

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 352.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

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

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ILL-TREATING NATIVES IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Reuter announces from Mombasa that the President of the Colonist Union, Mr. Grogan, a landed proprietor named Bowkas, and three other persons have been sentenced for illegal punishment of natives to terms of imprisonment of from 7 days to one month and fines of from 250 to 500 rupees.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The latest reports show an alarming increase of plague. During the week ending March 9, there were 49,743 cases and 41,677 deaths.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. HARRIMAN.

New York, April 2.

With reference to the report published in some of the newspapers that President Roosevelt in the year 1904 asked the railroad King, Mr. Harriman, to contribute 200,000 dollars to the Republican election fund and in consideration of that contribution promised to appoint Senator Dewey Ambassador in Paris, the President publishes several letters which he wrote in October 1905 and which prove the groundlessness of Mr. Harriman's statement.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE MONTAGNINI PAPERS.

Paris, April 2.

In consequence of the publication of the papers of Monsignor Montagnini in the *Figaro*, whereby M. Clémenceau is entangled in the affair—since it is stated in the papers that the leader of the party of Liberal action, M. Piou, had thought of bribing M. Clémenceau—M. Clémenceau has now written a letter to the *Figaro* relating the occurrences from his point of view. He says in the letter that in 1905 he was invited to luncheon by an American lady to meet M. Piou, whom he had not seen for twelve years. As coffee was being served, M. Piou told him that he was opposed to Separation, whereupon he, Clémenceau, simply replied that he, on the contrary, was in favour of it. When he heard of the publication of the Montagnini papers, he understood that the luncheon had been a means employed by M. Piou to enable him to boast at the Vatican of having such relations with M. Clémenceau as to permit him to attempt the purchase of that politician by a large sum of money. M. Clémenceau appeals to the sound common sense of every loyal man to stigmatise such a proceeding which, as he says, would be worthy of sharpers and common swindlers.

Paris, April 3.

The *Figaro* continues the publication of the Montagnini papers, among which are several of the Nuntio's reports to Cardinal Merry del Val and the latter's replies. One of the reports refers to a conversation which the Monsignor had with Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador, who is said to have expressed the opinion that the Republican form of Government suited France well, but that the Republic must be wise and really liberal, and against the separation of Church and State. If, however, it should come to that, it would be the fault of the Conservatives and the nobles. In one of his replies Cardinal Merry del Val writes: "I am very well pleased with your zeal and discretion. Endeavour to hear much and say little." The *Aurore* has also obtained possession of some of the Montagnini papers, and begins the publication of them today.

The *Matin* publishes a number of the seized Montagnini documents, from which it appears that both the Monsignor and the Cardinal did their best to promote the election of M. Jacques Piou to Parliament, and that ecclesiastical influence was brought to bear on several Conservative and Nationalist candidates to induce them to renounce their candidature in favour of M. Piou.

THE LOSS OF THE "JENA".

The judicial Commission appointed to enquire into the loss of the "Jena" has issued its report, and has come to the conclusion that the explosion was not due to malice but to spontaneous combustion of the powder.

THE UNREST IN ROUMANIA.

The Roumanian Embassy in Berlin has received the following telegraphic communication with reference to the Roumanian disturbances from the Prime Minister:

"The pacification of Moldavia is proceeding apace, and no new excesses are to be reported.

Everywhere in Wallachia the revolt, which raged in several towns of the districts of Olt and Doly with such violence that the artillery had to interfere, has been successfully suppressed. The announcements of several journals as to the number of killed and wounded are extraordinarily exaggerated; as, for example, the news published in the foreign Press that in Băilisti the number of dead exceeded 400. The chief bands are now dispersed, and a very marked amelioration of the general situation is noticed in Wallachia. Many ringleaders have been arrested.

In most districts of Moldavia and Muntinie, the new Prefects are endeavouring to personally pacify the population and to restore a good understanding between the property-owners and the peasants. They are going from community to community, listening to the complaints of the peasants and endeavouring to remove their causes. Many property-owners and leaseholders are displaying patriotism and good-will, by aiding in the removal of the most serious misunderstandings. The reading of the proclamation of the new Government, announcing most important agrarian reforms, is having a quieting effect everywhere, and is received with confidence. Complete order prevails in the capital; and, in spite of the endeavours of a section of the Press, Sunday passed off without incident."

A telegram from Bucharest dated April 2 states: "Order has been restored throughout the country.

No fresh cases of incendiarism or looting are reported. Fomenters of disturbance, ringleaders, or suspicious persons are being handed over to the Courts of justice. The restoration of a good understanding between property-owners, leaseholders, and peasants is making good progress in all parts of the country. There is every ground for the expectation, that, with the increasing order, agricultural work will be resumed."

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE IMPERIAL DUMA.

St. Petersburg, April 2.

