

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

It is announced from Rome that T. M. King Edward and Queen Alexandra will arrive in the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" on April 18th at Gaeta, where they will be met by the King of Italy.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### MR. CARNEGIE'S GENEROSITY.

As a token of his gratitude for the donations to the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg, Mr. Carnegie has decided to present to the French and German Governments casts of the gigantic Diplodocus in the collections of the Institute. A cast of this saurian, the like of which is to be found in no collection in the world, was presented to England some time ago by Mr. Carnegie.

The German Emperor, on learning of Mr. Carnegie's generous intention, sent the following telegram to General v. Loewenfeld: "Please express to Mr. Carnegie my gratitude for his valuable gift, which I accept with pleasure, and thank him also for the attention shown me in making the gift."

### THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

In the Indiana courts the Standard Oil Company has been found guilty of having accepted preferential rates from the Chicago and Alton railway Company, in the matter of inter-State freight traffic.

### THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The secretary of the United States Embassy for Guatemala and Honduras has informed the State Department by telegraph that a meeting will shortly take place between the Presidents of Nicaragua and San Salvador in order to discuss the conditions of peace. In Government circles in Washington the hope is gaining ground that the time has come for a general treaty between all the States of Central America.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### THE WAR AGAINST THE CHURCH.

The Prime Minister, M. Clémenceau, has informed a deputation of the town of Orleans, that in consequence of the Separation of the Church and the State, officials and military persons will not be permitted to take any part in the festivities to take place shortly in Orleans in honour of the Maid of Orleans. It is said that the town council of Orleans intends to protest against this decision.

M. Pichon has determined to at once bring M. Lemarchand, French Minister to the Central American Republics, before the disciplinary council formed of the departmental chiefs of the Ministry of the Exterior, on account of the statements of his found in the letters of Mgr. Montagnini that have been published. Other high officials are to be called to account for the part ascribed to them in the Montagnini Correspondence.

The Abbé Jouin, against whom proceedings were brought for inciting to rebellion in a sermon, has been ordered to pay a fine of 16 francs and the costs of the action.

There is a lively discussion in the Press of the grounds of the sentence pronounced against the Abbé Jouin, in which the Separation Law is described as an exceptional statute passing ordinary bounds, inasmuch as it creates a special offence for priests although by the effect of the Act they are made ordinary citizens like all others. The papers hostile to the Government declare that by the judicial decision not the Abbé Jouin but the Separation Law and M. Clémenceau's proceedings are sharply condemned. The Radical papers say that the judges have shown themselves opposed to a law passed by Parliament, and by the ridiculously light sentence have actually encouraged the clergy to break the Separation Law.

The Minister of Agriculture, M. Ruau, in a speech delivered at Toulouse said that the publication of the Montagnini papers has proved the existence of a party which hoped to find in the disturbances a means of overturning the Republic. The Re-

public, however, had not been shaken and its relations to foreign Powers remained cordial. France was also strong enough to win respect for her purposes which are loyal enough not to be suspected.

### THE CASE OF GENERAL BAILLOUD.

The *Gaulois* has published an article from which it might be gathered that the transferring of General Bailloud was owing to action by the Prime Minister at the instance of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that the latter had an interview with the German Ambassador.

In contradiction of these statements the *Agence Havas* is authorised to announce, as definitely as possible, that all the assertions made in this article are devoid of foundation. M. Pichon took no step in the matter, he never discussed it with Prince Radolin, nor did the latter ever mention the subject to him.

### THE LABOUR TROUBLES.

The *Figaro* publishes an appeal by a lawyer, M. Léandri, in which he advocates the formation of a great Union for the purpose of combating the ever increasing revolutionary movement, if necessary with armed force; of opposing decisively anti-military and anti-patriotic agitation; and of securing freedom of conscience and work. The Union must demand that the Work Fund for inciting to civil war and the general Workmen's Union should be dissolved, and that all employés of the State who have joined illegal or anti-patriotic syndicates shall be immediately discharged. The middle classes of society must set themselves in a state of defence and meet force with force, war with war.

