

THE DRESDEN DAILY



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"THE DRESDEN DAILY" will appear every morning except on Mondays and days following public holidays.
It will be sent to any address in Dresden on payment of a Quarterly Subscription of 3.4. The subscription may commence at any time.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE RE-CESSION OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

London, May 21.
With regard to the rumour published in several papers that an Anglo-Chinese treaty has been signed for the re-cession of Wei-hai-wei, *Reuter* learns that there has been no alteration in the British position in China. There is no question of a British withdrawal, and no negotiations have taken place with regard to Wei-hai-wei.

KING EDWARDS REPLY TO GERMAN MAYORS.

Berlin, May 22.
The *Lokalanzeiger* states that the following reply to the dutiful Address sent by the German municipal representatives to King Edward has been received from His Majesty's representative: "I am directed by His Majesty to express to you his sincere thanks for your parting words, and the pleasure that it gives him to know that you have enjoyed your visit to England. Acton."

ENGLISH SHIPS IN THE PIRAEUS.

Athens, May 21.
Seven English ships are still at anchor in Phalerum roads.

MOORS VIOLATE THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Tangier, May 21.
According to news from Spanish sources a felucca flying the American flag and with passengers on board from Tetuan, has been captured by Riff pirates. Three of the passengers were taken prisoner.

THE COMPLETED FRENCH ELECTION.

Paris, May 21.
The opposition journals frankly admit that their party has sustained a defeat far exceeding their gloomiest anticipations, and state that the victory of the *bloc* denotes beyond anything else the victory of the revolutionary socialists. The most noticeable feature of the election is the increase of the united Socialist parties which include in their ranks, adherents of the most uncompromising clericalism and of the international, anti-military Hervéism. The Radical and Socialist journals declare that France has by the elections shown her keen desire to retain intact the policy of the Republic and Socialist reforms. The radical papers regard with special complacency as especially characteristic of the collapse of the anti-*bloc* parties the defeat of Colonel Marchand, of Captain Guyot de Villeneuve, of Major Driant, and of the leader of the moderate Republicans, Count Montebello, who was defeated in Reims by the radical Maire, M. Pozzy. It is worthy of note that the Nationalists and Moderates were one and all defeated at the deciding polls in the Eastern Departments.

In Brest, where the President of the "yellow Syndicate" M. Biétry, who was bitterly opposed by the socialists, was elected, noisy demonstrations took place before the editorial offices of the moderate republican paper *Dépêche*.

In Le Vigan (Department Gard) the supporters of the clerical candidate who was defeated, attacked the gate of the Underprefecture with axes and clubs and penetrated the house, but were ejected by the police.

The results of the elections are known as far as 585 seats. The Nationalists have lost 20 seats, the Progressives 35, the Conservatives and Liberals have gained 1; on the other hand the Republican Left gained 11, the Socialist Radicals 27, the United Socialists 16, the Independent Socialists 2.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, May 21.
The opening of the new session of the Chamber has been definitely fixed for the 1st of June. The

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election of the President of the Chamber will take place at the second sitting. M. Brisson, representing the *bloc*, will be one of the candidates.

THE INQUEST ON THE LENS MINERS.

Lens, May 21.
In consequence of the reports which have been published, that bodies recently recovered from the Courrières mine were in such a condition of preservation that death could only have occurred a short time before they were found, a *post mortem* examination of them has been made, and the fact established that death was caused by suffocation on the day of the catastrophe, the 19th of March.

THE FLOODS IN SOUTH GERMANY.

Stuttgart, May 21.
The high water has done great damage in those parts of Stuttgart adjacent to the Neckar; the loss is estimated at 100,000 Marks.
At Cannstatt the parade ground is flooded, as is the country as far as Untertürkheim. The bathing establishments have been washed away. In Cannstatt, Untertürkheim and Wangen, many of the streets are under water and boats have to be employed.

THE WRECKED GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT.

Kiel, May 21.
The other half of the sunken torpedo boat "No. 126" has been successfully raised and is being towed into the harbour.

THE POSTAL UNION.

