

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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CHINA FOR THE CHINESE.

The Times Correspondent in Shanghai in an admirably lucid letter calls attention to the spirit of unrest prevalent in the Celestial Empire at the present time. It was only to be expected that the military successes of Japan in the late war should have an immediate and unmistakable effect in the neighbouring kingdom. The power of the west, hitherto so dreaded, has been shown to be no longer invincible and the result has been a general awakening of the national instinct and the universal reiteration of the policy—China for the Chinese.

The extraordinary ignorance of the leading men in China, the men, that is, to whom the mass of the people look for guidance, and the deep rooted aversion felt by the whole people to European ideas and European Civilisation, an aversion which is as bitter today as it was long ago before the opening of the Treaty Ports, predispose them to welcome any change which may accentuate their national independence. They are quite incapable of understanding the real lessons of the Japanese War, but are content to reflect with great self complacency, that the beginnings of Japanese education came from China, and to believe that the mere establishment of an huge army will be sufficient to make their own prestige equal to that of the island kingdom. They ignore the patriotic single-minded policy which Japan has been willing and eager to adopt, forget that they themselves are quite incapable of any such self-sacrifice, and forget too that their whole administrative system is honeycombed by a corruption far greater than that rife in Russia. It is a mistake, common enough in western Europe, to class the Chinese and Japanese under one head, to imagine the aspirations and aims of the so-called yellow races are identical. While it is true that a greater sympathy exists in China for the Japanese, as for a people more akin to them in religion, language, and customs, than for Europeans, whose ideas, method of life, and culture, are obviously radically different, yet there is so great a difference in temperament between the two races as to preclude any lasting sympathy between them. The Chinese do indeed recognise that the successes of Japan have born fruits enviable enough, and to discover the secrets of those successes, thousands of students have been sent to Tokio in the last two years; but that, even were the same success achieved, the same results would follow as in Japan, that China would have to be regarded as not only powerful but highly civilised, is extremely unlikely. The explanation of the radical difference in the national characteristics of the two races lies primarily in their religious history "The Chinaman is essentially an individualist, his ethics and ideals stereotyped by centuries of Confucianism into a stiff code of social philosophy. In Japan the humanising influence of Buddhism has moulded the national life, bringing to a martial race new worlds of beauty and gentleness, and developing the national instinct for every form of aesthetic expression" with the patent result of progress in Japan, stagnation in China. The cry of Reform arises principally from the students who have returned to China from Harvard University and Tokio, and as is natural enough, their cry is all for immediate, wholesale, and therefore impossible reform, for a ready-made constitution, but this cry they raise so loudly, so insistently, that it is reflected in the Press, in imperial edicts, and in the attitude of officials, who can at least understand and sympathise with such portions of the reform programme as the abolition of foreigners' extra-territorial rights, of the acquisition by China of the management of her own railways and mines, and of the exclusion of all foreign influence. Chinese statesmen look on this uprising of young China with indulgence if not with favour, such necessary results as the American boycott and the recent riots in Shanghai are accepted without demur, and while the Anglo-Japanese Alliance practically guarantees China against partition, they realise

how unlikely it is that any power will support its strongest protest by open war or seizure of territory.

The immediate outlook is therefore, according to the *Times* correspondent, anything but promising, and the best hope for its amelioration lies in the very rapidity of its development. Were such incidents as the Shanghai riots repeated with any frequency, the maintenance of the integrity of China, under present conditions, would be impossible, but there is a hope of speedy improvement in the situation, if Japan will do all in her power, by the careful selection of the men she sends to China to carry on the work of education to turn Chinese public opinion into the right path.

In the mean time a step has been taken by China herself, which, even if it be misconstrued by western nations into an ardent desire for thorough reform, cannot fail to arouse interest. The Governor of Hu-nan, Duke Tsai, and some eighty attachés and secretaries, have been sent on a mission to Washington and London with the object of collecting information in regard to the political, financial, and administrative methods of western nations. But we have seen these Commissions sent forth on similar errands in former years, and the result has been of no benefit to any one except the Commissioners themselves. What was truly said of China, when a like Mission was sent out some 35 years ago, is true to day:—

"There is nothing in the history of China since the beginning of foreign intercourse, to warrant the idea that the Imperial rulers have the slightest idea of entering into such relations as contemplated by the Law of Nations. What they really want is time, time to establish arsenals, build gunboats, poison the minds of the people throughout the provinces, and in the end, when no longer able to postpone the execution of treaties, make a final attempt to drive every foreigner out of the country."