The Government employés in Toulon, including workmen engaged in Government undertakings—among them teachers, arsenal and match-works labourers—held a meeting at which strong speeches were made against MM. Clémenceau, Viviani, and Briand. Protests were uttered against the prosecution of employés belonging to the syndicates, and demands made for the formation of further syndicates of State employés and for joining the Work Fund.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

It is announced from Riga that a warder, on entering the disciplinary division of the gaol, was set upon by 33 prisoners, who tried to throttle him and robbed him of his revolver. They then attacked the guard and secured four rifles. A company of soldiers was summoned, and meeting with armed resistance they were forced to fire. Order was restored after an hour. Of the soldiers nine were wounded, two dangerously; of the prisoners seven were killed and twelve wounded.

The employés of the Posnanski factory in Lodz have accepted the conditions of the Manufacturers' Union, and therefore the reopening of the remaining factories is announced. The workmen have been informed that any infringement of the Labour Treaties or of the factory ordinance will again cause the closing of the factories.

The number of workmen and sailors of private steamers, out on strike, has risen to 7,000; in 70 establishments work has ceased; the private steamships on the Caspian sea are being escorted by battle-ships.

### THE DUMA.

At the election, fixed for April 15, of members for the agrarian committee of the Imperial Duma, the peasant Deputies of the Right who on the agrarian question are not at one with the leaders of the Right, determined to elect none but peasant Deputies on the Committee. This determination enabled the Deputies of the Right to test the strength of the party. The majority of this party entered their names on the official register of the Duma as Moderates. The new grouping of the Right wing gives the following results: 40 non-party members; 30 Octobrists, 50 Moderates and 7 members of the extreme Right.

### THE EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

The Chinese Government, in a note addressed to the Japanese Government, cordially expresses its satisfaction at the complete withdrawal of troops from Manchuria carried out on April 8th. It is expected that Japan will decrease the railway

guards by more than half the number of men allowed per kilometer.

The evacuation of Manchuria by Russian and Japanese troops is at an end; only the railway guards remaining. The Chinese administration has been restored. Chinese troops have been sent to Hai-lung-tshong to replace the Russian troops stationed there hitherto. It is intended to quarter a considerable number of well trained troops there.

## THE THAW CASE.

Perhaps the most extraordinary feature in the sensational and unsavoury trial that has just come to an abortive conclusion in America, was the tone and character of the addresses of counsel on either side. Mr. Delmas came to the trial with the reputation of being the champion orator of the Pacific Slope, while Mr. Jerome is deservedly famous for his successful appeals to juries. But on reading the speeches of these two advocates in the Thaw case, one cannot help wondering of what class of men the jury were composed if they were really to be impressed by all this "flapdoodle", for such it undoubtedly was, or most of it. Presumably New York juries are much as other juries, composed, that is, of ordinary citizens, business men predominating. One's sympathy goes out to these twelve good men and true who must indeed be wearied out by the inordinate length of the trial, but we pity them even more for having been obliged to listen to those interminable addresses, with their mixed metaphors and wealth of pathos. The Pacific champion was perhaps the worst, for his speech, like Gilbert's "flowers in the spring", had "nothing to do with the case"; but then again, he was hard put to it to trump up some adequate defence for his client's deed. If he read his speech over next day one would like to know what he thought of the following passage "The storm had not burst but the clouds had gathered from the four points of the compass, and from them the lightning and thunder were to burst in three year's time and astound the world." Storms do hesitate before bursting, of course, but this particular one seems to have established a record in procrastination. Mr. Jerome had an easier task, and his sneers at his rival's comments on *Dementia Americana*, if obvious, were justified, but even he could not refrain from the most nauseous ranting. Take this passage from his oration "As I have sat here in this court, unable to raise a hand in reply to some of the things that have been uttered, it has seemed to me that I have heard the voice of Stanford White calling from the spirit world and asking, 'Must I be blackened by the fires of hell unheard and undefended?'" Apart from the mixture of metaphors, the relations of the murdered man can hardly have been pleased at the certainty shown by Mr. Jerome as to White's present whereabouts. It is indeed remarkable that counsel should have thought it worth while to attempt to sway a hard-headed jury by such sham heroics. Perhaps, however, the fact that the jury have disagreed goes far to justify these flights of mock rhetoric. It is certainly most regrettable from every point of view that this sordid case should once more be thrashed out in public, but it is at least probable that Mrs. Thaw's melodramatic story will have lost much of its sensation making effect by repetition. One wonders why counsel should have been allowed to devote so much time to blackening the murdered man's character. If all that has been said of him be true and doubly true, it would afford no shadow of an excuse for Thaw's action in shooting him in cold blood, even if his own life had been stainless, whereas he seems to have born a reputation every whit as shady as that of his victim. The only possible excuse for Thaw would be that he was mentally unsound, whereas the evidence all went to show that pervert and decadent though he may be, he always has been responsible for his actions, and by every law human and divine, his life should be forfeited.

