

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The second reading of the Bill brought in by the Labour Member, Mr. Walsh, which provides for the introduction of the eight hours' day for miners was passed unanimously on Friday. On the side of the Government the Bill is accepted in principle, and ground is given for the expectation that a Government proposal on the matter will be introduced so soon as the report of the Commission of enquiry into the subject lies before the House.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

London, April 13.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the new Home Fleet will sail in a few weeks on its first extended cruise. Although no definite orders have yet been issued, it is assumed that the fleet, including the "Dreadnought", will proceed first to the North Sea, and spend some time in Norwegian and Swedish waters. Possibly also some of the Baltic ports will be visited.

SUCCESSFUL BALLOONING.

The two German aeronauts Drs. Wegner and Koch made a successful descent on Friday night at Enderby in Leicestershire, having accomplished the trip of 812 miles from Berlin in ten hours. They at once sent a telegram to H. M. the German Emperor. The balloon passed over the North sea at an altitude of 1,500 metres.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

The *Globe* learns from its New York correspondent that veteran professional politicians are watching with amused interest and cynical satisfaction what they regard as the beginnings of the Roosevelt Presidential boom, the coming of which they have been predicting for a considerable time past. All the Washington dispatches during the past few days have been in agreement as to Mr. Roosevelt's fierce determination not to allow himself to be nominated for another term. Simultaneously, however, the newspapers friendly to the Administration continue to present to the country the picture of this strong man wrestling with the wicked Trust Monster, and to hint that his retirement from the White House before his great mission shall have been accomplished must inevitably be followed, so to speak, by red ruin and the breaking up of law.

The *New York Herald* has this week been publishing with vast wealth of headlines the results of an informal canvass of the party leaders in the various States. It is claimed that the information leaves no reasonable doubt that the people desire the re-nomination of Mr. Roosevelt, and that his position has been strengthened in the country by his attitude towards the Trusts generally, and his fight with Mr. Harriman in particular. The next choice to Mr. Roosevelt is said to be Mr. Taft beyond reasonable doubt, and this gentleman it is pretty well understood would cheerfully stand aside for his friend and chief, should the exigencies of the anti-Trust Monster business so require. The *Herald's* plebiscite has not elicited any strong volume of opinion in favour of Mr. Hughes, the present Governor of New York State, but political meteorologists can already see his name shining in tiny white letters in the centre of a small black cloud, on the verge of the Republican party horizon.

THE THAW TRIAL.

The Jury in the Thaw case have been unable to agree upon a verdict, and have been discharged. It will be open to the prosecution to apply for a new trial before another jury, or the District Attorney may, at his discretion, order a "nolle prosequi", in which case the proceedings would come to an end.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The State Department in Washington learns by telegram that the besieged town of Amapala in Honduras has been taken. The President of Honduras has surrendered to the Nicaraguan troops. Thereby the war in Central America has come to an end.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The American Delegation to the Hague Conference will consist of seven persons headed by Mr. Choate and General Porter; it will be accompanied by a secretary and two experts.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE BAKERS' STRIKE.

The bakers on strike held another meeting on Friday and drafted a resolution declaring that in consciousness of their strength they would not resume work until their demands are complied with. Seven journalists, who attended the meeting, were compelled by the strikers to leave the place, on the ground that the newspapers have taken up an hostile attitude to the strike movement. The number of bakers on strike in Paris and the suburbs is officially estimated at 680.

During the whole morning patrols of the Republican guard traversed the various quarters of the city. On behalf of the employers it is stated that the larger bakeries have not been effected by the strike, since the number of men still willing to work suffices to ensure the continuance of work. In the smaller bakeries the proprietors themselves with the help of men taken on specially have been able to supply bread. Only from a small number of bakeries has no bread been supplied, but they have been able to rely on other bakeries where work is proceeding.

A SOI-DISANT PRINCE.

Last Wednesday there appeared at the house of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, who is stopping in Paris, a man who claimed to be a Russian naval officer. As the Grand Duke was not at home the man said that he would come again next day. When he reappeared, as suspicions had been aroused concerning him, he was arrested. In his possession were found two false passes for Russia, a passport, and a student's ticket for Paris University bearing the name Prince Milan of Zelitch. The man, whose name is Milan Zelitch admits that he was formerly a Russian police official and had been condemned to death by the Nihilists. He had had no evil designs but only desired to ask the Grand Duke to help him return to Russia. At the intelligence bureau the conviction prevails that the matter concerns a man who did not intend to attack the Grand Duke but to borrow money from him. According to the *Temps* the man has been released; several other Russians arrested in connection with the matter have also been set at liberty.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Several Paris journals announce that the armoured cruiser "Gloire" is to visit several Moroccan harbours, notably Casablanca. There together with the cruiser "Lalonde", already arrived there, she will remain until order has been completely restored.

It is announced from Tangier that the cruiser "Forbin", on her way back from French Senegal will also make some stay in Casablanca harbour.

THE LABOUR TROUBLE IN HAMBURG.

The number of men willing to work on Friday morning was 4,812; 250 more dockers have arrived from England. In all 1,000 men from England and various parts of Germany are expected. Between Thursday at midday and Friday morning 18 steamships and two tugs left, while 24 steamships, one tug and one sailing vessel entered the harbour. In consequence of an announcement appearing in the London morning journals that the harbour authorities had rejected the proposals of the dockers, a crowd of some 2,500 English dockhands collected before the London office of the Hamburg-America line, to be taken on for work in

Hamburg. A large number of men are leaving for Hamburg on Saturday.

THE VATICAN AND THE JOUIN TRIAL.

