

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 333.

DRESDEN, SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse 2, 16, Werder Strasse 2. Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen. Turkish Baths: for ladies Monday and Friday 6-1, Wednesday 2-8; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany in English.

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1 mark a month.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

London, March 8.

Mr. W. H. Dickinson, Liberal, Member for North St. Pancras, today moved the second reading of a Bill, whereby the franchise is conferred on women in all cases where they would have votes were they men.

The Prime Minister said that the Government would leave the decision of the matter absolutely to the House, but that he, personally, was in favour of the Bill. His own opinion was that the exclusion of women from the franchise was neither expedient, justifiable nor politically just.

Mr. Whitehead, Liberal, Member for South Essex, moved the rejection of the Bill.

In the course of the debate the customary arguments for and against female suffrage were adduced, the greatest differences of opinion being noticeable, while it was clear that no united action on the matter was to be expected from any one party. The debate was eventually adjourned indefinitely, since it continued until 5 p. m. when, at Friday's sittings, the debate closes automatically and the Speaker had declined to accept the closure.

The Bill may therefore be regarded as dead, since the Government will hardly give a day for its further discussion.

The police had taken stringent measures to prevent demonstrations of "suffragettes" either inside or outside the Parliamentary buildings.

ADMIRALTY REDUCTIONS.

London, March 8.

The Admiralty has issued a memorandum setting forth numerous reductions in the programme laid down in 1905 for ship construction; £2,376,000 will be saved thereby.

In consequence of the reduction of the Mediterranean fleet the estimate for the construction of the Malta breakwater will be reduced by £321,000 and the estimates for dock enlargement in Malta, Gibraltar and Simons bay by £50,000, £39,000, and £396,000 respectively. The estimates for coaling stations are to be reduced by £200,000, for shooting schools by £300,000, for magazines by £177,000, and for torpedo classes by £205,000.

THE AMEER'S FAREWELL.

Bombay, March 8.

The Indian Government has received from the Ameer of Afghanistan the following autograph message:

"In the name of God, Jamud, March 7. My journey through India has given me such great pleasure that I cannot find words to express it. Kindness and friendship have been shown me by the Government of India, the Viceroy, the Commander in Chief and the other military and civil authorities. I found them all friendly disposed to Afghanistan and to myself and I can say that during my short tour I made more friends for Afghanistan and for myself than I could have done in 20 years had I not visited India. I consider myself and the people of Afghanistan fortunate in possessing such good friends."

THE UNWRITTEN LAW IN AMERICA.

The two brothers James and Philip Strother who have been on trial for the murder of one Bywater have been acquitted. This man had betrayed their sister. They forced him to marry her, but immediately after the marriage, he contemptuously deserted her, whereupon her brothers shot him. The trial has excited almost as much sensation as the Thaw case. When the judge pronounced the verdict of acquittal, loud applause was heard in court. The judge thanked the jury and said the brothers had been acquitted in virtue of the unwritten law which gave protection to women.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

PARIS IN DARKNESS.

Paris, March 8.

The workmen at the electric light works determined to go on strike at 5 p. m. today. In consequence of the strike the light failed in many houses. The evening papers *La Presse* and *Le Soir* could not appear.

Although the decision of the Syndicate was announced during the afternoon the strike came quite unexpectedly and caused the greatest confusion. The police took great precautions since they feared that with darkness prevailing in the streets evildoers might attack passers-by and seize the opportunity to plunder shops. At various points, especially in the outlying suburbs, policemen were stationed with torches. The Labour Exchange was closed this evening, presumably in order to prevent the electric light workmen holding a demonstration.

The strike was felt in the whole city at night. The large shops and many offices had to close early. It is quite possible that many of the morning papers will not be able to appear, but they are making herculean efforts to do so.

The workmen have unanimously adopted a resolution to remain on strike and not to return to work until their demands are granted.

The strike is, as a whole, being quietly conducted, only in two or three establishments parts of the machinery hard to replace have been destroyed.

The central telephone Exchange at the Northern railway station was especially affected.

At the sitting of the Common Council the Prefect of the Seine announced that steps would be taken to put an end to this sudden strike. He said that the workmen believed that their action will force the Council to yet further conciliatory measures, but they were quite wrong. He advised them to resume work and trust the good will of the Council which had always supported them.

Paris, March 9.

Many of the newspapers could not appear this morning because their rotary presses were at a stand-still owing to the strike of the Electric Supply workmen. In two theatres only, which supply their own electricity—the Théâtre Réjane and the Théâtre Grévin—were performances possible; the other theatres returned the money paid for admission. It is said that the Theatre Directors are to hold a meeting today in order to arrange for concerted action in case it should be decided to proceed against the Electrical Supply Companies for damages.

The Post Office men could do no work last night owing to want of light. The delivery of letters this morning was very late everywhere. It is reported in Socialist circles that the officials and foremen of the Electricity works will join the strike. Conservative and moderate Republican newspapers express their disapproval of the strike in the strongest terms, and hold the Radicals in general but particularly the Socialist-Radical Majority of the communal council responsible for the serious injury which the Parisian population have suffered in consequence. The *Figaro* points out that the city workmen are in much better position than the workmen and all the officials of other undertakings, inasmuch as they have, in addition to higher wages, a holiday during which they receive full pay. It is no wonder that other workmen are striving for the same conditions.

Finest handpainted Dresden China

A. E. Stephan 4, Reichs Str. 4

Succ. to Helene Wolfohn Nachf. 2 minutes from Hauptbahnhof. Highest recommendations. Most reasonable prices.

Hotel New York

47, Prager Strasse 47,

opposite the main Railway Station.

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Central Heating.

Electric Light.

Electric Lift.

Table d'hôte

1.30 p. m.

— Telephones —

in every room.

Baths.

SPANISH EMIGRATION.

Madrid, March 8.

For some time past emigration from Spain has been going on to an extent never experienced before. Hundreds of labourers and their families are leaving the ports daily. It is not so much a matter of the ordinary movement of the population, where emigration is counterbalanced by an equal reflux, but rather a definite and final loss of population to the home country. On Thursday last some 700 families from Andalusia embarked at Malaga for the Sandwich islands, where the Government has made advantageous offers. The emigrants are offered land for building purposes and even houses, and the prospect is held out to them of owning these houses after a 3 years stay in the islands.

The Spanish journals are lamenting this outflow of the population and see in it a serious national danger. They urge the Government to take the necessary steps to call a halt to the movement. "This is not emigration", says the *Imparcial*, "it is flight."

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

The House today elected the Vice-Presidents, the proceedings lasting three hours. The candidate of the Left, M. Beresin, a Labour Member, and the Deputy from Charkov, Advocate Posnansky, were elected. The victory of the Left was acclaimed with noisy applause as a sign of the close union existing between the Socialists and other groups of the Left in opposition to the Cadets who desired the Moscow Deputy M. Teslenko as Vice-President, while the Socialists declined to accept the representative of a city in which the Cadets would give no mandate to the Labour party.

