

Prokofieva, and Anna Pighit. Most of the prisoners deny their guilt, only a few admitting it. For the taking of evidence four witnesses had been heard up to 9.30 p. m.

ITALIAN GAOL-BREAKERS.

Prisoners confined in the Salerno gaol managed to blow down a wall with dynamite and escape into the open air. The Carabinieri, who were quickly summoned, were obliged, revolver in hand, to storm the barricades erected by the gaol-breakers. It was only with the greatest difficulty that they got the upper hand, arrested the mutineers and restored order.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

A telegram from Admiral Philibert has reached Paris that the situation in Larrash and Rabat is satisfactory and in Mazagan remains the same. Quiet also prevails in Mogador and Saffi. A violent attack on the Casablanca camp has again been made, but a very effective fire from the "Gloire" aided the infantry in driving back the Moroccan cavalry.

Some 500 men of the Shereefian "elite" troops have arrived at Tangier and may possibly proceed to Mazagan to maintain order.

The French consular authority in Fez, fearing an outbreak of fanaticism among the natives against the French, has made arrangements for the exodus of the French Colony; the French military mission will not, however, leave Fez. The European Colony is extremely anxious. The Maghzen will, if necessary, provide an armed escort for the departing French and other Europeans.

The French Chargé d'affaires in Tangier has received a letter dated August 11. from the Minister of the Exterior, Ben Sliman, who again expresses the Maghzen's regret at the massacres in Casablanca. He declares that the Moroccan population do not yet understand the cause of the presence of French troops in Casablanca; he expresses the hope that the friendly relations between the Maghzen and France will suffer no interruption.

A Reuter's telegram has reached London from Casablanca that, according to the estimate of local Jews, the Arabs lost 2,080 killed on Sunday; this estimate, however, is believed to be too high.

Reuter also announces from Tangier that the German s. s. "Oldenburg" has arrived bringing some fugitives. These report that last Thursday Saffi was threatened with an attack by Ma-el-Ainin; the Caid, however, rode out and prevailed upon Ma-el-Ainin to continue his march. The population of Saffi are much disturbed; many Europeans, however, remain there, as they have large stores of grain. Mogador is quiet although the exodus continues; order also prevails in Rabat.

The Spanish Foreign Minister declares that England, France, Germany and Spain have authorised their consuls in Fez to leave the capital with their fellowcountrymen, if they are in danger. It is possible that France and Spain will send a Note to the Sultan. At the present they are only preparing a Note dealing with the police. The French and Spanish envoys in Tangier have handed a Note to Sid Mohammed, which will also be communicated to the signatories of the Algeciras decrees.

The Kölnische Zeitung learns from Tangier that messengers from Marakesh have reached Mazagan; they confirm the report that the brother of the Sultan, Muley Hafid, Governor of Marakesh, has had himself proclaimed Sultan. Mazagan is quiet. From all parts of Morocco the Sultan is being petitioned to send an expedition against Casablanca and Udjda.

Of the reports from Morocco published in the Paris journals of yesterday, one from Casablanca stated that Mulei Hafid was on the march to the town with 6,000 men and artillery. The Matin reported that at noon on the 19th instant a new attack on the left wing of the French position at Casablanca appeared to be in preparation. The third Mahalla coming from the country round Rabat had taken up a position confronting the French. The Petit Parisien writes that the French at Casablanca did not succeed in driving back the Moor cavalry on the 19th instant, and that their position was critical. The Figaro's correspondent at Casablanca reported on the 19th that several Spanish officers, discontented at the inactivity of the Spanish troops, had requested General Drude to employ them.

According to a report from Tangier published in London yesterday, the Maghzen had requested the Consuls and all Europeans in Fez to leave the capital, as the Viziers feared disturbances. Two Shereefs from Wazan would accompany the Europeans to the coast.

The Agence Havas, telegraphing from Tangier yesterday, said that on Friday last a soldier called out, during midday prayer in the Grand Mosque in the Dehedid quarter of the town: "God grant victory to our master Mulei Mohammed!" (Mulei Mohammed is a brother of the Sultan Abdul Asiz.) As the proclamation of a new Sultan in the lifetime of the reigning one is the signal for a revolution, the worshippers in the Mosque fled. The shops were shut and a panic ensued. The Jews barricaded themselves in their quarter. The soldier was arrested and punished with the lash.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated August 7th, from our New York correspondent.)

THE NIGHT COURT IN NEW YORK.

For some days past New York has been rejoicing in a police court which keeps open all night. The police court is the court of the small man. It has to deal with all and several. It is the tribunal before which any one that is arrested in first brought. Minor offences can be dealt with by the police magistrate. Persons arrested on a charge of crime must be returned for trial by him either to the special Assize Court or to the Grand Jury; should the latter sustain the charge, the arrested person is tried before the General Assize Court. Disputes between neighbours and all kinds of minor matters are dealt with in the police court, and for many people it is a kind of "maid of all work". By the institution of a night court a long-felt want has been supplied. Persons arrested after the working hours of the day court will no longer be required, as hitherto, to wait in a dark cell in a police-station, until they are brought before the magistrate on the following morning. Immediately on their arrest they will be brought before the "beak" who, if he deems them innocent, will order their immediate release. During the first night 250 cases were brought before the police court—and that too, within 6 hours.

