the hospitality shown him. His Majesty in the sporting costume of the German Navy with a white cap stood on the bridge of his yacht and saluted repeatedly. As soon as the "Standart" had cleared the line of ships, the whole German fleet fired a salute.

## GERMAN SOUTHWEST-AFRICA.

The second son of Hendrik Witboi has returned from British territory and surrendered in Keet-

manshoop. This means another step in advance towards peace in Great-Nama-Land.

## COAL-MINERS ON STRIKE.

A strike-movement is going on in the Silesian coal-mines and spreading daily. Troops have to keep order in several districts.

## A DISTANT EARTHQUAKE.

The seismographic instruments of the Maritimo Observatory at Triest registered an earthquake, about 4,000 kilometres distant, on Monday morning, which began at 7.52 a. m. and lasted until 9.37 a. m.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### THE ELECTIONS.

When the result of the elections became known in Paris on Saturday evening a collision occurred between the Radicals and the Socialists, the latter trying to take the tricolor from the Radicals. Artillery had to assist the gendarmerie in clearing the streets.

### MARCELLIN ALBERT.

Hostile demonstrations against M. Marcellin Albert in Argelliers on Sunday forced him to barricade himself in his house.

### THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

It now appears certain that the accident which occurred on Sunday near Angers and which we described in our yesterday's issue, was caused, not by a criminal act, but by the dislocation of a rail in consequence of the intense heat. 24 people were killed. 17 bodies have been recovered from the river.

### A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

According to information received from Belfort the French musical society "Lyre Belfortaise" took part, with their banner, on Sunday last in the Music Festival in Sennheim, a town in Alsace. Their performances were loudly applauded.

This is the first instance since the French war in 1870 that a French society has taken official part in any festivity in Alsace.

### ARREST OF AN ANARCHIST.

It is reported from Lugano that the Italian anarchist Bonomitti was arrested because by means of pamphlets he had called for the murder of the King, in order to revenge the death of Bresci who murdered King Humbert.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

The former Governor General of Odessa, General Barangoroff, was shot dead in Pjatigorsk on Sunday last by three men who made their escape.

The governments of Astrakhan, Saratof, Simbirsk, Ufa, Kasan and Nijni-Novgorod have been officially declared to be in danger of a cholera epidemic.

In order to make their escape *en masse* some political prisoners in Simbirsk disarmed and bound the warders and opened fire on the troops who hurried to the rescue. One of the prisoners was killed and one wounded.

## BULGARIA NOT A KINGDOM.

A "communiqué" of the *Agence bulgare* states: The reports that the Prince of Bulgaria intends to make a declaration of independence and to adopt the Royal title, are absolutely without foundation.

The Prince, who for twenty years has been at the head of Bulgaria, has far too high a conception of his duties to busy himself with such vanities to satisfy his ambition. Bulgaria and her Prince represent progress and humanity in the East and have no other ideal to strive for.

The *Politische Korrespondenz* in Vienna reports: The Emperor of Austria has appointed Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to be Colonel-in-Chief of the Eleventh Hussars in token of his personal sympathy for the Prince. This signifies not only a recognition of the progress made by Bulgaria in the last twenty years, but also the Emperor's confidence that Bulgaria will continue her wise policy of relying on the Great Powers.

## MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

### CASABLANCA.

According to a report received by the *Kölnische Zeitung* from its correspondent in Tangier the Germans of Casablanca have all gone on board the German S. S. "Arcadia" with the exception of 19 gentlemen and 2 ladies who intend to remain

## ALINARI'S photographs of the most famous works in the Dresden Gallery, to be had in all Art shops.

in Casablanca in the house of Herr Brandt, in the vicinity of the French consulate. They have arms and an ample supply of ammunition in case of need.

The occupation of Casablanca is to be effected this evening, Wednesday, according to a report from a reliable source in Paris.

According to rumours current in Madrid the whole garrison of Algeiras, about 3,000 men, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for active service.

### RAISULLI.

The Mahalla has advanced to within 14 miles of Raisuli's camp and has left Alkassar in order to combine with Ben Bagdadi.

In a letter which reached Tangier on Sunday Sir Harry Maclean said that during the fighting he had been sent into the mountains where he had been well treated but suffered from want of food and sleep; his position had somewhat improved.