The new President of the Duma, M. Feodor Alexandrovitch Golovin, belongs to an old titled family of the Moscow Government. Born in 1867, he went through the Nicolai Lyceum, and has acquired a great reputation as a jurist. He has always espoused most warmly the cause of the village communes, and he has been prominent as an arbitrator and also as a member of the Moscow Zemstvo. When M. Plehve, who was afterwards murdered, refused to confirm the appointment of M. Schipoff as President of the Moscow Zemstvo, M. Golovin was appointed in the latter's place in May, 1904. He had held that office until a few weeks before his election as a deputy, and he resigned the office entirely of his own free will, although he had to wage a perpetual warfare with the authorities. Although only just forty, the President of Russia's second Duma is completely bald; he is clean-shaven save for a bristling, reddish moustache, trained somewhat in the manner adopted by the German Emperor; of medium size and rather thin, he is very active, and viewed from a distance he resembles rather a trim French officer than a Slav. There was not any doubt as to the popularity of the man, for he was elected by 356 votes against 102 given to the next candidate. M. Golovin belongs to the Right wing of the "Cadets", or Constitutional Democrats.

St. Petersburg, March 9.

The first incident occurred today in the debate on the number of Under Secretaries of the Duma. A deputy of the Moderate party had proposed that each of the parliamentary groups should nominate an Under Secretary. Thereupon M. Mustapha Mahmoudoff, an extreme Mahomedan, made a speech in which he maintained that the Duma had only to consider the interests of the Opposition majority, and not those of the members who sat in the Duma only to support M. Stolypin. The speaker was interrupted by members of the Right, while the Left applauded him by hand-clapping. The President, M. Golovin, reminded the Duma that only the President had the right to call a speaker to order. Members, on the other hand, must in spite of all differences of opinion respect each other as deputies until their mandates had been scrutinized. (Applause from the Right and Centre.)

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Tangier, March 8.

News has arrived here that the Mahalla in an engagement with the Beni Aros lost some 100 killed, among them several officers.

LATER TELEGRAMS.

Frankfort o. M., March 9. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a report from Saloniki that excitement prevails among the military officers there because their pay is three months in arrear.

GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

One of the first things done by King Edward on his arrival at the Palace Hotel, Biarritz, was to order the heating apparatus to be removed from his apartments as the temperature was sufficiently warm without it. The King continues in excellent health and is thoroughly enjoying the change.

Great interest has been taken by the public in the future career arranged for Prince Edward of Wales since it was announced that he had passed his examination at Osborne. Everything has been decided on between the King and the Prince and Princess of Wales and as regards a military or naval career, it will be a combination of both.

He will first undergo his naval training and will later on be joined by his brother Prince Albert, who, following the example of the Prince of Wales, when Prince George, and his brother Prince Albert Victor (the late Duke of Clarence), will take one or two voyages with Prince Edward. The latter will later enter the army, whilst his brother remains in the navy.

Mr. Thomas Townley-Parker of Cuerden Hall, Cuerden, Lancashire, J. P., the oldest Lancashire magistrate, a famous sportsman who died on October 30 last, aged 84 years, left estate valued at £648,438, with £247,642 in net personalty. The bulk of his property was bequeathed to his nephew Mr. Reginald Arthur Tatton.

The International Pharmacy

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Bismarck Platz 10, next the Main Railway Station.
Telephone 151.

Physician's Prescriptions accurately dispensed by qualified chemists only.
All foreign and native Patent-Medicines, Mineral- and aerated waters.
Soaps, Toilet-articles &c. Special-laboratory for urin analysis.
Free delivery to all parts of the town.

The Massey-Mainwaring art collection will be sold at Christies tomorrow (Monday) and following days. As there are no less than 901 lots, the sale is likely to occupy seven days and it is said that the property has been valued at a quarter of a million. It consists of old silver, plate, jewels, objects of vertu, porcelain and pictures. The jewels include a wonderful emerald, brilliant, and pearl tiara, by Boucheron, which is likely to fetch £7,000. In the centre, there is an oblong emerald, supposed to be the largest in the world outside a royal collection.

Queen Alexandra on Wednesday last paid a surprise visit to Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses in Victoria-street and was conducted over the establishment by the Duchess of Buccleuch.

The next revival at the Savoy Theatre will be "Patience" which will probably be produced by Mrs. D'Oyley Carte during Easter week. It is safe to predict another success for this opera which is so full of bright and popular music. Mr. George Grossmith and Mr. Rutland Barrington are the two members of the original cast who will be the most missed.

English Hair cutting

Ferd. Wittmaack

2 Grunaer Strasse 2.

Fashionable Atelier.

Of all our royal Duchesses, it is believed that the finest collection of jewels is owned by the Grand Duchess Marie, the widow of Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh).

In spite of not having visited England for nearly thirty-four years the Dowager Empress of Russia made herself so popular when here as Czarina in the summer of 1873 that her present visit to Queen Alexandra is much thought of and appreciated. But for the Empress's desire that it was to be treated as specially private she would certainly have received a great ovation in London, especially when it is remembered that prior to the marriage of the Queen, these two sisters were inseparable.

A well-known picture exists still in the memory of those sufficiently old to remember it, called "The Ladies' Mile" in which the two sisters are represented driving in Hyde Park and both dressed exactly alike.

According to present arrangements there is little doubt, that King Edward will pay a visit to Ireland and will, if possible, attend the opening of the Dublin Exhibition.

A team of American ladies, including Miss Harriet Curtis, the American lady champion, will compete in the British Ladies' Golf Championships, at Newcastle, Co. Down, in May, when a match between England and America will be played.

Electrolysis and Massage.

Miss CUMMING, Winkelmann Strasse 37, I.

undertakes to remove all superfluous hairs and blemishes on ladies' faces by the latest and most scientific methods. Face and general massage a speciality.

Consultation free from 2 to 4 o'clock on week days.

All being well, the Queen of Spain will in June join the King on another yachting trip, in the "Giralda". They will certainly visit the Isle of Wight again.

Mrs. Asquith, the wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is recovering gradually from the slight operation she has undergone. It was through her indisposition that Mr. Asquith was unable to be present at the Association of Chambers of Commerce, at the Whitehall Rooms.

A. K. JANSON, American Dentist. Graduate Chicago. Specialist in straightening teeth.
Dresden, Prager Strasse 10, I.

The Royal Amateur Art Society's exhibition was opened on Thursday last by Princess Alexandra of Teck at Hyde Park House, Lady Naylor-Leyland's charming London residence. The Queen has been a patron of this Society for many years. One of the chief features of the show is the collection of fine enamels, among them those of Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein. There is also an embroidered screen, worked by Princess Henry of Battenberg.

Among the contributors of pictures are the Duchesses of Buckingham and Chandos, Somerset, and Rutland and Ladies Katherine Parker, Helen Graham, Marjorie Manners, and Evelyn Giffard and Baroness d'Erlanger.

