

levelled to the ground, and an unconfirmed report states that 30 to 35 persons have been killed, and scores injured. Telegraph lines are down, and communication in the affected districts is most difficult. A storm was sweeping through Georgia late last night, but apart from torrential rains, high winds, and lightning, no damage is reported. At Purvis, Mississippi, 30 whites and 50 negroes have been killed.

Later advices state that the sum total of dead is about 500, while several thousand people are suffering from injuries.

Later: The State of Mississippi appears to have suffered most from the cyclone. In that State alone 300 were killed and 1,000 injured; and terrible distress prevails in the ravaged districts. Over 100 towns have begged for assistance; few physicians are available, but medical assistance and provisions are being despatched to the scene from all parts.

FATAL LANDSLIDE IN CANADA.

An Ottawa despatch says that a landslide occurred in the district of Notre Dame de la Salette on Sunday, destroying many buildings. Twenty-five people lost their lives.

THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION QUELLED.

A telegram from Buenos Ayres states that the revolutionary movement at Santiago del Estero has been suppressed by the Federal troops. Three persons were killed and several wounded.

VANDERBILT DIVORCE SUIT.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, senior, who has been making strenuous efforts in the last few days to induce her daughter-in-law to abandon her suit for divorce against Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, sailed from New York in the "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria" last week for England.

Though she refused to issue any statement on the subject, it is understood, says the New York correspondent of a contemporary, that the object of her journey is to attempt, if not to bring the couple together again, at least to avoid the necessity for divorce. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt has spent the last few nights at the house of her mother-in-law.

A BUBBLE PRICKED.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* learns from a trustworthy source that the so-called disclosures as to the contents of the third as yet unpublished part of Bismarck's "Thoughts and Recollections," which were referred to a short time ago by the *Tribuna* and have since been mentioned by German newspapers, are pure invention. This applies particularly to the specified titles of chapters of manuscripts said to exist in Zurich, but which are all false word for word. Hence it is already quite clear that there can be no question of a copy of the real manuscript, of the Kaiser's prohibition, or of the whole of the further "romantic" story. The manuscript of the third volume of Bismarck's "Thoughts and Recollections" is in safe keeping; its publication, in accordance with agreements that have been concluded, cannot take place until some future date, not as yet definitely fixed.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CARDINAL.

A telegram from Reggio di Calabria states that while Cardinal Portanova, Archbishop of Reggio, was preparing to celebrate Mass at six o'clock on Saturday morning, he was seized with a paralytic stroke and expired shortly afterwards. The sudden death of his Eminence has produced a painful impression in the town.

The late Cardinal was born at Naples in 1845, and received the Red Hat as Cardinal Priest in 1899.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

General d'Amade telegraphed on Friday from Kasbah Benahmed that a small detachment of French troops were restoring tranquillity and safety in the district of the Achach tribe, and that two of the Kaid's had submitted. A great many inhabitants of the villages had fled to the hills, the spurs of which were covered by a large number of mounted Moroccans, who were driven back to Oued Tunedja. In the afternoon the troops had occupied the slopes on the left bank of the river, whereupon the retirement of the enemy became a hasty flight. The French troops, of whom five had been wounded, had returned under General d'Amade's command to Kasbah Benahmed.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:
FR. BREMERMAN, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinzess Alice," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Aden April 26th.
"Gneisenau," from Bremen for Australia, left Fremantle April 25th.
"York," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Hlago April 26th.
"Friedrich der Grosse," from New York for Genoa, arrived Genoa April 25th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Hamburg for Japan, left Shanghai April 26th.
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Singapore April 26th.
"Bremen," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Naples April 26th.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Hamburg, left Algiers April 26th.

LONDON LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, April 24.

The death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, although it was not unexpected since last Thursday, came with some suddenness, and this circumstance has perhaps added to the intensity of feeling with which the news has been received. The phrase which Mr. Lloyd-George used to an interviewer in referring to the event described the prevailing impression accurately enough; the loss, as he said, is felt to be personal. The remarkable thing about the late Premier was that, without possessing any of the more heroic qualities of politicians, he succeeded finally in winning the confidence and regard of all who knew him. More than this, with the country at large his name was not one to conjure with; yet it may fairly be said that there was never any regret among those who, at a crisis in party affairs, had taken his ability on trust. His qualities were never fully appreciated until the last two years. He has always been regarded as a man of sound commonsense and good business ability, but, to be frank, his warmest supporters never gave him credit for the deeper qualities of character and insight he displayed during his tenure of the Premiership. Part of the secret of the success with which he held his Ministry together was due to the manner in which he invited his intended colleagues to serve with him. They had the choice of acceptance or refusal unconditionally. "Yes" or "no"; there was no room left for the shilly-shallying which most cabinet-making invites. Sir Henry had an aptitude for choosing his line of action and standing by it against all opposition. Thus, it is said, the grant of a free Government to the Transvaal was carried out entirely on the initiative and through the firmness of the late Premier himself. There was an impression that he was rather weak and malleable than otherwise, but I believe this statement is far from being correct, and indeed probably arose from his eager humanitarianism. One of the few times when he was really carried out of himself by emotion was on the memorable occasion of his phrase about "methods of barbarism"; rightly or wrongly, he had reached that conclusion, and the intensity of his passion left no doubt as to the depth of his political faith.