The *Osservatore Romano* publishes an official note, in which it is stated in the most formal manner that the telegraphic announcement that the State Attorney read aloud several letters of Cardinal Merry del Val at the Jouin trial, from which it appeared that the Vatican, with the help of the French Catholics, had attempted to prevent the King of Spain's journey to Paris, cannot be true. If the announcement should be true, the Vatican will demand of the State Attorney that the text of the letters be published and proof given of their authenticity.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

After a prolonged debate the Duma decided to begin the sittings at 11 a. m. instead of 2 p. m., in order to give more time to the various committees, who find themselves hampered in their discussions by the limited time at their disposal. A long discussion ensued on a proposal of the Minister of Justice to exclude from the Duma certain members who are charged under § 126 of the Penal Code with belonging to Societies the object of which is to overthrow the existing regime. M. Hessen insisted on the Right of the Duma itself to examine the question of the guilt of these members and moved to refer the matter to a committee. The Minister of Justice opposed the motion. The Duma had simply to submit to the decision of the courts; otherwise he feared uncertainty might arise as to the powers of the judicial and Legislative bodies; he claimed that the Duma must respect justice. Several members of the Cadet party violently attacked the Government, exclaiming that there was absolutely no true justice in Russia.

M. Adjemoff, a Cadet, with clenched fists turned to the Minister and asked if they had Autocracy or a Constitution. Great disorder ensued. Deputies of the Right rose and beating their desks cried: "The autocracy has not been abolished". The Minister of Justice again intervened and said: "Attack me, but not the administration of justice." The sitting was closed, after it had been decided to refer the matter to a committee.

THE RIOTING IN LODZ.

Five workmen were shot on Friday evening. The Police Minister assured a deputation of Jews that a pogrom was out of the question, but the police were powerless against attacks on individuals. The disturbances continued until night, especially in the suburb of Baluty, where four persons were killed and twelve wounded.

In Alexander St. an unknown individual shot at a patrol, who fired a volley by which a young Jewish shoemaker passing-by was killed.

JEWS THREATENED.

The *Börsenzeitung* learns from Homel that the Jewish merchants there have been threatened with death, if they do not leave the town within 3 days. The Jews have appealed to the Prime Minister and Governor by telegraph for protection against pogroms.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

It is reported that the situation in the famine-stricken districts is steadily growing worse: 10 millions of the population are affected by the famine, 3 million of them are stated to be at death's door. Some 5,000 persons die daily. Parents are selling their children for food.

OBLIQUE HINTS.

An American lady is suing for divorce. That is not an unusual thing for an American lady to do, but her plea is novel. Her husband is a confirmed gambler. It is not that to which she specially objects, but it is the fact that he is a shockingly bad player, as well as persistent, which has driven her to seek dissolution of the marriage tie. He is the lamb whom many wolves fleece. There was another man who had as ill result from his cardplaying. It was not simply because he was a bad player, but because some with whom he played had the ways of Ah Sin. He set a watch, and discovered that the cheat of the night was a one-eyed man. The virtuous one drew his revolver, and laid it solemnly beside him on the table. "Gentlemen," he courteously said, "the first man I catch cheating I'll shoot his other eye out." A peaceful evening followed.



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CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated April 1st, from our New York correspondent.)

THE RAILWAY QUESTION AND THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

The railway question has brought to a head a very remarkable situation. Since the stormy proceedings in Wall Street there prevails in many circles a certain mistrust and feeling of insecurity with regard to the railways. The President is being importuned on all sides to make a definite statement as to his railway policy and in such terms that the mistrust may be done away with. He is being told that if he does not do this the economic interests of the country will be seriously damaged. The President is thereby placed in a very difficult position. He is not quite certain how far the present curious situation is the consequence of natural events and how far it has been artificially engineered in order to induce the Federal Government to adopt a less drastic policy toward the railways. Well-known railroad officials are continually having interviews with the President and declare themselves ready to assist him to a certain extent in his railway policy by supporting the measures adopted by him in the interest of sound railway conditions, instead of, as heretofore, opposing them in secret. The agitation against the railways carried on by various States Legislatures is, in any case, jointly responsible for the present mistrust of the railways, as is a possibly intentional false idea as to the aims of the railway policy of the Federal Government.

Ex-President Cleveland, a Democrat, has described this policy as an attack on the railways and on the widows and orphans who have invested their money in railway shares. In his opinion tariff revision is the only remedy for the Trust-evil. Judge Gaynor, another Democrat, has a better understanding of the railway policy of the Federal Government. In opposition to the ex-President he has stated that the policy is not directed against the railways but against a few people at the head of the railways who, by granting dishonest discounts and other preferences are damaging the railways themselves. President Roosevelt recognises that since his railway policy is so misunderstood he must give a plain and precise exposition of his programme, if he has any wish to prevent his programme being endangered at the next Congress. He is firmly convinced that his policy is not directly responsible for the present situation, but that its effect has been much exaggerated by the opponents of the railway policy with regard to the anti-railway agitation in the various States Legislatures. He will therefore make no alteration in his programme with reference to the regulation of railways and to the abolition of unsound conditions. On the other hand something must be done to put an end to an unique situation, from which only the Democrats can suck any advantage. The President will probably in the near future make a public speech in which he will once more expound his programme. He may, it is true, say as he has done before, that he entirely disapproves of this railway-baiting policy on the part of various States, a policy which only endangers his own. The want of confidence in the railways existing at present is the cause of a fall in other securities. Owing to the drop in price of Standard Oil shares since they were at their highest point, there has been a decrease in value of 346 million dollars.



THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE IN PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, the central point of the steel industry of the United States has long been making preparations for the opening ceremony of the main-building of the Carnegie Institute. The various technical schools which owe their existence to the generosity of Andrew Carnegie will by the completion of the main building be to a certain extent brought together under one roof. Carnegie himself has not been in Pittsburg for a long time and on attending the opening ceremony, he was astonished at the changes in the town of late years. Pittsburg has grown enormously. New chimneys are for ever arising to testify to the energy and industry of the inhabitants and a cloud of smoke, ever increasing in size, hovers like a giant balloon over the city and greets the stranger. The industrial works are for ever being further developed and form in fact one of the most remarkable sights in the domain of industry in the United States. There could hardly be a more suitable spot than Pittsburg for an institute of this kind. It will too form an important factor in the further development of the city. Whatever future may be in store for the industries of Pittsburg it will be illumined by the fact that by degrees five thousand scholars will be enabled to receive instruction in all technical branches in the Institute. The army of expert workmen in Pittsburg even in a few years' time will have been notably reinforced.

