

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 355.

DRESDEN, SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7. Sedan Strasse 7. **Swimming Baths:** for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen. 16. 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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THE QUEEN'S HOLIDAY.

H. M. Queen Alexandra left London on Friday morning accompanied by her sister the Empress Dowager of Russia and by Princess Victoria. Crossing to Calais, the journey was continued to Longuean, Department Somme. Here the sisters parted, Queen Alexandra proceeding to Paris en route for Toulon where she will join King Edward, who arrived there on Friday evening. The Empress Dowager of Russia continued her journey to Biarritz.

ACCIDENTS ON THE "DREADNOUGHT".

During her recent trial cruise it appears that two boiler explosions took place upon H. M. S. "Dreadnought". The first occurred in the Gulf of Aranci and resulted in one boiler being useless for the rest of the cruise; the other took place during the trip home from Trinidad. Three stokers were severely scalded.

LORD LISTER'S 80TH BIRTHDAY.

Lord Lister received a small deputation of doctors and scientists on Friday, who warmly congratulated him on attaining the age of eighty. Presents of flowers and congratulatory telegrams have reached the octogenarian savant from all quarters of the globe.

THE GRIMSBY LABOUR RIOTS.

On Friday morning some 100 dock hands arrived from Hamburg. They wished to proceed to London or Liverpool, but having no railway tickets they assembled in front of the railway station and exciting scenes took place, many arrests being made by the police. The nine dock hands arrested for disturbing the peace on Thursday were ordered to pay small fines by the magistrate. The Great Central Railway has expressed its willingness to convey to London, free of charge, the dock hands who on their way back from Hamburg are stranded in Grimsby.

THE CAPE AND GERMANY.

Negotiations have been resumed between Germany and Cape Colony, with reference to the cost of maintenance of the black rebels who during the rebellion in German South-West Africa crossed the frontier and were interned in Cape Colony. The Cape Government demands a considerable sum, which Germany on constitutional grounds refuses to pay; the Cape claims that the rebels were interned at Germany's request.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE SOCIALIST DEFEAT AT CHICAGO.

New York, April 5. Municipal ownership of public utilities alias rank Socialism has just received a knock-down blow at Chicago. The Democratic Socialist Mayor, Mr. Dunne, has been thrown out of office with ignominy, and the Republican anti-Socialist ticket has been triumphantly endorsed by the people. Mr. Dunne was elected a couple of years ago, as the result of a ferocious campaign, in which the Municipal Ownership League, now known as the Independent League, took the leading part, and it was exultantly announced that the social millennium was at hand.

One of the first things done by Mr. Dunne was to send to Glasgow for Mr. Dalrymple, the manager of the municipal tramways in that city, in order that he might give advice to the Chicagoans as to the municipalisation of their tram system. Mr. Dalrymple was not much impressed by what he saw, and bluntly said so while in Chicago. Some months later, in the report which he furnished, he spoke in equally plain terms. It was, he said, hopeless to expect Chicago to do much in the municipal ownership line until the "political pull"

system had been eliminated from the Municipal government. That system still flourishes, however, in Chicago and elsewhere, and the presence of a reforming Mayor at the head of affairs, has in no marked degree improved the government of Chicago, or the lot of the masses of its citizens.

During the elections which have just resulted in a Socialist débâcle a marked revulsion of popular feeling was made manifest. People asked what had become of the manifold blessings which were to have resulted from Mr. Dunne's election. As far as the man in the street could see, "graft" continued to be king in the municipal administration of the city. Mr. Dunne did his best, it is claimed, to clean out various filthy stables, but his success has not been conspicuous, and so tens of thousands of citizens returned to their normal political allegiance, from which they were seduced by Socialist promises which have not been redeemed, with the result that the Republicans are once more in control of the second city of the Union. A good deal was heard during the fierce electoral struggle of the way in which London was alleged to have "thrown off the Socialist incubus," while the Socialist "Reformers" never tired of citing the cases of a number of English and Scottish towns, which it was claimed had municipalised the public utilities with abounding success.

Incidentally a number of big libel actions have arisen out of the fight, or rather have been threatened, but it is not likely that now these threats have served their purpose anything more will be heard of them on either side.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE MONTAGNINI LETTERS.

The Netherlands Ambassador, M. v. Stuers, paid a visit to the French Foreign Minister, M. Pichon, on Thursday. Certain journals state that this visit was in connection with the publication of the Montagnini correspondence. In his report Mgr. Montagnini repeated several sharp remarks of M. v. Stuers on the ecclesiastical policy of France. In well-informed quarters, however, it is stated that M. v. Stuers merely requested M. Pichon to establish the untruth of the statements attributed to him in the Montagnini papers.

It is officially stated that during the diplomatic reception on April 3 M. v. Stuers, at an interview with M. Pichon merely alluded to the publication of the letters and expressed his regret that Mgr. Montagnini should have attached too much importance to casual and inaccurately reported conversations. The Ambassador could not have protested on April 3rd against the publication of the papers referring to him, since they only appeared on Friday morning.

It is rumoured that the French Minister in Monte Video, M. Lemarchand, who according to the Montagnini papers was guilty of indiscretions and of having violated official secrecy in favour of Mgr. Montagnini, will be brought before a disciplinary Court, in order to have an opportunity of clearing himself of these charges.

The committee of the Chamber entrusted with the examination of the Montagnini papers will be represented at the legal proceedings against the curé Jouin, at which the papers will be read.

THE HAMBURG DOCK DISPUTES.

The local journals announce that pamphlets bearing the signature "The Executive Committee +++" have been scattered broadcast in the docks and among the ships. These pamphlets call upon the German workmen to leave the ships apportioned to the English labourers who are ready to work, as soon as possible, as in the next

few days these ships will be blown into the air. The papers only attach to the incident the importance of a threat not seriously meant.

THE INTERLAKEN MURDER.

It is feared that some attempt may be made in terrorist-anarchist circles to liberate Tatjana Leontieff from prison. For that reason the Berne authorities have ordered the prisoner to be transferred to Lenzburg, where the prison is surrounded by high walls. Many of the large hotel keepers have been informed by constant visitors that they prefer to stay in places where there is no probability of their being murdered, since murder was being to lightly punished in Switzerland.

THE MURDER OF THE BULGARIAN PREMIER.

The examining magistrate in Sophia has concluded his enquiry into the circumstances of the murder of M. Petkov. As principal to the crime Petrov will be charged with murder and as accessories. Ikonov, the publisher of the *Balkanska Tribuna* and the Editor of the same journal Gerov, as well as ex-employés of the Agricultural Bank. Chranov and Bojadshieff, will have to stand their trial. Under the Bulgarian law all these defendants if convicted may be condemned to death. R. Petkov's widow has brought a civil action for 100,000 francs damages against the murderer.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

The debate on the Budget still continues. M. Purishkevitch, President of the League of really Russian people, amid general hilarity, asked questions of the most varied nature and said among other things that he was no friend of the Cabinet because M. Stolypin was a Constitutional Minister, while he, the speaker, was a champion of autocracy. Amid interruption and laughter from all sides of the House he quoted all kinds of proverbs and concluded by demanding that the Duma should work.

The remarks of the next speaker, Count Bolrinsky, monarchist, also caused much amusement.

M. Shirsky, revolutionary Socialist, associated himself in the name of his party with the remarks of former Social Democrat speakers and proposed to reject the motion for the appointment of a budget committee, since, otherwise, the impression might be aroused in Russia and abroad that the Duma was co-operating with the Government, whereas the Government treated the Duma as subordinate and incompetent.