While it is impossible to deny the right of the Chinese to refuse to Europeans permission to impose their unwelcome presence of them, to insist, in fact, on a policy of isolation, it is inevitable that sooner or later the treaty rights granted to foreigners must either be abrogated or enforced by the sword.

MR. BALFOUR IN THE CITY.

Mr. Balfour in his speech at the Merchant Taylors' Hall on Monday night declared that there was no reason that he should not speak out; and many of his hearers who cheered his statement must have reflected that it would have been better for the party if, while Mr. Balfour still occupied the position of Prime Minister of England, he had felt there was as little need for ambiguity of speech. The occasion was an interesting one for two reasons; in the first place the meeting, or rather banquet, was organized to congratulate the two Unionist members of Parliament, who had been chosen by overwhelming majorities to represent the City of London, but since its inception, one of the members has thought it consistent with his duty to the party to which it belongs, to resign his seat, much as he appreciated the honour done him, in order to make a place in the new House for the ex-Premier after his unexpected defeat in East Manchester; in the second place the banquet was attended by the new Member *in posse*, Mr. Balfour, whose first public utterance it was, since it was definitely known that the great majority at the disposal of the Unionist party in the House of Commons had been turned into an almost insignificant minority, by the verdict of the polls. Further piquancy was lent to the occasion by the fact that a distinct, if exaggerated agitation, had been going

on in a section of the party press, having for its object the deposition of Mr. Balfour from the leadership of His Majesty's opposition, and the substitution of Mr. Chamberlain. That this agitation was an unreal one, was shown by Mr. Chamberlain's letter to the Press a few days ago, but there still remained a curiosity to see whether Mr. Balfour, now that he, like Mr. Gladstone in the old days after his rejection by Oxford University, could consider himself unmuzzled, would justify or falsify the expectations of those who believed him to be very far from regarding the Fiscal Reform policy with the same eyes as Mr. Chamberlain. On this point after the speech of Mr. Balfour, the veriest Didymus in the ranks of the Fiscal Reformers can hardly any longer profess to be a doubter. Mr. Balfour drew an apt comparison between the position of his party towards Fiscal Reform and that of the Liberals some years ago towards that of Local Veto. On the details of any particular Bill to be brought forward there might be differences of opinion, in the principle there was unanimity. There were reforms, which, generated in a moment of enthusiasm, lost their cogency after a time, and were relegated unwept, unhonoured and unsung to oblivion; but there were, on the other hand, reforms the demand for which steadily grew, and though the granting of them might be deferred, their principle was so deep rooted a conviction that their triumph was certain in the end. To this category Mr. Balfour assigned Fiscal Reform. He pointed out that in the great reform era of the forties, it was hoped and believed that commerce was to be carried on in the future on cosmopolitan lines, not national lines. How these predictions have been falsified, history has shown. An instance in point, was the French policy with regard to Madagascar, when English commerce was excluded from the island or at all events faced with such restrictions as to be virtually excluded. The great wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had their ultimate origins in the struggle for fresh markets, or at least unrestricted markets. There is no reason for thinking that any considerable change has come over the nations in their feelings with regard to such markets. On the contrary the one subject which is agitating diplomatists at the present moment is being discussed at a conference avowedly called to prevent one country being overfairly treated at the expense of another. In his reference to Madagascar Mr. Balfour pointed out that to make the French action in the matter a pretext for a Franco-English war would have been wicked and absurd, but it is more than likely that France would have modified her attitude had England possessed a weapon of defence such as the Unionist party claim is ready to their hand in retaliatory tariffs. Mr. Balfour was at no pains to attempt to prove that Protection *per se* was good or bad, but he went as far as, surely, any Chamberlainite could wish in expressing his conviction that hostile tariffs would prove a remedy for a state of things for which no other remedy has been proposed. With regard to the question of a tax on corn, Mr. Balfour pointed out that a small tax existed even up to Mr. Cobden's death and had been imposed temporarily by the late Government. He was not, indeed, prepared to state what, if any, duty the Conservatives, had they been elected, would have imposed on imported foodstuffs, inasmuch as, in the first place the details of no great measure had ever been put forward until the Bill embodying it was before the Country, and in the second place, it would waste time at the present juncture, to discuss the details of a reform, be it good or evil, which cannot, in any circumstances be laid before the House of Commons, as long as the Liberals are in Power, which, with their present majority must be for several years. Both supporters and opponents alike, will rejoice at Mr. Balfour's open speaking, since it will undoubtedly tend to solidify the ranks of the Unionist party, and enable to form a united opposition, which, however strong the Government may be, is always a wholesome ingredient in the House of Commons.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was opened by Royal Commission with the customary formalities on Tuesday afternoon. The Royal Commissioners were: the Lord Chancellor (Sir Robert Reid, whose appointment as Lord Chancellor, and creation by the King as Baron Loreburn, were later announced to the Peers by the Marquess of Ripon), the Marquess of Ripon, Lord Tweedmouth, Earl Beauchamp, and Earl Carrington. The attendance of members of the Upper House to take part in the ceremony was small. The Royal Commissioners, in their robes of office, having taken their seats on a bench placed in front of the Throne.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was summoned, and commanded to request the immediate attendance of the House of Commons to hear the Royal Commission read.