### INVASION OF PERSIAN TERRITORY.

According to official telegrams from Teheran Turkish troops entered Persian territory with Artillery near Urmia, and destroyed the village of Mavaneh, killing 18 men and 60 women and children, mostly Christians. Thereupon they took the Persian camp which was evacuated by the Persians.

### CHINA AND THE HAGUE.

The *Morning Post* publishes a report from Shanghai to the effect that China intends to lay before the Conference, the question whether she is liable for the damage done during the disturbances in Shanghai in December of 1905.

### PEKIN—PARIS EN AUTO.

Prince Borghese arrived in Berlin at 5 p. m. on Monday.

At 4.50 p. m. on the same day the second and third cars in the race reached Elaguba in the government Viatka.

### LONDON 'BUS COMBINE.

We are informed, says the *Evening Standard*, that a proposal to amalgamate the principal bus associations of London is at present under discussion.

The scheme, if carried out, would be of far-reaching importance alike for the public and the bus proprietors.

The associations mentioned in connection with the arrangement are the Camden Town, the Atlas and Waterloo, the Victoria, and the King's Cross and Barnsbury.

Although their existence is hardly known to the public, these associations play a very important part in the transit arrangements of the metropolis. Each controls a certain number of routes, and the members, who are confined to the companies and other owners running over those routes, pool the receipts, which are divided in proportion to the number of buses owned by the members. In addition, therefore, to being a defence organisation, each association is a financial clearing-house.

The arrangement, although beneficial to the members of each association, is not in the best interests of the bus trade as a whole, especially now that the competition from other directions is so keen, and it has so operated in the past against the unification of the bus system of the Metropolis that the public have suffered to no small extent.

It has long been a mystery to the uninitiated, for instance, why there has never been a direct omnibus service between Victoria and Waterloo, between Blackfriars Bridge and the Camberwell, between King's Cross and the Bank via Gray's Inn-road, and between many other points where a direct bus service seemed particularly necessary. The whole explanation is that the members of one association will not allow the members of another association to enter into competition with them on any large part of the ground they cover. A company starting a King's Cross to Bank service, for example, would compete in Gray's Inn-road with the existing King's Cross to Brixton service, and it would at once be attacked by the full force of the association.

If the negotiations now being conducted result in an agreement for the amalgamation of all the associations, this system of protected routes is likely to be considerably modified, if not altogether abolished, and the public will consequently benefit. An amalgamation of the kind suggested would also tend to economy in the working of the services affected.

### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate south-easterly winds, some rain but clearing up later, cooler.

## LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

### THE PROBLEM OF LONDON. I.

London, August 3.

The *Municipal Journal*, founded in 1899, which—owned and published by the Company of Messrs. Edward Lloyd—is a kind of weekly offshoot of the *Daily Chronicle*, for local London affairs, gives prominence to the following article in its current issue:—We are able to state that the Government has in hand the preparation of a scheme for dealing in a complete and comprehensive manner with the reform of London government. It is possible that the Bill giving effect to the Government's proposals will be introduced next Session.

It is proposed, in the first place, to considerably enlarge the County area by bringing in certain outside districts. Inquiries that have been made in Greater London show that a scheme of the kind contemplated will receive an unexpectedly large amount of support from the bodies affected. So far from setting up a violent opposition to incorporation, many of the outside authorities will welcome it, and some of them have on their own initiative come forward with amalgamation proposals.


The plans involve the re-definition of existing local government areas and the creation of new ones. A drastic alteration will be made in the constitution of some of the present London authorities. The Metropolitan Water Board will disappear, and its duties will be transferred to an enlarged County Council, consisting probably of something like 200 members.

The Borough Councils will be brought under the complete financial control of the central authority. Every year they will have to submit to the County Council a budget of their proposed expenditure, and the County Council will be given the power of reducing their estimates and keeping the annual outlay within fixed limits.

Concurrently the County Council will be empowered to devolve much of its administrative work upon the Borough Councils, always subject to the condition that the central control shall be of the completest possible character.


It is understood that leading members of the Moderate party, with their political friends in Parliament, are favourable to this plan of co-ordinating London expenditure, and placing it under central control.