At today's sitting M. Kokovzov, Minister of Finance, amid the excited tension of the House, in a quiet clear voice explained the details of the budget. The Minister pointed out that the Duma had not yet the necessary experience for the technique of budgets, but that with mutual good-will and confidence the unavoidable difficulties would be overcome. It was only necessary for them to treat the budget from an exclusively technical point of view. There was no need to turn aside from the differences of opinion which came to light, for these formed the basis of fruitful work if the object of this work was to maintain the aim of the Government as well as of the Duma viz. to vote the supplies which must be handed to the executive in order that they might accomplish the tasks set before them. An examination of the budget was urgently required by the imperative interests of the State, not so much because it would be difficult to make the requisite grants unless the budget was approved of. The Government possessed all legislative means of attaining this object and they were, at present, experiencing no difficulties. But the acceptance of the budget was necessary, because a great State like their country could not lead a normal existence without a budget conforming to law, which was an essential condition of the life of every State.

The Minister then proceeded to examine in detail the 1907 budget and pointed out that moderation formed the basis of the composition of the Government budget. They would perhaps reproach him, the Minister, with having paid too little attention to the distressed state of the country, but criticism was easy. He hoped that the budget committee of the Duma would thoroughly sift the matter and should errors, committed by the Government, be discovered, the Government was prepared to rectify them. The Minister drew a parallel between economy

in private life and economy in the State, and said that what was difficult in domestic economy was also difficult in the economy of the State. Russia could not diminish certain items of outlay e. g. repayment of loans, and other expenses of an economic nature, for otherwise their revenue might be diminished. Diminishing their chief outlay was only possible by corresponding alteration of laws. Other countries had passed through periods such as was now distressing Russia, and then the same complaints were made as now, the repeal of taxes and the substitution for them of new ones which would only affect the rich were demanded, but promises and fulfilment were two different things; while they might promise and might criticise the taxpayer must wait and meanwhile open his purse ever wider for the Finance Ministry.

The Minister went on to discuss the ordinary and extraordinary revenue of the State and remarked that the estimates had been made with studied moderation. It would be the worst possible mistake on his part to estimate the revenue too high in the budget; one might be right once or even several times, but one could not reckon on being constantly, lastingly, right. After great labour he had succeeded in getting square for 1907 with existing revenue, and in covering the ordinary expenditure by existing taxation. The ordinary budget balanced without a deficit, the extraordinary budget alone showed a deficit, but there was no ground for alarm in that. The ordinary revenue could not regularly be applied to extraordinary outlay.

They ought not to look with anxiety into the future; every State in a similar position had had recourse to loans. He reminded the House of the dictum of M. Thiers that there was no deficit if the State was forced to extraordinary expenditure, provided that it could take up a loan and pay the interest. The State would return to normal life if the Budget conformed to State requirements, and the Government would not be placed in the necessity of covering huge outlay by methods apart from the Budget. The hope of a speedy return to normal life would then become a certainty.

The Minister continued: "The disturbances which are crushing our country to the ground must cease, and order must be restored, in order that everyone may know that he will be able to work peacefully and enjoy the fruits of his labour. You will then witness a speedy restoration of our credit and of our financial position, as is due to the finances of a great country which possesses inexhaustible wealth and a population of 150 millions".

The Minister concluded his remarks by appealing to the Duma to work with the Government at the involved task of improving the finances, and requested the House to refer the Budget proposals at once to the Budget Committee. In conclusion he recalled the words spoken by the Belgian Finance Minister in 1906, that the conduct of the finances of a country ought not to be the affair of this or that political party.

During the Minister's speech, many Deputies left their seats and came nearer the speakers' tribune, in order to be able to better follow the speech, which created a lively impression.

The ex-Minister M. Kuttler then discussed the Budget in all its details; he attacked all departments of the Government and objected that the Budget lacked clearness. There were large omissions in the Budget; for instance, the department of the Empress Marie was not even mentioned; the estimate of the outlay was based on 518 different laws, of which some dated from the year 1843. The State revenues proceeded from indirect taxes, which were an intolerable burden on the poorer classes, while the property-owning classes were not sufficiently affected. The State revenues depended in the first degree upon the alcohol monopoly, because the Finance Minister had introduced far more alcohol than had formerly been the case. The speaker, after attacking the railways and other State undertakings, turned to the Civil departments, instancing several examples of entirely superfluous institutions; as, for instance, the Press department, since by the Czar's manifesto the censorship was abolished. These institutions, however, appeared in the Budget and increased the expenditure. Russia was suffering under the increase of the interest on her loans. The speaker pointed out that the army of officials was numerous, and that many of them were quite superfluous. He concluded by saying that the Duma must set in order its rights as a legislative assembly, and do its utmost to introduce financial reform.