The President then read a proposal whereby the plenary sittings of the Duma will be limited to three a week in order to give members of committees, who have not time to get through their work, opportunity to hold more sittings.

Should this proposal be carried, the Duma will only meet in future on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

THE ST. PETERSBURG GARRISON REINFORCED.

The St. Petersburg garrison has recently been reinforced by four regiments drawn from the vicinity. For possible disturbances the town has been divided into four districts. The Prefect of St. Petersburg, General Dratsheffsky, has been given chief command.

JAPAN'S NEW WAR-SHIP.

A Japanese Commission is on its way to England to conclude arrangements with a British firm for the construction of a battleship, which will surpass in dimension all existing battleships. Her displacement will be 21,000 tons and her cost £2,250,000. The ship will contain several novelties in the way of armament.

INNOCENCE IN ESPIONAGE.

Probably the most innocent "spy" who ever plied the trade has just been arrested at Amiens. His simple mode of procedure was to stop soldiers and civilians in the streets, bluntly asking them questions as to the garrison, the regiments, the entraining arrangements, and other details, which, on his being promptly arrested, were found to correspond to a printed list of questions found in his lodging. The prisoner, who seems to have been what Americans term a "white man", explained that a stranger whom he met in Brussels had given him money to take him to Amiens and the list of questions, the answers to which he was to post to a given address. This he had done, but an injunction to be careful in his work had been less understood.



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CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated March 26th, from our New York correspondent.)

CORRUPTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Machine politics and corruption are two ideas which are almost inseparable in America. Where a political machine exists uncircumscribed in any community, a régime of corruption is the inevitable consequence. All great American towns have a period in the history of their development in which corruption flourishes in every nook and cranny. Every town has also a period to show in which the Municipality has waged war against corruption and has done away with the political machine. This same corruption, however, has not been driven away for good and all, the political machines after a time nestle down in security once more, and corruption goes on again if hardly so openly and unconstrainedly as before. New York had its "boss" Tweed, Philadelphia its Martin, and nearly every large town can show some name identical with the idea of corruption. The battle against corruption is now being waged in San Francisco. The city by the Golden Gate has long had the reputation of containing a corrupt Municipal administration. But as in many other towns, so also here the most astounding revelations as to the spread of corruption were necessary in order to rouse the citizens to action. More than one name is mentioned in San Francisco synonymous with corruption, among them one Ruef, an attorney who is said to come from Alsace. Against Ruef alone 65 charges of bribery have been brought. San Francisco is now conducting a campaign in order to break the power of the corrupt Labour leaders who have for so many years tyrannised over the city. With their help—they control all the labour organisations—a new party, the Municipal Ownership party, was founded which soon became more powerful than the regular political parties. Ruef was its leader, and under him corruption, in all the Municipal departments, developed to an undreamt-of extent. The new party elected its candidate for the Mayoralty, one Schmitz, a musician, and candidates for the Municipal Council, and enjoyed complete domination over the city. To what an extent corruption was carried on may be gathered from the gigantic sum which the Mayor and others have pocketed "on the side". The town had valuable concessions for tramways, telephone exchanges, &c. to dispose of, and the Mayor and the members of the Council who were elected on the Municipal Ownership ticket, carried on a prosperous trade with these concessions. According to the San Francisco announcements, the Mayor, received 400,000 dollars, and each of his Councilors 40,000 dollars for each tramway privilege. For other public undertakings similar blackmailing charges were made. One of the City fathers let out the whole business when he had taken a drop too much. A particularly embarrassing situation has thus been created for the Mayor who only recently conferred with President Roosevelt in the matter of the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools of San Francisco. Even then a charge was pending against him. Ruef is accused, among other things, of having bribed various Municipal inspectors to declare themselves in favour of granting a concession to a certain Telephone Company.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

With reference to the extension of the control of the Federal Government over the railways, Mr. John A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota, proposes that the President of the United States should summon a national conference, possibly in Chicago, in order to arrive at a general understanding as to the authority exercised by the various States over the railways. Mr. Johnson is of opinion that Federal control of the railways is the final ideal, and that a conference summoned at this time will contribute much to the harmonious realisation of that idea. He intends to put his idea into definite shape and to lay it before President Roosevelt.

DIVORCE.

South Dakota is no longer the happy hunting ground of those desirous of procuring a divorce. Hitherto anybody could get divorced after a six months residence in South Dakota. The other partner of the marriage had no need to know anything about it, and as a general rule first heard of it long after the divorce had been pronounced. Naturally enough, only well-to-do people, who could not obtain divorce in their own States, could afford the luxury of a journey to South Dakota. Even the clause that a six months residence in the State was necessary was only a formal one. People came, were divorced, and departed again. Some time ago a decision of a New York Court refused to recognise South Dakota divorces. This decision caused great excitement among thousands of people who had been divorced in Dakota and had remarried, for, according to the decision of the New York Court in question, they had never been

divorced at all. Possibly in consequence of the general movement against these quick divorce methods, the South Dakota Legislature has now passed a law whereby one must settle for a whole year in the State before obtaining a divorce. This law will be stringently applied. This is extremely disagreeable for those circles who do not recognise the sanctity of marriage, or who wish to be released as quickly as possible from the matrimonial fetters or wish to marry again. South Dakota has been for years the goal of pilgrimage for people of this sort. But they don't give up all for lost yet, for several State Attorneys in New York profess to have discovered that "divorce while you wait" is possible in Idaho!

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Silesien Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9887.

AMERICA'S EXPORT TRADE.

Enormous progress has been made industrially by the United States. As is shown by the statistics of the Trade Department the country now stands third among those exporting manufactured articles. The export of these articles has, within the last ten years, doubled in value and now figures at 700,000,000 dollars a year. In the decade ending in 1905 the export of manufactured articles rose 190 per cent while in the like period Germany's export trade increased by 75 per cent; England's by 40 per cent and France's by only 25 per cent. The increase in the export of manufactured goods in the last 16 years has been nearly three times as great as in the previous 70.

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A PULPIT SOMERSAULT.

The great parish church of Frosmone, in Italy, witnessed on Good Friday a scene which for pure comedy has probably few parallels in pulpit oratory. The Lenten preacher was Fra Demetrio, whose course of sermons had attracted wide attention. As the way is with Continental preachers, his style is florid and very gesticulatory. On Friday he naturally discoursed upon the great topic of the day, and his action became even freer than usual—so much so that, throwing himself too far forward in the pulpit, he lost balance and fell head foremost among the densely-packed crowd below, which was largely composed of women. At first there was some alarm, but the friar only laughed, and, going back to the pulpit, resumed his sermon.

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ECHOES OF HISTORY.

Bitlis, the scene of the earthquake recently reported, is historic ground, and at least once the fate of empires has been decided within sight of its walls. The town lies about nine miles to the west of Lake Van, and is situated in a deep hollow closed in by hills 2,000 ft. high. The consequence is that in winter the valley lies so deep in snow that horses do not leave their stables for months. It was in this valley that in 1554 Soliman the Magnificent, the Conqueror of Serbia, Hungary, and in part of Austria, sustained at the hands of Persia a defeat so severe as to put an end to his designs upon that Empire. All this region at that period seems to have formed part of Persia. Soliman, by the way, seems to have had the distinction of concluding, perhaps, the first commercial treaty on record—that with Francis I. It was Francis, too, who so deeply shocked Lutheran feeling on the Continent by forming an alliance with Soliman against his dreaded enemy Charles.