A few minutes later, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Clerk to the House of Commons, accompanied by Black Rod and followed by a throng of Members of the Lower House, prominent among whom were the Prime Minister and Mr. Akers Douglas, appeared at the Bar of the Lords. The Lord Chancellor, after reading the Letters Patent, informed the Commons of His Majesty's pleasure that they should proceed to elect "some proper person" to be their Speaker, and present such person in the House of Lords on the following day at noon for His Majesty's approbation. The Commons then withdrew.

After a short interval, prayers having been said by the Bishop of St. Albans, the Marquess of Ripon made the announcement above stated with respect to the Lord Chancellor, and the swearing-in of Peers commenced. The Archbishop of Canterbury was the first to take the oath. A number of other Peers having been sworn, the Lord Chancellor, introduced by Lord Tweedmouth and Lord Macnaghten, took the oath and subscribed the Roll.

In the House of Commons, Sir Wilfrid Lawson moved that the Right Honourable James William Lowther, "an old and tried servant of the House", do take the Chair of the House as Speaker. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Stuart Wortley—who remarked that Mr. Lowther possesses the qualities of impartiality, firmness, patience, tact,

promptitude and humour which disarm resentment,—

Mr. Lowther rose amid general cheering and, in accordance with ancient custom, "submitted himself to the will and judgment of the House". He thanked Sir Wilfrid Lawson for his kindly speech; said that, although the honourable Baronet was not technically entitled to the style of "Father of the House", nobody would resist his title to that of "Grandfather of the House" if he should choose to claim it. (Cheers and laughter). He (the speaker) was proud to think that he had deserved so favourable a judgment from the oldest member of that House.

Mr. Lowther was then unanimously elected Speaker. The Prime Minister expressed the satisfaction with which the election was received in every part of the House. Mr. Akers Douglas expressed the congratulations of the Opposition, and Mr. Keir Hardie (the leader of the new Labour party) offered those of the group of members among whom he sat; and the House adjourned on the motion of the Prime Minister.

EXCHANGE OF AMERICAN AND GERMAN PROFESSORS.

Professor Peabody marked the severance of his connection with Berlin University by a farewell speech delivered in German. The Professor has won universal sympathy not only among the students but in other circles in Berlin. The great and outstanding merit of his lectures has been that they have proved to us that the Americans do not prize materialism alone, but that especially among the cultured classes, their methods of thought are influenced by idealism. This idea was expressed by the Professor more especially in those lectures, in which he touched on the social question in America, describing it as essentially an ethical question and not a material one. Such social problems as the family question, the labour question, the legal enactment concerning the protection of labour etc. he dealt with in their relation to American conditions. He adduced as the intellectual leaders of American thought, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier and Emerson, as their counterparts in Germany Schiller and Fichte. His lectures derived their chief importance from the interest he aroused