The speech was applauded by the Centre and Left, while the Right preserved silence and occasionally protested out loud. The sitting was then interrupted for an hour. On its resumption, the Finance Minister replied. He said that the classification of the expenditure was not fixed by any one law, but could be altered. With regard to M. Kuttler's remarks as to the omission from the Budget of the civil list of the Empress Marie, that department had its own sources of income and did not belong to the general Budget. M. Kuttler's remarks as to antiquated laws went for nothing, for, as long as those laws existed, they must be obeyed. M. Kuttler's estimate that 1,300 millions of the State revenue was derived from the poorer classes was true, but Russia had few property-owning classes and many poor; for that there was no remedy. He refuted M. Kuttler's charges against the various departments, remarking that he had not left one single department unscathed. In reply to a direct question of M. Kuttler, with reference to short term obligations, the loan was taken up, not in December but in October 1906, when the Government could not foresee the surplus of 120 millions shown by the last three months of that year.

This second speech of the Finance Minister also made a great impression, especially the passage in which he replied to the remarks of M. Kuttler with reference to the high rate of interest paid by Russia to her foreign creditors. He pointed out that internal disturbances were the sole cause of the enormous interest, but showed that both France and England had had to pay more after the crises occasioned by war; and if Russia had a debt for which she paid 381 millions of roubles interest, that was less than France, which had a population of only 40 millions, paid.

The Prime Minister then spoke and controverted the assertions of M. Kuttler with reference to the increase of the outlay on the Press department. Speakers on the extreme Left attacked the Budget in violent language. The House adjourned at 6 p. m.

THE CRISIS IN MOROCCO.

Tangier, April 2.

A Frenchman named Gentil was stopped today while on his return journey from Marakesh to Mazagan by some of the Dakala tribe of natives who made him pay toll before they would allow him to proceed. M. Gentil says the situation in Marakesh is very serious, and disturbances are to be feared unless energetic measures are taken at once.

Continual unrest prevails in Marakesh. The Governor, in answer to a general petition of the Europeans, has replied that it was not to be concluded from one single incident that anarchy was breaking out; but armed posts had been placed in the streets.

It is further announced from Marakesh that a native who assisted Gentil in his surveying work has been murdered. The Pasha of Mazagan has had the observatory which Gentil had built on the roof of his house and which served him for his work, pulled down.

According to the latest news from Marakesh, the Europeans do not yet dare to leave their houses, and are in a very unsettled condition. The Governor is doing his utmost to secure their safety, although the means at his disposal are extremely limited.

The cruiser "Lalande" arrived at Tangier with the body of M. Mauchamp on Sunday night. A short funeral service will be held, and the body will then be conveyed to Marseilles.

MANY WATERS CANNOT QUENCH LOVE.

Mr. Harden Workman and Miss Bessie Morrison, of East Lynn, West Virginia, were married recently by a clergyman who was separated from them by a raging torrent.

Just before the wedding day a great rainstorm broke and soon swelled the modest Twelve Pole River into a raging torrent that could hardly be crossed in a boat without danger to life. To put the climax on this mishap, the bridge that crosses the river near the Morrison mansion was swept away the night before the wedding.

The Rev. W. S. Napier, the favourite clergyman of both families, solved the problem.

"I will marry you across the river," he shouted. "You get a megaphone and I will do the same."

The clergyman spoke the words of the marriage service slowly and distinctly through his megaphone. Fortunately for him the wind was blowing toward the wedding party. The bride and bridegroom made their responses in the same way. Everything was done properly and in order according to the prescribed ritual.

"This ceremony," he said, "is perfectly proper, legal and valid in every sense. I could not inflict such a bitter disappointment on these young people as I should have done by going away without marrying them, for 'Many waters cannot quench love, neither can floods drown it.'"

Then he took off his surplice, mounted his buggy and drove regretfully away, for he was exceedingly sorry that he could not take part in the marriage festivities.

GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

A romantic engagement is reported from New York. Mrs. Gelshehen, widow of the president of the Garfield Bank, has announced her engagement to Mr. H. J. Baker, a wealthy merchant. By her late husband's will she forfeits £2,000,000 if she marries again. Mr. Baker is only moderately well off.

The house in which Daniel Defoe wrote "Robinson Crusoe" is doomed to demolition. This is the old manor house standing back from the road facing Tooting Junction, and surrounded by an old-world garden. Many Americans stop to see it on their way to view Merton and what is left there relating to Nelson.

Nine was a fateful number in the life of the late Mrs. Sarah Harriet Selwyn, widow of the first Bishop of New Zealand, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield. She was born in 1809, married in 1839, was 39 years a wife, 29 years a widow, and she died at 9 o'clock in her 98th year.

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

King Edward is making the most of his last few days in Biarritz. On Saturday he motored to Pau, and lunched with the Earl and Countess of Londesborough at the Grand Hotel, returning to Biarritz at half past six. On Sunday his Majesty attended Divine service and then lunched with Sir Edward Cassel. In the evening the King gave a dinner party to thirty guests, one of those invited being Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador.