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ALIENS AND THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Among the questions to be mooted at the coming colonial conference in England, none will arouse more interest than that which the Premier of New Zealand has given notice that he intends to raise, viz. the question of the right of each self-governing colony to restrict alien immigration into its territory. For some time past those colonial statesmen responsible for the theory of a "white Australia" have met with considerable opposition in the old country, for it has been felt that the strict enforcement of the natives exclusion policy has resulted in no little slight being put on a perfectly deserving class of British subjects, viz. the Lascars from the South of Bombay.

The attitude of the British Government in the past to this whole question of the colonies' claim to veto undesirable immigration has been considerably varied. Virginia, the original Crown Colony, imported slaves, Pennsylvania did likewise for a time, and then excluded them. Georgia imported many, as did the Carolinas, and in none of these cases did the home Government interfere. In the West Indies the question of exclusion has never arisen; the islands imported as many slaves as they could obtain. One may remark incidentally that the Barbadoes legislation once showed a curious premonition of the climbing propensities of a certain race, when they passed a law forbidding Irishmen to settle in that island.

In recent years one colony has exercised its right of veto without any protest being made by the Home Government. The Natal Legislature in 1897 passed the Natal Restriction Act which, while it prohibits the entry into the country of paupers, idiots, lunatics &c., also contains the important provision that no person may obtain admission into the colony who fails to write in a European language his request for entry. This promise was avowedly aimed against the introduction of Indian coolies.

Anti-alien-legislation is by no means a new thing in Australia, for as long ago as 1855 acts were passed in Victoria and imitated by other parts of Australia restricting the immigration of Chinese. In 1877 a Queensland measure imposing a special fee on Chinese miners was disallowed by the British Government on the ground that exceptional legislation calculated to exclude from Her Majesty's dominions the subjects of a State at peace with Her Majesty, is highly objectionable.

The late Colonial Minister, Mr. Chamberlain, endeavoured to obtain the general assent of the colonies to the axiom that no citizen of the Empire should be hindered in his free passage from one part of the Empire to another; but in face of the attitude of the home Government to that of the South African authorities on the difficult question of the settlement of Indian subjects in the Transvaal, it is obvious that Mr. Chamberlain's ideas were not seconded in the colonies.

The curious and somewhat disquieting feature in the whole controversy is that the Australian anti-alien-immigration legislation is avowedly aimed at England's allies, the Japanese. To those who urge that it is monstrous that England's allies should not be allowed unrestricted access to any part of the empire it may be fairly pointed out that the Triple Alliance confers no especial privilege upon, say a German entering Italy, while an Englishman going to Russia meets with no greater difficulty than a Frenchman, one of Russia's allies. Another argument adduced against granting the Colonial claim is that Japan may be tempted to retaliate by restricting the immigration of British subjects. But this hardly enters the field of practical politics, for the immigration into Japan of British subjects is and will remain practically nil. Nothing could be more disastrous for England than attempting to coerce the deliberately-held opinion of any colony, and her hap-hazard policy on the matter in the past offers no ground for her vetoing such restrictive policy in the present. That the objections of Australia to admit ships which carry Lascars into her harbours may well savour of a *reductio ad absurdum* is true, but that the Government would be well advised in attempting to veto anti-alien-legislation such as, for example, all parties in the Transvaal think desirable, no one, we imagine, would venture to urge.

HUMAN HYDROPHOBIA.

An incident occurred the other day in Paris which, besides being horrible in itself, is of grave import as tending to throw doubt on the efficacy of the Pasteur system of inoculation for hydrophobia. A man afterwards identified as one Leonard Pelletier, a commercial traveller, aged 60, was seen at the gingerbread fair, haggard, with convulsed features, and evidently a prey to an internal struggle, which ended in his throwing himself on the ground foaming at the mouth. A policeman, seizing him, was attacked with the utmost fury, and had his finger almost bitten off. Finally, after a desperate struggle, several other officers overpowered the poor fellow, who, it appears, was badly bitten about ten months ago by a cat, and treated at the Pasteur instituta.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

Canon Drew, when presiding at the Hawarden parish vestry meeting, expressed the desire of several members of the Gladstone family to replace the memorial window in the east end of the chancel of Hawarden Church by another on the same subject, but more worthy of the church.

A remarkable feature in London just at present is the enormous work which is still going on in all parts of the metropolis to facilitate the getting from one part to another either by tram or tube. Finsbury Park to Bowes Park Electric Tramway is to be extended to New Southgate within a fortnight, and the Finsbury Park to Wood Green line to Palmer's Green within a month.

So much pleasure has been derived by the Dowager Empress of Russia during her visit to England that she has promised Queen Alexandra to come again. Indeed it is by no means improbable that the Empress will pay an annual visit to England and that she will also go to Balmoral, which will once more be a place of meeting between King Edward and the Czar and Czarina.

On Monday night when "Othello" was being played at Ashington Theatre, Northumberland, a sensational incident occurred. In the last scene Mr. Allan Wilkie, who appeared as Othello, drew his sword on Mr. Marsh as *Jago* and instead of thrusting the blade between the latter's arm and body, accidentally wounded him in the side. The audience was not aware of what had happened, and when the curtain was rung down Mr. Marsh was carried off the stage.

On Wednesday the marriage took place of the Hon. Gerald Clegg Hill, son of the late Viscount Hill, at Forton Church, Shropshire, to Miss Dorothy Boughey. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, the Rev. Sir George Boughey of Aqualate, Staffordshire, assisted by the Rev. Robert Boughey and the Rev. Harold Burton. There were two pages dressed in white cloth suits with rose satin sashes, and five bridesmaids, in smart frocks of white taffetas with chiffon fichus, and rose pink hats with wreathes of wild roses. Mr. Romer Wynn acted as his cousin's best man. The bride and bridegroom afterwards left for London.

Another interesting wedding on the same day took place at Belfast Cathedral when Lieut. Bernard Coote, late R. N., son of Sir Algernon Coote, Bart., was married to Miss Grace Robinson, daughter of the Dean of Belfast. The service was taken by the Bishop of Ossory, the Dean of Clogher and the Rev. J. L. Robinson.

In order to do away with, what are termed "freak" strokes at billiards such as the "anchor" cannons which have caused such immense breaks to be made, it is suggested that oval billiard tables should be used. No shots need then be barred, as unlike the present billiard tables it would not lend itself to freak billiards. An oval table has already been patented, and the billiard spot at the top will be so placed as to render it quite impossible to make the spot stroke, and with the circular cushion there could be no cradle cannons.

The Balkan States Exhibiton which is to be opened at Earl's Court on May 4 is expected to excel any previous exhibition there, great as was the success last season of the Austrian. Three of the most picturesque races on the earth—the Servians, the Bulgarians, and the Montenegrins—will be seen in their national costumes working their national industries, and in games. Several Bulgarians have already arrived at Earl's Court.

Miss D. K. Douglass, the lady lawn tennis champion of England who last year defeated Miss M. Sutton, the great American player, will be married on Saturday to Mr. R. L. Chambers at Saint Matthew's Church, Ealing, where her father is the incumbent.