## LATER TELEGRAMS.

Port Said, April 15. A sandstorm is raging here which hinders the navigation of the Suez canal. The S. S. "Indraghir" is aground at Ismailia.

London, April 15. Lloyds Agency reports that the "Indraghir" is not blocking the canal at Ismailia. The S. S. "Macedonia" arrived at 8 o'clock this morning, better weather having set in.

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## THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

London, April 13.

With the exception of Sir R. Bond, who will represent Newfoundland, and is not expected to reach London before the middle of next week, all the Colonial Premiers, attending the forthcoming Colonial Conference, are either already here, or will arrive today.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, reached Liverpool at almost the same early hour this morning as General Botha, from the Transvaal, landed at Southampton. These two last arrivals are certainly the most interesting of all, especially that of Botha, a few years ago the military leader of the Boers and the wonderfully able opponent of Lord Kitchener in the field, now the honoured guest of the British Government, as the first Premier of the newest of our Colonies.

It is not so long ago that I repeatedly met Botha, in the company of two other famous Boer generals, De la Rey and De Wet, at the Strand Hotel which they had made their headquarters, during their negotiations with Mr. J. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain.

Between then and now, what a striking contrast! The contrast between the persons whom I, as a newspaper man, then met, both physically and morally, was not less striking. De Wet, rough and outspoken, was the type of the uncouth and shrewd business farmer, turned into a conspicuous and gifted Guerilla leader at a moment's notice, de la Rey, the type of the gentleman farmer, simple and entirely dignified, looking every whit a Huguenot of the old and aristocratic brand, whereas in Botha one could see the born diplomat rather than the military man, the polished man of the world, intended rather to lead than to be led, but politely stubborn and an extremely dexterous, also tactical, fencer.

I never spoke with Botha, or indeed with the two other Boer generals in anything else than Dutch, although Botha was as great a master of polished English as of "high" and "African" Dutch. He told me, more than once, that he persistently refused to speak anything else but Dutch when conversing with Chamberlain, which necessitated the constant employment of interpreters. This seemed to annoy "Joey" considerably, because he knew that Botha could speak English as well as the then Colonial Secretary. But the more irritated Chamberlain showed himself during the conferences, the greater became Botha's glee.

I see from the accounts of Botha's reception at Southampton, which was, of course, very cordial and brilliant, that he means to keep up this little game during the coming Conference. He spoke in Dutch, when replying to Southampton's address of welcome and good wishes, and his speech had to be translated into English by an interpreter! I am wondering what he is going to do in Whitehall next week.

What is highly interesting at the present moment is the circumstance that the above conferences took place in the very room, where the Colonial Conference will meet on Monday for the first time. It is a famous and already historic apartment, but not so famous and historic, it goes without saying, as the former conference room, at the old Colonial Office, which it replaced when the present Colonial Office was built. But one souvenir in it has been preserved by Lord Carnarvon. This is the magnificent marble mantelpiece which adorned the old room where Wellington met Blücher on a tremendous occasion in history. Oh! if that mantelpiece could but think and speak! What marvellous tales could it unfold!

Well, it is in this spacious apartment that the Colonial Premiers will be received on Monday next, and be welcomed by the Prime Minister with a short address. Here is a list of the Colonial Premiers and Ministers, with the exception (as stated) of Sir R. Bond.