At Cannes, Prince Francis of Teck is staying with M. and Mme. von André at the Villa Isola Bella.

There has been almost a fish famine in England as fish appear to have almost deserted the Channel banks since the first of December, and a large fleet of Folkestone fishermen are naturally in difficulties. Relief funds have been opened and meanwhile fish as well as eggs are scarce and expensive.

It will be gratifying to rate payers in Croydon when on Monday next the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Croydon County Council, makes the agreeable announcement of a reduction of 2d. in the pound on the district rate, and possibly a similar reduction on the overseers demand on account of the poor rate.



Finest knives and steel wares.

7 Wilsdruffer Str. **Dresden-A.** Wilsdruffer Str. 7
Leading and only firm with own works in Solingen.

It seems but a short time ago since the Marchioness of Blandford, the Duke of Marlborough's mother, divorced his father the late Duke whose second wife, Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, who has thrice become a widow, is also an American lady. The differences between the present Duke and Duchess are greatly to be regretted.

Following the announcement of the arrival of Lady de Bathe from the United States, comes the news that her husband is once more in London as he dined at the Carlton Hotel this week.

The Duchess of Rutland celebrated her birthday on Thursday last. She was, prior to her marriage with Mr. Henry Manners (now Duke of Rutland), Miss Violet Lindsay and has been married 25 years. There are two daughters, who are both out and who have inherited their mother's charm and ability.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
Sidonian Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9987.

There may be truth in the report that on the return of the Duchess of Marlborough from the South of France she will go over to New York where she will make a prolonged stay. The Duchess has engaged rooms there at the Martha Washington Hotel and is expected in New York with her mother, Mrs. Oliver Belmont, on April 13.

On Friday last the five survivors of the crew of the Great Eastern Railway Company's steamship "Berlin" entered the Railwaymen's Convalescent Home, Herne Bay, Kent, to recuperate after their terrible experiences.

Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary, has joined Lady Knollys and family at Paignton, South Devon, where they will recruit their health, until the return of His Majesty from the Continent.

Princess Henry of Battenberg was expected to leave Madrid last Friday for a short trip through Andalusia.

Among the passengers who arrived on Wednesday last in London, having come from New York by the White Star liner "Oceanic", were the Countess of Suffolk, Mrs. J. Ridgely Carter, wife of the secretary of the American Embassy in London, and Miss Carter.

The Löwen-Apotheke founded 1560.

On the Altmarkt corner Wilsdrufferstrasse. Prescriptions made up by qualified Englishman, English and American specialities on stock.

The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy.

Nothing definite has really been announced as to the plans of Queen Alexandra and her sister, but it is expected that they will leave England together on the 18th on the "Victoria and Albert" for Gibraltar to stay a day or two with the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife. The King will no doubt join them about April 1 for a cruise which is to terminate at Cannes where the Empress goes to visit members of her family.

General Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, has afforded the utmost satisfaction in London, by accepting the invitation he has received to be present at the gathering of Colonial Premiers here.

The maiden speech of Mr. W. E. Harvey in the House of Commons on Wednesday night was a decided success and augurs well for his future in the world of politics. His brief speech obtained recognition from the House both for the thorough way in which he had prepared it and by his fluency of utterance. This discussion on the hours worked by railway servants should produce good results.

Mr. T. W. Russell is very unwell having lately undergone an operation. It will be some time before he will be able to return to his parliamentary duties.

The examination of candidates for the Referees' Register of the Essex County Football Association, was held at the Princess Alice Hotel, Forestgate, on Thursday evening.

March 20 is the date fixed for the Southern League match between Plymouth Argyle and Portsmouth, which was postponed owing to the unfit state of the ground through snow, at Home Park.

Miss Kenny, at a Suffragists' meeting held at Preston said a delicate youth usually appeared at women's meetings and inquired, "If the women get the vote, are you prepared to become soldiers?" Women had never failed when called upon to defend and protect the country. If they did not fight to take away life, they were soldiers, bringing life into the world.

The Danish and Greek Ministers who were not aware of the change in the time of the Dowager Empress of Russia's arrival at Victoria Station on Thursday, appeared on the platform in the hope of taking part in the reception ceremony, only to learn that her Imperial Majesty had then been for nearly half-an-hour at Buckingham Palace.

On Easter Monday the Lyceum is once more to be opened as a theatre with Mr. Walter Howard's play "Her love against the World", by Mr. Ernest Carpenter.

SHIPPING-NEWS.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. OF BREMEN.

Next Departures for New York:

S. S. "Kronprinz Wilhelm", via Southampton and Cherbourg, March 12th.
S. S. "Grosser Kurfürst", direct, March 16th.
S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse", via Southampton and Cherbourg, March 19th.
S. S. "Rhein", direct, March 23rd.

For Baltimore:

S. S. "Hannover", direct, March 14th.
S. S. "Frankfurt", direct, March 21st.
S. S. "Wittekind", direct, March 28th.

For Galveston:

S. S. "Hannover", direct, March 14th.
S. S. "Brandenburg", via New York, April 6th.

For Havana:

S. S. ? March 11th.

For China, Japan:

S. S. "Prinz Eitel Friedrich", from Genoa, March 13th.
S. S. "Bayern", from Bremen, March 13th.
S. S. "Gneisenau", from Bremen, March 28th.
S. S. "Scharnhorst", from Bremen, April 10th.

For Australia:

S. S. "Prinz Heinrich", from Bremen, March 20th.
S. S. "Kleist", from Hamburg, April 17th.

When American Mails are due in Dresden:
By S. S. "Philadelphia", March 11th (American Line).
By S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse", March 13th (Norddeutscher Lloyd).
By S. S. "Teutonic", March 15th (White Star Line).

Apply to *Fr. Bremermann*, Cabin Booking Office, Reading Room, Dresden, Prager Strasse 49, near Hauptbahnhof.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated February 25th, from our New York correspondent.)

A 2,000,000,000 CONGRESS.

The present session of Congress comes to an end on March 4th. Contrary to the last session this one is the so-called short session. Short and long sessions invariably alternate. During the long session, under normal conditions, naturally a larger amount of work is got through. Last session was distinguished for the zeal for work shown by the Members, and a whole number of important legislative measures were brought in. At the close of the session the President took occasion to call especial attention to the excellent achievements of the session. The short session is almost always occupied exclusively with measures of the utmost importance, and routine matters form by far the greater portion of its scheme of work. As far as the present session goes, which forms the second and last of the 59th Congress, the legislative machine seems never to have been in full working order. It was with the greatest difficulty that the various estimates were passed. A whole series of important measures, left over from the last session, will remain undealt with in this session. To these belong proposals for tariff reduction in trade with the Philippines, proposals to abolish child-labour, the revision of the copyright law, proposals to grant the rights of citizenship to the inhabitants of Porto Rico, and the remission of duty on imported works of art. The non-resolution of the Philippine Tariff question must be described as a temporary victory of the protectionists, who well recognised the advantage of a reduction of the duty on certain articles from the Philippines, but feared that the discussion of these proposals would bring the whole tariff question on the tapis, and were therefore afraid to approach the Philippines proposal too closely.