by the specifically American illumination thrown on the social problems. His presence has been a notable commencement in the Exchange of Professors. If only the other American Professors will confine themselves to giving the Germans information as to essentially American institutions and problems, and if the German Professors, on the other hand, instruct the Americans in the peculiarities of German life and thought, the exchange of Professors may well be of advantage to both nations, even if we cannot share the exaggerated hopes held out in some quarters. Of far more importance than an exchange of professors, would be an exchange of students, term and term about. This would betoken for both participants a new intellectual voyage of discovery and would plant in the more receptive minds of youth the germs of a lasting rapprochement and friendship. Unfortunately this is prevented by want of means.

A GRAMOPHONE CONCERT IN LONDON.

The excellence to which the gramophone has attained was admirably shown in the White Room at the Savoy Hotel, in a concert made up of sixteen items, ranging from grand opera to popular ballads, and arranged by the Gramophone and Typewriter Company, Limited. Mr. Olly Oakley, the well-known banjoist, gave a selection from "The Dandy Fifth," which the gramophone afterwards repeated with wonderful accuracy, as it did the tragic intensity of Cav. E. Caruso's voice in "Vesti la giubba" from "I Pagliacci." Mr. John Harrison sang "Mary" with all his usual expressiveness, and Mr. W. H. Squire gave a capital cello rendering of Rubinstein's "Melody in F," hardly a beauty of which was missed by the brass-trumpeted instrument. But the gems of the occasion were "Voi che sapete," "Pur Diceste," "Home, Sweet Home," and "Comin' thro' the Rye" in Madame Patti's voice. Mr. Trevor Williams, who acted as chairman, said that the great singer had expressed her entire satisfaction with these productions of her voice. Mr. Williams also announced that the trustees of the British Museum have accepted a set of the records of Madame Patti's singing, so that later generations will be able to appreciate the beauties of the voice which has given so much enjoyment to this.

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ESPERANTO, THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

One day last August, during the passage from Dover to Calais, travellers were surprised to see a strange flag hoisted to a prominent position on the mast. The groundwork was green, and in one quarter it bore a five-pointed star. It was the banner of the Esperantist Congress, which had just been held in Boulogne, and Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor of the language, was on board. As the steamer neared Calais, the pier was seen to be lined by a well-dressed crowd, who waved flags, and shouted greetings in an unknown tongue. When a good-natured looking, elderly gentleman reached the gangway, he was received with loud cheers, and had to undergo an amount of hand-shaking which must have been somewhat trying. "I must confess," writes an eye-witness, that I viewed the affair with cynical indifference. Some twenty years ago Volapük claimed to be the international language of the future. But it soon disappeared. Its grammatical system was too complicated, and its vocabulary contained too many words, whose form gave no clue to the meaning. Enthusiasts praised it, but no one ever succeeded in speaking it fluently. Disappointed at its failure, many assumed that a like fate would befall all similar attempts.

Nevertheless, the enthusiasm I had seen at Calais so far impressed me that on my return I resolved to inquire into the claims of Esperanto. The following is the result of my investigation.

Esperanto is the creation of Dr. Samenhof, or, in Esperanto spelling, Zamenhof. He was born in Bjalostock, a small town in Russian Poland. He was educated on ideal principles, and it was especially impressed on him that all men were brothers. But when he looked round he found in his town men of four different nationalities—Russians, Poles, Germans, Jews—speaking four different languages, and, instead of regarding each other as brothers, more inclined to fly at each other's throats. From a child it was his dream to create a common language, that all might understand each other and cease to quarrel. In

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1878, when in the eighth class of the gymnasium at Warsaw, he had actually constructed a language, which was received with enthusiasm by his companions, but soon forsaken by them when they experienced the ridicule of the outer world. Young Zamenhof now resolved to work silently at his language. During the five and a half years of his medical studies he mentioned it to no one, but spent all his spare time in improving and testing it. When it was ready for publication, he had difficulty in finding a publisher, and it was not until 1887 that his first pamphlet appeared; the author's name being given as Dr. Esperanto. In 1888 a "group" was formed, in Nürnberg, for the study of the language, which made its way, very slowly at first, until in 1900 ten groups existed. Now the tide turned. In 1901 there were 17 groups; in 1902, 41; in 1903, 108; in 1904, 204. It is said that at the Boulogne Congress the language was spoken by 1500 members belonging to twenty-two different nationalities, who had no difficulty in understanding one another. Since the congress the number of groups has gone up by leaps and bounds.