### CANADA.

The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G. C. M. G.  
The Hon. W. E. Fielding (Minister of Finance).  
The Hon. W. Patterson (Minister of Customs).  
The Hon. Sir F. W. Borden, K. C. M. G.  
(Minister of Militia and Defence).

The Hon. L. P. Brodeur (Minister of Marine).

### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Hon. A. Deakin.  
The Hon. Sir W. Lyne, K. C. M. G. (Minister of Customs).

### NEW ZEALAND.

The Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K. C. M. G.

### CAPE COLONY.

The Hon. L. S. Jameson, C. B.  
The Hon. Dr. Smartt (Commissioner of Works).

### NATAL.

The Hon. F. R. Moor.

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Right Hon. Sir R. Bond, K. C. M. G.

### TRANSVAAL.

General Botha.

The programme after the speech of welcome by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, is not apparently fully settled yet. The Conference will make its

arrangements as it proceeds. The whole of the first sitting will be devoted to a discussion of the order of procedure to be adopted at subsequent meetings. It is believed that three sittings a week will be held, and that all the deliberations will be private. If the representatives of the Press are not admitted, it is probable that brief official statements covering the business transacted during the day will be issued at the close of each sitting.

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Free delivery to all parts of the town.

That is indeed demanded by all the Colonial Premiers and Ministers, but several would be glad if accredited representatives of the Press, British, Colonial, possibly also Continental, could be present, thus ensuring full publicity which many liberal journals also advocate.

Their contention is, and a good deal can be urged for that contention, that so many false statements about the Conference, its doings, and its issues, have been spread by the Chamberlain press, that it would be highly desirable to ventilate the much debated question for instance, of preferential trade between the Colonies, and to hear exactly what the Colonial Premiers have to say about it. The advocates of Fiscal Reform, only another term for downright Protection, as it existed before the abolition of the Corn Laws, have been busy lately exploiting the Conference for their own purposes, and in a way that has provoked the ire of more than one Unionist newspaper of the calibre of the *Morning Post*, and elicited warm protests, even from Colonial Premiers, who are staunch preferential traders themselves.

## Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor. Max Grosske, Bismarck Platz 12

Tailor-made walking and riding costumes. Moderate prices.

It has been boldly asserted by journals like the *Standard* and the *Express* that the *conférenciers* have come over with the determination to "dictate" Preferential Trade to free-trade England, and that they would hold a separate Conference among themselves, if they were defeated in Whitehall next week.

It was, of course, an absurd canard, for the Colonial Premiers have neither the power, nor probably the will to "dictate" to the mother country, as any such attempt would irretrievably ruin all prospects of the Conference as a whole, frustrating even the aims and plans of those who, without "thinking imperially", are rightly of the opinion that imperial unity is feasible in many things, for example legislation, weights and measures etc., even if not attainable in such matters as imperial defence, imperial representation (by a Council), and Preferential Trade.

Yet, balked in their tactics in one direction the so-called Fiscal Reformers have tried another. But some of their methods have degenerated into childishness, not to call them by a worse name.

## The Royal Court Pharmacy.

English and American Dispensary.  
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Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle.

Could anything be more naïf for instance than the question put on Thursday last to the Prime Minister, in the Commons, by Mr. Evelyn Cecil? He asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been called to the resolution unanimously passed at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, held in London on March 6, stating that the issue of the Colonial Conference would largely determine the nature of the future relations between the mother-country and the Colonies, and therefore praying his Majesty's Government to afford a warm welcome to the Colonial representatives, and so to conduct the negotiations that reciprocal trading within the Empire might be promoted and that the ties of sentiment might be supplemented by the equally strong ties of self-interest furnished by reciprocal trading; and what effect he could see his way to give to the resolution. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had solemnly to declare that "A cordial welcome will, of course, be given by his Majesty's Government to the representatives of the Colonies whom we have invited to come to London. It seems to be hardly necessary for this body of gentlemen who constitute the Associated Chambers of Commerce to crave such a reception", and "the subject of Preferential Trade, as the hon.

member is aware, occupies a prominent place on the list of subjects to be discussed."