One incident will particularly distinguish the present and the past session, and that is the high grants voted by Congress; and if matters go any further, the 59th Congress, now nearing its end, will be known as the "Two thousand million dollar Congress". Already cries of warning are heard and advice is given to deal more economically with the resources of the nation. The President of the Grants Committee in the House of Representatives has already estimated that there will be a deficit of at least a hundred million dollars for the financial year 1908.

Last session nearly 900 million dollars were voted, i. e. only a million less than Congress voted for the financial year 1898/99 when the Spanish war and the revolt in the Philippines swallowed up many millions. In the present session also nearly 900 million dollars have been voted. The 51st Congress was known as the 1,000,000,000 Congress; since then the outlay of the Government has gone up 100 per cent.

MR. SMOOT, THE MORMON.

About four years ago the Federal Senate began an enquiry into the question whether Senator Smoot from the Mormon State, Utah, could remain a Senator on account of his belonging to the Mormon church. Religion in America is the private matter of each individual and the State never worries itself as to the religious views of its officials. The election of Mr. Smoot to the Senate, however, created a curious precedent which made it necessary to throw some light on the religious private life of Mr. Smoot. The Mormon church stands in direct opposition to various laws. Polygamy is forbidden by law, but it is still practised by many Mormons. But besides the religious education of its adherents the Mormon church strives for great political power. Now Mr. Smoot himself is one of the "apostles" of the church and the question needing solution was whether his position in a church of that kind was not so opposed to the laws and the moral sense of the country that he was unacceptable as a Senator. The enquiry which has now come to an end has revealed nothing which goes to show that Mr. Smoot adheres to that most repulsive doctrine of mormonism, polygamy. It is true he has revealed himself as a shrewd Mormon who understands cleverly enough how to amalgamate politics and religion. But against his personality not the smallest charge could be made, and the Senate by a large majority has rejected the proposal to eject him from their body.

By the enquiry, during which numerous dignitaries of the Mormon church were cross-examined, public attention has again been directed to the power possessed by the Mormon church. It rules in Utah, Montana, Colorado, Washington and Dakota, and dominates the whole political life there. Candidates for public offices require the support of this church in order to be elected. It is to a certain extent a Government within a Government. Even if the Senate in its decision in the Smoot case has acted technically correctly, it is still to be expected that the Mormon church will adopt the standpoint that the Senate, by its action, has involuntarily done the church a certain service.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN TARIFF QUESTION.

At the present moment the German American tariff question, at least as far as Congress is concerned, judging from Washington announcements, is in a condition of the greatest confusion. At one moment it is said that the President will summon an extra session, immediately after the adjournment of the present Congress, to discuss in detail and settle the German American tariff question on the basis of the report of the tariff commissioners sent to Berlin. At another it is said that there can no longer be any question of summoning a special session, and that the tariff question cannot be dealt with until the next regular session of Congress in December.

On one point all these announcements agree and that is, that the State Department reckons on prolonging the existing provisional commercial treaty with Germany until the question is solved and will make all possible concessions to Germany that lie in the power of the Treasury Department. Mr. Secretary Shaw is soon to give up office in order, as a private individual, to advance his "boom" as candidate for the Presidency. His successor will be the present Postmaster General, Mr. Cortelyou. Of the latter so much is known, namely, that he is not such an engrained protectionist as Mr. Shaw. The assumption is therefore justified that Mr. Cortelyou will not throw such difficulties in the way of the alteration of certain harsh clauses in the tariff regulations desired by German exporters as did Mr. Shaw, in face of whom the President with all his wishes and strivings in the matter of the tariff question seemed to be quite powerless. In the future the Treasury Department, under which the whole customs administration stands, may be expected to show a more conciliatory attitude.

The Government seem, now that negotiations for the settlement of the commercial relations between the two countries are *en train*, particularly anxious to give German manufacturers no further cause of complaint of the harshness of American customs administration. For some time importers of German manufactures have found the customs authorities in an uncommonly coming-on disposition; they have been holding conferences with the importers in order to secure their assistance in carrying out the customs regulations. Recently the leading importers of German and other silk goods were invited to a discussion with the appraisers, and a few days ago a similar invitation was issued to the importers of German cutlery. In view of the rise of prices abroad the appraisers have been endeavouring to arrive at an understanding with the importers with regard to the duty levied here, which is based on the market value abroad at the time. The importers say that the present attitude of the appraisers is in welcome contrast to that of former appraisers, who treated all importers more or less as if they were enemies of the country or worse.

It is said that last year's import of Solingen cutlery was greater than ever before, and that the demand for foreign cutlery is steadily increasing.



Extra fine
Ostrich Feathers
Hesse,
Scheffel Strasse 12.

must not be forgotten when his financial position is considered, has already made donations of 94 million dollars!

UNSAFE RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

The United States are again passing through a period of disasters of every kind. Railway accidents have been numerous in the past few months. In this period 51 serious accidents of the kind have occurred, 374 persons being killed and 64 injured. While the number of railway accidents is continually increasing in comparison with former years, happily the number of victims is smaller.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, March 10th. *IV. Sunday in Lent.* 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Monday, March 11th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, March 12th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.

Wednesday, March 13th. 9.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Thursday, March 14th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Friday, March 15th. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and address.

Saturday, March 16th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.

Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, March 10th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 12th. 4.0 p.m. Service and address.

Thursday, March 14th. 4.0 p.m. Service and address.

Friday, March 15th. 10.0 a.m. Litany. 3.0 p.m. Lecture in Rectory: The Story of Ancient Gezer as told by recent excavations of the Palestine Exploration Society.

The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winkelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. and at 6 p.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

ROMANCE OF FORTUNE.

The report of a find of diamonds at Nairobi does not seem to have been confirmed. That diamonds are easily to be had does not make it inevitable that their value will soon be discovered. The first diamond found in South Africa had long been one of a set of "knucklebones" used by a Boer child. It had previously served her father as a "fierklip," a stone from which to strike fire with steel. A hunter on his travels saw it, guessed that it might have some value, and tried to persuade the Boer to sell it. The Boer, the historic Niekerk, laughed at the inhospitable idea of selling a valueless stone, and gave it to his guest. In its new owner's possession the stone had many vicissitudes; it was used to scratch glass, it was thrown away as a flint. But the man had faith enough to take it at last to a lapidary, who gave him £500 for his piece of flint.