In England alone there are now sixty-five, and a new one is formed nearly every week. Groups are rapidly spreading all over the world—from Japan to Finland, from Tunis to Brazil. In Russia more people speak Esperanto than English. In France it has found numerous adherents. Many Frenchmen, however, hung back. It will never, they said, become international; for the English, not being a Latin race, will never learn it. It turns out, however, that in nearly every case in which the English construction differs from the French, Esperanto sides with the English. Since it became

known that the language has gained a foothold in England, the number studying it in France and other countries has very largely increased.

ESPERANTO OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED.

Senor Pujula y Valles, a well-known Catalonian lawyer and author, wrote, in Esperanto, an article, published in an English paper, in favour of Home Rule for Catalonia. The article not meeting with the approval of the Spanish Government, the author has had to fly from Spain.

A PUBLICAN PARSON.

We have heard of "walking" parsons, "hunting" parsons, "rowing" parsons, and even "fighting" parsons, but the "publican" parson is a new departure. The Rev. S. Thackeray, D. D. chaplain of the Gordon Road Workhouse, Camberwell, has in the last few days become landlord of the "Pike and Eel" public house, Hoddesdon. This tiny village on the Lea, which has suddenly stumbled into notoriety, was hitherto practically unknown save to its inhabitants, tramps, and possibly motorists. The doctor is a musical enthusiast, and at present at all events, to the great disappointment of the local rustics, declines to draw the beer himself, but leaves such details to his manager. His reasons for this singular move he has himself explained. "There are great opportunities here: I can talk to my customers on the great questions of the day, and there is no reason why, as occasion offers, I should not introduce grave and more important matters with which my religious calling associates me. Family prayer in the hotel? why not? of course on Sundays I shall be busy in Camberwell; but I shall try and arrange that the week-ends will be profitably spent by everyone who comes here. Dinners, teas, and all the rest of it will be supplied as heretofore, and everything I sell over the bar will be the best obtainable." The worthy doctor is to be congratulated at least on the boldness of his experiment, and should he be successful, a new point will be given to the taunt of the ardent temperance party against Tory voters, that their principles can be summed up in the words, "Beer and the Bible."



ROY

Opera in se

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Florestan, a
Leonore, his
Fidelio
Rocco, jailor
Marcelline,
Jaquino, post
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Second

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



This evening, beginning at 7.30

FIDELIO.

Opera in second Acts. Music by Ludwig van Beethoven.

Cast:

Don Fernando, minister	Herr Wachter.
Don Pizarro, governor of a state-prison	Herr Kiess.
Florestan, a prisoner	Herr v. Bary.
Leonore, his wife, under the name Fidelio	Frau Roewe-Heindl.
Rocco, jailor	Herr Rains.
Marcelline, his daughter	Fräul. Seebe.
Jaquino, porter	Herr Rüdiger.
First } prisoner	(Herr Hafner.
Second }	(Herr Plaschke.

PLOT. Florestan has incurred the enmity of Pizarro, governor of the prison, by whom he has been thrown into a dungeon. His faithful wife, Leonore, disguised as a man, with the name Fidelio, takes service with the gaoler Rocco, whose daughter Marcelline falls in love with her, believing her to be a man. Leonore fails to find her husband among the prisoners. Pizarro, hearing of the advent of the Minister, Florestan's friend, orders Rocco to kill him and on Rocco's refusal determines to murder him himself. Rocco is ordered to dig a grave and confides in Fidelio, who gets permission to help him and is horrified to see the emaciated condition of her husband. She decides to die with him and on Pizarro attempting the murderous deed, she flings herself in the way and frustrates him; the Minister's opportune arrival turns the tables on Pizarro who is imprisoned in Florestan's place.

Composer: L. van Beethoven. Born 1770. Died 1827.
(See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookstore, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.4 50s.)

