

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Lonsdale, Conservative, Member for Mid-Armagh, asked the Foreign Secretary what was the condition of the negotiations between England and Russia with regard to their several spheres of influence in Persia. Sir E. Grey replied that for the present he could make no statements as to negotiations relating to Persia. Mr. Bowles, Conservative, Member for Norwood, thereupon asked the Foreign Secretary if he had received official information that a close working agreement had been concluded between the German Orient Bank and the National Bank of Persia owing to the activity of the German Minister in Teheran. Sir Edward Grey replied that information had reached the British Minister in Teheran as to the assistance given by Germany to the organising of the National Bank, but the information had not yet been confirmed.

Mr. Byles, Liberal, Member for North Salford, asked the Foreign Secretary to inform the House in view of the confusion existing owing to various contradictory reports on the subject, what attitude the British Government would at first adopt at the Hague Conference with regard to the proposed limitation of armaments. Sir E. Grey replied that the instructions to be given to the British delegates to the Conference were under discussion and he could not at present make any statement, and in view of the fact that the wishes and intentions of other Governments must be taken into consideration the possibility existed that any further announcement as to the Government's proposals might lead to that confusion of which Mr. Byles complained.

The debate on the Naval Estimates was then resumed and the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Lambert, informed the House that there existed in British territory 26 private and Government docks capable of receiving a ship of the "Dreadnought" type. Experts were at present examining the question on the spot as to whether Rosyth was suitable for a fleet base and their conclusions would be carefully taken into consideration by the Admiralty. The Government dock at Haulbowline, County Cork, was to be enlarged up to a length of 600 ft. so that it could receive any one of the ships existing at the moment or contemplated.

In the course of the debate Mr. Lee, Conservative, Member for Fareham, said that at the present time the North Sea fleet had no serviceable fleet base and that the delay in organising the fleet base at Rosyth was incredible and constituted a grave danger.

Mr. Balfour, Conservative, Member for the City of London, called attention to the strategic importance of the new base on the East Coast and urged the Government not to depart from the policy of the late Government.

Mr. Robertson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, said that the Government was convinced that a fleet base of a modern type on the East Coast was necessary and in his view everything still pointed to Rosyth as the place most conveniently situated. The Admiralty was occupied with the preparation of plans which relied much on those of the late Government; the work would be commenced as soon as the plans were approved although its execution would be slow.

The Channel Tunnel Bill has been definitely withdrawn.

## A CANARD DENIED.

Reuter's Bureau announces that an authoritative statement was issued on Thursday that there is no ground for the report that a naval alliance has been concluded between Great Britain and Spain or that a quadruple *entente* between England, France, Spain and Italy has been formed.

## THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

At Thursday's sitting the Conference discussed naturalisation and emigration. The President of the Local Government Board, Mr. John Burns, dwelt on the necessity of facilitating emigration.

A resolution in favour of emigration to the Colonies instead of to foreign countries was adopted unanimously. The Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, spoke of the divergences in the naturalisation laws of the different Colonies. The further discussion of this latter question was adjourned.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE PRESIDENT'S NEXT SPEECH.

There is increasing interest in financial and political quarters as to the character of the speech which President Roosevelt will deliver on Friday at the opening of the Jamestown Exhibition. It has been stated on Washington authority that the speech will contain important references to the relations between the great railroad corporations and the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the assertion has been denied, upon what seems to be equally reliable authority. Certainly the occasion does not appear to be particularly opportune for dealing with a question of current and embittered controversy, but no man can say in advance what President Roosevelt is likely to say at any given moment or occasion.

One thing is certain, that the speech is regarded at the White House as of the first importance, and this belief is emphasised by the action of the Administration in the matter. The text of the speech has been confidentially communicated to the leading newspapers and news agencies, and its main features are already known to scores of editors in the same way that Congressional messages from the White House are sent out in advance. So far the pledges of secrecy exacted and given have been faithfully kept. As, however, President Roosevelt is emphatically a man with an imagination, he must, in thinking over the general lines of his speech, have had in his mind's eye the imposing naval demonstration, which is to be the leading feature of the opening day of the exhibition, and it may be, therefore, assumed with some degree of confidence that there will not be lacking in the oration a more or less direct and detailed reference to the question, a burning one in some quarters, of the need for a strong American navy.