After the first flint had sold so well the Boer remembered that a diminutive bushman had been in the habit of carrying in a bag round his neck a still better example. He went in search of him, left presents of tobacco wherever he might be likely to call, with messages inviting him to the farmhouse. The little native was easily persuaded to let his charm go for a consideration. Niekerk took it down to Hopetown, where by good luck he hit upon the same man who had bought the first diamond. The bushman's charm was a gem of far finer order, and had not been submitted to such rough usage. Niekerk had no difficulty in getting £11,020 for it. Polished and cut, the stone blazed its way into fame as the "Star of South Africa", and passed into the possession of the late Earl of Dudley for £30,000.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate westerly winds, variable skies, frequent showers, not much change in the temperature.

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ROCKEFELLER AND HIS INCOME.

At last the secret is out, and we know what John D. Rockefeller's income really is. On no multi-millionaire has publicity been shed to the extent it has on Rockefeller, and all possible conjectures have been made as to his income. It was said that his fortune figured out at a thousand million dollars and his income at a hundred millions a year. But now a statement has been published by an intimate of Rockefeller that his fortune does not exceed 300,000,000 dollars and that his income is only between 15 and 20 million dollars a year. At the same time it is said that he only owns 20 per cent of the Standard Oil Company shares. In the eyes of those who looked upon Rockefeller as the greatest Croesus, whose fortune bordered on the fabulous and was incalculable, he has become by virtue of the statement mentioned above, only a poor multi-millionaire. None the less his fortune is still greater than that of other multi-millionaires. Carnegie's fortune is estimated at 160 millions, that of Mrs. Anna Walker in Philadelphia at 120 millions. The railway magnate Hill has a fortune of 100 million dollars, as have Cornelius Vanderbilt and Marshall Field. William Astor inherited 150 millions. The fortune of the Guggenheim brothers including their mining property is placed at 200 million dollars. But Rockefeller, and this

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10

Die Afrikanerin.

Opera in five Acts by Scribe. Music by Meyerbeer.

Cast:
Don Pedro, President of the Council of the King of Portugal . . . Herr Rains.
Don Diego, admiral . . . Herr Erwin.
Ines, his daughter . . . Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Vasco de Gama, naval officer . . . Herr v. Bary.
Don Alvar, member of the Council . . . Herr Jäger.
The grand-vicar of Lisbon . . . Herr Wachter.
Nelusco, } slaves . . . Herr Scheidemantel.
Selika, } Fräul. Eibenschütz.
The high priest of Brahma . . . Herr Plaschke.
Anna, Ines' companion . . . Frau Lehmann.
A priest of Brahma . . . Herr Erl.
A court official . . . Herr Wolf I.
First } Herr Büssel.
Second } Herr Kruis.

PLOT. Vasco da Gama returns to Lisbon from unknown seas to find his betrothed, Donna Ines, about to be forced to marry Don Pedro. Vasco, for asserting the existence of countries not mentioned in Scripture, is imprisoned together with two slaves, Nelusco and Selika, whom he has brought back with him. The latter loves Vasco. Nelusco, in a fit of jealousy, tries to kill Vasco, who is saved by Selika. Ines announces to Vasco that she has procured his freedom at the cost of giving her hand to Don Pedro. Vasco presents her with the slaves. Nelusco is made pilot of Don Pedro's ship in the Indian seas, but plans treachery. Vasco pursues and overtakes them, but on his warning Pedro, is bound and ordered to be shot. The vessel strikes on the shore, and cannibals board her, intent on massacring everyone on board, but are restrained by Selika, their Queen. Selika, in order to save Vasco, tells the natives he is her husband; but as he is still true to Ines, she determines to kill the latter, but relenting she puts her and Vasco on a homeward bound ship, and she herself lies down to die under the poison-tree.
Composer: Meyerbeer, born 1791, died 1864.

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Tomorrow, Monday,
beginning at 6, ending about 10.30

Götterdämmerung.

Third day of the Trilogy: "Der Ring des Nibelungen."

Cast:
Siegfried . . . Herr Burrian.
Günther . . . Herr Perron.
Hagen . . . Herr Puttlitz.
Alberich . . . Herr Kiess.
Brünnhilde . . . Frau Wittich.
Gutrune . . . Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Waltraute . . . Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Wellgunde, } Rhine-maidens . . . Fräul. Schäfer.
Woglinde, } Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Flosshilde, } Fräul. Schäfer.
Norns . . . Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Fräul. Keldorfer. 3

PLOT. The Norns are discovered alone weaving the fate of the world. When the cord breaks they fly, as the dawn of another world is upon them. Siegfried, wishing to accomplish great deeds, takes farewell of Brünnhilde, entrusting her with the Ring. In the hall of the Gibichungs on the Rhine, Hagen, son of Alberich, is scheming to regain the Ring. He suggests to his half brother Günther to give Siegfried a draught which will make him forget Brünnhilde (of whose existence Günther is ignorant), and set him free to marry Gutrune, Günther's sister. All turns out as Hagen wishes: Siegfried arrives, drinks the potion and promises to win Brünnhilde for Günther. Waltraute, the Valkyrie, implores Brünnhilde to restore the Ring to the Rhine-maidens, to save Wotan and Walhalla. Brünnhilde refuses and soon after, Siegfried arrives in Günther's shape, snatches the Ring, and after keeping vigil all night with his sword between him and her, leads her away to Günther. Alberich appears to Hagen and urges him to kill Siegfried. Siegfried comes back and is welcomed by all, but Brünnhilde recognises the Ring on his finger, and accuses him of having betrayed his friend Günther by offering her violence. Brünnhilde discloses to Hagen that Siegfried has one vulnerable spot, namely in the back. The Rhine-maidens in vain ask Siegfried for the Ring. When resting from hunting, Hagen brings back Siegfried's memory by another potion. Siegfried tells the story of his life. Hagen kills him. The body is brought to Günther's hall where Hagen quarrels with Günther and kills him. Siegfried's body is placed on a pyre, onto which, when it is lighted, Brünnhilde, after singing a farewell to her dead lover, and proclaiming the end of the old regime and the dawn of a new world ruled by Love, leaps upon the pyre to perish with her dead lover. The Rhine overflows its banks, washes the pyre away and the Rhine-maidens snatch the Ring. Hagen rushes into the Rhine to get the Ring and is drowned. Walhalla is seen enveloped in flames.
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.
(See the Standard-Operaglas by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3,50 Mk.)

AMERICAN NEWS PAPERS.

A Boston journal has been giving a list of the singular names borne by some of the American newspapers. Here are samples: The "Saturday Cyclone," "Ryansville Boomer," "Hill City Lively Times," the "Border Ruffian," the "Fanatic," the "Daily Infant Wonder," "Springfield Soap Box," the "Whim Wham," "Grisly City Scourer," "Sunday Growler," "Inkslinger's Advertiser," the "Morganville Eyeopener," the "Astonisher and Paralyser."

ROYAL THEATRE

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.30

The Ideal Husband.

Comedy in 4 acts by Oscar Wilde.