All has been got in readiness for the arrival of King Edward on Saturday at Toulon where he will at once board the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" to meet Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria.

According to latest advices the Princess Royal, the Duke of Fife and the Princesses Alexandra and Maud were to leave Gibraltar immediately after the Easter holidays for England, so that they will not join the King and Queen on their cruise.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor.

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It is rumoured that the elder daughter of the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife will this season be included in whichever of the Court functions her parents attend, although she is still very young.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught with Princess Patricia arrived in Egypt on Sunday and were heartily welcomed at Cairo Station by the Khedive, although the reception was quite informal. The Earl of Cromer was prevented through slight indisposition from attending, but the Countess was present and drove with the Duchess and the Princess to the British Agency. A grand review of the British troops was to take place on Tuesday and on Friday the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to pay a flying visit to Alexandria, and leave for home on Monday next.

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Arrangements have been made for the Dowager Empress of Russia to cross to the Continent on Wednesday morning. The Russian Royal train has been waiting for some time at Calais.

When Horace George Rayner heard of his reprieve last Saturday, he declared that he would rather have died and so ended his troubles, than lead a long life behind the prison bars.

The War Office has sanctioned payment from Army funds of £300 per annum for two years to the Anglo-American Hospital at Cairo.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree will be entertained at a send-off banquet in honour of his forthcoming visit to Berlin, on Sunday next, at the Hotel Cecil. The Lord Mayor will preside. Mr. Tree is purely of German extraction, both his father and mother

having been natives of Germany, and by many persons in the theatrical world Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree himself is considered to have a slight German accent when speaking English.

In the North and Scotland there has been much better sport of late with the salmon fishing now that the weather has become more settled. Captain Barne has been doing well on the Thurso River, as also has Mr. Bernard Maxwell on his brother-in-law's, Lord Lovat's waters on the Beauty.

On the Dee Major Baxter has distinguished himself and on the Woodend beats Captain Quentin Dick is having good sport. On the Glentana water, the Marquis of Bute and his brother Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart, have landed a large number of fish and the Earl of Londoun has also had good sport.

A wise move was made by Mr. Lewis Waller when he revived Messrs. Booth Tarkington and Mr. E. G. Sutherland's very popular comedy "Monsieur Beaucaire" for a short season at the Lyric Theatre. The performance is so perfect that it elicited tremendous applause on the occasion of its revival, and Mr. Lewis Waller excelled himself in the title rôle.

The Canadian Pacific Railway steamer "Empress of Ireland" arrived at Liverpool on Saturday after a record run of five days 22 hours, by the New York route, which is 136 miles longer than the ordinary Canadian route.

Five hundred Canadian school-teachers were on Saturday last received at the White House, Washington, by President Roosevelt who was particularly cordial and told them that he had the very warmest, and strongest feeling for his brothers across the line and the mighty Dominion they represented.

At Singapore on Sunday, the King of Siam arrived on his way to Europe, and he leaves again on Wednesday travelling incognito. The Royal yacht is escorted by two men-of-war and the King's visit to both Paris and London will be of some duration.

Dr. Charles G. Harriss, the well-known Canadian musician, has arrived in London. He has come to represent Canada at the concert to be given in honour of the Colonial Premiers at Queen's Hall on the 16th inst. Dr. Harriss will then conduct his "Coronation" Mass, (written in honour of the crowning of King Edward). The concert will be very interesting, for the London Symphony Orchestra and the Sheffield choir are to take part and the other conductors will be Herr Nikisch, Sir A. Mackenzie and Dr. Coward.

It is hoped by Dr. Harris that some British musicians will be invited to Canada to take part in the colony's big festival in May 1908. Perhaps a tour will be arranged for the London Symphony Orchestra in Canada and America, for next March, possibly under the baton of Herr Nikisch.

During the last few days a small shoal of whales have been observed each day sporting in the Firth of Forth. There is little doubt that they have been attracted by the shoals of herrings now invading the firth.

Ilmenau, where Mr. Haldane is spending his Easter holidays is a nice little town of 10,000 inhabitants, situated in pleasant woods on the northern slopes of the Thuringian hills. Thousands of visitors, more particularly from Berlin, go there for the cure and it is said that Goethe often expressed the view that the surrounding neighbourhood of Ilmenau was one of the most beautiful districts of Germany.

As a portion of the Scotch express from Edinburgh to Euston was being shunted at Crewe on Saturday afternoon, two carriages, with passengers travelling to Bristol and the West of England, ran off the rails. Lines were blocked and traffic was delayed for some time but fortunately no one was injured.

New York is very curiously described by the New York "World" which says "Madness, frenzy, incessant noise and hideousness—such is New York".

