

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

the most noted supporters of Mulai Hafid. Dr. Vassel called on Omrani to take steps to assist him in securing Ermiki's release.

Questioned as to Germany's intentions, Dr. Vassel said that Mulai Hafid could count on the whole-hearted co-operation of Germany, and added that he was going to Fez to assure Mulai Hafid that Germany meant to see that the integrity of the country was maintained and to help the Sultan out of his present difficulties.

These declarations produced a great sensation among the notables present. The Shereef Omrani at once wrote to Fez asking for the release of Kaid Ermiki. It is not true that Ermiki is a German protégé.

Paris, September 10.

According to the correspondent of the *Matin* at Tangier, one of the chief objects of the journey of Dr. Vassel, the German Consul to Fez, is to induce Mulai Hafid to dismiss El Menebhi, whose relations with the French Legation have in the estimation of Germany been too courteous, and who is believed to have further earned the disapproval of the Germans by asking M. Regnault, the French Minister, his advice on different matters.

Paris, September 10.

The newspapers state that M. Pichon and the Spanish Ambassador have now decided upon the wording of the Franco-Spanish Note to the Powers on the subject of the recognition of Mulai Hafid. The Note as it now stands was immediately communicated to the Spanish Ministers at San Sebastian for their approval, but this is believed to have been a mere formality, as France and Spain may, it is declared, be considered as having reached a definite agreement. It is added that the Note will doubtless be dispatched to the different Chancelleries today.

Paris, September 10.

The *Agence Havas* states that an agreement has been reached between France and Spain as to the wording of the Franco-Spanish Note with regard to the international guarantees to be demanded from Mulai Hafid as a condition of his recognition. The draft of the note will be sent this evening by post to San Sebastian and Madrid in order that the agreement may be confirmed. The communication of the Note to the Powers will follow without delay.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

MR. WILBUR WRIGHT'S AEROPLANE.

Le Mans, September 10.

Mr. Wilbur Wright took two flights today, one of them lasting 9 minutes 20 seconds, the other 21 minutes 45 seconds.

ALLEGED CASE OF ESPIONAGE.

Paris, September 10.

The *Matin* publishes particulars as to the arrest near Aubrais railway station of a man named Harnist and alleged to be a German from Mülhausen in Elsass, on suspicion of being a spy. Harnist is said to have confessed that he has been for several years engaged in espionage in France on Germany's account. The *Matin* states that Harnist has been handed over to the magistrate at Orleans; he will be taken to Bourges for examination. A friend of Harnist who has made several journeys with him and is now in Paris is being kept under observation.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE TOLSTOY CELEBRATION.

St. Petersburg, September 10.

Almost all the morning papers devote long articles to Count Tolstoy and all, excepting the organs of the "Real Russian People," pay homage to his artistic genius without expressing approval of his religious and socialist views. Many of the booksellers and other business houses have decorated their shop-windows with portraits and busts of the Count; but flags have not been allowed anywhere. The reserve of the officials and the police prohibitions, together with the callousness of the poorer classes, prevent the streets from wearing a festive appearance.

IMPORTANT ARREST IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, September 10.

The newspapers announce the arrest in the Stambul quarter of Silvio Ricci, who was accused of being the author of the bomb outrage of July 21, 1905, when a bomb was exploded in the courtyard of the Mosque while the Sultan was descending the steps after a service, and several persons were killed and injured. Ricci, it is added, recently returned to Constantinople, believing that the amnesty applied to him also.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate south-westerly winds, clearing up at times, no heavy showers, temperature not much altered.

ENGLISH IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

(Concluded.)

The Americans are a young people, young in temperament as in age. They are preternaturally grave, but it is the gravity of a young man with eyes fixed upon the goal, whose veins are fired with the fierce joy of conquest and endeavour. Such a man finds life good, even though he may spend less time in saying so in "nods and becks and wreathed smiles." Let the stranger make demands upon kindness and hospitality, and he will soon discover the youth of the Americans. He will find no busy people more considerate, more ready with helpful information. In common matters of politeness, in uncovering to women and yielding place in tramcars, they are superior to the French, who seem to have forgotten the graces of a former "régime." Crustiness is a sign of old age, of a failing interest in life, of persistent boredom. To be busy and bright and courteous are the indications of perpetual youth. And therefore I say the Americans are young.