Rome, May 21.
The Postal Union Congress has adopted the agreement and regulations for postal communication within the Union. The rates for postage by ocean routes will be reduced in proportion to the distance.

HEALTH OF THE POPE.

Rome, May 21.
The improvement in the Pope's condition continues. There is no longer any fever. Professor Lapponi has, however, advised His Holiness to stay in bed another day.

BAD WEATHER IN ITALY.

Naples, May 21.
Continued torrents of rain in the nature of cloud-bursts have formed streams of muddy water which, in Sebastiane, Cercola, Pollenatrocchia and


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Caps.
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48 Wilsdruffer Strasse 48.

Pontecelli, have submerged several houses. The railway round Vesuvius is interrupted broken in places, and traffic interrupted. There has been no loss of life.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CUSTOMS DISPUTE.

Buda Pesth, May 21.
Since the Austrian Cabinet has refused the demand of the Hungarian Government that the Customs Union shall be replaced by a Customs treaty, and since, further, it has refused the demand that the autonomous Tariff shall be an Austrian not a general Tariff, the situation seems to have become once more critical.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE IMPERIAL DUMA.

St. Petersburg, May 21.
The sitting of the Duma fixed for today at 11 a.m. opened half an hour late. The parties occupied the time in discussing the attitude to be adopted towards the communication to the President from the Prime Minister, in which M. Goryemkin informs him that the Address of the Duma, like that of the Imperial Council may not be handed to the Czar by a deputation, but must be presented by the President through the Prime Minister. When the sitting opened, the President read aloud the communication from M. Goryemkin, the House preserving complete order. After several speakers had expressed the view that this was simply a question of etiquette and was in no way calculated to provoke a conflict with the Government, the Duma determined to present the Address to the Emperor in the required way. During these occurrences the House preserved perfect order; the ministerial bench was empty, a few Imperial Councillors were present. The House then proceeded to the mandate.

St. Petersburg, May 21.
The resolve to hand the Address to the Emperor in the required way was unanimously adopted, a resolution of Deputy Nofgorodzeff of the party of Liberty being introduced which ran: "Convinced that the importance of the answer to the Speech from the throne lies in its contents, not in the method of delivery, the House proceeds to the Order of the day, and discontinues the discussion of a question which in no way affects the rights and importance of the Duma." In the course of the discussion M. Aladin pointed out that parliamentary deputations were received in all countries; the people would know how to estimate the difficulties placed in the way of the Duma, at their true worth. M. Kovalefsky brought forward examples from the Parliamentary practice of other countries, where deputations were invariably received without any formality. The speaker, however, supported the resolution.

M. Nabokof pointed out the difference of a resolution which asked for something, and that of the Duma, the character of which was quite a different one. The refusal of the Czar to accept it did not alter the character of the Address, its essence, not its form was the main thing. He was in favour of the motion. The motion was then adopted. The necessity of placing the Amnesty Bill on the Order of the day, suggested by several Deputies, M. Nabokof referred to, by saying that no such Bill had been introduced. On the Order of the day stood the drawing up of the Interpellation to the Minister of the Interior. The Polish Deputy, M. Christofsky thought there was nothing left but to repeat the Interpellation daily, like prayers, owing to the numerous arrests and banishments. All amendments were rejected, with the exception of some suggesting verbal alterations. Before the division the Imperial Controller, M. Schwanebach spoke, the first Minister who had addressed the Duma. He informed the House that the Minister of the Interior had intended to be present at the drawing up of the Interpellation, but, though he had entered the Duma at 3 o'clock, he had gone away again owing to the length of the debate on the Commission proposals. The Interpellation was now

drawn up and he considered it his duty in the name of the absent Minister to declare that the latter would take cognisance of the Interpellation. Within the time appointed by law the Duma would receive a decisive answer. He would not confirm the facts as stated in the Interpellation, nor would he dispute them, but he would confine himself to taking cognisance of the fact of the Interpellation. The Duma adopted the form of the Interpellation as proposed, unanimously. The sitting was then closed.

THE ROUMANIAN PARLIAMENT.

Bucharest, May 21.