It was, of course, nonsensical to put such a question, and Mr. Evelyn Cecil richly deserved a good snubbing, for he knew perfectly well, in fact everybody knows, that the treatment accorded and to be accorded to the Colonial Premiers, not only by the Government, but also by the merchant princes of the City and all the highest and best in the land, will be on a grand, indeed a princely scale.

They are to be entertained everywhere most lavishly, and the list of entertainments in their honour is a formidable one.

As a social event the Conference is bound to be a great success. But, whether it will also lead to large and practical results, political and fiscal, that is another matter altogether.

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

## The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy

### CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse.

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.  
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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 5c.  
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.*

**G. WIRSING, American Dentist.** Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).  
Sidonien Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 4987.

### A KING'S TITLE.

The full title of Chulalongkorn, King of Siam, who has just sailed for France, is:—

"Most high, illustrious, invincible, and powerful Monarch, crowned with 101 golden crowns, each adorned with nine species of precious gems, greatest, purest, and most divine master of immortal souls, who sees all things, Sovereign-Emperor, under the shadow of whose wings lies the rich and incomparable Kingdom of Siam, King, to whom is subject the most fruitful of all lands lit by the sun, greatest of lords, whose palace is of fine gold and gems, divine master of the golden thrones, and of the white and red elephants, Sovereign god of the nine kinds of gods, King who is like unto the sun at its zenith, and like the full moon, King whose glance is more dazzling than the orb of the morning, King who is above all emperors, monarchs, and potentates of the universe, from the rising to the setting sun."

### MORBID REALISM.

The struggle for unusual novelty in literature and drama has carried an Austrian playwright to a point which probably marks a record in this destructive competition. It has hitherto been regarded as still one of the canons that men and women, like the dumb beasts of the slaughter house, shall be permitted to draw their last breath before the post-mortem processes begin. Herr Voss, however, the well-known Austrian dramatist, looking around for subjects for professional dissection, cast his eyes upon Signor D'Annunzio and Signora Duse, and forthwith proceeded to work his will upon them. He has woven the poet and the tragedienne into a drama of love and art which we are assured, whatever its meed of success, will at least create a vivid impression. Only the play is a drama with no climax, as is fitting anyway in the case of personages still alive, though Herr Voss is said to be actuated rather by the prospect of a "sequel" than by any sense of reticence.

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Payments on all Letters of Credit.

Exchange of Circular-Notes,  
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### RANDOM NOTES.

The Berlin critics are not waxing very enthusiastic over Mr. Tree's performances but they are scrupulously fair, and there is no suspicion of the "here's a foreigner, let's heave half a brick at him" attitude. The Emperor's remarks that the scenery and costumes were magnificent and the acting excellent reflect faithfully enough the opinion of most of the journals. Shakespeare's plays are treated with more reverence in Germany than in England, and Mr. Tree, with a view to perfecting the *mise-en-scène*, is often reckless in his cuts of the text. The Berlin condemnation of the over-elaboration of Mr. Tree's version of "Richard II" echoes that of most of the more distinguished London critics when the play was revived at His Majesty's. One cannot help thinking that the play-going public in this country are more serious than in England. London audiences are so accustomed to having their jaded appetites tickled by the banal musical comedies which flourish so abundantly in the metropolis, that even when they go to see Shakespeare they demand magnificent spectacles. These they certainly obtain from Mr. Tree, ready enough to believe that sumptuous and gorgeous settings enhance his own picturesque personality. That Shakespeare's diction often suffers sadly in the process is unfortunately true enough.

Accustomed to the general appreciation of his good work Lord Cromer must, nevertheless, be considerably gratified by the chorus of praise which is greeting him on his retirement. It is curious to reflect that but for a chance, he might have been greeted as the maker of modern Turkey instead of Egypt. Twenty-eight years ago when Sir E. Malet was acting as Minister Plenipotentiary in Constantinople, the Sultan wanted to raise a loan in England, but was told by Sir E. Malet that it was impossible owing to the inadequacy of the security. The Sultan then, of his own accord, told the Minister that he intended to appoint a British Minister of Finance in Turkey, and requested him to select a man for the post. Sir Edward, who had long followed with great interest Evelyn Baring's career, telegraphed an offer of the post to him. Baring accepted and his name was placed before the Sultan. Just as the matter was on the point of being settled, Sir Edward's term of office expired, the matter was allowed to lapse and Egypt gained what Turkey undoubtedly lost.