Cast:
The Earl of Caversham, K. G. . . . Herr Müller.
Viscount Goring, his son . . . Herr Stahl.
Sir R. Chilton, Bart Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs . . . Herr Wiecke.
Viconte de Nanjac, Attaché at the French Embassy in London . . . Herr Leichert.
Mason, Butler to Sir R. Chilton . . . Herr Höhner.
Phipps, Lord Goring's servant . . . Herr Huff.
James, } Footmen . . . Herr Walthier.
Harold, } Herr Taudien.
Lady Chilton . . . Frau Salbach.
Lady Markby . . . Fräul. Ulrich.
Countess of Basildon . . . Fräul. Verden.
Mrs. Marchmont . . . Fräul. Werner.
Miss Mabel Chilton, Sir Robert's sister . . . Fräul. Serda.
Mrs. Cheveley . . . Fräul. Liesl.

Tomorrow, Monday,
beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

The merchant of Venice.

Comedy in five Acts by Shakespeare.

Cast:
The Duke of Venice . . . Herr Eggerth.
Prince of Morocco, } Herr Blankenstein.
Prince of Arragon, } suitors of Portia
Antonio, a merchant . . . Herr Bauer.
Bassanio, his kinsman and friend . . . Herr Dettmer.
Solanio, } friends to Antonio and Bassanio
Salarino, } Herr Leichert.
Graziano, } Herr Stahl.
Lorenzo, in love with Jessica . . . Herr Wierth.
Shylock, a Jew . . . Herr Frobose.
Tubal, a Jew, his friend . . . Herr Huff.
Launcelot Gobbo, a clown, servant to Shylock . . . Herr Gebühr.
Old Gobbo, father to Launcelot . . . Herr Müller.
Salerio, a messenger . . . Herr Höhner.
Leonardo, servant to Bassanio . . . Herr Jüchtzer.
Balthazar, } servants to Portia . . . Herr Carstens.
Stephano, } Herr Walthier.
Portia, a rich heiress . . . Frau Salbach.
Nerissa, her waiting-maid . . . Frau Basté.
Jessica, daughter to Shylock . . . Fräul. Politz.
A clerk . . . Fräul. Leder.

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REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday: Figaros Hochzeit. 7 p. m.
Wednesday: La Bohème. 7.30 p. m.
Thursday: Il Demonio. 7.30 p. m.
Friday: Manfred. 7.30 p. m.
Saturday: Hoffmanns Erzählungen. 7.30 p. m.
Sunday, March 17th: Die Stumme von Portici. 7.30 p. m.
Monday, March 18th: Die Fledermaus. 7 p. m.



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SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Tuesday: Adam Asper. Hauptmann Blomet. 7.30 p. m.
Wednesday: Mirandolina.—Der Diener zweier Herren. 7.30 p. m.
Thursday: Romeo and Julia. 7 p. m.
Friday: Adam Asper.—Hauptmann Blomet. 7.30 p. m.
Saturday: Mirandolina.—Der Diener zweier Herren. 7.30 p. m.
Sunday, March 17th: Adam Asper.—Hauptmann Blomet. 7.30 p. m.
Monday, March 18th: Gyges und sein Ring. 7.30 p. m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This afternoon, at 3.30

Der Tanzhusar.

Schwank in 3 Acten von Wilhelm Jacoby und Harry Pohlmann.

Cast:
Oberst von Stein, Kommandeur des Husarenregiments "Herzog Karl" . . . Rudolf Opel.
Hedwig, seine Gattin . . . Ernest. Münchheim.
Hertha, beider Tochter . . . Marie Wimplinger.
Wesselberg, Fabrikant und Besitzer von "Bad Sprudelburg" . . . Ignaz Janda.
Lilli, seine Tochter . . . Else Becker.
Benno von Salpius, Rittmeister in einem Ulanenregiment . . . Carl Witt.
Feodor von Waldau, Lieutenant im Husarenregiment "Herzog Karl" . . . Willy Schröder.
Heinrich Huber, Husar, sein Bursche . . . Carl Wilhelm.
Dr. Ferdinand Brüning, Rechtsanwalt Max Malten, Spezialzeichner der "Illustrierten Weltpost" . . . Bruno Bellmann.
Gottlieb August Müller . . . Emil Gähd.
Elsa } Töchter des Landrates . . . Carl Friese.
Ida } Hertha Schroth.
Wally } Charlotte Treuth.
Der Oberkellner des Kurhauses . . . Adolf Braunstein.
Jean, Kellner . . . Camillo Randolph.
Auguste, Kindermädchen . . . Ida Kattner.
Ein Parkdiener . . . Alfred Mauthner.

At 7 p. m.

Wohltätigkeitsvorstellung

zu Gunsten des Vereins zur Speisung bedürftiger Schulkinder.

Einmaliges Gastspiel Sign. Rita Sacchetto in ihren lyrisch-dramatischen Tänzen.

- (a) Sarabande von Händel.
- (b) Menuett aus dem D-moll-Quartett.
- (c) Menuett a. d. Divertissement No. 17 von Mozart.
- (d) Frühlingsstimmen, Walzer von Strauss.
- (e) Toréadore et Andalouse von Rubinstein. (Cassanettensolo von Ascher.)

Die lustige Witwe.

Operette in 3 Acten. Musik von Franz Lehár.

Cast:
Baron Mirko Zeta, pontevdrinischer Gesandter in Paris . . . Carl Friese.
Valencienn, seine Frau . . . Rosa Habler.
Graf Danilo Danilowitch, Gesandtschaftssekretär, Kavallerie-Lieutenant d. R. . . Oskar Aigner.
Hanna Glawari . . . Käte Hansen.
Camille de Rosillon . . . Heinrich Werk.
Viconte Cascada . . . Bruno Bellmann.
Raoul de St. Brioche . . . Emil Gähd.
Bogdanowitsch, pontevdrinischer Konsul . . . Adolf Braunstein.
Sylviane, seine Frau . . . Herta Schroth.
Kromow, pontevdrinischer Gesandtschaftsrat . . . Alexander Olbrich.
Olga, seine Frau . . . Lina Meyer.
Pritschitch, pontevdrinischer Offizier in Pension . . . Carl Wilhelm.
Praskowia, seine Frau . . . Martha Brede.
Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevdrinischen Gesandtschaft . . . Carl Knaack.
Lolo } Marie Wildmeyer.
Dodo } Jenny Baumgarten.
Jou-Jou } Cäcilie Weigel.
Frou-Frou } Grisetten . . . Charlotte Treuth.
Clo-Clo } Grete Herder.
Margot } Elise Isold.
Ein Diener . . . Camillo Randolph.

Tomorrow, Monday, at 7.30 p. m.

Schuldig.

Drama in 3 Aufzügen von Richard Voss.