The Parliament, summoned to a special sitting on the occasion of the Jubilee festivities, was opened today by a Royal message which ran:

"Almighty God has allowed me to conclude 40 years of my reign. During this long time I have never ceased to share sorrow and joy with my people. Today, when my work is richly crowned with success and security, I rejoice with all Roumanians and deem myself fortunate that my first words are addressed to the representatives of the people. When I look back on the path we have trodden during these 40 years, when I reflect on the first years of my reign, the very first thought that occurs to me is to thank all Roumanians from the highest dignitaries to the simplest peasants, who in every situation have supported me with unlimited confidence and unbounded love in the execution of my many difficult tasks, to carry out which I came to my new country 40 years ago, namely to lay the foundations of a new Roumania. My thoughts linger especially with those who are no longer with us, and, above all, with those who gained immortality on the field of honour and fame, in order to secure independence for Roumania and to weld anew my crown. Today's celebration is not only my festival, it is the festival of the whole people, a festival which draws closer for all eternity the hallowed ties which bind my dynasty to the Roumanian nation.

I do not doubt, gentlemen, that this extraordinary session will be taken advantage of to enrich the legislation by new laws."

The message was received with enthusiastic cheers.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

AKABAH.

A Correspondent of a London paper sends an interesting account of Akabah, which has come into such prominence lately. In the course of his letter he says:

The village of Akabah, which has recently emerged into notice, is occasionally visited by travellers who, having proceeded through the peninsula of Sinai as far as the Monastery of St. Catherine, wish to pursue their journey to visit the wonderful remains of Petra, that "rose-red city, half as old as time." The route from Sinai to Petra passes through Akabah, where a new set of camels and Bedouins must be hired, and where the traveller must enter into negotiations with the Turkish officials and the Arab Sheikhs for permission and an escort to proceed. These negotiations are always tiresome and protracted, and probably most tourists who have found themselves at Akabah are heartily glad when they get away again. There is nothing attractive about the place except its site. It lies amid a pleasant grove of palms at the head of the Eastern Gulf of the Red Sea, corresponding to Suez at the head of the Western Gulf. But there the similarity ends.

Akahab has none of the busy life, the bustling traffic, or the procession of "great liners white and gold," that give interest to the scene at Suez. It is in a *cul de sac*. You may walk for a day along the shores of its barren gulf and never see a sail. Brilliant and sparkling as are its waves, yet as far as traffic is concerned the gulf is almost as dead as the Dead Sea, and at the head of the Gulf the waters die away into a dismal salt flat, as if from mere dulness.

On the land side, too, Akabah is equally cut off from the world by leagues of flinty desert, skirted by jagged and precipitous mountains, a region bare, stoney, waterless, and inhospitable. Of course if the new Mecca railway has a branch to Akabah the isolation of the place will be remedied, but hitherto it has touched civilisation no nearer than Gaza, which is a week's camel ride distant. Save at times of exceptional excitement, such as the present, or when the caravan of the Haj, or Pilgrimage to Mecca, passes through, life at Akabah must be extremely dull. No wonder then that the rare advent of a European traveller with his camp is an occasion of which the most is made in the way of getting as much out of him as possible. The route from the Monastery of Sinai to Akabah strikes the shores of the Gulf at Nuweba, where there is an Egyptian outpost in an oasis of palms on the sea shore. Some thirty miles farther on up the coast the traveller passes through Tabah, which, though sometimes lately alluded to as a "town," is merely a wadi, or valley, where a few palm trees and a spring make a possible camping-place. Another two hours' journey round the top of the Gulf brings him to Akabah itself.

In order to understand the game of traveller-fleeing as played at Akabah, it is necessary to describe the situation there in normal times. First, there is the Turkish garrison, usually under command of a Kaimakam (colonel), who acts as Governor of the place. This garrison is located in the fort, the only substantial building in the place, a great, square, old-fashioned castle, whose massive curtain walls and frowning gateway are flanked by imposing towers. The rest of Akabah, consisting of mud-built hovels, clusters modestly among the palms around the fortress. Pay-day comes rarely in the Turkish army, and at Akabah it hardly ever comes at all, to judge from the ragged and miserable appearance of the soldiers. A gleam of satisfaction, however, probably crosses their countenances at the sight of the traveller's camp arriving. Here at least comes someone who can be made to hand over money even if the Sultan cannot. Allah be praised! The tourist cannot proceed on his way without the permit of the Kaimakam, we will see to it that he does not start too easily.