It is good news to read that the jury in the Thaw case deny indignantly that they were influenced in the least by either of the addresses of counsel. It is not the English press alone that condemns Mr. Delmas' oratorical efforts and his definition of the new disease *Dementia Americana*. The New York journals are equally severe, one of them, for instance, saying "Let us be honest about it; as the English editors say, it was flappedoodle. The Thaw trial has been a grave scandal. The necessity for trying him again carries with it the necessity for never again trying him or anybody else in a manner that makes the American criminal procedure the object of derision on two continents". But the fault really lies with the press itself. Columns of gush have been printed every day for weeks giving actual or fictitious details as to the actions, sayings, costumes &c. of the prisoner and his relatives. The result is that it will be impossible to empanel any jury that is ignorant of the details of this case, to which such unnecessary publicity has been given. One may well fancy that there will be considerable disinclination to serve on the second jury, when such was the prejudice for and against the prisoner among the members of the first jury that several of them nearly came to blows during their protracted consideration of the verdict.

Such a shout of welcome is rising in England to greet General Botha that one is reminded of the curious tendency of the English nation, when roused from their ordinary phlegmatic attitude, to run to the opposite extreme. People still remember the exaggerated and almost hysterical welcome accorded to Kossuth and Garibaldi and it is to be hoped that there is not going to be a repetition of this sort of thing in the case of the Boer general. He is known as a brave and generous foe but he has yet to prove himself a valuable and deserving friend. Without doubting that he will do so, it is almost a slight to men such as Sir W. Laurier to exaggerate his welcome. Nothing could have been more admirable in tone

## Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

corner of Zahns Gasse.

Morley's and all other kinds of English Merino.

Woolen underwear.

Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys.

Knitted Waists.

English and German knitted Goods.

Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies,  
Gentlemen and children.

Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts,  
Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.

Novelties of the season.

or taste than the General's own speech in reply to the address read to him at Southampton and that he does not lack the saving grace of humour was shown by his hint that the last time he was surrounded by Englishmen their attitude was not quite so cordial.

Only a few days ago was announced the death of Mr. Beecham who, from selling his famous pills in the street, became a millionaire, and now comes the news that the late Mr. Stewart of the firm of Lea and Perrin has left a fortune of £130,000. Mr. Lea himself died worth a million and yet at one time there seemed no probability of his ever being anything but a chemist in a very small way of business. He and his partner Perrin kept a small shop in Worcester and the late Lord Sandys one day gave them a receipt which he had picked up during his travels in India. The young men made up the receipt and found that the sauce thus made was extremely agreeable to the palate. Judicious advertising did the rest. Worcester sauce became world-famous and the young proprietors millionaires.

## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

Joseph in Egypt.

Opera in three Acts. Music by Méhul.

Cast:

Jacob, shepherd from the land of Hebron	Herr Kless.
Joseph, under the name of Cleophas, Viceroy of Egypt	Herr v. Bary.
Ruben,	Herr Nebuschka.
Simeon,	Herr Scheidemantel.
Levi,	Herr Krus.
Judah,	Herr Pust.
Dan,	Herr Grosch.
Naphtali,	Herr Rüdiger.
Gad,	Herr Wachter.
Asser,	Herr Jäger.
Isaschar,	Herr Hafner.
Zebulon,	Herr Büssel.
Benjamin,	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Utobal, Joseph's confidant	Herr Planschke.
A Captain of the Body Guard	Herr Erl.
	Fräul. Keldorfer.
	Frau Lehmann.
Damsels of Memphis	Fräul. Schäfer.



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PLOT. Joseph is governor of Memphis under the name of Cleophas. Jacob's other sons are sent to Egypt to ask for food and hospitality. They are very remorseful when they recognise in Cleophas the brother they had ill-treated. Joseph pities them and goes to meet his blind old father and Benjamin. Received with honour and kindness, Simeon confesses to Jacob how they had sold Joseph. Jacob disowns them all, but Joseph intervenes and obtains their pardon.