Mr. Haldane has informed Mr. Faber, M. P., that he regards with favour the hon. gentleman's proposal for a scheme of old age pensions, to commence with members of the Territorial Army, which might act as a stimulus to recruiting, but that much as he would like to include the proposal in his scheme he fears that at present the difficulties are too unsurmountable.

Official notice has been received in London to the effect that King Edward has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Sydney Olivier, C. M. G., to be Governor of Jamaica, in succession to Sir J. A. Swettenham, K. C. M. G., who has resigned on the ground of age. As Mr. Olivier is already very popular in the island, this appointment will be much approved in Jamaica where he has occupied the position of Colonial Secretary.

In New York the city tax-books, just closed, show that Mrs. Russell Sage succeeds Mr. Carnegie as the largest tax payer of the year.

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HOCKEY.

The Dresden Akad. Sport Club, in their recent hockey tour in West Germany, even if they did not succeed in wresting the hockey shield from its possessors, the Frankfort Club, at least had the satisfaction of winning three out of the four matches played and scoring 35 goals to five scored against them.

We have already reported the result of the match against Mannheim. The second match was played with the Frankfort "Germania" Club, who proved altogether too weak to cope with their Dresden opponents, who ran up a score of 15 goals to love against them. An idea of the one-sided nature of the game may be obtained from the fact that Collett, the Dresden goal-keeper never touched the ball during the match. Rhodes, Norman and Sandon showed excellent combination forward and might easily have scored yet further goals.

On Easter Monday, Munich met Dresden, the former being reinforced by three players from the Frankfort Club, whose presence in the team appreciably strengthened the Munich defence. The Dresden forwards were palpably sparing themselves for the more important match against Frankfort next day, but the issue was never in doubt and Dresden won by 8 goals to four. That their opponents scored as often as they did was mainly due to the fact that Oats, the visitors' right half, put his knee out immediately after half time and could take no further part in the match. His strong defensive play had been of the utmost use to the side. The last and most important match of the tour took place before a large number of spectators on Tuesday afternoon, the start, owing to the unusually warm weather, being postponed until 4 p. m. Frankfort went off with a rush and actually scored within five minutes, but the goal was disallowed as being offside and Dresden, pulling themselves together, had considerably the best of the game up to half time. Unfortunately Rhodes, who was very closely marked by the two halves, was not in his best shooting vein and the score was love all at the interval. In the second half, while the game continued very even, Frankfort were a bit the best and scored four times, while Rhodes found the net once for Dresden with a beauty. The last Frankfort goal Collett should certainly have stopped, but he saved one or two very hot ones. The result of the match was a disappointment to the visitors, who, had they showed their usual combination forward, should certainly have scored once or twice more. Throughout the tour Bayer, at outside right, showed almost miraculous improvement. Beer at outside left was good until the last match, when he was stale and overtired. Johnson, as usual was invaluable at half, as was Hammond at back, though the latter's methods are at times wont to be somewhat too exuberant. Oats, too, was of great assistance to the side, and the visitors were fortunate in obtaining the services of Merck, a member of the Club, who was staying in Darmstadt, to replace him when he crooked; he proved a most capable substitute. Sandon did an enormous amount of hard work and Norman, when he kept his place, getting out of which is his besetting sin, was very useful. Of the Frankfort team, Clarke, at centre half, was on the day the best man on the side. He fed his forwards beautifully and showed strong defensive powers; of the forwards, Farmelo was away the best, being very fast, his wings Kreuzer and v. Büssel were also speedy and clever, though the former was rather selfish. Dunlop hardly played up to his doubtless deservedly great reputation. Of the backs, Eaton was distinctly good but his partner Smith owed his merit as a defensive force chiefly to the fact that the referee did not pull him up for sticks, as he should have done constantly. The refereeing was, in fact, the one unsatisfactory feature of an excellent game, one of Frankfort's goals being palpably offside and a bad foul on the part of one of the visitors being allowed to go unpenalised.

In the matches against Munich and "Germania" Mr. Dunlop and Herr v. Büssel refereed excellently. The visit of the teams coinciding with that of a Rugby football club from Paris, the Frankfort Club gave a dinner on Monday night at which there was much speechifying and good fellowship and which was much enjoyed by all who partook of the Frankfort Club's genial hospitality.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

Fidelio.

Opera in two Acts. Music by Ludwig van Beethoven.

Cast:

Don Fernando, Minister	Herr Wachter.
Don Pizarro, Governor of a State-prison	Herr Perron.
Florestan, a prisoner	Herr v. Bary.
Leonore, his wife, under the name Fidelity	Frau Krull.
Rocco, gaoler	Herr Rains.
Marcelline, his daughter	Fräul. Seebe.
Jaquino, porter	Herr Rüdiger.
First prisoner	(Herr Grosch.)
Second prisoner	(Herr Plaschka.)