At the Empire in Leicester-square Miss Ada Reeve is enjoying an exclusive holiday engagement. She is singing two new songs, one of which called "Change" is particularly taking, the other is very dainty, being an Eastern love-ballad entitled "Sany-soo", which is set to a popular tune. She has also revived an old favourite, "If the world were ruled by girls."

W. Lane, the famous jockey who has been disabled from following his profession during the past three seasons, through the effects of his serious accident at Lingfield, has just returned to England from another voyage to Australia. His health is very much improved but he has become very heavy.

The visit of the Beckenham Hockey Club to Hamburg was brought to a close on Tuesday, when they met the Berlin Club. Beckenham were in excellent form and won by six goals to one.

At Brussels the final match in the international competition for the football cup given by M. Van der Straten-Ponthoz took place on Tuesday in the presence of Prince and Princess Albert of Belgium,

between a team representing the Union St. Gilloise, the champions of Belgium since 1904, and the Hampstead Football Club of London. It was the most interesting game ever played in Belgium, and resulted in a victory by 1 goal to 0 for the home team, who won the cup outright.

Visits were paid on Wednesday last by Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie Feodorovna to the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly, and to the Grafton Gallery, where the paintings of the Russian artist M. Borissoff are to be seen. Their Majesties afterwards drove to Westminster Abbey where they were received by Canon Duckworth, Sub-Dean of the Abbey and formerly tutor to King Edward and the late Duke of Edinburgh. The Queen, the Empress and Princess Victoria were all much pleased with the many objects of interest pointed out to them by Canon Duckworth in the Abbey.

In the evening the Queen and the Dowager Empress of Russia went to the Garrick Theatre to witness the performance of "Mr. Sheridan". The Empress had arranged to accompany her sister as far as Paris on Friday and then to go to Biarritz for a fortnight where the apartments just vacated by King Edward at the Hôtel du Palais were in readiness for her.

Before conveying Duff House next month to the burghs of Banff and Macduff, the Duke of Fife is having it dismantled. He has presented ninety-nine cases of stuffed birds and other animals from Duff House to the Banff Museum.

For the Caledonian Ball which is to take place on June 10 at the Hotel Cecil great preparations are already being made. The Marchioness of Tullibardine will shortly return to London from Scotland to complete her arrangements for the Ball, at which she plays a very prominent part. Lady George Campbell will arrange the reel that will be danced.

At the wedding of Miss Marjorie Astley-Corbett on Saturday at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, to Mr. Cuthbert Blundell-Hollingshead-Blundell the bride will be attended by a tiny page dressed in white and six bridesmaids. The bridesmaids will be attired in striped pink chiffon, with brown crinoline hats trimmed with brown feathers and pink roses.

The Liverpool City Council have decided against a proposal for Sunday music in the parks for Liverpool, by a vote of 68 to 25.

From April 22, the eve of Shakespeare's birth and death day, until May 11 the annual Shakespearean festival will be held at Stratford-on-Avon. The festival will again be under the able direction of Mr. F. R. Benson, who will, during the three weeks, produce twenty-seven plays, thirteen of which will be Shakespeare's. Mr. Benson will this year co-operate with many leading actors and actresses.

Miss Geneviève Ward will play *Volumnia* in "Coriolanus". Mr. Arthur Bouchier and his wife will play *Portia* and *Slylock* in "The Merchant of Venice". Mr. Lewis Waller is to appear as *Othello*, Miss Evelyn Millard as *Desdemona* and Miss Wynne Matthison as *Emilia* in "Othello".

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Mr. Henry Ainley will play *Beudick* and Miss Wynne Matthison *Beatrice* in "Much Ado About Nothing" on the afternoon of May 6. On the evening of Thursday, May 2, a Shakespearean costume ball will be given at the town hall at Stratford-on-Avon. All the available rooms at the hotels in the vicinity have already been secured, chiefly by American visitors.

Amongst the new boys who have been enrolled for the summer term at Denstone College, Staffordshire, is a son of King Lobengula, late chief of the Matabele. The boy has come to Denstone under the charge of Dr. Jameson, the Cape Premier, and the wish is that he may be educated in the best traditions of English public school life.

A short visit to the United States has been arranged by the Rev. Thomas Law, secretary of the National Free Church Council, and he starts from Liverpool on Tuesday next with Mr. C. F. Aked who is proceeding to his American pastorate. Mr. Law will go to Providence, R. I., Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and

Washington. He will have an interview with President Roosevelt and will present on behalf of the Congo Reform Association, the thanks of English Free Churchmen for the work Mr. Roosevelt has accomplished in the direction of Congo Reform.

There is absolutely no truth in the report published in some of the American papers that the well-known actress Miss Jane May is about to marry Mr. David Sassoon, a member of the wealthy and celebrated Jewish family. Miss Jane May is of course a sister of Miss Edna May whose own wedding to Mr. Oscar Lewisohn will so soon take place. Miss Jane May says she is not engaged to anyone and is just now only thinking of getting on in her profession.

It is now announced that King Edward intends to visit Hungary in the early autumn as the guest of Count and Countess Festetics. This arrangement will afford unbounded pleasure to the Hungarians amongst whom the King, when Prince of Wales, was extremely popular. The Countess Festetics was the sister of the late Duke of Hamilton and her mother was a Princess of the Royal house of Baden.

During the absence of King Edward abroad a few alterations are being made in Windsor Castle, where a bath-room is being added to every one of the guests' bed-rooms likely to be occupied this year.

Preparations are being made by the Duchess of Marlborough, who is now in Paris with her two sons, for her departure for New York in a few days. The Duchess will make a long stay in New York at the Martha Washington Hotel. In the South of France she has been surrounded with her American relatives who greatly deplore her separation from the Duke.

On Wednesday last when King Edward received the Mayor of Biarritz, after thanking him for all his attention to his comforts during his sojourn in Biarritz, he presented the Mayor with 2,000 fr. to distribute among the poor, and gave him his signed photograph.

The Princess of Wales has forwarded to Mr. C. Moffat Soames, hon. secretary of the Gospel Sunday and Ragged Schools, of Wandsworth-road, S. W., a magnificent collection of photographs, to be given as prizes to the children of the "Happy Evening" in connection with the schools. Each photograph bears an inscription that it is given by the Princess of Wales, the President of the schools.

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The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy

There are to be no more burials in the old churchyard attached to the ruins of Kenilworth Abbey which are so constantly visited by American and other tourists. It has also been decided to hold a summer Sunday evening service in the ruins.

The Committee of Lloyd's have decided to bestow the silver medal of the society upon G. Jansen, Jan van Rees, Klaas Ree and M. Sperling in acknowledgment of their remarkable exertions in contributing to the saving of life on the occasion of the wreck of the S. S. "Berlin" at the Hook of Holland on February 21.

At the end of the present month Mr. Whitelaw Reid will lend Dorchester House to the Dante Society for their next meeting under the auspices of the Italian Ambassador (the Marquis di San Giuliano), the Count di Bosdari and other members of the staff.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, April 7th. *I. Sunday after Easter.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Carols.
Wednesday, April 10th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, April 12th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
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, April 7th. *I. Sunday after Easter.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.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.

THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

In a eulogistic article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* a writer who signs himself Idhem-al-Fani gives an interesting account of the life of the late Shah, dealing first of all with his early years and his rule as Governor-General of Azerbaijan. Referring to Mozaffar-od-Din's military abilities, it is mentioned that he formed no exception to the rest of his compatriots in his skill as a rider and a marksman. But he excelled in the latter art—so much so that his name had become proverbial, and if it was desired to bestow the highest praise on anyone for his exceptionally skilful handling of the rifle, it used to be said that "he shoots like the Shah." His Majesty particularly liked to shoot small Persian gold coins of the size of a three-penny-bit, thrown high into the air, while his horse was at full gallop. His skill as a marksman naturally made him a successful hunter, and in this pursuit he was most enthusiastic and indefatigable. Whenever State care permitted, and he was able to take a few days' rest and holiday, he always went on a hunting expedition, accompanied by a few of his courtiers. To chase after the beautiful slim-legged gazelles, or to arouse the lazy bears from their winter sleep, well pleased Mozaffar-od-Din's sporting disposition. But he liked nothing so much as to pursue and to bring to bay lions and tigers, and he invariably brought back from these expeditions large trophies, in the shape of heads and skins of these wild animals who had fallen under his unerring marksmanship.

His Majesty, we are told, was ever an ardent student of history, and even as a mere child loved to listen to readings from Persian history and to hear with rapt attention of the achievements and doings of his glorious predecessors. Whether by force of habit or because of his intense love for history, even in later years, when he had already become ruler of his country, he had someone who every evening recited to him verses from "Shah-nameh," where that great Persian poet Ferdowsi recounts the wonderful exploits of Persia's ancient kings and warriors. His Majesty's early predilection for history and his thorough knowledge of European politics, supplemented by his journeys to Europe, had an important influence on the policy of reform and progress which he adopted on ascending the throne. . . . The Valiahs of Persia are always appointed as Governors-General of that district, and remain so up to the moment of their accession to the throne. There they live in a regal state: they have their Court, their various Ministers, and their army, and they are held responsible for the good government of the province. To rule over the brave inhabitants of Azerbaijan, with whose courage and past history everyone is familiar, requires a truly skilful statesman; and owing to the importance of the province, both on account of its geographical position and the extent of its area, the various administrative and political questions which continually present themselves are enough to tax the skill and the energy of the most capable Governor. Its people—the Tabreezis, as they are commonly called—are enlightened, brave, and patriotic; but they are, at the same time, very frank, and do not refrain from criticising the action of those who govern them, and do not hesitate to protest vigorously against any measures which may be distasteful to them. To be considered a successful ruler of such a people and of such a province—as Mozaffar-od-Din was generally recognised to have been—is no mean compliment to his abilities as a Governor and his experience as an administrator. Another reason why all the heirs-apparent to the Persian throne govern Azerbaijan, until the day of their accession, is that by far the larger portion of the most valiant soldiers of the Persian army are recruited from that district. This being so, it used to be considered prudent that the future Shah should rule the province that supplied the flower of the army, as he was sure to have the army on his side in the event of any opposition or insurrection at the time of his accession. But this, though a wise and perhaps a necessary measure in former days, when, on the death of the Shah, there was fear of a contest for the crown, and when pretenders sought to oust the rightful heir from the throne, has long since lost its significance, as the happening of such an event is now out of the question.

In recounting the numerous reforms carried out by the late Shah, the writer says that almost his first act on ascending the throne was to show that in ruling Persia he meant to adhere to the policy which he pursued in governing its largest province. He at once convinced his people that they and their well-being were the foremost objects of his thought, and with the characteristic kindness and paternal love which he ever evinced towards his subjects, he at once issued orders for the abolition of all taxes and dues on bread and meat, which, as in this country, are the principal food of the people. The law of taxing these articles of food was of ancient foundation, and was a great source of income to the royal treasury. The extent of the sacrifice which the late Shah made may be somewhat realised by the knowledge of the fact that, as far as meat was concerned, the

Government had always been entitled to the head, feet, skin, and the entrails of every animal led to the slaughter-house. The result of this royal munificence was almost instantaneous: Bread and meat became suddenly cheaper, and caused a great lowering in the price of all other articles, and reports from all parts of Persia bore a striking proof of the truth of one of the principal dogmas of political economy.

THE COMING COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

There may well be some fluttering in the Ministerial dove cotes. Till recently one of the most distinguished members of the Cabinet, Mr. James Bryce, now his Majesty's honoured representative in the United States, early in his diplomatic career determined to make a pilgrimage to Canada, on the principle doubtless, that "what should they know of England who only England know." His self-complacency was the more unruffled in that he had no reason to fear any contact with that very unclean thing "reciprocity". Had he been journeying to Sydney or Melbourne there might have been qualms, for statesmen in those latitudes are wearisomely insistent on the advantages of colonial preference, but rightly or wrongly the idea had grown up that Canada was less intimately concerned with the coming Colonial Conference than some other sons of the Motherland. As has been ably pointed out by a contemporary Canada had refused to be drawn into what the Prime Minister terms the "Vortex of European militarism", had submitted no resolutions to be discussed at the conference and was known to be distinctly antagonistic to the idea of an Imperial Council as advocated by the Australasian colonies. So good Mr. Bryce was able to enjoy his dinner in peace, without thought that the post-prandial orations might cause a pang. But when it came to the turn of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to speak, the equanimity of the chief guest must have been somewhat disturbed. He may well have stirred uneasily in his seat with the uncomfortable feeling that he was back in the old country, listening to the apostle of tariff reform. The words were the words of Wilfrid but the sentiments were those of Joseph. For the said Sir Wilfrid was blunt enough in his delineation of the aims of modern Canadian policy. "Twenty five years ago" said he, "Canada would have given her right hand to secure reciprocity with the United States. But that is a thing of the past; there are to be no more pilgrimages to Washington... We are turning our hopes towards the old Mother Country. We have introduced the doctrine and policy of preference to Great Britain and towards all the British Empire and this is the policy by which we stand at the present time". Mr. Bryce is, if we may so express it, too old a bird to be caught with chaff; he dexterously enough, as many a good man before him, took refuge in generalities and asserted that all British parties desired the same things in their dealings with the Empire and the Colonies. The desires may be, in truth, identical, but the methods favoured by the two chief parties in England are vastly different. On the one hand we have the unanimous voice of the Colonial representatives, supported in spirit if not in person by the once vigorous and indomitable protagonist of reciprocity, now, alas! a crippled invalid on the Riviera, and on the other the smug, self-satisfied, hidebound ranks of the new Liberalism who regard the Colonial prescription of Colonial preference as anathema. Curiously enough, at the moment of the publication of Sir W. Laurier's outspoken remarks is issued the report of the representatives of British labour sent to Germany to enquire into the conditions of existence of the German artisan. Much capital had been made at the recent General Election by Free Trade Speakers, of the wretched conditions under which the German poor live, and so a deputation was sent to this country to examine the facts on the spot. And wonderful to relate these very Balaams are agreed in reporting that the German labourer in a protectionist country is in a far better position than he was 25 years ago. Political parties in England have long been notorious for making their best coups by "stealing their opponents' clothes," and perhaps the rumours afloat in London may not lack foundation, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman may yet see fit to "dish" his adversaries by waving aloft the banner with the strange device "Reciprocity".

ROYAL VISITS.

Although the stay of their Britannic Majesties at Cartagena will be shorn of much of its splendour by the decision that the British Sovereigns will not land at the ancient city, the visit will, nevertheless, be interesting as being the only occasion in history on which a King of England and a King of Spain have met on Spanish soil. For the visit of the Prince of Wales to Madrid for the Royal wedding last year there was, of course, a precedent in the visit of Charles I, when, as Prince of Wales, he went a-wooing to come back without a bride. The visit of their Majesties to the Spanish capital when it takes place will be unique.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

LONDON THEATRES AND AMUSEMENTS.