The ceremony of the dedication of the building has received peculiar importance from the presence

of numerous distinguished American and foreign representatives of art science, literature, industry and trade. For the three days festival the following programme had been drawn up. On Thursday, April 11th the President of the Board of Management, Mr. William N. Frew, was to bid the guests welcome; reception of the guests by the mayor; procession headed by the faculty and students of the Carnegie schools from the Stanley Hotel to the institute; opening of the new building; inspection of the same; grand concert by the Pittsburg orchestra under the direction of the conductor Emil Pauer. Friday, April 12: presentation of addresses by the Universities, High schools and other educational establishments; addresses by distinguished guests; banquet in honour of Andrew Carnegie and his wife in the Stanley Hotel. Sunday, April 13: conferring of honorary degrees on the foreign visitors by the Western University of Pennsylvania; various excursions.

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TO IMPROVE BAD HUSBANDS.

Judge McKenzie of Chicago has discovered an effective means of converting husbands neglectful of their domestic duties into pattern fathers of families. The judge is convinced that the women themselves are to blame when their husbands seek consolation in the nearest public house. He is convinced that men who are uncomfortable at home and who squander their money at the bar, could easily be converted to a more becoming sense of the domestic proprieties, if their wives were not so indifferent and would only prepare better food for them. The judge no longer sends to the workhouse men brought before him for neglecting their wives or for shying at work, but, in order to test the efficacy of his cure, gives them up to their wives to see what good nourishment will do. In several cases this remedy for curing neglectful husbands has worked admirably. The men are not punished but the following cookery receipt or one like it is given to the wives by the judge "Two weeks on ham and eggs for breakfast alternated with bacon and hot biscuits". This good fare has, as experience has shown, cured the most abandoned sinner. In the last few weeks the judge has sentenced 50 husbands to a probationary term and good food, and anxious care at home has worked such wonders that at the termination of the probationary period few wives have to complain any more of their husbands.

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Bismarck Platz 10, next the Main Railway Station. Phone 151.
Physician's Prescriptions accurately dispensed by qualified chemists only.
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Free delivery to all parts of the town.

KIDNAPPING.

At regular intervals one reads in the American Press of some great kidnapping story. Minor cases of kidnapping occur nearly every day. In each case the "black hand" or some other mysterious society is said to have kidnapped and concealed a boy in order to extort a high ransom from the parents. Ten thousand and twenty thousand dollars are the smallest sums demanded and that too often from parents who have no means. As soon as a child disappears the parents receive letters from all sides in which threats are made that if the money is not deposited in a certain place, the child will be killed. The police set their whole apparatus in motion, but before they have discovered the kidnapers, the child usually makes its appearance in its parents' house again. He can relate nothing save that he was kept a prisoner by several men; the details of the affair remain an enigma. Whether the kidnapers belong to the "Black hand" the symbol of which, a death's head, appears on their threatening letters, or not, it seems certain that there is a band in existence whose chief business it is to kidnap children, in order to extort money. Should this not come in, they simply let the child go again. Up to the present it has been found impossible to check these criminal proceedings. The police are now occupied with another case of kidnapping, and are receiving aid from the Government and the widest circles. The little son of a citizen of Dover, Delaware, Horace Marvin, has vanished off the face of the earth since the beginning of March. It is accounted certain that he has been kidnapped. The father of the child, who is reported to have been seen in the most

various parts of the country—he is even reported to have been seen in England, but that was a case of mistaken identity—has petitioned the Presidents to circulate and post up on all public buildings photographs of the boy in order to render possible his recovery. The President has informed the deeply afflicted father that he will support him in every way he can. The Delaware legislature has already voted 2,000 dollars reward for the recovery of the child, and various newspapers have also offered large rewards; 240 Delaware clergymen have offered to help the father.

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

THE CENSUS IN AMERICA.

The Census bureau has issued a special report as to the increase in the population of the United States, since the last census published in 1900; this report is based, however, on estimates only. According to this report the population of the mainland portion of America rose to 83,941,510 in 1906, an increase of 7,946,935, on 1900. The population including the inhabitants of Alaska and the island possessions of the U. S. is estimated at 93,182,240 souls. From 1905 to 1906 the mainland population increased by 1,367,315 souls. The population of the five largest cities in 1906 is estimated as follows:

New York	4,113,043.
Chicago	2,049,185.
Philadelphia	1,441,735.
St. Louis	649,320.
Boston	602,278.

English Gentlemen's Tailoring

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Fashionable Atelier.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, April 14th. II. Sunday after Easter. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.

Wednesday, April 17th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, April 18th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, April 19th. 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 14th. II. Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.

Friday, April 19th. 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.

The Löwen-Apotheke founded 1766.

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

The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy.

SEARCH FOR SUNKEN TREASURE.

The latest Rand expedition in search of treasure is that organised by the Grosvenor Treasure Recovery Company (Limited) (a company recently floated in Johannesburg), to dredge the sand from the hulk of the wrecked ship "Grosvenor", which has been located under 10ft. of sand and 25 ft. of water off the coast of Pondoland. The sailing ship "Grosvenor" (says the *Cape Argus*) was wrecked while on her way to Europe, after some three years' wanderings in the East, 125 years ago. So far as it is possible to judge from records, and from other contemporary evidence, the treasure-seekers are not likely to get much for their pains. What gold and silver there was on board was almost certainly taken by the natives, who, from all accounts, overhauled the wreck pretty thoroughly.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong northerly winds, variable skies, slight showers, temperature not much altered.

The Ho most with Sir Edward Cromer, i health, ha sul Genera has been of the la might wel by the Go with the garded as too at a abroad in of the Me presence c Certain down to consuls of Hastings, there was greatness. a writer, statue to (inickund his memor errors of term, of ficient serv heartednes much to with the o Lord Crom his great eulogy fo the good care.

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THE RESIGNATION OF LORD CROMER.