By this means the way will be cleared for the complete equalisation of London rates, and this step, according to present intentions, will be another part of the Government scheme.



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In its most essential parts, this programme of a reformed Government for London contains very little that is very new. When still in power, and little thinking that its end was so near at hand, the Progressive majority in the late London County Council had decided to ask the President of the Local Government Board to at once introduce a Bill to increase its numbers to 200, by the subdivision of the large areas on the basis of population. Such a change, it is said, would permit of an enlarged Education Committee, and would facilitate the work of the Council.

So far as Poor-law administration is concerned, an even more drastic change is in contemplation. It is expected that the Boards of Guardians will be abolished, and that their work will be transferred to the Borough Councils, which it is hoped will be able to apply a uniform system of administration over the whole of the enlarged county.

## G. WIRSING, American Dentist.

Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).  
Silesien Strasse 10 B, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9927.

It is claimed that the scheme will make both for efficiency and economy. This is a broad outline of the proposals that we understand are favoured by the Government.

Mr. John Burns, being, of course, in sympathy with the then Progressive majority in the London County Council, was quite willing to help, but the new L. C. C. elections being so near at hand, it was ultimately decided to postpone that measure,

for the time being, at least until after the said elections.

The latter, it will be remembered, ended disastrously for the Progressives in London. They were nearly wiped out, and the Moderates, who still retain their old name, although they wanted to be hereafter known as Municipal Reformers, achieved a brilliant victory all along the line, even in Boroughs so devotedly Progressive as Mr. John Burns' stronghold, Battersea.

Of course, after their crushing defeat, the Progressives let the 200 members scheme drop. Apparently, however, they are taking it up again, with the other reforms of London Government.

The reforms, as outlined in the *Municipal Journal* are practically the same as those contained in Mr. Sidney Webb's scheme, evolved last year, of a new government for the Metropolis. It tended to create a large, unified London, with a Central Council exercising ultimate authority, but devolving very large powers upon one local body in each convenient area, in order to secure unity, and at the same time with special committees for particular purposes, upon which again would devolve large powers. Mr. Webb declares that West Ham, East Ham, Tottenham, Walthamstow, Willesden, Richmond, and other districts must come under the central authority. That would mean a larger London than was now known, but it would not, Mr. Webb thinks, mean a London more difficult to govern.

The *Municipal Journal* scheme goes beyond Mr. Webb's plans, for instance in that it proposes the abolition of the Boards of Guardians. It remains to be seen, however, whether anything will come of it, even with the powerful help of the Government.

The present London County Council is not likely to help so large a scheme which, whatever its merits, must involve an expenditure much larger than it is prepared to incur at the present moment.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

### ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Wednesday, August 7th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Friday, August 9th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.  
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winckelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.  
Minister Resident: Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq. C. M. G.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

### KILLED BY A LION.

The coroner's jury at Gloucester on Monday investigated the circumstances of the death of Josef Hasselmann, aged twenty-six, of Düsseldorf, who was killed by a lion at the Gloucester Palace of Varieties on Sunday evening.

Hasselmann was employed as assistant to Mme. Ella Jensen, who was to have commenced a week's engagement with her troupe of performing lions on Monday. After the animals were safely locked up on Sunday afternoon Hasselmann, without authority, opened the cage, and one of the lions got into the dressing-room. He asked the theatre attendants to help him put the cage against the door of the room, and then went in to drive the lion back.

As the animal refused to return to his cage Hasselmann threw two chairs at it. The lion then turned on him, seizing him by the shoulders. Hasselmann put his arm across the animal's throat and struggled to escape, but he was terribly injured by the lions' claws, and was in extremis by the time his employer had been summoned to the scene.

The firing of some blank cartridges caused the lion to release Hasselmann and the animal was sent into his cage by a stream of water from a fire hose.

It was stated that the lion had the character of being a particularly quiet animal. One witness said the lion did not growl, but stood digging its claws into the man's shoulders, as though wanting to play. The lion had its mouth over Hasselmann's head, but did not attempt to bite him. The jury found that Hasselmann died as the result of injuries inflicted by the lion, and attributed no blame to anyone.