(From our own London correspondent.)

The restoration of the Lyceum to its proper condition and position as one of the leading London West-end theatres has caused much satisfaction in the theatrical world. The theatre has been thoroughly renovated and made comfortable and is under the able management of Messrs. Smith and Carpenter, who have wisely adopted a new method of cheap prices, the seats being about half the price usually charged in London West-end theatres. A romantic play by Mr. Walter Howard was chosen for the opening night in

"HER LOVE AGAINST THE WORLD"

which had already met with much favour in the provinces. The acting was as excellent all round as could be desired, Mr. Eric Mayne having the hardest part to play as a villainous prince; and he did it well. The lovers were represented by Mr. Norman Partridge and Miss Nora Kevin who were heartily applauded throughout, whilst Miss Valli's impersonation of a boy deserves unlimited praise. Of the others, Mr. Scott Craven, Mr. Frederick Ross, Miss Marie Rignold and Mr. Edmund Waller were distinctly great additions, the last named being a son of the celebrated actor Mr. Lewis Waller. Few more enthusiastic audiences have been seen of late; which augurs well for the success of the piece.

The character of the hero in Mr. Louis N. Parker's new play at the Vaudeville Theatre will be undertaken by Mr. Charles Hawtrey, and Miss Billie Burke will be the heroine. The period of the play is that of the Boston tea riots prior to the breaking away of the American colonies from the British Empire.

In "The Palace of Puck", produced at the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday, Mr. Frederick Kerr and Miss Marion Terry play Mr. and Mrs. Podmore and are a host in themselves, but more of this anon.

Mr. Charles Frohman has recently declared that he has never yet desired to present a play for which he could not easily find the right actors and actresses. He thinks they are to be found in London just as well as in New York and he says there is no difficulty there.

Everyone wants to know who will play Madame Sarah Bernhardt's part in "Les Bouffons" in England? In the American version it is taken for granted that Miss Maude Adams will claim the part after her success in "L'Aiglon".

Mr. Galsworthy's play "The Silver Box" which was seen at the Court Theatre is now going well at the Empire Theatre in New York, and immediately struck oil there, according to a cablegram which Mr. Frohman received in London from Miss Ethel Barrymore. This lady is playing *Miss Jones*, which is not the leading part.

At the end of April "My Darling" will be withdrawn from the Hicks Theatre and will be sent on tour. The next piece at the Hicks Theatre will be "Brewster's Millions" adapted by Messrs. Winchell Smith and Byron Ongly from a novel by Mr. George Barr McCutcheon. It has been performed at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York, with considerable success. Mr. Gerald du Maurier has been engaged for the principal part which in America was played by Mr. Edward Abeles.

Among those engaged for the cast of "The Judgment of Pharaoh" at the Scala Theatre are Mr. James Fernandez, Mr. Brandon Thomas, and Miss Cecil Cromwell.

On April 15 "The Stronger Sex" will be removed to the New Royalty Theatre from the Apollo Theatre where the new production "Tom Jones" will be seen on April 18. On Saturday last it was produced in Manchester where it met with a very hearty reception; it promises to be a success when seen in the metropolis.

Miss Adrienne Augarde has been engaged by Mr. Lewis Waller for his revival on the 15th inst. of "Lady Clancarty" at the Lyric Theatre.

There will be grand doings at the re-opening of the Adelphi Theatre on Monday April 15 with the German Comic Opera Company of Berlin in Offenbach's Operetta "Hoffmann's Erzählungen". All the best German artists who have played in it will be in London and they bring with them from Berlin a chorus of thirty male and thirty female voices, the entire orchestra of sixty performers, with Herr Fritz Cassirer as musical director.

Several of the leading actors and actresses of Munich, Karlsruhe, Weimar, and other State-supported theatres in Germany have obtained leave of absence from their respective managers for the object of attending the performances of Mr. Beerbohm Tree in Berlin. Mr. Tree has indeed had "greatness thrust upon him" since he was playing as a small actor at the old Prince of Wales Theatre in the Tottenham-court-road in "The Colonel".

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 6, ending after 10.30

Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg.
Opera in three Acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Hans Sachs, a cobbler,	Herr Kiess.
Veit Pogner, a goldsmith,	Herr Plaschke.
Kunz Vogelgesang, a furrier,	Herr Erl.
Konrad Nachtigall, a tinker,	Herr Nebuschka.
Sixtas Beckmesser, the town clerk,	Herr Erwin.
Fritz Kothner, a baker,	Herr Höpfl.
Balthasar Zorn, a pewterer,	Herr Markgraf.
Ulrich Eisslinger, an herbalist,	Herr Kruis.
Augustin Moser, a tailor,	Herr Pust.
Herrmann Ortel, a soap-boiler,	Herr Piehler.
Hans Schwarz, a stocking weaver,	Herr Wachter.
Hans Folz, a copper-smith,	Herr Ernst.
Walther von Stolzing, a young Frankish knight	Herr Burrian.
David, apprenticed to Sachs	Herr Rüdiger.
Eva, Pogner's daughter	Fräul. Seebe.
Magdalene, Eva's nurse	Fräul. v. Chavanne.

PLOT. Walther von Stolzing, a young knight, is in love with Eva, the daughter of Master Pogner, a jeweller of Nuremberg. Eva tells him her hand is promised to the winner of the prize for a master-song. David, the apprentice of Hans Sachs, a cobbler, tries to explain to Walther what he must do to comply with the rules of the Guild of Meistersingers; but the rules are so complicated that he resolves to sing in his own way. Beckmesser, a clerk, is confident that he will win the contest and marry Eva. When Walther sings his trial song Beckmesser is made marker, and he gives so many bad marks that Walther fails to obtain entrance into the guild, though Sachs perceives the merit of his song. Walther meets Eva at night outside Sachs' shop. Beckmesser comes to serenade Eva, but Sachs sings at his work so loudly, that the other cannot be heard. He implores Sachs to be quiet, and he consents on condition that he be allowed to tap on a shoe whenever Beckmesser makes a mistake in rhythm. The lady at the window whom Beckmesser believes to be Eva is really Magdalene, Eva's nurse, the betrothed of David, and the latter, believing his betrothed is being serenaded, sets on Beckmesser with a cudgel. A general uproar ensues, the apprentices joining in the fight. Sachs pulls Walther into the shop and pushes Eva into her father's house. The next morning Walther sings to Sachs a song which he has dreamed, and which delights the old man; he leaves it on the table, where Beckmesser, who has come in, sees it, and puts it in his pocket. But Sachs discovering this, allows him to keep it, telling him he can sing it if he likes. The singing contest takes place in the afternoon in a meadow, and after the solemn entry of the master-singers, Beckmesser excites universal derision by his performance of the song, in which he gets the words and tune confused with his own serenade of the evening before. Walther then sings the real song, as it should be sung, and is acclaimed victor and rewarded by Eva's hand, while the crowd cheer Hans Sachs.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

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Tomorrow, Monday, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10.15

Il Demonio.

Fantastic opera in three acts by Anton Rubinstein.