The House of Commons must have listened almost with dismay to the announcement made by Sir Edward Grey on Thursday afternoon that Lord Cromer, in view of the unsatisfactory state of his health, had decided to retire from his post as Consul General and British agent in Cairo. Lord Cromer has been so long identified with the rejuvenation of the land of the Pharaohs that Sir Edward Grey might well allude to the sense of personal loss felt by the Government at having perforce to dispense with the eminent services of one who may be regarded as the founder of modern Egypt, and that too at a time when a certain spirit of unrest is abroad in the land and the wilder representatives of the Moslem creed are inveighing against the presence of strangers in the land.

Certain it is that Lord Cromer's name will go down to posterity with those of other great consuls of Great Britain, such as Clive, Warren Hastings, and Cecil Rhodes; but in their case there was always something to detract from their greatness. In the current number of the *Spectator* a writer, discussing the propriety of erecting a statue to Clive in India, recalls his treatment of Oinickund, which must always remain a blot upon his memory. His country was able to condone the errors of judgment, to call them by no harsher term, of Warren Hastings, in face of his magnificent services; the splendid generosity and large-heartedness of Cecil Rhodes' last will may have done much to obliterate the memory of his connection with the deservedly abortive Jameson raid; but in Lord Cromer's case there is nothing to set against his great achievements, there can be nothing but eulogy for his long and unselfish labours for the good of a country entrusted to his fostering care.

Born some 66 years ago, Lord Cromer is the ninth son of Henry Baring, M.P. He joined the artillery, and the early days of his service were spent for the most part in India where he was secretary to his cousin Lord Northbrook, the then Viceroy. When he became a Major in 1876 he was appointed British Commissioner of the Egyptian public debt office. The appointment of an untried officer as representative of Britain on a Board on which all the great Powers were represented was a somewhat hazardous step, but Major Baring amply justified his appointment. He, we are told, was mainly responsible for the detailed report of the Commission of enquiry into the financial methods of the unscrupulous and spendthrift Ismail Pasha, and when the latter was forced to abdicate it was Major Baring who was made British Controller-General and practical director of the dual control.

Unfortunately for Egypt, India then had need of his services and he became Financial Member of the Indian Council under Lord Ripon's viceroyalty in 1880; he retained the post until 1883 when he was made British Agent and Consul general in Egypt. The task before him might well have cowed an even more gifted administrator. Egypt was in a state of chaos, the Dufferin constitution only existed on paper and the northern portion of the country was in the fierce grip of the Mahdi. Major, by now Sir Evelyn, Baring, determined to attack the various problems awaiting solution piecemeal. One by one he dealt with the financial matters, the question of irrigation, the reorganisation of the departments of Justice, of Education, until today it can be safely asserted that Egyptian administration can challenge comparison with that of any other State. One other great work claimed and was given instant attention by Lord Cromer who had been raised to the peerage in 1892. The rule of the Mahdi had been weakened by internal dissension; the Italians from Massowa, the Belgians from the Congo, and the French from their West-African possessions had been approaching the valley of the Nile. It was obvious to Lord Cromer that England must regain her hold on Khartoum unless she was prepared to allow that important centre to fall into other hands. Between 1896 and 1898 the Kitchener campaigns crushed the power of the Khalifa and restored the Soudan to the rule of Egypt. Lord Cromer at once set to work to extend that system of irrigation so vital to the prosperity of Egypt. The Cairo and Assiout barrages had already done much to fructify the barren lands contiguous to the uncertain Nile, but it was felt that yet more arduous work awaited the regenerators of the country higher up, and in 1899, barely a year after it had become safe to reside at Assouan, the great barrage was begun. In record time, some months before the date stipulated, the dam was built, and what had once been the foaming First Cataract, had become a vast placid lake. Many difficulties, financial and otherwise, had been encountered, but the cheery optimism of Lord Cromer had brushed them all aside. Lord Cromer's successor is Sir Eldon Gorst, who spent eleven years in Egypt as Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government. No man is indispensable, but Lord Cromer probably came nearer this description than most men.

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Very favourable Terms en Pension. Elevator. Telephone.
Electric Light. H. Schaeffe, Proprietor.

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SENDIG-NURNBERG, HOTEL	Wurtemberger Hof
SENDIG-SCHANDAU, (SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	Hotel Quisisana &c.

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Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp.
By appointment to H. I. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

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First class, splendid position in the midst of its own park.
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Heinrich Krause, Proprietor.

Marienbad, Hotel Weimar

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Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel.

Moderate Prices.

Nuremberg. Private Hotel and Pension Trefzer.

First class family Pension situated in the best and most central part of the town, close to the station. Large, airy rooms. Good cuisine. All home comforts. Electric light. Baths. Pension by the week or day. Moderate prices.
Marie Trefzer, Proprietress.

J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn

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TEPLITZ. Hotel Altes Rathaus. In the best position. Highly recom. to English & Americans. Mod. Prices. English spoken. Auto Garage. Franz Dittrich, Prop.

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.

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RANDOM NOTES.

Apropos of the stories going the round of the Press anent the late Canon McColl, one of which relates how the eminent divine used to disappear out of sight when in the pulpit while taking a sip of some reviving beverage, the *Evening Standard* tells a quaint story of the famous tenor, John Braham, who like another tenor that we wot of, was remarkable for his short stature. One of Braham's favourite songs was the Bay of Biscay, and at one point in the song where the words "A sail! A sail!" occur, the singer used to drop on one knee, thereby creating a wonderful effect. On one occasion he was singing at a provincial festival and a very high barrier had been erected at the edge of the platform. When he reached the eventful moment in the song, he dropped on one knee as usual, but disappeared entirely from the sight of his audience. Their momentary surprise at his sudden and mysterious exit, apparently through a trap door, was turned to tumultuous laughter when he suddenly dived up again to conclude his song.