The fanatic the ge thriving thriving Post co the tow As in permitt tempt certain ceremon very st the wor civilisat —withi mouth— fanatici Larascl long Europe resided there is so that trouble pared, and cu across. deed, t word. It is that he Casabla cident. built b ago, an House— blanca because Morocco when th for offi barkati Mogado Casat choice, refined able re other fo live th actively to the down th Gibraltar harbour anchor latter, An inc with m coast. open re ceasing anchor ness wi of boat however out age to hamp sengers fro by due to swell, th the tow which h is at a to two underst enormo is wall situation tame, g of them the for beyond and the the Bri nephew interests of the may be splendi

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## CASABLANCA.

### THE SCENE OF THE MASSACRES.

The massacre of a number of Europeans by the fanatical Moorish tribesmen brings to the notice of the general reader one of the busiest and most thriving towns on the north-west coast of Africa—thriving, that is, in the Moorish sense. A *Morning Post* correspondent gives the following account of the town.

As in China, so in Morocco, foreigners are only permitted to land at certain Treaty ports; to attempt to get ashore anywhere else involves the certainty of being fired upon in the most unceremonious fashion by the jealous natives. It is very strange that in the Twentieth Century, when the world generally has made such vast strides in civilisation, there should still be at our very doors—within a couple of days' steaming from Plymouth—a country in which such exclusiveness and fanaticism still prevail. The natives of Tangier, Larasch, Casablanca, Mazagan, and Mogador have long been in constant communication with Europeans, quite a large number of whom have resided in these towns for many years, and yet there is no real sympathy between the two races, so that the moment there is the least prospect of trouble between them the Moors are fully prepared, when the signal is given, to pounce upon and cut the throats of any foreigners they come across. There are neither railways nor docks, indeed, there are no roads as we understand the word.

It is the arrangement for constructing a harbour that has excited the wrath of the Moors round Casablanca and led to the recent regrettable incident. To the natives the town is Dar-el-Beida, built by the Portuguese some 300 or 400 years ago, and by them named Casablanca—the White House—but all houses in Morocco are white! Casablanca is one of the principal ports of the country, because it is the nearest coast town to the City of Morocco, and it has, therefore, been customary when the Sultan sends missions to foreign countries for officials to use Casablanca as the port of embarkation and debarkation rather than Tangier or Mogador.

Casablanca is certainly not the place which, from choice, a civilised human being, with superior and refined tastes, would voluntarily select as a desirable residence for a lifetime. The English and other foreigners, to the number of 200 or 300, who live there are either in the Consular service or actively engaged in trade. Owing to the exposure to the Atlantic there is no docking accommodation down the West Coast of Africa, from the Strait of Gibraltar to Table Bay, the nearest approach to a harbour being off Mogador, where ships lie at anchor between the town and Mogador island, the latter, however, affording little or no protection. An incessant Atlantic swell rolls in and breaks with more or less violence on the unprotected coast. The Morocco ports are nothing more than open roadsteads, and in consequence of the never ceasing swell vessels are compelled to come to anchor at some distance out in the offing. All business with the shore has to be conducted by means of boats rowed by bodies of sturdy natives, who, however, sometimes find it impossible to venture out against the high breaking swell. This tends to hamper trade to an appreciable extent, for passengers and merchandise must be conveyed to and fro by means of the surf boats. Off Casablanca, due to a combination of circumstances—the heavy swell, the foul nature of the sea bottom on nearing the town, and the general drift of the current, which here sets in towards the land—the anchorage is at a distance of from three-quarters of a mile to two miles from the town, so it can be easily understood that the trade of the district cannot be enormous. As seen from the sea the town, which is walled round, occupies a fairly picturesque situation, but the surrounding country is rather tame, generally flat and uninteresting. The towers of the various mosques stand out prominently, one of them rising to probably 150 ft. To the right is the fort, surmounted by a conspicuous tower, beyond the wall, about midway between the fort and the port or entrance gate, floats the flag over the British Consulate, where Mr. Allan Maclean, nephew of Sir Harry Maclean, looks after British interests in this part of Morocco. As an instance of the high state of civilisation of the country it may be mentioned that with the exception of Lloyd's splendid lighthouse on Cape Spartel, the north-

## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CLOSED.

## ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

## RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

### Hedda Gabler.

Comedy in four Acts by Henrik Ibsen.

Cast:

Jürgen Tesman, Privatdozent der Kulturgeschichte . . . . .	Hugo Werner-Kahle.
Frau Hedda Tesman, seine Gattin . . . . .	Nina Sandow.
Fräulein Juliane Tesman, seine Tante . . . . .	Rosa Laassner.
Frau Elvsted . . . . .	Johanna Becker.
Gerichtsrat Brack . . . . .	Max Thomas.
Ejler Lövborg . . . . .	Paul Köllner.
Berte, Dienstmädchen bei Tesman . . . . .	Mia Thomas.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

Lady Windermere's Fan.

## CENTRAL THEATRE.

This evening, beginning at 8, ending after 10

Gastspiel Emanuel Reicher vom Lessing-Theater in Berlin:

### Der Dieb.

Ein Stück in 3 Aufzügen von Henry Bernstein.

Cast:

Raymond Lagardes . . . . .	Richard Bendey.
Isabella, seine Frau . . . . .	Marianne Gonja.
Fernand, sein Sohn aus erster Ehe . . . . .	Joh. Schrotky.
Richard Voysin . . . . .	Emanuel Reicher.
Marie Louise, seine Frau . . . . .	Martha Clemens.
Herr Zambault . . . . .	Otto Pahlau.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 8 p.m.

The same performance.

## REPERTOIRE OF THE CENTRAL THEATRE FOR THE WEEK.

Friday: Der Dieb. 8 p.m.  
Saturday: Der Dieb. 8 p.m.  
Sunday: Verwehte Spur. 3.30 p.m.—Der Dieb. 8 p.m.

**Fine Art. Friedrich Axt** PRAGER STRASSE 29.

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western extremity of Africa, there is no recognised lighthouse along a distance of 1,500 miles down the African coast from Tangier, but some two or three years since one of the merchants at Casablanca erected a small stand on the roof of his warehouse, on which a light is occasionally exhibited for the benefit of shipping.

Persons going ashore have to be quick in their movements when boarding the surf boats, for these are tossed up and down like corks on the heaving sea, and it is not uncommon for the waves to break on board during the journey shoreward. The boats run aground within a couple of yards or so of the shore, near the port gate, and by means of a plank the visitor is able to step right into the midst of as busy a scene as any business man could desire to see. The beach is piled high with merchandise ready to be despatched to the ships rolling about uneasily in the distance or already brought ashore from them. There is no tramway, no mechanical aids, no waggons or carts, not even the simple hand barrow. Every task has to be performed in the most primitive manner, by human labour—building the Pyramids of Egypt over again. A small army of swarthy porters—strapping Moorish and negro giants, over six feet high, and apparently possessed of the strength of lions—hurrying to and fro between the landing place and the warehouses, groan under their heavy burdens. Through the confused heaps of merchandise and the crowd of noisy people, old and young, and dodging the continuous stream of porters, the visitor finds his way to the Port gate and gains admission into the town. Inside he finds he has to be quite as cautious in threading his way about, for even the Regent-street of Casablanca is not many feet broad, yet it is strewn with great bales of wool, skins, sacks of corn, maize, beans, and other things, while here and there the way is blocked by a camel or two taking a much-needed rest. There is no vestry or town council to look after the sanitation of the place, with its population variously estimated at from 8,000 to 20,000. The streets are unswept, and the public health, which is considered good, is left to Nature herself—a powerful sun, a dry wind, and a sandy soil.

The market is on the way to the Rabat, or north gate. Here the bales of merchandise give way to the more modest wares of the street merchants—fruits and sweets of many kinds, baskets of eggs, and an endless variety of marketable goods. The joints of meat present a repulsive appearance, and to the eye of a European many other things in the market look as if the sanitary inspector should take prompt action, but here nobody interferes, everything is left to be attacked by myriads of flies, which darken the air and enjoy themselves on all the dainties exposed for sale.

**Fischhaus Grosse Brüder Gasse 15/17.**

Fish Menu daily: Eels, tench, all North Sea Fish.