Cast:
Staatsanwalt Herbert . . . Alex. Olbrich.
Direktor Klug . . . Carl Wilhelm.
Assessor von Eulen . . . Emil Gähd.
Thomas Lehr . . . Ignaz Janda.
Martha Lehr . . . Ernest. Münchheim.
Julie . . . Willy Schröder.
Gustav Berger . . . Marie Wimplinger.
Adolf Kramer . . . Bruno Bellmann.
Wilhelm Schmidt . . . Rudolf Opel.
Gernlein . . . Carl Witt.
Eine barmherzige Schwester . . . Adolf Braunstein.
Ein Kammerdiener . . . Clara Haaf.
Erster } Gendarm . . . Erwin Hartmann.
Zweiter } Richard Müynus.
Ein Gerichtsdiener . . . Hans Füssler.

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

In spite of the reassuring reports emanating from Washington as to the altogether peaceful and speedy settlement of the difficulty which has arisen between Japan and America in consequence of the action of the Californian school authorities in desiring to exclude from their public schools the children of Japanese parents, there is some ground for fearing that the dispute has been rather scotched than killed. The letters which we receive at short intervals from our New York correspondent show that in reality the school difficulty is but a part, and that a small part, of the far wider question of the total exclusion from America of Mongolian labour. It is the effect of the immigration of cheap labour upon the wage market of America which is feared, and this, coupled with the intense aversion to the yellow races which exists in the Western States, makes it more than possible that a serious breach in the good relations existing between America and the Island empire of the Pacific, may yet arise. The Japanese dislike nothing so much as being classed with the Chinese as a yellow race, and truth to tell, the ivory complexioned, apple cheeked inhabitants of Hondo are as different as possible from their sallow neighbours across the China Sea; but as Mongolians they have the same characteristic of being ready and able to work for extremely small wages. The *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* published in Honolulu has had an interview with Mr. Schiozawa, a Japanese editor in Hawaii, who is looked upon as the oracle of his countrymen in the island. In answer to the question as to whether the local Japanese or the home people considered a war with America possible Mr. Schiozawa replied:

"Japanese here do not consider it for a moment, nor do I believe they do at home, especially with the United States. We have always looked upon that government as our friend, and a mighty one, so that after all these years it would be bad for us to sever the bond because a few California demagogues say the Japanese are in the way of their own children in the public schools. Today, as it was before the treaty with Great Britain was made, the Japanese have looked upon Americans as their best friends and I believe that feeling would prevail in any discussion by the powers. Japan is not in a position to go to war.

"You will remember that after the China-Russian-Japanese war there was a treaty made between Germany, France and Russia. That in time, you will also remember, Japan was deprived of the fruits of her victory. Her honor and prestige was assailed. But what was the government to do? Her fighting ships were shot full of holes and the limit of her credit was reached in the financial centers of the world. The Japanese, from the wealthy to the coolie class, felt the thorn prick in the honor of their country. But Russia was a powerful nation and the Government of Japan felt that it would be better to have her honor and prestige injured than be altogether beaten by a stronger force. Now note the result. Ten years later, with the memory of that insult still fresh in the minds of the people, again from merchant prince to coolie, Japan waded in and taught Russia a lesson that she will ever remember. Japan is not in a position today to go to war with any nation, much less the all-powerful and always-friendly United States, but if the treaty has to be made and she is forced, diplomatically, to yield to the wishes of the United States in the matter of admission of certain citizens into this country—well, the Japanese will not forget. Japan will be out of debt some day and her navy will be better than it is now, and when that time comes there may be a repetition of history."

The somewhat melodramatic threat contained in Mr. Schiozawa's concluding words is not without significance. War between the two nations would be disastrous and although Japan would find the United States a very different antagonist from the one she has lately so roundly beaten, the loss caused to American commerce by such a war would be lamentable indeed.

BERLIN'S HOTELS.

Berlin can no longer house her visitors. This may seem an astounding fact to those who have watched the gigantic and magnificent piles of hotels, buildings, and houses in course of erection and who have noted the tremendous strides that the suburbs are making. Nevertheless it remains a fact, and the ordinary visitor to Berlin has great difficulty in finding accommodation at the best hotels. To meet this demand has been the aim of many speculators recently, and during the next two months no fewer than four enormous hotels are to be opened. Another new feature of Berlin hotel and restaurant life is the opening of the vast Restaurant Rheingold, which, with its twelve splendid chambers, styled "Ebony Hall," "Onyx Hall," "Pillar Hall," &c., according to the fittings of the different chambers, can give room to four thousand people simultaneously. For gorgeousness of fittings and beauty of design the new restaurant, which cost twelve million marks, has never been surpassed in Berlin.


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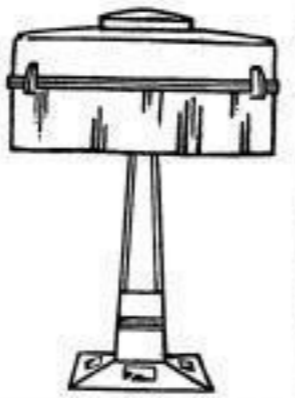
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American Consul General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*

LOCAL.

H. M. King Friedrich August visited various parts of the old Moorish town in Lisbon on Friday morning. The King walked a great part of the way, but drove back in a carriage accompanied by the King and Queen of Portugal.

In the course of the day H. M. received a deputation of the Saxon Colony in Lisbon.

In the evening a brilliant gala performance took place in the San Carlos Theatre, the Royalties being present in a large box. An enthusiastic greeting was accorded H. M. King Friedrich August, the orchestra playing the German hymn.

The programme of the Church Concert to be given by the Royal Conservatorium in the Kreuzkirche tomorrow evening at 7.30 will be as follows:

J. S. Bach's Prelude and Fugue in A-minor. "Golgotha" and "Ostermorgen" (two scenes) from Malling's "Der Tod und die Auferstehung Christi", for organ. Two sacred songs—"Ich habe dich lieb" and "Lieber Vater, lehre mich"—by A. Becker, for four-part mixed choir. Sonata in D-minor (first movement only) by Rheinberger, and the first movement of the Sonata in G-minor by Tinel, for organ. Aria from Händel's "Josuah", "Soll ich auf Mamre's Fruchtgefeld". Sonata in F-sharp-minor for organ by H. Fährmann (third and fourth movements). Motet, "Der Geist hilft unsrer Schwachheit auf", for double choir, by F. S. Bach.

Admission to holders of programmes to be bought at the doors of the church.

On Wednesday, the thirteenth, Miss Watson will repeat the lecture on Segantini, the greatest artist Italy has produced in the nineteenth century.

The lecture, illustrated by prints and photographs, will be given in Miss Watson's rooms at Uhland Strasse 38, II., beginning at the usual time, 11.30.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 12th Infantry regiment No. 177, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p.m. Tomorrow the guards will be furnished by the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101, and the band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40.

LOVE AND THE LOTTERY.