Next in importance to the Turkish Governor, and in many ways even more influential, is the Sheikh of the local Bedouins. He owns all the camels in the district, and as camels are the sole means of transport, he can make his own terms. He is the ally of the Governor in making the traveller pay out liberally, though these two worthies are evidently suspicious of one another as to dividing the spoil. Lastly, there are the villagers who have eggs, scraggy chickens, and goat-like lambs to sell, and who are anxious that the stranger should not depart from their coasts too soon. Judging from the rapacity of all these people, you conclude that some of the sharks, of which the Red Sea is so full, finding the water come to an end at Akabah, must have got out here on to the shore.

The traveller who rashly intrudes into this home of harpies does not do so without fair warning of what he may expect. The admonitions of guide-books and the records of previous journeys warn him that every care should be taken by inquiry at

Cairo and Suez to ascertain whether the route to Petra is open, or whether the lawlessness of the Bedouins makes the journey on from Akabah in that direction impossible, that letters of commendation should be carried to the military authorities at Akabah, and that, as a final precaution, a messenger should be sent on about a week ahead from Sinai to Akabah on a swift camel to bring back an assurance that the traveller really can be sent on to Petra. But what avail all these precautions? Your messenger, of course, brings back glowing promises from the Akabah authorities, who naturally want you to walk into their clutches, your letters of commendation are received with every mark of consideration, but when you are a week's journey from everywhere, and there is no telegraph, such things avail but little. The main point is, "Behold, this traveller cometh, come let us bleed him!" The traveller is presumably accompanied by an honest dragoman, who has contracted to carry out the journey at so much per diem, inclusive, and who naturally does not care to submit to exactions, though otherwise he has no objection to the journey being lengthened by a few days' delay.

The process of traveller-bleeding as practised by Turkish officials is simple and efficacious. First comes a great overhauling of all your baggage and stores for contraband or suspicious articles, and as the Customs laws in the remoter parts of the Ottoman dominions are, to say the least of it, vague, there is much baksheesh necessary before the matter is settled. Then the examination of passports, however carefully procured, always discloses some mysterious and alarming irregularity, which, however, is capable of equally mysterious removal by dint of a cash payment. Next you are informed that the Kaimakam, out of solicitude for your safety, has sent ten soldiers to guard your tents. This guard is quite unnecessary, but it is provided in order that you may have to pay the soldiers, who also expect to be provided with cigarettes and coffee, and anything that may happen to be going in the way of food. As these poor creatures very seldom get any pay or any little luxuries, one does not grudge them a few simple treats if one has spare stores, but you would have preferred, say only one sentry, instead of ten, as then you would not be kept awake at night as they sit round a camp fire discussing you and your coffee. The arrival of a message hotfoot from the castle to say that two of the officers are suddenly and dangerously ill, and could you spare a bottle of brandy, need cause no alarm, but the request had better be complied with, if possible.

While your dragoman is conducting the more serious negotiations with the Kaimakam and the Sheikh, you have plenty of time to "do" Akabah. Your guide-book tells you that in Solomon's time this was Elath, through whose port poured vast stores of merchandise and treasure; that later on, in the days of the Crusades, this was so important a citadel that Saladin thought it worth while to transport boats across the desert from the Mediterranean for its capture. Nothing now remains to suggest the busy traffic or the commanding importance of the past. It has all gone, gone as completely as Solomon's glories and Saladin's boats. Still, you may wander pleasantly among the palm trees if the persistent wind is not blowing a cloud of sand and dust, you may notice the curious freshwater wells on the sea shore almost within wash of the waves, and you imagine what this shore, with no quay, and with scarce a boat, must once have been. No doubt if the railway comes thither the place will regain some of its lost life and energy, but the traveller of the past will remember its silent sunbaked network of hovels as a spider's web stretched glistening across his path in the glaring desert, in which he for a time was the fly.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

DIE LUSTIGEN WEIBER VON WINDSOR. (MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.)