A Berlin workman named Buhse made a singularly bad shot on Wednesday evening. Making his way into the residence of a certain Mr. Tiedemann, he handed his involuntary host a threatening letter which contained a demand for 500 marks, death being the penalty named for refusal. On Mr. Tiedemann asking if his visitor was mentally sound, Buhse pulled out a revolver and with the true melodramatic accent ejaculated "Hands up". Obviously Mr. Tiedemann should have turned pale with terror and placed his pockets &c. at Buhse's disposal. Much to the latter's surprise, however, the former seemed to have no knowledge of the game as desired to be played by Buhse, and flinging himself upon him, in spite of the fact that he received several wounds in the arm he managed to hold his discomfited antagonist until the police arrived. Buhse is now regretting having resorted to such forceful methods.

The severe action taken by the Admiralty during the past two years in connection with accidents to H. M. ships must be much in the minds of the commanding officers of the "Commonwealth" and "Albemarle" which were recently in collision. It is reported from Devonport that now that the former vessel has been drydocked, the damage done to her stem is far more considerable than had at first been supposed, and the navy was within an ace of experiencing another appalling calamity like the foundering of the ill-fated Admiral Tryon's flagship the "Victoria" after being rammed by the "Camperdown" off Tripoli some years ago. Luckily the "Commonwealth" only sustained a glancing blow but 30 feet from the steel stem on the port side will have to be rebuilt, the plating over that area having been damaged beyond possibility of repair. The Captain of the "Montagu" which went ashore and became a total wreck on Lundy island, was dismissed his ship and has since left the service, and it would not be surprising if a like fate were in store for the captains of one or both ships which collided in broad daylight.

Exeter Hall, the Mecca of the clergy of England during the first week in May, and for long the head quarters of the Y. M. C. A. is, as has already been announced to end its career of usefulness shortly. It is connected with a somewhat curious case now occupying the attention of the Court of Kings Bench. There is a certain body bearing the imposing title of the Liverpool Victoria Legal Friendly Society. There are often enough rifts within the lute connected with the management of corporations of this kind, and the desire on the part of the management to turn such concerns into limited companies frequently meets with much opposition from the ordinary members. But in this case the management acted with considerable astuteness in their determination to procure support for their scheme. For the necessary public meeting, held in Exeter Hall, they issued to all known supporters green tickets which enabled them to pass in and pack the hall by the early door so to speak. None the less a considerable number of malcontents managed to find standing room, but when they ventured to oppose the objectionable resolution, their shouts were completely drowned by some one who played the organ "with a vengeance". The chairman, having thus been prevented from hearing the cries of the opposition, declared the resolution carried and went off mightily pleased with his inventive genius in thus employing the diapasons and tubas. But so few things are original in this old world, the orange drums have so often been employed in similar missions in the North of Ireland.

THE ADMIRAL'S MOTOR.

Admiral Nevill, the commander of the Cruiser Squadron, is such an enthusiastic motorist, says the "Car," that he carries his motor-car on board ship with him, and uses it whenever port is touched.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10

Die Afrikanerin.

Opera in five Acts by Scribe. Music by Meyerbeer.

Cast:

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

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

Composer: Meyerbeer, born 1791, died 1864.

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Tomorrow, Monday, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15

Mignon.

Opera in three Acts. Music by Ambroise Thomas.

Cast:

Wilhelm Meister	Herr Jäger.
Lothario	Herr Plachke.
Laertes	Herr Nebuschka.
Friedrich	Herr Erl.
Jarno	Herr Wachter.
Antonio	Herr Ernst.
Mignon	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Philine	Frau Abendroth.
A servant	Herr Markgraf.
Zafari	Herr Meyer.
The Souffleur	Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Lothario, disguised as a minstrel, is seeking his daughter, Sperata. He tries to protect Mignon, a gipsy, who is being ill-treated by the band, but Jarno, the chief of the gipsies scorns him, and a youth, Wilhelm Meister buys Mignon out of pity from him. Out of gratitude for the rescue follows love for her rescuer. Wilhelm is staying with a band of comedians. Philine, one of the troupe, loves him, and Mignon in her jealousy is about to drown herself, but is restrained by hearing Lothario's harp. Mignon induces Lothario to set fire to the house where Philine is playing. The guests all rush out, and Philine asks Mignon to fetch her nosegay which she has left behind. Mignon, who is now full of remorse, goes into the burning house, but Wilhelm rushes in and rescues her. Lothario, who is Marquis of Cyprus, discovers Mignon to be his lost daughter Sperata. Wilhelm has come to love her, and Philine bestowing her affections on another adorer, Friedrich, Wilhelm and Mignon are united.

Composer: Ambroise Thomas, born 1811, died 1896.

(See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 18, price 3.40 50.)

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday: Joseph in Egypt. 7.30 p. m.
Wednesday: Carlo Broschi. 7.30 p. m.
Thursday: Werther. 7.30 p. m.
Friday: Die Regimentstochter. 7.30 p. m.
Saturday: Samson und Dalila. 7.30 p. m.
Sunday, April 21st: Der Evangelimann. 7.30 p. m.
Monday, April 22nd: Oberon. 7 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Tuesday: Torquato Tasso. 7.30 p. m.
Wednesday: Der Compagnon. 7.30 p. m.
Thursday: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p. m.
Friday: Agnes Bernauer. 7 p. m.
Saturday: Jugend von heute. 7.30 p. m.
Sunday, April 21st: Der Hüttenbesitzer. 7.30 p. m.
Monday, April 22nd: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p. m.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 9.45

Krieg im Frieden.

Lustspiel in fünf Acten von G. v. Moser und Franz v. Schönthan.

Cast:

Heindorf, Rentier	Herr P. Neumann.	Herr Wierth.
Mathilde, seine Frau	Frau Bleibtreu.	Herr Dettmer.
Ilka Etvos, seine Verwandte	Fräul. Verden.	
Agnes Hiller, ihre Gesellschafterin	Fräul. Diacono.	
Henkel, Stadtrat	Herr Huff.	
Sophie, dessen Frau	Fräul. Guinand.	
Elsa, deren Tochter	Fräul. Werner.	
von Sonnenfels, General	Herr Bauer.	
Kurt von Folgen, Lieutenant bei den Dragonern, dessen Adjutant		
Ernst Schäfer, Stabsarzt	Herr René.	
von Reif-Reiflingen, Lieutenant der Infanterie	Herr Gebühr.	
Paul Hofmeister, Apotheker	Herr Leichert.	
Franz Konneey, Bursche bei Folgen	Herr Walther.	
Martin, Diener	(Herr Walther.	
Anna, Köchin	(bei Heindorf	
Rosa, Stubenmädchen	(Fräul. Schendler.	
	(Fräul. Leder.	