To-morrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

SALOME.

CONCERT.

The *Dresdner Orpheus* gave on Wednesday evening at the Gewerbehaus a Concert which might be called philharmonic; for there were two soloists, and the Choir instead of an orchestra. The soloists were: Frau Borghild Gottlieb (Alt), a lady as to whose nationality and domicile the Programme gave no indication, but whom we take to be Norwegian; and Professor Petri (Violin). The former sang, with most careful vocalisation and in all respects pleasing, in large measure satisfying, but not very deeply impressive effect, songs by Franz Schubert, Arnold Mendelssohn, Christian Sinding, Edvard Grieg. All were wisely chosen as they were well performed, and each one secured the cordial approval of the audience. The Grieg song, "Et Haab", sung in the original, met with specially hearty acceptance, and was encoered, another by the same composer being substituted. Frau Gottlieb was accompanied in musicianly style and finished manner by Herr Albert Kluge, the Director of the Choir. We enjoyed most their joint interpretations of Schubert's "Der Doppelgänger" and Sinding's "Bernstein".

Professor Petri elicited immense applause by his performances—artistic and brilliant they certainly were—of a characteristically beautiful "Gesangsszene" from the Violin Concerto in A-minor, No. 8, of Spohr; and the Fantasia appassionata of Viextemps. Again and again throughout these performances an oft-received impression of our own was recalled: that, if all Herr Petri's work were as good as many parts of it, he would be among the first, as he is for Dresdeners among the most popular, of artists. He was ably accompanied by another popular Dresden artist, Herr Karl Pretzsch.

The Choir were, as usual, in considerable strength and under the efficient leadership of Herr Albert Kluge. As to whether they were, as a body, in as good voice as we have heard them, we are not concerned to be too critical. The *Akustik* of the Gewerbehaus is so fine that, from a select position, one hears almost too perfectly. Sufficient, that the choir sang with their accustomed precision, and with the clear, manly enunciation which is one of

their distinctions. A wonder, in both those respects was the humorous choral Lied "Pappelmäulchen", an Alsatian folk-song arranged by Gustav Wohlgenuth: this, enthusiastically applauded and encoered, went even more trippingly the second time than the first. Of their other pieces we could say much, if space and time served. Palestrina's "O bone Jesu", sung with splendid breadth but with somewhat less full and evenly sustained volume of tone than we recall in the Vereinshaus; Reissiger's "Olaf Trygvason", as impressive as ever; Hegar's "Nachtlied", a fine composition finely rendered; and Draeseke's "Einkehr"; were among their productions. Ferdinand Möhring's "Der Trompeter an der Katzbach" (a most inspiring poem by Julius Mosen, worthily set to music for a male Choir, with a grand use of unison, and a trumpet episode) failed of its full dramatic effect, owing to the pitch of Choir and trumpet not being exactly the same. But the actual effect was not inappropriate to the purport of the poem, which sings of a trumpeter, wounded and dying on the river bank. Hearing sounds of victory, he revives, remounts his horse, and attempts to sound a triumphant blast. The poet makes him succeed. Here the attempt was less than triumphant, as the dying man's may well have been.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

There will be no orchestral services from Sunday next until Palm-Sunday (April 8th).

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HOCKEY.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES V. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The Southern Counties beat Cambridge on Monday last at Southgate by two goals to one.

FOOTBALL AMENITIES.

ATTACK ON A PLAYER.

During a Football match on Saturday last at Bradford, Lancashire, between Bradford City and Manchester United, a great deal of hostility was shown towards the referee and a Manchester player named Bonthron. After the match, mud and stones were thrown at the visiting team and their referee, and Bonthron was thrown to the ground. He was rescued, and sent off in a cab under the protection of the Manager of the Bradford team.

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7

DER GRAF VON CHAROLAIS.

Tragedy in five Acts by Richard Beer-Hofmann.