Composer: Méhul, born 1763, died 1817.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

Carlo Broschi.

## ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10.15

Torquato Tasso.

Comedy in five Acts by Goethe.

Cast:

Alphons der Zweite, Herzog von Ferrara	Herr Blankenstein.
Leonore von Este, Schwester des Herzogs	Fräul. Politz.
Leonore Sanvitale, Gräfin von Scandiano	Frau Basté.
Torquato Tasso	Herr Wiecke.
Antonio Montecatino, Staatssekretär	Herr Frobose.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

Der Compagnon.

## REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

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.

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.

## RESIDENZ THEATRE.

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 Friesa.
Valencienne, seine Frau	Rosa Habler.
Graf Danilo Danilowitsch, Gesandtschaftssekretär, Kavallerie-Lieutenant d. R.	Oskar Aigner.
Hanna Glawari	Käte Hansen.
Camille de Rosillon	Heinrich Werk.
Vicomte Cascada	Bruno Bellmann.
Raoul de St. Brioche	Emil Gähd.
Bogdanowitsch, pontevdrinischer Konsul	Adolf Braunstein.
Sylviane, seine Frau	Herta Schroth.
Kromow, pontevdrinischer Gesandtschaftsrat	Alexander Olbrich.
Olga, seine Frau	Lina Meyer.
Pritschitsch, pontevdrinischer Offizier in Pension	Carl Wilhelm.
Praskowia, seine Frau	Martha Brede.
Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevdrinischen Gesandtschaft	Carl Knaack.
Lolo	Else Käppler.
Dodo	Jenny Baumgarten.
Jou-Jou	Cécille Weigel.
Frou-Frou	Charlotte Treuth.
Clo-Clo	Grete Herder.
Margot	Else Isold.
Eln Diener	Camillo Randolph.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

Die lustige Witwe.

MR. CARNEGIE'S MOTHER.

Speaking at a banquet in Pittsburg, Mr. Carnegie said that he was first employed as a telegraph messenger in Pittsburg, and one of the most memorable events in his life was when his wages were raised from £2 5s. to £2 14s. He told how he went home on Saturday night and gave his mother the usual £2 5s., and then, later on, he surprised her by giving her 9s. more. "My mother," he said, "was nurse, seamstress, cook, laundress, teacher, angel, and saint, and no servants between."



**Dame Française** donne toutes leçons. Prager Str. 31. III.

## SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

**Leschetitzky Method for Piano.**

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**Pension Hahnefeld**  
Lüttichau Strasse 23, I.

Excellent table. Comfortable home.

## LOCAL.

A Performance of Sacred Music will be given in the Catholic part of the Garrison Church in Dresden Albertstadt on Sunday, April 21st at 2.30 p. m. The programme will comprise compositions for organ and chorus. No charge will be made for admission.

The full attendance at the concert given by Fräulein Anna Schöningh at the Palmengarten on Saturday evening, the second she has given in the season now ending, shows that her reputation in Dresden is established. She sang on this occasion with great charm of voice and style, with pure intonation, clear enunciation, and warmth of natural feeling, a long programme of folk and nursery songs—old Dutch, French, Swedish, and "Plattdeutsch". In the last she seemed quite at home. The applause was very cordial throughout, and several of the songs had to be repeated.

Herr Max v. Haken was excellent as accompanist.—G.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. in the Neustadt.

### MR. BEERBOHM TREE IN BERLIN.

Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" was played by Mr. Beerbohm Tree's company at the New Comic Opera Theatre on Sunday evening. Their Majesties the Kaiser and Kaiserin, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince, Prince and Princess Eitel Friedrich, and Prince Oscar, were present at the performance and joined heartily in the applause of the crowded house. It was nearly midnight when the play ended. Mr. Tree took the rôle of Antony, Miss Collier that of Cleopatra. After the 2nd Act the Royal family retired for supper, at which Prince Albert of Schleswig Holstein and the British Military Attaché Colonel Trench were present. The Kaiser, who wore Naval uniform, then took leave of the Imperial family and proceeded to the Lehrter Bahnhof, en route for Meppen.