M. Lehman, the Swiss engineer who won £40,000 in the Milan Exhibition lottery, is receiving from 500 to 1,000 begging and matrimonial letters daily, and the postal authorities at Romont, near Fribourg, have had to treble their staff. Among the letters is one from an Englishwoman, who writes: "I am going to marry a horrid old man soon, because I must. If you sent me £2,000 I could marry the man of my choice, who has no money." A girl who describes herself as "twenty-two and pretty," writes a ten-paged letter on the pleasures of domesticity, and adds: "I am willing; are you?" One correspondent frankly admits that she is forty-six, but adds that she is kind and affectionate, and would make a good wife. An equally candid German farmer writes: "I have three daughters. Take your choice."

THE NEW SPIRIT.

The new spirit is at work in provincial France to some purpose. In the inhabitants of the old town of St. Etienne it has inspired a kind of wish to destroy their own municipal identity. They cannot quite do that, of course, so they have agreed to call ancient things by modern names. Some of the streets have behind them a history of centuries. That is to be obliterated, for the excellent reason that the old names suggest something of the past religious life of France. Thus the streets of Saint-Honoré, Saint-Jean, Mi-Carême, and Des Capucins, become respectively Balzac-street, Massenet-street, D'Alembert-street, and Rabelais-street. But the new spirit rose to its highest effort when the proposal was submitted to the last meeting of the municipal council "to laïcise the town, which still bears a clerical name."

POMPEII'S CATASTROPHE.

There has recently been discovered at Pompeii a document of the highest archaeological interest, which, besides throwing light upon the municipal life of the city, would almost seem to set at rest all controversy as to the time of the year at which its destruction took place. This singular relic is nothing less than an electoral programme for the municipal elections of the year 79 of our era. Unhappily the contents of the document have not been sufficiently deciphered to enable an opinion to be formed as to whether the programme was issued on behalf of the Municipal Reformers or the wasters of the period. It is known, however, to have contained the proposals put forward for the contest by the vindemitores or vitagers who would probably have the good sound instinct that commonly animates a country party. And the period being presumably that of the vintage, the final catastrophe would seem to have taken place in the autumn.

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Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.

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First-class Family Pension.
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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French and Latin.
A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.
Private instruction if desired.
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Anglo-German family receives paying guests: own Villa and large garden. **Forst Strasse 24.**

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After the methods of *Franz Liszt* and *Hans von Bülow*.
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The best manuf'd Small Grand in the world. High Class Grands and Upright Pianos
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Thorough English education.
Instruction in English or German.
Boarders received.
Private instruction if desired.

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This excellent Wine Restaurant is situated near the Exhibition grounds, in the centre of the city.
Exquisite cuisine. Excellent wines.
In the evenings: "Quartet-concert".
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Toilet Articles. HAIRDRESSER Toilet Articles.
Moczinskystrasse 1 1/2 Corner of the Prager Strasse
First-class Hairdressing saloons for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Ondulation. American Manicure. Shampooing.
Electric Hairdrying Apparatus, hot or cold air. English and French Perfumery.

Gewerbehaus Orchestral Concerts.

Conductor: Herr Kapellmeister **Olsen.**
Every Thursday, Saturday and Sunday at 7.30 p.m. Admission 1 mark.

A German young lady, speaking some English, has her afternoons free for taking care of children. Apply K. 10 office of this paper.

A SWINDLER'S ODYSSEY.
A singular adventure with a swindler has occurred to the Swiss police at Bellinzona. A traveller of distinguished appearance some days ago made open show of having about his luggage foreign bonds in such quantities that the hotel proprietor warned the police, who invited the stranger to account for himself. He then described himself as Lieut.-Col. Hannevsky, of the Russian General Staff, and produced a six months' leave signed by Gen. Sakharoff, dated Mukden, which he said he left in February, 1905, also showing the marks of several wounds. His explanation of his presence there was that he had left France, where he had been employed as chief of the espionage staff, owing to a dispute as to charges for information obtained. In his luggage were genuine bonds, chiefly French and American, to the value of £70,000. The police so far believed him as to give him out of his stock £10 for expenses to Milan to consult the Russian Consul. He has, however, never been seen at Milan, and news has since reached Bellinzona that the pretended Colonel has a conviction recorded against him at Lyons for swindling. However, the bonds are safe.

DISTINGUISHED CORRESPONDENTS.

Few people outside his own immediate circle of acquaintances knew that the late Sir Henry Hozier had acted as war correspondent. Since Crabbe Robinson became the first of war correspondents—a title generally accorded to the late Sir W. H. Russell, though he was not born until fourteen years after Robinson had written his glowing pictures of the fighting in Spain—many distinguished men have turned the pen rather than the sword to account on the battlefield. George Meredith was special correspondent for the *Morning Post* during the Austro-Italian War. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff wrote for the same journal a series of letters on the Franco-Prussian War, which now make a readable little volume. Lord Minto has won his spurs in the same sphere, while Mr. Winston Churchill first caught the eye of the public by his brilliant work as a "war special."

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

- up to the 9th of March, 1907.
- Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Lacey, Chicago, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. C. Meyer, Indianapolis, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. A. Zollner, Indianapolis, H. Bellevue.
- Miss C. Goddard, Berlin, H. Bellevue.
- Capt. G. W. Smith, Berlin, H. Bellevue.
- Mrs. G. Smith, Berlin, H. Bellevue.
- Miss E. Smith, London, H. Bellevue.
- Miss B. Lorner, London, H. Bellevue.
- Miss F. Levine, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Miss H. Kuhn, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. W. Backhaus, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Miss G. Ruttland, Stourbridge, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Miss A. v. Brandis, Los Angeles, H. Hospiz.
- Miss L. Tileston, Virginia, P. Kinze.
- Miss R. Tileston, Virginia, P. Kinze.
- Mrs. I. I. Jones, London, P. Kinze.
- Mr. C. Kelpien, Birmingham, H. Monopole and Metropole.
- Mr. E. Allen, London, H. New York.
- Mrs. R. Cochran, London, P. v. Oertzen.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, March 9. *The Tribune* says that Mr. Asquith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is at present engaged with the final preparation of an Old-Age Pensions Bill, under which this great social reform may be brought about in this year's Budget. The matter will necessarily be merged in the administration of the Poor Law. All that can be done this year is to set aside a certain sum of money in order to place the Poor Law authorities, or possibly the County and parochial authorities, in a position to pay weekly pensions to the aged poor who are destitute from no fault of their own.
Calcutta, March 9. The result of the visit of the Ameer of Afghanistan will be the establishment of an Afghan bank, which will facilitate commercial exchange between Afghanistan and India. The possibility of Lord Kitchener paying a visit to Cabul is being discussed.
Washington, March 9. (*Associated Press*.) It is suggested by an influential personage that the idea should be earnestly considered of permanently excluding the Philippine islands from the sphere of international politics, and of no longer allowing those islands to stand out as a possible cause of war. The highly placed personage in question is considering the declaration of the neutrality of the islands.
Chicago, March 9. Dr. Dowie, the founder of Zion City who called himself the prophet Elias, has died here.