Cast:

Der Graf von Charolais	Herr Wieke.
Hauptmann Romont	Herr Blankenstein.
Rochfort, a Judge	Herr Müller.
Desirée, his daughter	Fräul. Politz.
Barbara, his old nurse	Frau Bleibtren.
Philipp, Rochfort's pupil and nephew	Herr Wierth.
A secretary of Rochfort	Herr Dettmer.
A lawyer	Herr P. Neumann.
A landlord	Herr René.
His wife	Fräul. Diacono.
His father	Herr Huff.
His servant	Fräul. Schendler.
A reliquary maker	Herr Eggerth.
A miller	Herr Walther.
Red Itzig	Herr Fischer.
Two servants of the Count	(Herr Höbner.
	(Herr Olbrich.
A servant of the Judge	Herr Taudien.
A masked man	Herr Leichert.
Two masked lovers	(Herr Günther.
	(Fräul. Leder.
Two officials of the Court	(Herr Rieken.
	(Herr Vetter.

To-morrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

WEH' DEM, DER LÜGT.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday: Der Freischütz. 7.30 p.m.
Monday: Tannhäuser. 7 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Sunday: Mein Leopold. 7.30 p.m.
Monday: Der Graf von Charolais. 7 p.m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening at 7.30

DON CESAR.

Operette in three Acts. Music by Rudolf Dellinger.
Der König Franz Schwalger.
Don Fernandez de Mirabillas, Minister Carl Bayer.
Don Rando Onofrio de Colibrados,
Archivar Carl Friese.
Donna Uraea, seine Gemahlin Julie Kronthal.
Don Cesar Heinrich Werk.
Pueblo Escudero Gert, Dierkes a. Gast.
Federico Elise Käppler.
Sancho Josefine Arnberg.
Juan Cäcilie Weigel.
Pedro Martha Goetz.
José Marie Wildmeyer.
Manuel Grete Herder.
Laurenzo Charlotte Treuth.
Eugenio Frieda Schlegel.
Maritana Käte Balder.
Hauptmann Martinez Emil Gähd.
Ein Alcalde Alexander Olbrich.
Alerta, ein Soldat Adolf Braunstein.

Saturday: Der Weg zur Hölle (first time). 7.30.

KÖNIGLICHES SCHAUSPIELHAUS.—NEUSTADT.

On Saturday the 24th, Madame Suzanne Després with the troupe of the Theatre de l'Oeuvre, Paris, will play "La Robe Rouge" by Eugène Brieux, in which she takes the part of Yanetta Etchepare. The arrangements for the Sale of tickets will be announced shortly.

COLLARS FOR CATS.

All dogs in England have to wear collars on which the names and addresses of their owners are inscribed. A Bill is now before the New York Legislature providing for a similar regulation as regards cats in New York.

FASHIONS.

THE "TRIANON" HAT.

Few girls had a chance of looking their best when the revolution in millinery took place last spring, and women of fashion—graceful or angular, short or tall—were alike condemned to the small flower-trimmed chapeau tilted at an angle only possible to the Frenchwoman. This season, however, things are already more promising, and the "Trianon" hat is one of the most charming concessions that have ever been made to the girl in the first flower of her youth, and of the fresh-complexioned type we generally describe as typically English. The hat is fashioned of soft straw with a wide brim bent over the hair and the back, and a large round crown composed of soft broché silk or satin—a novelty in the realm of millinery which is essentially becoming. Two or three immense white or shaded feathers are placed right up against the crown, and a finish is supplied by long streamers of wide pale-coloured ribbon, falling as far as the waist behind. The bandeau is almost hidden under the brim, but is quite an essential of the hat nevertheless, and is covered with spring flowers massed together or with moss rosebuds.

This particular style of headgear has already made its appearance on the Riviera—sufficient proof that it will be favoured in our own country as the weather grows warmer—and in each case the colours employed in its construction are in the softest and palest shades imaginable, blue, pink, mauve, and primrose being merged in the pattern of the silk of which the crown is fashioned. With a white coat and skirt, or a light-coloured voile gown, such a hat would be the acme of daintiness and picturesqueness.

"PINAFORE" BLOUSES.