Tomorrow, Monday, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

Monna Vanna.

Schauspiel in drei Aufzügen von Maurice Maeterlinck.

Cast:

Guido Colonna, Commandant der Besatzung von Pisa	Herr Froböse.
Marco Colonna, sein Vater	Herr Müller.
Giovanna (Monna Vanna), seine Gemahlin	Fräul. Serda.
Prinzivalli, Feldhauptmann, im Solde von Florenz	Herr Decarli.
Trivulzio, Commissar der Republik Florenz	Herr Gebühr.
Borso, } Guido's Lieutenants	(Herr Eggerth.
Torello, } Guido's Lieutenants	(Herr Dettmer.
Vedio, Prinzivalli's Secretär	Herr Huff.

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WHERE WAS EATANSWILL?

Writing in the *Daily News*, His Honour Judge Willis puts in a strong plea for Sudbury as the true Eatanswill. "In 1828 there were three direct lines for coaches from London to Norwich. One by Newmarket and Thetford, the second by Sudbury and Bury St. Edmunds, and the third by Colchester and Ipswich. All these routes are described as 'London to Norwich' in Moggs' edition of Pater-son's 'Book of Roads' published in 1826. By this edition the distance from London to Norwich by Ipswich is 111 miles, by Sudbury 111 1/2. Both routes by Ipswich and Sudbury to Norwich are direct. The reference by Mr. Fitzgerald to Maidstone being taken on the way to Dover is mis-leading. May I be permitted to say that I regard the case for Sudbury as a very strong one?"



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RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This afternoon, at 3.30

Alt-Heidelberg.

Comedy in five Acts by Meyer-Fürster.

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 „Sachsen“	Emil Gähd.
Kurt Engelbrecht, Bausin,	Carl Wilhelm.
von Wedell, Saxo-Borusse	Camillo Randolph.
Rüder, Gastwirt	Bruno Bellmann.
Frau Rüder	Alexander Olbrich.
Frau Dörffel, deren Tante	Martha Brede.
Kellermann	Ernest Münchheim.
Käthle	Adolf Braunstein.
Schülermann,	Marie Wimplinger.
Glanz, Lakaien	Hans Füssler.
Reuter,	Reinhold Barthel.
Ein Musikus	Martin Rüden.
	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. Brioeche	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 Wilhelm.
Praskowia, seine Frau	Martha Brede.
Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevdrinischen Gesandtschaft	Carl Knaack.
Lolo	Eise Käppler.
Dodo	Jenny Baumgarten.
Jou-Jou	Cäcilie Weigel.
Frou-Frou	Charlotte Treuth.
Clo-Clo	Grete Herder.
Margot	Eise Isold.
Ein Diener	Camillo Randolph.

Tomorrow, Monday, at 7.30 p. m.

Der Stabstrompeter.

Gesangsposse in vier Acten von W. Mannstedt. Musik von G. Steffens.

Cast:

August Mampe, Konditor	Carl Witt.
Eva, seine Frau	Berta Menzel.
Dorchen, seine Schwester	Marie Wimplinger.
Amalie, 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 Haass.
Antonius, Diener	Carl Wilhelm.
Ein Dienstmädchen	Hanni Baumgarten.
Ein Schusterjunge	Camillo Randolph.
Erster } Konditorlehrling	(Charlotte Treuth.
Zweiter } Konditorlehrling	(Martha Goetz.
Dritter } Konditorlehrling	(Elisabeth Hohlfeld.

WHEN THE ENGLISH PREMIER VISITS PARIS.

A Paris street scene is described in the *Matin*. A "grey-haired old gentleman, with short moustache, no overcoat, and an umbrella in his right hand," is pictured gazing on the kaleidoscopic vision of excited femininity outside one of the "grands magasins" at the corner of the Chaussée d'Antin and the Boulevard Hausmann. At length he turns to thread his way through the traffic at this busy crossing, and is brushed against by a passing carriage, the driver of which "apostrophises" him with "Eh! va donc!" A policeman also invites someone—it may be either the old gentleman or the "cocher"—to look where he is going, and, with an amused and genial smile, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman resumes his leisurely stroll towards the Opéra.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCES.