### HIDDEN BY RED TAPE.

France is just now agog with an administrative scandal than which the darkest days of British nepotism and red tape could probably show nothing worse. It appears that years ago, by some series of circumstances which have yet to be traced, if it be possible, there were fixed a series of selling out prices for military stores which by a system of clever manipulation between officials and a highly specialised body of smugglers have been still further depressed, until many hundreds of pounds worth of stores have been sold out, always into the same hands, at about one-fifth their value. This has been going on for years, and the scandal is now only beginning to be probed through the action of a deputy. Strange revelations are in prospect.

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

**Pension LE RICHE**  
Nürnberger Platz 3, II.

First-class Family Pension. Excellent situation. Splendid board.

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

**Pension Weidmann**  
Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

## HOTEL BRISTOL.

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

highly recommended by English and American Families. Real English Home comfort. LIFT ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERATE TERMS. PENSION.

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

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

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(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	Hotel Quisisana &c.
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Baths. — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift.

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Saizquellenstrasse near the Morgenzeitpark.

Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp.

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Season from the 1st of May to the 30th of September

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

World-famed Restaurant. Motor Garage. Own Automobile.

Heinrich Krause, Proprietor.

## Marienbad, Hotel Weimar

Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

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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.

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## Third International Horticultural Exhibition

Dresden, 4th to 12th of May 1907.

Protector H. M. the King of Saxony.

**Panoramas:** Rhododendron landscape, orchid primeval forest, Japanese garden, Italian Renaissance garden, Cloister garden, aquatic plants.

**Concerts daily.**

Open from 9 a.m. till 11 p.m.

On and after May 9.

Exhibition of the art of Flower-tying.

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Tinned Meat, Fish and Vegetables.

Preserved Fruit, Marmalade and Jams.

English Pickles and Sauces.

Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, April 15. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* in Shanghai reports that an agreement has been made with an English syndicate in Pekin to furnish a loan for the re-purchase of the Pekin-Hankow railway. The syndicate binds itself not to interfere with the management of the railway, but only to supply the machine material.

London, April 15. The Colonial Conference was opened at 11 o'clock this morning. The Prime Minister, Sir Campbell-Bannerman, who occupied the chair, welcomed the representatives of the Colonies and expressed the hope that their discussions would lead to useful results. The Conference then proceeded to consider the order of business.

Rome, April 15. At the secret Consistory held this morning the Pope delivered an Allocution in which His Holiness recalled the last ceremony of the Passion of Christ, describing it as the symbol of the conflicts that the Church has to carry on unceasingly. The Pope then spoke of the conflicts at present going on in France and which were the more painful to him because he loved that noble nation and felt its pain and joy as his own. In contrast thereto, the ruling men of France, not content with having arbitrarily broken off the Concordat, robbed the churches with violence and renounced the old glorious title of their Fatherland, were endeavouring to tear every remnant of religion out of the hearts of their fellow-citizens. His Holiness expressed his gladness at the continuance, notwithstanding these hostile machinations, of unanimity among the Bishops, and of an understanding between the clergy and believers and the Holy See, a state of things that permitted the hope of better days for the Church and for France. He would not pause in the fulfilment of his sacred duty for the benefit of his beloved people.

Kure, in the province of Hiroshima, April 15. The new Japanese battle-ship "Aki" was successfully launched today. It is said that the ship will be fitted with turbine engines.

St. Petersburg, April 15. The *Novoe Vremya* writes: English expeditions are travelling through Siberia with the object of purchasing gold and copper mines. Large purchases have already been completed. English management will be introduced and Russians will only be employed as workmen. The purchases are made through the Agency of a technical Bureau in Moscow. The *Novoe Vremya* calls these proceedings the conquest of Siberia by England.

St. Petersburg, April 15. About 1,000 peasants from the Governments of Wilna and Grodno are emigrating to America by way of Finland.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong northerly winds, rather dull, slight showers, temperature not much altered.