Nowadays the blouse is considered as seriously, and thought out as carefully, in Paris as is the complete gown. As a matter of fact, with the return of the corselet skirt and bolero, a chiffon blouse of the same colour as the costume has become almost a *sine qua non* in every case; and in addition, those blouses which are worn indoors with afternoon costumes have come in for a large measure of attention. Many of them are made in "pinafore" form—namely, with sleeves of lace and a round yoke of the same, to which the blouse has the appearance of being buttoned on either shoulder, the front being plain and gathered full into the belt. These blouses are fashioned of cloth or silk, and are very effective when well cut, the sleeves taking the form of full puffs, finished with long, tight cuffs, or simply terminating at the elbow with a couple of lace frills.

A CLEVER DOG.

A story comes from Mannheim of the sagacity of a sheep dog. Near Wohlgelegen, a station on the branch line from Mannheim to Weinheim, is a sheepfold, containing a large flock of sheep. Two shepherds sleep there. A few days ago a truck in the station of Käferthal was filled with sheep, and was to be despatched by the night train. Late in the evening one of the shepherds repaired once more with his dog to the station to see that everything was in order. Some time after, the dog returned to the hut alone, and endeavoured to drag the shepherd who had remained there, to the door, by plucking at his coat. Resistance was in vain, the dog went on snapping at the shepherd's clothes, and snarling, tried to get him to the door. At last the shepherd realized there must be something in the unusual behaviour of the animal. He followed the dog and found, on reaching the station, his comrade lying on the railway lines close to the sheep truck, quite conscious, but unable to move. The man, who had got up on the truck to see if the upper door was securely fastened, had fallen backwards on to the line, breaking one of his ribs, and was in such pain that he lay there without moving, in spite of the bitter cold and the danger he was in of being run over by a passing train. The dog, as soon as he saw his master did not move after his fall, of his own accord had run back to the sheepfold, three quarters of a mile off, to get help. Could a human being have acted more sensibly?

A RED MAN WHO WOULD BE KING.

There is more than meets the eye in the paragraph which has been cabled over from America, telling of the sensational raid upon a train by Yaqui Indians. Remote from the gaze of the busy world, a little comedy of kingship, and its results, is played. The Yaquis are a tribe of Mexican Indians, in whom the old fighting spirit is not yet dead. That spirit brought them six years ago into conflict with Mexican troops, by whom Tebiate, their hereditary chieftain, was slain. For nearly three years they had no new ruler. Then rose Temberide, a Yaqui of power, and declared, that he would be king. Without troubling to get any formal ratification of his act, he annexed all the territory in his neighbourhood, adorned himself with a crown of leather and feathers, appointed chamberlains and ministers and counsellors, and ruled.

All this time the Mexican Government remained in ignorance of the fact that a new king had arisen. His existence was made public in rather an inauspicious manner. Two gentlemen from Guayamas,

engaged in survey work, were pounced upon by the myrmidons of the Yaqui king. He took a fancy to their garments, and decided that they should die. To this amiable intention it proved inconvenient to give effect, so King Temberide had them soundly beaten and discharged, *sans* raiment. Then the Mexican Government heard for the first time of the king; sent out troops, roped him in and all his Court, and sentenced all to two years' imprisonment. King Temberide has not long been out of gaol; he it is, who will have been at the back of this daring hold-up of a train, of which the paragraph tells.

PRINCE ARTHUR AT HONG KONG.

HONG KONG.

Prince Arthur of Connaught lunched on Sunday last with the officers of the Baluchi Regiment, and dined privately with Admiral Sir Gerard Noel.

On the following day His Royal Highness was entertained at dinner by the General in Command, and left on Tuesday for Japan by the cruiser *Diadem*.—*Reuter*.

PRINCESS ENA AT VERSAILLES.

Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Ena are staying at the *Hôtel des Reservoirs*, Versailles, until the end of the month. Princess Henry is travelling as the Countess of Carisbrooke.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Mr. Balfour has become a "whole-hogger", having decided to adopt Mr. Chamberlain's programme in every particular, whether or not he wins his election in the City.

Thus the Unionists are once more a united party. In a correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, and which is in print, the latter promises his entire support to the former.

The news from Peking is disquieting. The anti-foreign feeling is increasing, especially in the Provinces of Canton and Shantung. An American Consular Report states that a Chinese purchaser of an American sewing-machine has been put to death by his neighbours. The movement is spreading among the Chinese troops.

From Washington comes the report that large supplies of ammunition are being forwarded to the Philippines by the U. S. Government.

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