Opera in three Acts. Works after Shakespeare's play
by S. H. Mosenthal.
Music by Otto Nicolai.

Cast:

Sir John Falstaff	Herr Wachter.
Herr Pluth,	Herr Kless.
Herr Reich,	Herr Nebuschka.
Fenton	Herr Grosch.
Junker Spärlch	Herr Eri.
Dr. Cajus	Herr Erwin.
Frau Pluth	Frau Wedekind.
Frau Reich	Fräul. Schäfer.
Jungfer Anna Reich	Fräul. Keldorfer.
A waiter from the Garter Inn	Herr Seiter.
First	Herr Niemetz.
Second	Herr Markgraf.
Third	Herr Hahn.
Fourth	Herr Ernst.

PLOT. Falstaff has written letters to Mrs. Pluth and Mrs. Reich, who determine to punish his duplicity. He is received by the former, but the latter arrives informing them of Mr. Pluth's approach. Falstaff is packed in a basket and carried away. Pluth makes the acquaintance of Falstaff under the name of Bach, and having heard the basket episode determines to be revenged. Falstaff again visits Mrs. Pluth disguised as her deaf cousin; but the disappointed husband thrashes him all the same. At the festival of Herne the Hunter, Mr. Pluth, disguised as Herne, sets the chorus of insects on Falstaff, but discovering his wife was innocent, all ends happily. A subsidiary plot deals with the loves of Anna Reich and Mr. Fenton, and the discomfiture of two other suitors, Dr. Cajus and Mr. Spärlch.

Composer: Otto Nicolai, born 1810, died 1890.

(See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.50 Mk.).

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

LA BOHÈME.

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

DIE BERÜHMTE FRAU.

Comedy in three Acts by F. von Schönthan
and G. Kadelburg.

Cast:

Baron Römer-Saarstein	Herr P. Neumann.
Agnes, seine Frau	Fräul. Diacono.
Henna,	Frau Gasny.
Wally,	Fräul. Krüger.
Paula Hartwig	Frau Bleibtreu.
Ottile Friedland, ihre Nichte	Fräul. Serda.
Graf Bela Palmay	Herr Stahl.
Ulrich von Traunstein	Herr Blankenstein.
Professor Georg Ziegler	Herr Leichert.
Fräulein Seemann,	im Hause des (Frau Firlie.
Anton,	Baron Römer (Herr Olbrich.
Betty, Stubenmädchen bei Ottile	Fräul. Schendler.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7 p.m.

KABALE UND LIEBE.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday: Lohengrin. 7 p.m.
Saturday: Salome. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, May 27th: Die Zauberflöte 7 p.m.
Monday, May 28th: Orpheus in der Unterwelt.
7.30 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Friday: Die versunkene Glocke. 7.30 p.m.
Saturday: Ernst. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, May 27th: Don Carlos. 6.30 p.m.
Monday, May 28th: Fedora. 7.30 p.m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Ensemble-Gastspiel vom Berliner Residenztheater
unter Leitung des Direktors Richard Alexander:

This evening at 7.30

HERKULESPILLEN.

Farce in three Acts by P. Bilhaud and M. Hennequin.

Cast:

Lucien Frontignan, Arzt	Richard Alexander.
Angele, seine Frau	Martha Clemens.
Doktor Lavrette	Richard Georg.
Jonathan Bruckson	Ferry Sikla.
Major Loubalt	Hermann Werner.
Maxime Leverdier	Julius Arnfeld.
Frau Bicot	Emilie Krause.
Odette, ihre Tochter	Vera Witt.
Sidonie Gazel	Josephine Sorger.
Colombe de Pontovant	Sophie Sander.
August, Diener bei Frontignan	Alexander Olbrich.
François, Oberkellner	Gustav Prah.
Ein alter Herr	Ignaz Janda.
Eine junge Dame	Anni Schittenhelm.
Prosper, Kellner	Hans Füssler.
Rosine, Kammernädchen bei Fron-	Cäcilie Weigel.
tignan	Gustav Christ.
Ein Polizei-Kommissar	

Tomorrow, Thursday afternoon, at 3.30

SEINE KAMMERZOFE.