Their faults, even, belong to juvenescence. Take Tammany. This question has been approached by a thousand pens ready to pour out righteousness mixed with vitriol, but wanting in imagination or sympathy. Undiluted Tammany is a grievous thing, possibly a godless thing; but often it is diluted with the milk of human kindness and the wild honey of human nature. The biggest Boss that ever commanded a regiment of Graft probably never directly stole a cent in his life. His ways of making money are devious, no doubt—as devious as the manipulations of South African war stores—but they principally consist in acting upon early information obtained in an official capacity. The Board of Aldermen elects to buy a piece of ground for a city park, and the "ward-heeler," or whoever he may be, profits by a knowledge of this fact to acquire the property for himself to re-sell it at a higher figure. Sharp practice? Yes; but what West Ham Guardian could throw the first stone at the American? It is rare if these men sin meanly; they sin on the grand scale. And, presently, when New York wakes up and can spare a minute from its occupations, these things will cease.

Youth is capable of improvement, and youth changes with the years. Many things were true of New York five years ago which are so no longer. Take the question of police graft; it exists to a certain extent still, but there has been a vast betterment of morals. Under the Carter Harrison administration in Chicago, a certain chief of police, on his appointment, called his officers together. In one room he placed the captains, in another the lieutenants, in a third the sergeants. To each group he made the same speech: "See here; I have the means of knowing the amount of graft you receive. Well, I do not interfere with you, but I must have half." In ten months the chief, who on entering office was a penniless politician, had amassed a million dollars and retired into private life. Stories of this kind could be told of New York, but no one really familiar with the situation—and I have consulted some of the biggest figures in city life—denies that serious improvement has taken place.

It is true that the Tenderloin "gives up," as the expressive phrase is, because bribery becomes natural and expedient to the wrongdoer—and human nature is very human under the grey helmet of the policeman; but to contend that ordinary tradesmen carrying on a legitimate business are blackmailed into giving bribes to authority is not to know the facts. The force is becoming daily more efficient, fearless, and independent. To watch them regulating the traffic in the streets is to admire their "savoir faire," just as one admires the London police.

Everywhere reform is quietly, persistently pushed. The main streets of New York could give points to Paris, and have little to learn from London in the matter of cleanliness and repair. The pavement is neglected in some parts—as, for instance, in upper Broadway—but elsewhere, even in the Bowery, it is surprisingly good. Broadway at night, with its flashing illuminations and hundred devices challenging the stars as they creep towards heaven, is a striking spectacle, weird and fascinating as any chapter out of Chinatown. Yet the aesthetic complain of the barbarity of some signs, and clamour for the censor. Another proof that we progress. Old men do not improve: they are past it. The hand of the reformer, too, quiet and unsensational, is seen in the Bowery. Here the conditions are changing for the better—no longer the old squalor, the old contempt of decencies, but a general levelling up.

The secret of past and present abuses is that public opinion, in the midst of great triumphant national prosperity, is apt to be indifferent to the details of local government. Whenever the public conscience is aroused, then amendment follows, speedily and surely. Hitherto, no one has much minded because of the crooked ways of Tammany; but there are signs that the public lethargy is ending.

The great, all-saving feature is the courage and hopefulness of the common people. Nowhere does the pulse of life beat stronger than in America. One's physical and mental health is largely dependent upon a cheerful environment. A large horizon brightens the eye and morally braces. That is why America is young—because of that wide, inspiring outlook.

DRESDEN

An antique English Pendulum Clock to be sold for 350 marks. Kurt Gebler, Radebeul, Ost Strasse 16.

CAFÉ DE PARIS, See Strasse 7, in Louis XVI. style. Superior artistic concerts in the afternoon and evenings up to 2 a.m.

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VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Ems up to September 10th, numbered 23,053; at Bad Kreuznach, up to the same date, 12,633.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:

FR. BREMERMAN, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Roon," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Aden September 9th.
 "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg September 9th.
 "Main," from New York for Baltimore, arrived Baltimore September 9th.
 "Neckar," from Bremen for New York, left Bremen September 10th.
 "Prinzess Alice," from Bremen for Japan, left Genoa September 10th.
 "König Albert," from Genoa for New York, left Genoa September 10th.
 "Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, passed Borkum Riff September 11th.
 "Königin Luise," from Genoa for New York, passed Vellas September 10th.
 "Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from New York for Bremen, left Plymouth September 10th.
 "Scharnhorst," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Genoa September 10th.
 "York," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Adelaide September 11th.
 "Barbarossa," from New York for Bremen, left New York September 10th.