PLOT. Florestan has incurred the enmity of Pizarro, governor of the prison, by whom he has been thrown into a dungeon. His faithful wife, Leonore, disguised as a man, with the name Fidelity, takes service with the gaoler Rocco, whose daughter Marcelline falls in love with her, believing her to be a man. Leonore fails to find her husband among the prisoners. Pizarro, hearing of the advent of the Minister, Florestan's friend, orders Rocco to kill him and on Rocco's refusal determines to murder him himself. Rocco is ordered to dig a grave and confides in Fidelity, who gets permission to help him and is horrified to see the emaciated condition of her husband. She decides to die with him and on Pizarro attempting the murderous deed, she flings herself in the way and frustrates him; the Minister's opportune arrival turns the tables on Pizarro who is imprisoned in Florestan's place. Composer: L. van Beethoven, born 1770, died 1827. (See the Standard-Operagloss by Charles Annesley, for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 10, price 3.40 30.5.)

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7 p.m.

VI. Symphony Concert. Series A.

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending 10.15

Agnes Bernauer.

A German tragedy in five Acts by Friedrich Hebbel.

Cast:

Ernst, regierender Herzog zu München-Bayern	Herr Müller.
Albrecht, sein Sohn	Herr Wierth.
Hans von Preising, sein Kanzler	Herr Eggerth.
Marschall von Pappenheim, Ritter auf der Seite des Herzogs	Herr Gunz.
Ignaz von Seyboldstorf, Ritter auf der Seite des Herzogs	Herr Wogritsch.
Wolfram von Pienzenau, Herzog Ernst	Herr Günther.
Otto von Bern, Ritter auf der Seite des Herzogs	Herr Carstens.
Graf Törring, Ritter auf der Seite des Herzogs	Herr Blankenstein.
Nothhafft von Wernberg, Albrecht	Herr Tiller.
Rolf von Frauenhoven, Albrecht	Herr Dettmer.
Hans von Läubelfing, ein Ritter von Ingolstadt	Herr Leichert.
Emeran Nusperger zu Kalenberg, Richter zu Straubing	Herr Walther.
Kasper Bernauer, Bader und Chirurgus zu Augsburg	Herr Mehnert.
Agnes, seine Tochter	Fräul. Politz.
Theobald, sein Geselle	Herr Gebühr.
Knippeldollinger, sein Gevatter	Herr Fischer.
Hermann Nördlinger, Bürgermeister zu Augsburg	Herr P. Neumann.
Barbara, Bürgermädchen	Fräul. Verden.
Martha, Bürgermädchen	Fräul. Kaiser.
Stachus, ein Diener	Herr Huff.
Der Kastellan auf Vohburg und Straubing	Herr Bauer.
Ein Herold des Reichs	Herr Höhner.
Ein Legat der Kirche	Herr Taudien.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

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REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday: Der Waffenschmied. 6 p.m.
Sunday, April 7th: Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg. 6 p.m.
Monday, April 8th: Mignon. 7.30 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Saturday: Egmont. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, April 7th: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, April 8th: Mirandolina.—Der Diener zweier Herren. 7.30 p.m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Die Brunnennymph.

Schwank in 3 Aufzügen von Heinrich Stobitzer und Max Neal.

Cast:

Bürger, Steinmetzmeister	Carl Friese.
Marie, seine Frau	Ernest. Münchheim.
Magda, heider Tochter	Frieda Kollendt.
Clara, Bürger's Schwester	Ida Kattner.
Rode, Bildhauer	Willy Schröder.
Conte Monari della Rocca di San Pietro	Rudolf Opel.
Violetta, ein Modell	Else Becker.
Centa Kranzler	Marie Wimplinger.
Boden, Gerichtsvollzieher	Emil Gähd.
Böller, Hauptmann a. D.	Adolf Braunstein.
Rosenstein, Buchdruckereibesitzer	Carl Wilhelm.
Neumann, Metzgermeister	Camillo Randolph.
Steinberger, Stadtverordnete	{ Carl Knaeck.
Müller, Stadtverordnete	{ Alexander Olbrich.
Krüger, Stadtverordnete	{ Ignaz Janda.
Minna, Dienstmädchen bei Bürger	Berta Menzel.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

Die Geisha.

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.

FRENCH VISITING CARDS.

Mr. John N. Raphael, in the *Evening Standard*, writes that to those who live in Paris and have a sense of humour the Frenchman's visiting card is quite a thing of joy. It is larger than those English people use, but even so it is in many cases far too small to hold the titles which a Frenchman loves to see engraved upon it. Some of these are, of course, legitimate. There is nothing extraordinary, for instance, in the fact that M. Loubet's card bears "ancien Président de la République" under his name, and there are other titles, such as "député" or "sénateur" or "of the French Academy," which have their reasons.

But every Frenchman loves a title, and his wish to see it graven on his card occasionally gives rise to wonderful flights of ingenuity. Imagine a card with the following inscription.