Cast:

Prince Gudal	Herr Nebuschka.
Tamara, his daughter	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Prince of Sinodal, Tamara's betrothed	Herr Grosch.
Tamara's nurse	Fräul. Schäfer.
An old servant of the Prince	Herr Wachter.
A messenger of Sinodal	Herr Erl.
Sutan	Herr Perron.
An angel	Fräul. v. Chavanne.

PLOT. Sutan appears in a desolate region and curses the world; he is warned in vain by the angel to cease striving against Heaven. Seeing Tamara awaiting her betrothed, he falls in love with her. In alarm, she returns home, but Satan's words promising her the empire of the world are ringing in her ears. The Prince of Sinodal has been delayed in coming to Tamara and while passing the night in camp near a chapel erected by his ancestors, he is surprised by his enemies at Satan's instigation and killed. Tamara, awaiting her lover, is horrified when his corpse is brought in and as Satan again renews his mysterious wooing, she obtains permission from her reluctant father to retire into a nunnery. Satan, who really loves her, in spite of the angel, enters the nunnery; Tamara relents but when Satan kisses her, the angel appears and Tamara sinks lifeless to the ground. Satan thus defeated, vanishes, a thunder-bolt destroys the cloister, and the angels bear Tamara to Heaven.

Composer: Anton Rubinstein, born 1820, died 1894.
(See the Standard-Operngläse by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3,40 Mk.).

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 Wierth.
Sir R. Chilton, Bart. Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs	Herr Wiecke.
Vicomte 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, Footman	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. Lissl.

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Tomorrow, Monday, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.30

Mirandolina.

Lustspiel in drei Aufzügen frei nach dem Italienischen des Carlo Goldoni von Emil Pohl.

Cast:

Der Ritter von Ripafratta	Herr Mehnert.
Don Octavio	Herr Müller.
Don Riccardo	Herr Wierth.
Mirandolina, Gastwirtin	Frau Salbach.
Fabrizio, Küper im Gasthofe	Herr Gunz.
Pasquino, des Ritters Diener	Herr Gebühr.

Der Diener zweier Herren.

Possenspiel in einem Aufzuge nach dem Italienischen des Carlo Goldoni von Emil Pohl.

Cast:

Anselmo, ein Kaufmann	Herr P. Neumann.
Clarissa, dessen Tochter	Fräul. Werner.
Silvio, ein junger Venetianer	Herr Tiller.
Beatrice, in männlicher Kleidung unter dem Namen Frederico Rasponi	Fräul. Verden.
Florindo Aretusi, ein Turiner	Herr Decarli.
Pandolfo, Gastwirt	Herr Huff.
Truffaldino, ein Bedienter	Herr Gebühr.
Smeraldina, Clarissa's Kammermädchen	Fräul. Kaiser.
Ein Aufwärter in Pandolfos Gasthof	Herr Walthier.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday: Tannhäuser. 7 p. m.
Wednesday: Fra Diavolo. 7.30 p. m.
Thursday: Don Juan. 7 p. m.
Friday: Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor. 7.30 p. m.
Saturday: La Bohème. 7 p. m.



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Sunday, April 14th: Die Afrikanerin. 7 p. m.
Monday, April 15th: Mignon. 7.30 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Tuesday: Der Biberpelz. 7.30 p. m.
Wednesday: Der zerbrochene Krug.—Der verlorene Sohn. 7.30 p. m.
Thursday: Midsummer-night's Dream. 7.30 p. m.
Friday: Jugend von heute. 7.30 p. m.
Saturday: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p. m.
Sunday, April 14th: Krieg im Frieden. 7.30 p. m.
Monday, April 15th: Monna Vanna. 7.30 p. m.

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RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This afternoon, at 3.30

Alt-Heidelberg.

Comedy in five Acts by Meyer-Förster.

Cast:

Karl Heinrich, Erbprinz von Sachsen-Karlsburg	Willy Schröder.
Staatsminister v. Haugk, Exzellenz	Ignaz Janda.
Hofmarschall Freih. v. Passarge, Exzellenz	Gustav Christ.
Dr. phil. Jüttner	Carl Friese.
Lutz, Kammerdiener	Carl Knaack.
Graf von Asterberg	Rudolf Opel.
Karl Bilz, vom Korps	Emil Gähd.
Kurt Engelbrecht, „Sachsen“	Carl Wilhelmi.
Bansin	Camillo Randolph.
von Wedell, Saxo-Boruss	Bruno Bellmann.
Rüder, Gastwirt	Alexander Olbrich.
Frau Rüder	Martha Brede.
Frau Dörfel, deren Tante	Ernest Münchheim.
Kellermann	Adolf Braunstein.
Käthie	Marie Wimplinger.
Schölermann	Hans Füssler.
Glanz, Lakaien	Erwin Hartmann.
Reuter	Martin Räden.
Ein Musikus	Bernhard Lohse.

This evening, at 7.30 p. m.

Die lustige Witwe.

Operette in 3 Acten. Musik von Franz Lehár.

Cast:

Baron Mirko Zeta, pontevdrinischer Gesandter in Paris	Carl Friese.
Valencienne, seine Frau	Rosa Habler.
Graf Danilo Danilowitsch, Gesandtschaftssekretär, (Kavallerie-Lieutenant d. R.)	Oskar Aigner.
Hanna Glawari	Käte Hansen.
Camille de Rosillon	Bruno Bellmann.
Vicomte Cascade	Richard Weise.
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.
Pritschitsch, pontevdrinischer Offizier in Pension	Carl Wilhelmi.
Praskowia, seine Frau	Martha Brede.
Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevdrinischen Gesandtschaft	Carl Knaack.
Lolo	Else Käppler.
Dodo	Jenny Baumgarten.
Jou-Jou	Cäcilie Weigel.
Frou-Frou	Charlotte Treuth.
Clo-Clo	Grete Herder.
Margot	Else Isold.
Ein Diener	Camillo Randolph.

Tomorrow, Monday, at 7.30 p. m.

Der Stabstrompeter.

Gesangssposse in vier Akten von W. Mannstaedt. Musik von G. Steffens.

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August Mampe, Konditor	Carl Witt.
Eva, seine Frau	Berta Menzel.
Dorchen, seine Schwester	Marie Wildmeyer.
Annalie, sein Mündel	Ida Kattner.
Moritz Werner, Stabstrompeter	Willy Schröder.
Valeska Fernbach, eine junge Witwe	Frieda Kollendt.
Wuppe	Emil Gähd.
von Borowsky	Rudolf Opel.
Wimmer, Oberappellationsgerichtssekretär	Karl Knaack.
Frau Wimmer	Ernest Münchheim.
Lehmann, Pfefferkuchler	Adolf Braunstein.
Frau Lehmann	Martha Brede.
Schulze, Bonbonfabrikant	Alexander Olbrich.
Frau Schulze	Lina Meyer.
Laura, Kammermädchen	Clara Hauss.
Antonius, Diener	Carl Wilhelmi.
Ein Dienstmädchen	Hanni Baumgarten.
Ein Schusterjunge	Camillo Randolph.
Erster Konditorlehrling	Charlotte Treuth.
Zweiter Konditorlehrling	Else Käppler.
Dritter Konditorlehrling	Martha Goetz.

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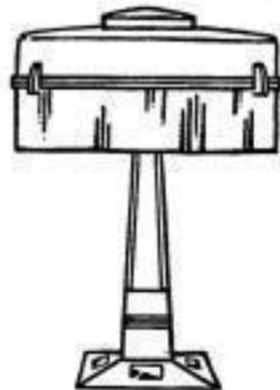
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THE RAYNER CASE.