The Conference of Colonial Premiers that meets tomorrow at the Foreign Office is certain to result in a strengthening of the ties between "all the Britains". Its decisions will not have the force of law but are bound to carry enormous weight, and this Conference may be the forerunner of that Parliament of England and her Colonies which, unless the thread of events alters considerably, is bound to come some day. That enormous importance is attached to it by the Colonies is shown by the fact that the heads of their several Governments have been chosen as their representatives, and even the new Transvaal Colony, although but a week or so old as a self-governing entity, has allowed its newly chosen Premier to leave the Colony, not altogether to the complete satisfaction of public opinion in the Transvaal. Under the circumstances it is distinctly regrettable that Sir H. Campbell Bannerman has not seen fit to comply with the almost universal demand that he should recognise the supreme importance of the Conference by himself presiding at it. But, truth to tell, Sir Henry and his colleagues are in a position of some embarrassment with regard to the Conference. Forced by public opinion to welcome the Colonial representatives with smiling faces, they have hard work to keep back the frowns which would probably express their real feelings. The object of the Conference, according to Mr. Deakin, is "to replace as far as it can the absolutism of one Government and one Parliament, elaborating our self-governing machinery, and extending its self-governing powers so as to embrace all the Governments and Parliaments of the self-governing States." This statement of the true end of this Conference the Radical party cannot deny even if they would, and they have to make up their mind, however unwillingly, to recognise the fact that "these Conferences imply a recognition of the fact that the Britains beyond the seas are at least entitled to an occasional hearing in matters of common concern". Here, we are sure, Mr. Winston Churchill lays his hand upon his heart, and proudly remarks: "Can it be doubted that we, who have just so generously bestowed self-government on those so recently our enemies, will ever be the first to recognise the rights of the Colonies to be heard?" But the Colonies are so unreasonable. The Radical party, determined to remain steadfastly loyal to the shibboleths of Cobdenism, are extremely anxious that there should be no mention at the Conference of such heresies as "colonial preference". But, unfortunately or, as many people will think, fortunately the Colonial Premiers consider commerce as essentially a matter of "enormous concern", and it is as clear as daylight that the subject of the desirability of building up a tariff-wall round England and her Colonies will not merely be alluded to but will receive full and ample discussion. On all sides the evils brought about by England's bigoted adherence to one-sided fair trade are multiplying. The unemployed problem is ever becoming more difficult to deal with, while the Government is increasing the number of unfortunate men out of work by their wholesale reduction of the orders given to Woolwich arsenal, and the accounts of the distress prevailing at Woolwich read more like the report of a famine-stricken district in India. In spite of the abstention of the Premier from its councils the Conference will most certainly discuss the whole question of Protection, and though he will not be present in person Mr. Chamberlain's spirit will brood over their deliberations. The Colonial Premiers will not be silenced, they will openly expose the fallacies of one-sided Free Trade, and in so doing will deal a blow to the Radical party far shrewder than even that which would be dealt by a considerable recovery of the seats lost by the Unionist party at the general election. Lord Elgin may also prepare himself for a *mauvais quart d'heure*; the Colonial Premiers will not be content with discussing matters that are of common concern, they will insist on detailed consideration of matters that intimately concern the Colonies themselves, and in this direction Australia may well call attention to the New Hebrides convention, concluded not only without her consent but against her united protests, and Canada will most certainly insist that she must have a say, and that no unimportant one, in the settlement of the differences of opinion between her and the United States.

AFTER A GREAT WRECK.

The fate of the great French warship "Jean Bart" is even as that of the British battleship "Montagu" last year. She is to be left to her fate, and it is very doubtful if it will be possible to completely dismantle her as was done in the case of the "Montagu." All that has so far reached France of her equipment are four guns of 164.7 mm., six of 138.6, two of 65, and a quantity of furnishings, including several of the boats. Everything is in a damaged condition except the guns, which are in a good state. The crews engaged in salvage work have had a most trying time.

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LOCAL.

Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney and her son Lieutenant Frederick Humphreys of the United States Army are leaving for America by the Hamburg-America S. S. "Deutschland" on Thursday next. The American Consul General will follow them in about three weeks' time and expects to return to Dresden with Mrs. Gaffney in June.

The newly opened establishment of the firm *Gebrüder Alsberg*, Wilsdruffer Strasse 6 and 8, is one of the handsomest and most convenient stores in Dresden. Covering a large area it is tastefully fitted and arranged, and above all well lighted in every part. The polished oak counters are pleasant to the eye. There are three floors above the groundfloor, accessible either by lifts or wide and easy staircases. On the first floor there is a refreshment department, as well as millinery and a number of trying-on rooms. On the second floor are carpets, furniture and house fittings; and on the third floor a series of complete bed-room suites, from simple to costly but all of the best in materials and workmanship. Vans deliver goods in all parts of the town. The firm have their head quarters in Rhineland and branches in several of the chief cities in Germany.

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

SPORT.

King Alfonso has given a valuable prize to be sailed for by American and Spanish yachts. The regatta is to take place in September next at San Sebastian. It is believed that the special class of American yachts which compete at Kiel in the race for the Kaiser's Cup will call at San Sebastian on their homeward voyage.

The Aero Club of St. Louis has offered a new prize of 5,000 dollars for aeroplanes and steering balloons. The trial is to take place on the 19th of October next, immediately after the Gordon Bennett Races at St. Louis.

THE HEALERS.

I've a Christian Science Healer in my personal employ;
 He positively suits me to a charm;
 There's nothing I can do to him he doesn't quite enjoy
 (For he knows that nothing does him any harm).

CHORUS.

For there isn't any matter, and there isn't any kind
 Of actual unpleasantness, or anything but mind.
 Do everything you like to him, and still you cannot find

There's anything the matter with the Healer.

When I happen to be angry and in need of exercise,
 I lather him with all my might and main;
 I beat and kick him heartily and blacken both his eyes
 (And he likes it, for there isn't any pain).

If I chance to be insolvent when the bill-collectors call,
 I invariably have the Healer in,
 Appropriate his pocketbook and confiscate his all
 (It's proper, for there isn't any sin).

Some day (for I'm a homicidal, sanguinary beast)
 I shall sportively deprive him of his breath;
 And he cannot call it murder, or dislike it in the least

(Because he knows there isn't any death).

Chor.: For there isn't any matter, &c.
 Francis Dana from Life.

INSURANCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE DUMA.

The members of the Duma have received circulars from an American insurance company inviting them to insure their "inviolable" lives. The circulars direct their attention to a list of thirty-one Russian personages who have perished at the hands of the Terrorists within the last three years, and whose relatives have benefited through the foresight of the deceased in insuring with the company. The list includes M. Plehve and Baron Meydel.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 13th of April, 1907.