Passing out of the Rabat gate it is at once evident where all the supplies for the market have come from. Overnight a great caravan of traders arrived from the interior, and their camping ground is on the sandy plain outside the town, where are found scores or hundreds of camels, and flocks of sheep and goats, loads of dates, and other things.

The wealthier European merchants have erected for themselves comfortable houses at a little distance to the eastward of the town, where they cultivate whatever can be grown in the way of fruit and flowers. In the midst of the hot and dirty town the traveller finds a perfect haven of rest in an exceedingly comfortable English clubhouse, the resort, of course, of the European residents in the neighbourhood.

Naturally, consequent upon the transport difficulties, the trade of the district is not nearly so valuable as it might be were greater facilities available. As it is, the exports amount to about £300,000 per annum, and the imports to about £250,000. These figures could be enormously increased, as any quantity of corn can be grown for exportation, and with a little judicious supervision the present primitive methods of cultivation, which are sufficient for the immediate needs of the country, could make way for the introduction of more modern scientific farming, requiring the importation of machinery on a wholesale scale. It is the determination of the French to force upon the town a harbour—in itself a very necessary improvement—that has brought about the disaster

which now threatens to bring further trouble in its train. The natives were not yet ready for such an immense change, for which a little education and persuasion were necessary, for the Moors are keen traders, and they could have been brought round to realise that they would in the end greatly benefit, financially and otherwise, by the construction of a harbour at Casablanca.

## LOCAL.

Central-Theatre. This evening "Der Dieb"—a play in 3 Acts by Henry Bernstein, translated by Rudolph Lothar—will be repeated with Herr E. Reicher in the leading rôle.

In the work-yard of the master-stonemason Herr Schultze, Neubert Strasse 2 opposite the City Electric Works, there will be open to public inspection from tomorrow, Thursday, until Sunday next the 11th instant—from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. on week days and from 11 a. m. till 2 p. m. on Sunday—a large sepulchral monument which has been executed by the Dresden sculptor Herr W. M. Sachse for the relatives of Frau Henriette Mankiewicz who died last year. The monument, which consists of an ideal female figure above life size, will be placed in the Döblinger cemetery at Vienna.

The next military concert at the Waldpark, Klotzsche-Königswald, will be given today from 4.30 to 6.30 p. m., with the band of the Pioneer battalion No. 12.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows:—(1) Bersaglieri March, Ellenberg; (2) Overture, "Stifelio", Verdi; (3) Waltz, "Aquarellen", J. Strauss; (4) Finale, "Lohengrin", Wagner; (5) German Folk-song arranged in old and new styles, Ochs; (6) "Old Folks at Home", Busch; (7) Tonbilder, "Bajazzo", Leoncavallo; (8) Overture, "Gott Pan", Kempter; (9) Valse, "Salutation du Printemps", Depret; (10) Characteristic Piece, "Procession of the Vienna loafers", Schmidt; (11) "Wappenfest" Quadrille, Hermann.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizei direktion*, Schless Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkas, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established:  
for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;  
for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and  
at the Hauptbahnhof.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100. The guards will mount without music, but the band of the Jäger battalion No. 13 will play at the Schloss Platz about 12.20 p. m.

### C. A. Klemm, Augustus Strasse.

Music Library, largest stock of Pianos for hire. Steinway pianos.

### Dresden Art-Salon Prager Strasse 22 pt. I. & II. — Entrance free.

### Baumacher & Co., Mackintoshs. See Strasse 10.

### PARIS MODES M. Neumann, Strasse 5.

### CURIOS. C. Schulze, Marienstrasse 32.

### Trunks. Bernhard Rüdiger, Wilsdruffer Strasse 3.

## SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German French and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

### Painting-Requisites. Georg Häntzschel 2 Strasse Strasse 2.

## ROYAL BELVEDERE

### Grand Concert Daily

by the Royal Belvedere Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Kapellmeister Willy Olsen.



The Concerts begin on Week Days at 7.30 p. m. on Sundays and holidays at 5 p. m.

Admission, at the door, 1 mark, or 50 pf. if the ticket is bought beforehand at any of the cigar-shops of the firm WOLF Prager Str. See Str. Post Platz. At the Bureau of the Royal Belvedere 10 tickets may be had for 3 marks, up to 6 p. m. Admission to the Side Terrace and Pavilion free.