Paul Gérard,
Rédacteur en chef du "Petit Anti-Juif de l'Est."
10 jours de prison.

50 francs d'amende (inventaires 1906).

M. Gérard had been punished for resistance to the authorities during the Church riots last year, and he was obviously proud of it.

But his card is by no means unique. Here is another one even more grandiose in style:—

Le Professeur

Joseph Ferdinand Bernard,

Doyen des forts-ténors de Grand Opéra.

Créateur-Auteur de la Gymnastique Pulmonaire depuis 1840.

Honoré de Nouveaux Encouragements Ministériels.

This is quite a gem in its way, but perhaps the following two are still better. One was that of a gentleman whose card bore the inscription:—

Jean de Bourbon,

Roi de France;

and the other, possibly the most amusing of them all, is thus inscribed:—

Clovis,

Abonné au chemins de fer de l'Ouest.

The notion of a season ticket-holder on the Western Railway thinking the fact worth advertising, otherwise than by the production of his railway ticket, is delicious.

SOME WHISTLER STORIES.

When Whistler started his class in Paris, many stories, apparently authentic ones, were told of his wonderful skill as a demonstrator.

When the class was formed, so runs another anecdote, Whistler inquired of each pupil with whom he had studied before.

"With Julien," said one. "Couldn't have done better, sir," Whistler answered.

"With Chase," replied another. "Couldn't have done better, sir."

"With Mowbray," replied a third. "Couldn't have done better, sir," and so on.

He approached a student slightly deaf, who stammered in reply: "I beg pardon?"

"Couldn't have done better, sir," responded Whistler placidly, passing on to the next.

One of the members of this class has contributed these anecdotes to the New York Evening Post, and adds another equally interesting.

A friendly student, not at all sure that Whistler would like it, gave him a little tip as to the surprise party.

"Tell them that I never receive callers," he exclaimed excitedly. The pupil explained that Mr. Whistler wasn't supposed to know anything about it.

"Are you sure they mean well?" he inquired anxiously, and on being reassured, "Well, tell them I never receive visitors in the morning."

The pupils called in the afternoon and found awaiting them a most genial and delightful host. He told stories and showed them his palettes to prove that he practised what he preached, and pictures and sketches were exhibited to them never seen by the public, among the surprising ones being some allegorical studies.

SNAP-SHOTTERS IN THE ASCENDANT.

The "snapshotter", as he is somewhat ingloriously and inelegantly termed, is, says the Focus in its Easter number, a factor to be reckoned with. His photographic practice and methods may be grievously irregular, his ideas on the theory of the processes he employs may be woefully at fault, but he constitutes the rank and file of the great photographic army, and if only for his bulk and vigour we have every reason to respect him.

TRAIN-TIMING CLOCK.

An electric clock, about 3ft. in diameter, has been set up at the departure end of the Tube station at Piccadilly. The dial is divided into twelve sections of one minute each, with only one hand, and its purpose is to show the motor man how long it is since the preceding train left the station.

Royal Conservatorium

Instruction given at: Landhaus Str. 11, II., Werder Str. 22, pt. Bautzner Str. 22, I., Haydn Str. 9, I. 52nd year. All branches of musical and theatrical instruction.

Harry M. Field

Master-school of piano playing. After the methods of Franz Liszt and Hans von Bülow. Studio: Lindenau Strasse 35 II.

Jungborn Ferdinand Strasse 18 pt. Vegetarian House. Best vegetarian diet on the principles of Dr. Lahmann.

WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

H. VIRGIN, M. A. Oxford. Gutzkow Strasse 19.

Pension Hahnefeld

Lüttichau Strasse 23, I.

Excellent table. Comfortable home.

Pension Kosmos Streblener Strasse 10, I. close to Hauptbahnhof. Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.

Pension LE RICHE

Nürnberg Platz 3, II.

First-class Family Pension.

Excellent situation. Splendid board.

Pension Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, I. Highly recommended.

Pension Weidmann

Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

FIRST CLASS, situated on the Bismarck Square, the healthiest and finest part of Dresden.

Highly recommended by English and American Families. Real English Home comfort.

LIFT ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERATE TERMS. PENSION.

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, patronized by English and American Families.

Situated in the best part of the Town, close to the English and American Churches.

Very favourable Terms on Pension. Elevator. Telephone.

Electric Light. H. Schnelle, Proprietor.

SENDIG-DRESDEN, HOTEL Europaischer Hof 265 ROOMS.

SENDIG-NURNBERG, HOTEL Wurttemberger Hof 260 ROOMS.

SENDIG-SCHANDAU, SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana &c. 150 ROOMS. (SAXON SWITZERLAND.)

BERLIN. Unter den Linden, 17-18. BERLIN.

Hotel Westminster

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Rooms from 3,50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board.

Electric Light.

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Baths. — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift.

Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

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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.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

Miss A. Lawrence Watson 2, H. Winkelmann Strasse. Classes for "Current-Events" and for English Literature.

MINIATURES.

Portraits on ivory from life or photograph. H. M. Mist. Studio Helmholtz Strasse 2, I.

To share a charming flat, with use of garden and kitchen, ed by two other American ladies. Apply George Bahr Strasse 8 p. r.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Thursday, April 4th. 8.0 a. m. Holy Eucharist, 10.0 a. m. Matins.

Friday, April 5th. 10.15 a. m. Holy Eucharist, 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.

Saturday, April 6th. 9.15 a. m. Holy Eucharist, 10.0 a. m. Matins.

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.

Friday, April 5th. Litany 10.0 a. m.

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. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 3rd of April, 1907

Miss N. Murchison, Greeley, P. Ackermann. Miss M. Reeves, Oscola, P. Ackermann.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fergusson, Berlin, H. Angermann. Mr. and Mrs. H. Turner, Berlin, H. Angermann.

Miss Zelarius, San Francisco, P. Becker-Opitz. Miss E. Zelarius, San Francisco, P. Becker-Opitz.

Mrs. Hasselblatt, Berlin, P. Becker-Opitz. Miss G. Hasselblatt, Berlin, P. Becker-Opitz.

Mr. H. E. Beau, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue. Mr. R. D. Hamilton, London, H. Bellevue.

Mr. F. Hirt, London, H. Bellevue. Mr. C. W. James, London, H. Bellevue.

Mr. E. Rechner, London, H. Europaischer Hof. Mr. T. B. Rowe, Exeter, H. Europaischer Hof.

Mr. J. Reed, Philadelphia, H. Europaischer Hof. Mr. F. E. Cudell, Cleveland, H. Europaischer Hof.

Mr. P. W. Toyo, London, H. Europaischer Hof. Mr. A. C. Smith, London, H. Europaischer Hof.

Mr. J. H. Lathon, London, H. Europaischer Hof. Mr. A. Murray, London, H. Europaischer Hof.

Mr. G. Nathanson, London, H. Europaischer Hof. Mr. G. Warden, London, H. Europaischer Hof.

Mr. W. Meyer, New York, H. Europaischer Hof. Mr. A. O. Campbell, New York, H. Europaischer Hof.

Dr. E. P. Farnum, New York, H. Europaischer Hof. Miss S. Range, Babylon, H. Europaischer Hof.

Mr. M. Atkey, Cleveland, P. Fricke. Mr. F. Atkey, Wimbledon, P. Fricke.

Mr. C. Mitchell, London, P. Fricke. Miss A. Brockway, London, P. Goldner.

Dr. M. Werner, New York, H. Stadt Gotha. Mr. J. Strachan, Chicago, H. Stadt Gotha.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Hill, New York, H. Stadt Gotha. Mr. E. Flays, Pittsburg, H. Stadt Gotha.

Mr. E. Prudleton, Pittsburg, H. Stadt Gotha. Mr. E. Speer, Pittsburg, H. Stadt Gotha.

Mr. A. Speer, Pittsburg, H. Stadt Gotha. Mr. V. Blair, St. Louis, H. Stadt Gotha.

Miss K. Williamson, England, Hauboldt's H. garni. Miss J. J. Steward, England, Hauboldt's H. garni.

Miss G. Wilson, London, P. Hübler. Mr. N. B. Mersen, London, P. Hübler.

Mr. W. H. Yanes, London, P. Hübler. Miss M. Seidel, New York, H. New York.

Miss E. Seidel, New York, H. New York. Miss J. Donald, Leamington, H. du Nord.

Mr. G. Buhtel, London, H. Weber. Mr. M. Laddlow, London, H. Weber.

Miss G. Beau, Dudley, H. Weber. Miss E. Beau, Dudley, H. Weber.

Miss M. Beau, Dudley, H. Weber. Mr. G. Saul, London, H. Wettin.

Mr. A. Rauh, St. Louis, H. New York. Miss P. Rhodes, London, P. v. Oertzen-Boitenstern.

Mr. R. Walthour, Atlanta, H. Palmengarten. Miss G. Jewett, Boston, P. Rudeloff.

Miss M. Jewett, Boston, P. Rudeloff. Mr. W. Dunlop, Edinburgh, P. Schadewell.

Miss E. Mason, Boston, H. Weber. Miss T. Rogers, Brooklyn, H. Weber.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Bergmann, London, H. Weber. Mr. R. Bergmann, London, H. Weber.

Mrs. G. Leonard, Springfield, H. Weber. Miss E. Leonard, Springfield, H. Weber.

Miss M. Whittin, Northbridge, H. Weber.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 56. Minister Resident: The Viscount Gough.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16. British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong southerly winds, more cloudy, no heavy showers nor any considerable change in the temperature.