On the purely personal side Sir Henry displayed his characteristic doggedness and good humour in the face of obstacles. Until quite recently in the course of his illness he had not lost interest in affairs, nor let it be said, the willingness to appreciate a good joke; he read the newspapers regularly, and followed the Cabinet changes resulting from his resignation with close attention; and, above all, he retained his placid good-temper so long as consciousness lasted. While lying unconscious during the last few days he appears to have had the delusion that his wife was with him. There can be no doubt that the loss he sustained in the death of Lady Campbell-Bannerman accelerated the end. The Premier and his wife were very devoted to one another; during Lady Campbell-Bannerman's last illness her husband was in constant attendance on her, and so complete was her devotion that she refused to take food except at his hands. She was his constant adviser and support. I believe when there was at one time a question of Sir Henry's accepting a peerage it was her influence that finally kept him to the House of Commons. If Sir Henry had been given his own choice thirteen years ago he would have become Speaker. It was held, however, though not by Mr. Gladstone himself, that one who had occupied the Ministerial front bench was too deeply pledged to party to be a wholly impartial Speaker; and so, greatly to Sir Henry's regret, he was compelled to abandon this ambition. Even so long ago as that, it should be noted, the question of his health was one of the deterring factors; it was thought that he would be unable to withstand the strain. One may form some idea from this of the enormous sacrifice which the tenure of the Premiership must have imposed upon the frail old man.

For the last three days the election at North West Manchester has been proceeding with enormous gusto. Mr. Lloyd-George and Dr. Macnamara have come to the assistance of their colleague, and Mr. Balfour has addressed one of his timely half-sheets of notepaper to Mr. Joynson-Hicks. Meanwhile, Mrs. Cornwallis West, Mr. Churchill's mother, has joined the workers on behalf of the Liberals, and Mr. Churchill has harangued innumerable crowds from the roof of a motor-car, and from many other places. It would be imprudent to predict the result at this hour; the poll will be to-morrow, and by the time your readers see this letter the matter will be decided, once and for all. In spite of various forecasts and premonitions, and the prophetic voice of a certain eccentric Mr. Hunnabell, who foretold the Peckham result with wonderful accuracy and whose fame has possibly spread beyond these isles, it is hard to see that Mr. Joynson-Hicks has more than a sporting chance of winning the seat. *Vanity Fair* points

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out, with much plausibility, that it might have been better policy on the part of the opposition to leave the constituency uncontested. It would have been otherwise if Lord Hugh Cecil, or some other foeman worthy of Mr. Winston Churchill's steel, had been brought to oppose him; Mr. Joynson-Hicks, *Vanity Fair* considers, is not quite of Mr. Churchill's calibre. Manchester, it points out, is a great stronghold of Free Trade Unionism—and that is just a point which the Unionist organization is sedulously avoiding. The attempt to shelve the fiscal question is thus doubly inexpedient: immediately, in that it does not conduce to victory in the division, and, ultimately, in that a defeat there means that the nascent Unionist ascendancy will receive a serious set-back. In a word, *Vanity Fair* holds that the risks in this instance exceed the possibilities of advantage. If, however, the sporting chance does resolve itself into fact the Unionist victory will be such as to avenge Mr. Balfour's defeat at the last general election. The attempts which have been made throughout the election to capture the Irish and Jewish votes are worthy of study. Even at the moment nobody really knows how these are going to be placed. Mr. Churchill claims the support of Mr. Redmond, but that does not mean in the least that the Irish will vote for him *en bloc*. Again, on that strength of his attitude towards the Aliens Act, Mr. Churchill claims the Jewish vote, but here he has against him the fact that certain oppressive regulations of the Aliens Act are still unwithdrawn; and, in spite of assertions to the contrary, he must probably resign himself to having captured only one half of the vote.