## First class Wine Restaurant

# Malepartus

Johannes Strasse  
corner Ring and Moritz Strasse.  
This excellent Wine Restaurant is situated near the Exhibition grounds, in the centre of the city. Separate room for parties. American bar. English cooking. Exquisite cuisine. Excellent wines.  
In the evenings: "Quartet-concert".  
Proprietor: Max Gottsmann.

SENDIG-DRESDEN, HOTEL	EUROPAISCHER Hof
SENDIG-NURNBERG, HOTEL	WURTEMBERGER Hof
SENDIG-SCHANDAU, SENDIG'S	HOTEL Quisisana &c.
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	150 ROOMS.

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## Hotel Westminster

QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT.  
Rooms from 3.50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board.  
Electric Light.

## Grand Hotel de Rome

BERLIN. Unter den Linden 39 opposite the Royal Palace. Baths — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift. Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

## Franzensbad. Kopp's Hotel Königsvilla

Salzquellenstrasse near the Morgenzeilpark.  
Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp.  
By appointment to H. I. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

## Hotel Kroh Karlsbad

L. Cl. House.

Marienbad. Bohemia.  
Season from the 1st of May to the 30th of September.  
30,000 Visitors, 90,000 Tourists.  
Prospectus gratis from the Bürgermeisteramt.

## Marienbad. Park Hotel Waldmühle.

First class, splendid position in the midst of its own park. World-famed Restaurant. Motor Garage. Own Automobile.  
Heinrich Krause, Proprietor.

## Marienbad, Hotel Weimar

Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

PRAGUE. Hotel Archduke Stephan. Wenzelsplatz. First Class. The only new house in the town, with every comfort possible at low charges. Most frequented by English and Americans. 130 Rooms and Salons (fireproof). Fitted up with Electricity, Lifts, Steam Heating, Telephone &c. Grand Café a speciality. Centre of the town. Close to the Royal Museum. 6 minutes to the Station. English spoken. Cook's Coupons accepted. W. Hauner, Prop.

## Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel. Moderate Prices.

Nuremberg. Private Hotel and Pension Trefzer.  
First class family Pension situated in the best and most central part of the town, close to the station. Large, airy rooms. Good cuisine. All home comforts. Electric light. Baths. Pension by the week or day. Moderate prices.  
Marie Trefzer, Proprietress.

## J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn

Königstrasse 76. = NUREMBERG = Established 1727.  
Purveyor to the Bavarian Court.

Importer of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco. Directly imported Havana Cigars. German manufactured Cigars. English, American, French and Turkish Tobacco and Cigarettes. American chewing tobacco. Agent of the Red Star Line.

TEPLITZ. Hotel Altes Rathaus. In the best position. Highly recom. to English & Americans. Mod. Prices. English spoken. Auto Garage. Franz Dittreich, Prop.

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according to the latest invention. Most effective of all remedies. (Founded 1893.) Wonderful results.  
Prospectus free.  
I. G. Brockmann, Moszczyński Strasse 6, Dresden.  
Practising representative since 1899. Office hours 9 to 3. English spoken.

## Wine Restaurant "Kaiser Garten"

Favourite rendez-vous of English and Americans.  
English cooking  
Chambres séparés. Porter and ale.  
Marien Strasse 26 adjoining the Postplatz.

Dresden Tea rooms, Prager Str. 50, I.  
To be opened on August 15 '07. High class, distingué tea rooms.

MINIATURES.  
Portraits on Ivory from life or photograph. H. M. Mist.  
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Alex. Rabending, Prager Strasse corner of Moszczyński Strasse 1.

## THE SPANISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND THE "COMMON ENEMY".

According to reports from Caracas, Venezuela, the official Government organ *El Constitucional* is advocating a Congress of the Spanish-American Republics in which the Drago doctrine should be adopted and made law, since it has not found acceptance at the Hague Conference. In an apparently inspired article, the formation is further urged of a Union against the common enemy, against the ambitious efforts and the egoism of "the strongest". The Drago doctrine might become an actual and tangible fact. It would be sufficient if a Spanish-American Congress were to assemble in Buenos Ayres, Mexico, or Caracas, and if all those nations were to adopt and proclaim the doctrine as the law of their countries in their relations with foreign nations. It would not matter whether the foreign nations approved the doctrine or not, as all of them together could not fight against a whole Continent. Why not make the trial? If the most influential Presidents of these Republics would respond to the appeal, this Congress would be crowned with triumph.

## LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN up to the 6th of August 1907.

Mr. E. C. Tamm, New York, H. Angermann.  
Miss Willers, New York, H. Carlton.  
Mr. E. Sommer, New York, H. Carlton.  
Mr. P. Gorgi, New York, H. Carlton.  
Mr. O. Rampe, New York, H. Carlton.  
Mr. Flegenheimer, New York, H. Carlton.  
Mr. F. Brookmann, Brooklyn, H. Carlton.  
Miss F. Sidler, New York, H. Carlton.  
Miss L. Ohry, New York, H. Carlton.  
Mr. Wingefeld, New York, H. Carlton.  
Miss Wingefeld, New York, H. Carlton.  
Mr. J. Marhoffer, Brooklyn, H. Carlton.  
Miss Marhoffer, Brooklyn, H. Carlton.  
Miss A. Zoepfer, Hamilton, H. de France.  
Miss A. Lichtner, Sydney, H. de France.  
Miss G. Meitlauff, San Francisco, H. Pirnaischer Hof.  
Mr. and Mrs. P. Zeugel, Brooklyn, H. Pirnaischer Hof.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. Francke, New York, H. Pirnaischer Hof.  
Miss J. Wilhelm, New York, H. Streblener Hof.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lees, New York, H. Weber.  
Mr. and Mrs. F. Beyer, St. Louis, H. Weber.  
Mr. T. Beyer, St. Louis, H. Weber.  
Mr. J. Brooks, Newell, H. Weber.  
Miss A. Barrow, Denver, H. Weber.  
Miss M. Loescher-Crook, Denver, H. Weber.  
Miss M. Fawcett, Columbus, P. Donath.  
Miss S. T. Burrows, Columbus, P. Donath.  
Rev. G. O. Moor, Champaign, P. Donath.  
Miss H. N. Nicholls, Denver, P. Donath.  
Miss A. C. Brown, Beunleus, P. Donath.  
Miss C. MacCool, Pottsville, P. Donath.  
Miss M. MacCool, Pottsville, P. Donath.  
Miss J. C. Parker, Pottsville, P. Donath.  
Miss J. E. Parker, Pottsville, P. Donath.  
Miss C. Goodall, Pottsville, P. Donath.  
Miss H. G. Ban Dusen, Pottsville, P. Donath.  
Miss S. G. Allan, Pottsville, P. Donath.  
Miss F. Kaercher, Pottsville, P. Donath.  
Miss M. Thurlow, Pottsville, P. Donath.  
Miss R. Steven, Gainsville, P. Donath.  
Miss H. Neill, Helena, P. Donath.  
Miss L. Powell, Cedar Rapids, P. Fricke.  
Miss L. C. Grien, Pittsburg, P. Fricke.  
Miss D. E. Lovejoy, Cambridge, P. Fricke.  
Miss A. M. Judd, Altona, P. Fricke.  
Mr. H. Klays, and family, Philadelphia, P. Görnemann.  
Mr. J. Hosié, Chicago, P. Kinze.  
Miss L. Fozzara, Port Orange, P. Rudeloff.  
Miss J. Fozzara, Port Orange, P. Rudeloff.  
Mr. J. Hislop, Edinburgh, P. Schaumberger.  
Mr. J. Walker, Linthitgoss, P. Schaumberger.  
Miss W. Janson, Memphis, P. Schaumberger.  
Miss B. Moores, Memphis, P. Schaumberger.  
Miss J. Morrison, Taylorville, P. Schaumberger.  
Miss S. Hamilton, Covington, P. Schaumberger.  
Mr. W. Bingham, Chicago, P. Schaumberger.  
Dr. L. B. Amsbry, New York, P. Schaumberger.  
Dr. C. Haase, New York, P. Schaumberger.