- Mr. C. Ganuhl and family, Los Angeles, H. Amalienhof.
- Mr. E. C. Stroh, London, P. Becker-Opitz.
- Mr. J. F. Martin, Jacksonville, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. V. Somau, Norwich, H. Stadt Berlin.
- Miss P. O'Donoghue, London, H. Stadt Berlin.
- Mrs. E. Ratus, New York, H. Stadt Berlin.
- Mr. M. Becker, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. A. E. Booth, Toronto, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. Ch. Staeger, Bradford, Härtigs Carlton Hotel.
- Mr. J. Gount, Bradford, Härtigs Carlton Hotel.
- Mr. A. Dug, London, Härtigs Carlton Hotel.
- Rev. R. Lyttelton, Chester, Härtigs Carlton Hotel.
- Miss A. Paul, London, P. Hübler.
- Mr. A. Hood, Surrey, P. Käuffer.
- Dr. Maxwell-Lauterman, Montreal P. Kotschy.
- Mr. O. Swift, Boston, P. Moritz-Loos.
- Miss L. Swift, Boston, P. Moritz-Loos.
- Mr. E. Webster, Spokane, H. New York.
- Mr. N. Jacobsen, New York, H. du Nord.
- Mr. R. Leather, London, Härtigs Carlton Hotel.
- Mr. and Mrs. W. Rohlfis, San Francisco, P. Kinze.
- Mr. L. Wyler, London, H. Wetin.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

- THE BRITISH LEGATION:** Elisen Strasse 5 c.
 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.*

SHIPPING-NEWS.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. OF BREMEN.

Next Departures for New York:

- S. S. "Grosser Kurfürst", direct, April 20th.
- S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse", via Southampton and Cherbourg, April 23rd.
- S. S. "Rhein", direct, April 27th.
- S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.", via Southampton and Cherbourg, April 30th.

For Baltimore:

- S. S. "Köln", direct, April 18th.
- S. S. "Hannover", direct, April 25th.
- S. S. "Breslau", direct, May 2nd.
- S. S. "Wittekind", direct, May 9th.

For Galveston:

- S. S. "Hannover", via Baltimore, April 25th.
- S. S. "Chemnitz", do, May 16th.
- S. S. "Breslau", do, June 6th.

For China and Japan:

- S. S. "Roon", from Hamburg, April 25th.
- S. S. "Preussen", May 8th.
- S. S. "Prinz Ludwig", from Hamburg, May 23rd.
- S. S. "Zieten", June 5th.

For Australia:

- S. S. "Bülow", May 15th.
- S. S. "York", June 12th.
- S. S. "Seydlitz", July 10th.

When American Mails are due in Dresden:
 By S. S. "Lucania", April 15th (Cunard Line).
 By S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.", April 17th (Nordd. Lloyd).
 By S. S. "Touraine", April 20th (French Line).

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

An American lady with one daughter seeks home in good German family. Address A. 26. Daily Record.

An English lady desires a position as travelling companion. Address J. M. Lagernd Postamt 24.

Young German lady, speaking English, wishes to give painting lessons in English families or boarding-schools, also to act as guide in the Galleries. C. Fischer, Stephanien Strasse 12, Dresden.

Gentlemen boarders received. Forst Strasse 24. Villa & large garden.

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A furnished house, for one or more months, good-sized, close to the sea. Romantic scenery, bracing air. Apply to Mrs. Durand, Werder Strasse 5.

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Leschetitzky Method for Piano. Mrs. Potter-Frissell, certified teacher. Pupil of Stepanoff and Leschetitzky, Emil Sauer, Moszkowsky, &c. Nürnberger Strasse 54, part.

Steglich's School for violin-playing 10, Lüttichau Strasse 10.

School for instruction in music, first class violin play, violoncello and pianoforte.

Secondary branches: theory and ensemble. Teachers only from the Royal Opera House orchestra.

Pupils admitted at any time. At home from ten to eleven every day. Emil Steglich, Principal of the school. Member of the Royal orchestra.

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Thorough English education. Instruction in English or German. Boarders received. Private instruction if desired.

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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.

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A SOMERSETSHIRE RELIC. After being missing from the village church at Finehead, Somersetshire, for nearly half a century, a brass of a female figure with a coat of arms, but without inscription, has been discovered and replaced in the church. The brass was found in pieces in a garden in the village, and, the vicar having had it cleaned, the heraldry on the shield supplied the want of an inscription, the bearings showing that the lady could only be Lady Edward Seymour, daughter and heiress of Sir John Walsh, of Cathanger, and the wife of Lord Edward Seymour, the eldest surviving son of the first Duke of Somerset, the Lord Protector.

LATEST TELEGRAMS. Harwich, April 13. The S. S. "Brussels", which got aground on the 10th instant near Felixstowe, is again afloat.

Southampton, April 13. General Botha, Prime Minister of the Transvaal, has arrived here on board the S. S. "Carisbrook Castle", on his way to London to take part in the Colonial Conference. The Mayor and Corporation went on board the ship and handed to the General an illuminated Address of welcome. General Botha expressed his thanks in the Dutch language for the hearty reception, his remarks being repeated in English by an interpreter.

Washington, April 13. It is reported from Managua that Amapala has surrendered. The fugitive President of Honduras, Señor Bonilla, has sought refuge on board the United States cruiser "Chicago". He will not be allowed to land in any of the Central American republics. The commanding officer of the "Chicago" has taken steps to mediate for the capitulation of Señor Bonilla and his adherents.

Paris, April 13. Monsignor Fust, Archbishop of Rouen, has addressed to the *Petit Parisien* a letter denying in emphatic terms the accusations made in the Montagnini reports against him and other members of the Episcopate. "It is extremely painful", the Archbishop writes, "to see the great and noble policy of the Pope compromised by frivolous and prejudiced statements. I ask myself, if it will not be the duty of the next meeting of Bishops to beg the Holy Father to condemn these machinations and to cause the ecclesiastical police duty in all dioceses to be carried out by men of acknowledged respectability and merit in accordance with canonical rules."

Cologne, April 13. The *Kölnische Zeitung* learns by telegraph on good authority from London that a Syndicate has been formed there for the construction of an electric railway between Tangier and Fez. It is positively stated that two engineers and a commercial representative were sent some time ago to Morocco to make secretly the necessary preparations for carrying out the undertaking, such as the purchase of building sites in Tangier and Fez, as a basis on which it is hoped to obtain concessions from the Shereefian Government. The leading members of the Syndicate are said to be London financiers.

Malta, April 13. The King of England and Queen Alexandra arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. A Royal salute was fired by the whole Mediterranean fleet.

St. Petersburg, April 13. The navigation of the Neva was opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

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