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This makes a minute and a half, on an average, for each case, and in that time complainants, defendants and witnesses must be heard! As at present New York has only one night court, drunkards, pickpockets, prostitutes, vagabonds &c. must all be brought in a police van to the night court in Jefferson market, often miles away. The police, too, must bring their own prisoners before the magistrate. From one police district no less than 13 constables attended with prisoners. This meant that the district in question was deprived of a large number of police, which just now, in face of the serious wave of crime, is hardly reassuring. There is also the fear that night courts in winter will serve certain policemen as warm quarters! There are, therefore, certain disadvantages to the night court. The court, however, has at least this advantage, that it does away with the system of professional sureties, which has been proved a veritable cancer. These sureties lived on the ill-gotten gains of prostitutes and gamblers and often themselves gave information leading to the arrest of such persons, in order to blackmail them for their bail-money. It has been frequently asserted that the police have been hand and glove with these professional sureties—every arrested person if not charged with crime can be released on bail if someone will go surety for him. Scenes such as have occurred in the police courts for years, when poor prostitutes have gone on their knees to professional sureties beseeching them to pay the money for the bail, until they fetch the required sum, will by the institution of the night courts be a thing of the past.

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JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The events in Corea even more than the peaceable assertions of Japanese and American statesmen have taken the sting out of the Japanese situation. As a matter of fact, owing to the development of events in Corea Japan has her hands so full that she has quite forgotten the Japanese situation in America—to the great regret of certain American journals that were devoting themselves to a most truculent brandishing of sabres. But now that the storm has passed the Conservative journals are expressing all kinds of views as to reasons for the excitement generated both here and in Japan. Even that question, which counted as the most ticklish, viz. the question of Japanese immigration, appears from statistics now issued to be so unimportant that it is difficult for any one to believe that either sooner or later it could occasion serious complications with Japan. The idea that America is being so inundated with Japanese as it was at one time with Chinese appears in a remarkable light in view of the immigration statistics, according to which in the year 1900 only 25,536 Japanese were settled on the American continent. In that year 56,234 Japanese settled in Hawaii. From 1892 to 1900, 88,905 Japanese came to the United States, including Hawaii. In the same period more than 1,250,900 immigrants came from Russia and a million and a half from Italy. The idea that in California alone there were 6,500 Japanese appears to have far overshot the mark.

The figures indeed go to prove once more that the Japanese situation is only the bungling work of a small coterie, to whom a war with Japan would be very acceptable.

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JUDGE LYNCH IN NEW YORK.

In consequence of the many horrible crimes in New York a feeling of bitterness is making itself apparent, which has already in many cases led to acts of violence. "Judge Lynch" has made his appearance in the city and the police may in future have all their work cut out to protect persons caught in flagrante delicto from the violence of the mob. The circumstance that in many cases the police have failed to detect the perpetrators of various revolting crimes is largely to blame for the fact that the mob have been incited to deeds of violence. In various cases furious crowds have taken the law into their own hands and in one case they attacked an innocent person. The slightest cause is sufficient to induce violence on the part of the mob, so great is the excitement and bitter feeling at the host of crimes. Recently, some thousand Italians were returning from a steamer excursion. An Italian woman waiting for her husband saw him stepping from the steamer in the company of another woman. Beside herself with rage she shouted "lynch him". A huge crowd rapidly assembled and in the belief that another outrage had been perpetrated on a child set itself in motion to apprehend the miscreant. A young Italian was among the foremost of those pursuing the supposed miscreant. In their excitement the mob mistook this young man for the flying criminal and stormed round him with the cry "lynch him". From all sides blows rained upon him, his skull was smashed and his jaw broken; countless wounds were on his body when the police freed him from the furious mob. He hardly, indeed, escaped with his life.

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The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy.

Another victim of the mob was a Swede by name Georg Kestner. He had made an attack on two little girls. He was once seized by the mob. Covered over and over with wounds and absolutely naked—the mob had torn his clothes off him—he was on the point of being hanged to a lamp post, when the police came to his assistance. It was only after a hard struggle that they were able to push back the mob. In the opinion of the police Kestner is not intellectually normal.

A very lamentable case, in which once more the mob set to work in blind fury, but in which the flood of crime played no rôle, took place in one of New York's most crowded streets. A little boy was run over and killed by an automobile in which strangers were being driven through the most interesting parts of the city. The child with others had hung on to the automobile and in his attempt to jump down was drawn under the wheels. From all directions a raging mob rushed up who pressed round the chauffeur and threatened to lynch him for the disaster. At the same time the crowd threw stones and bottles at the chauffeur and inmates of the car, who had no idea what had happened. In their fright they sprang from the car, only to be attacked afresh by the mob, who then tried to set the automobile on fire. The chauffeur was terribly exhausted when the police arrested him on a charge of causing the child's death.

The flood of crime is not confined to New York. From all parts of the country come reports of a shocking increase of crime.

AMERICAN DIAMONDS.

If the signs are correct Americans will, in future, derive their supply of diamonds from American soil. In Pike County, in Arkansas State, a diamond field has been discovered, the first real American diamond field. Isolated finds of diamonds have been made in various parts of America as for instance in the moraine deposits in Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan issuing from the Canadian glaciers. But in the present case it is a question of a diamond field, 600 acres in area. The systematic development of this field which is the property of several capitalists in the vicinity is to be commenced at once.

COWARD CONSTABLES.

For the first time in 36 years the charge of cowardice has been brought against members of the New York police force. Two constables were accused of having prevented by their cowardice

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