In view of the rapidity with which the Home Secretary hastened to commute the death sentence on Horace Rayner to one of penal servitude, it is hardly perhaps to be wondered at that his friends and hyper-sentimental admirers are agitating for a further reduction of his sentence. One can only wonder at their moderation and be surprised that they do not clamour for his immediate release and demand that a Government post should be given to this intended blackmailer and convicted murderer, for the mental agony endured by him during the past few weeks.

The whole agitation for the remission of the capital sentence on this man has been eminently undesirable and quite unworthy, if typical, of the widely circulated daily journal which opened its columns to floods of sentimental and anti-common sense correspondence. The theory that anyone is justified in shooting at sight anyone whom he believes to have been guilty of breaking the seventh commandment is, we believe, held by some persons on the other side of the Atlantic, but it has never prevailed in England, and the most hysterical of Rayner's admirers would hardly venture to urge such a proposition in cold blood. As a matter of fact, Rayner's crime was a particularly sordid one. Having become possessed of information relating to a long forgotten lapse in the life of a man of wealth and respectability, Rayner determined to trade on this knowledge by resorting to one of the most odious crimes in the calendar viz. blackmail, and when his intended victim showed no sign of perturbation at the reminder of the mistakes of his early manhood, Rayner shot him down as coolly and unmercifully as one would a mad dog. The arguments adduced in his favour by his supporters in the Press, will not bear a moment's inspection. The immorality of his maiden aunt cannot seriously be pleaded in his justification, while, were there a shadow of truth in his contention that he was the neglected son of the murdered millionaire, it would only increase the gravity of his crime, and make him a parricide. The facts that he had obtained Dutch courage by imbibing brandy, and that his wife was about to bear him a son, are actually urged as palliatory of his crime, but that any inebriate who is about to become a father would be justified in resorting to blackmail to better his financial circumstances, and then to murder, is a theory as unheard of as ridiculous.

The serious part of the whole affair lies in the overhasty remission of the sentence by the Home Secretary. It is the custom in England that sentences should be revised by the Home Secretary only after consultation with the judge who presided at the trial. The Lord Chief Justice, in sentencing Rayner, said that he could not hold out the slightest hope for any remission of the sentence which the law adjudges to be the due penalty of deliberate murder; and the public would be interested to know what fact has caused the Lord Chief Justice to change his mind. The Home Secretary, by pandering to the promoters of an ill-advised agitation, has set a dangerous precedent for his successors.

There are those who are inclined to doubt the advantages and infallibility of trial by jury, but whatever the disadvantages of such trials may be, they are infinitely to be preferred to trial by newspapers.

LOCAL.

The programme of the concert which Signor Pietro Mascagni will give at the Gewerbehause on Wednesday evening next at 7.30 o'clock, has been so far altered that Herr Buff-Giessen will sing only songs from Mascagni operas.

The full revised programme will be as follows: (1) Overture from the opera "Le Maschere", by Mascagni (1901), for orchestra. (2) Songs for tenor, by Mascagni: "Alla Luna" (Anton Cipollini); Romance from the opera "L'amico Fritz". (3) Beethoven's fifth Symphony in C-minor, op. 67. (4) Symphonie Poem by Saint-Saëns, "Le Rouet d'Omphale", for orchestra. (5) Songs for tenor, by Mascagni: "La tua stella" (Enrico Fiorentino); "Serenata di For", from the opera "Iris" (Luigi Illica). (6) Intermezzo from the opera "Amica", by Mascagni, for orchestra. (7) Hungarian march from "La damnation de Faust", by Berlioz, for orchestra.

The Zoological Gardens have suffered a heavy loss in the death of the ourang-outang "Peter". It was made known so long ago as last autumn that he had been for some time ailing in consequence of cutting his last adult teeth; and soon after that inflammation of the gums set in which assumed a serious character and spread, ultimately causing death. He was about 18 years old, and had been in Dresden nine years and a half. His place will be filled by a chimpanzee which the Management of the Gardens has bought from the captain of a ship just arrived at Hamburg from Liberia with the animal on board.

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The guards in the city today are furnished by the Jäger battalion No. 13, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p. m. Tomorrow the guards will be furnished by the 12th Infantry regiment No. 177, and the band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear on April 12th: *Running Water.* 1 vol., by A. E. W. Mason, author of *The Four Feathers.* At Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 5th of April, 1907.

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Miss A. Monk, London, P. Schadowell.
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Miss Z. Whitmore, London, P. Schadowell.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, April 6. *The Times* correspondent in Peking telegraphs: "By a decree signed on Monday last the negotiations with respect to an Anglo-German loan for building the main line of railway from Tientsin to the Yangtse are transferred from the Ministry of Communications, which has hitherto had them in hand, to the Viceroy Yuan-shi-kai and Tshung-Tshung-tung. The former was chosen because he is Viceroy of Tschili, the latter because he is a native of Tschili and the head of the gentry of that province."

London, April 6. *The Morning Post* has received the following telegram from Shanghai: "The Chinese Government purposes to raise a foreign loan of ten million taels, for the purpose of erecting and equipping new arsenals and building the projected Peking-Kalgan railway."

Immenau, April 6. The English Minister of War, Mr. Haldane, left Immenau yesterday, to go for a short stay at Göttingen, where he studied in his youth. Thence he intends to return to England.

Hamburg, April 6. The general meeting of the German Australian Steamship Company resolved to increase the share capital from 4 to 16 million marks.

Rome, April 6. The report published in some of the English papers that Cardinal Merry del Val will resign his office of Secretary of State at the Vatican in consequence of the publication of the Mottagnini papers is here formally denied. His Eminence continues to enjoy the entire confidence of the Pope and the Sacred College.

St. Petersburg, April 6. The Premier, M. Stolypin, has informed the President of the Duma that the Government will in no case permit direct relations between the Duma and the Semstvos, as such relations were illegal. This action of M. Stolypin was called forth by the circumstance that the Chairman of the Distress Committee of the Duma requested some of the Semstvos to let him see their reports on the relief operations.

Paris, April 6. According to the *Petit Parisien*, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, will not reply to the Russian Note on the Hague Conference until after he has conferred with the former Minister and Senator M. Léon Bourgeois, who is to be the first French representative at the Conference.

Paris, April 6. It is reported that the Ministers MM. Clémenceau, Briand, Barthou, and Cailleux will summon the representatives of the Syndicate of State employés to answer whether they one and all identify themselves with the proclamation in which a general joining of the Workmen's Union is advocated and which contains sharp attacks on the Government. The measures planned in the matter by the Government will depend on the answer of the Syndicate leaders.

Constantinople, April 6. Both the Yildiz and the Porte are occupied with the consideration of the questions to be laid before the Hague Conference. The controlling authorities are against the limitation of armaments, pointing out that the geographical situation of Turkey and other circumstances do not admit of such limitation. The *Acte* of the first Hague Conference has not yet been ratified by the Porte, and the invitation received last year remains unanswered. The circular which has been mentioned has not yet reached the Porte. Under certain reservations, however, the Porte will take part in the second Conference.

Malmö, April 6. The two men who on March 18th attacked and wounded the postal official in the mail-coach of a train running between Malmö and Simrishamn were arrested here today. One, a former postal official, has confessed, while the other, an agent, denies his guilt.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. Moderate westerly winds, rather dull, fine overhead at first, showers later, somewhat warmer.