At 7.30 p.m.

HERKULESPILLEN.

LOCAL.

King Friedrich August has instituted a new Order to be given to ladies who have honourably distinguished themselves in the public service, at court, or in the service of Institutions of general utility, or who, by distinguished services for the furtherance of the common weal, have deserved special recognition.

The Order is to be called in memory of the King's mother the "Maria Anna Order" and consists of 3 classes. The first class will carry with it the crown, the second class will not have a crown, and the third class will have the cross of the Order.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

The troops will march on to the ground as follows:—

The Corps of Officer Cadets, the Body-guard regiment of Grenadiers No. 100, the 2. Grenadier regiment No. 101, the 177. regiment, and the 12. and 13. battalion of Jägers, in the order here named, by the Nord Strasse, in the NE corner of the Alaun Platz.



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The Schützen regiment No. 108, the machine-rifle Detachment, and the Pioneer battalion No. 12, the 1. regiment of Field Artillery No. 12, and the 4. regiment of Field Artillery No. 48, by the Eastern ramp leading from the Schützen barracks.

The 18. Hussars, and the Gardereiter regiment, by the Bischofsweg.

The trams No. 5 run from the Georg Platz to Alaun Platz; No. 7, from the Hauptbahnhof to the Arsenal, passes the W. end of Bischofsweg.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. M. S. FARMER.

Since the Incumbent of All Saints, the Rev. C. A. Moore, was obliged owing to ill health to reside in Southern latitudes during the winter months, the whole burden of the services and parochial work of All Saints Church fell upon the shoulders of Mr. Farmer. Many members of the congregation felt that they would like to express in some tangible way, their deep appreciation of all Mr. Farmer has done for them during the winter, and accordingly some eighty of them voluntarily and quite un-asked contributed to a handsome gift which has just been presented to Mr. Farmer.

The presentation consisted of a gilt openwork Dresden china (Meissen) dessert service of 21 pieces, viz. two large fruit dishes, two small do. and 14 dessert plates, beautifully handpainted with wreaths of flowers. In addition there is a handsome centrepiece consisting of figures holding a fruitbasket the whole surmounting a green marble pedestal on which is a silver shield bearing the following inscription:

Presented to
The Rev. Malcolm Stuart Farmer M.A.
By his friends in the congregation

of
All Saints Church, Dresden

As a mark of their esteem and regard.

Mr. Farmer's friends, and all who know him are his friends, will welcome the opportunity of seeing the presentation dessert service. It will be on view today, May 24th, at the Royal Meissen shop in the Schloss Strasse.

The American colony in Dresden is to lose one of its most genial and popular members; Mr. O'Meara has been appointed Commissioner of Police in Boston (Mass) and is leaving for America almost immediately to take up the post. All his many friends at the Anglo-American Club, while congratulating him most warmly, will greatly regret his departure.

THE ORGAN CONCERTS IN THE EXHIBITION.

The second of Herr Alfred Sittard's Organ Concerts will be given today in the Evangelical church building, from 12 to a quarter to one o'clock, and will open with the D-minor Toccata of Bach. The succeeding number will be the A-flat minor Fugue of Brahms, to high mental qualities and artistic form of which give rise to regret that organ literature can boast of so few works by that master. The other pieces on the programme are by contemporary composers, the Frenchmen Saint Saëns and Guilmant, and the Italian Bossi. The "Idylle" of the last-named and the "Berceuse" of Saint Saëns bring *genre* subjects into the domain of organ music. The concert closes with the C-minor Sonata No. 3 of Guilmant, the most fruitful of French composers for the organ.

The price of admission to these concerts is 1 Mark.

USEFUL FOR A RAILWAY.

An American visitor to Oxford was surprised to learn from a porter on the station, that he had about another mile to cover before he reached Magdalen. He asked why the station had been built so far from the colleges. The Oxford porter, the "Chronicle" says, replied gravely, "I dunno, sir; but I 'spect they thought it more handy to have it down here by the railway."