### THE JAMESTOWN EXHIBITION.

For the opening today of the Jamestown Exhibition 35 battleships and cruisers as well as many torpedo boats and private yachts have arrived, Hampton Roads presenting a very attractive spectacle. President Roosevelt was to arrive early this morning in the yacht "Mayflower" accompanied by the yacht "Delphin" and will steam past all the flag-bedecked ships. The "Mayflower" being escorted by the American, English and German flagships. Between 9.30 and 10 the foreign Admirals will be received by the President. From the "Mayflower" the President and the Admirals will proceed to the Exhibition, where a luncheon will take place, in which the President, Admirals and commanding officers will take part. After the opening of the Exhibition the President will hold a naval review in which besides the American, only the English and German ships will take part. President Roosevelt will then return to Washington. At 7.30 the ships will be illuminated. Today Admiral Evans has invited the commanders and commandores on board the "Connecticut". Tomorrow a dance will be given on board the German battleship "Roon" in honour of the American naval and military officers. The officers of the German ships have been invited to Washington, where they will be received by the President. Owing to the rise in prices Admiral Evans has placed provisions from the American provisioning ship at the disposal of the foreign ships, an attention which is much appreciated.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The disciplinary council of the Post and Telegraph Department has recommended the dismissal of the General Secretary of the sub-agents, M. Grangier, and the General Secretary of the younger postmen, M. Simmonet, for having signed the open letter to M. Clémenceau on the right of forming syndicates.

## THE NEW GERMAN IMPERIAL LOAN.

Thursday's issue of 4 per cent Treasury Bonds to the amount of 300 million marks has been, so far as is yet known, subscribed 45 times over.

## EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

Shortly before 6 a. m. on Thursday earthquake shocks were felt in Padua, Salo, Mantua, Cremona, Piacenza and Urbino; the shocks were also registered by the seismographs at Domo d'Ossola, Montcalieri, Porto Maurizio, Modena and Florence.

## THE SPANISH NAVY.

The Ministerial Council yesterday approved the Naval Estimates which amount to 50 million pesetas, an increase of 15 millions on those of last year. The Minister of Marine denied the statement published in foreign journals that the Spanish Naval Estimates in eight years would amount to 400 million pesetas.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE DUMA.

At Thursday's sitting a proposal by 32 members of the Right, to appoint a day after the Easter holidays for the discussion of the treatment of political criminals, was rejected.

In the course of the debate the members of the Right, in demanding the speedy discussion of the motion, pointed to the increasing number of political murders and begged the House to give them an opportunity of proving that if the House expressed its disapproval of political crimes, many human lives might be saved.

In the name of the Social Democrats, M. Cerebeli moved to bring in interpellations as to the suppression by the Prefect of St. Petersburg of mining organisations, and as to the strike which broke out on Wednesday at the Tshesh factory in the Viborg quarter. M. Golovin said that he had not yet had time to read the interpellations and could not therefore allow a debate on them. M. Cerebeli described the interpellations as urgent and again demanded a debate. The President repeated that he could not allow the discussion of interpellations of the contents of which he was ignorant. M. Cerebeli left the tribune amid protests from the Social Democrats and laughter from the Right.

The House then resumed the debate on the agrarian question. The Tambov peasant Deputy, M. Kizeloff, considered that if the Government and the Right were not blinded by the success of the courts martial and the punitive expeditions, they would hear the voice of the people so long as it was not too late. He said "We have not come to threaten, we would far rather settle the question on a peaceful basis, so long as it is possible; we fear, however, that a delay of a few days or hours even may involve danger."

The peasant Kalukoff, from Perm, said that he would not make a long speech since to him the question was a very simple one. If the Government would not hear the voice of the people the peasants would simply seize all the land and share it up, without more ado.

It was decided to prolong the sitting in order to discuss the interpellation on the incidents that took place at the Tshesh factory when the police used force to the workmen during a labour dispute. Urgency was admitted for the interpellation.

The Social Democrats attacked the Prefect in violent language; all his measures, they said, served to make the situation unbearable for the workmen and to cause further bloodshed. The House adjourned at 7 p. m. It was rumoured in the lobbies that a deputation of 20 peasants of the Right was to be received by the Czar on Friday. The Deputation wishes to assure the Czar that they are determined to work legislatively as good subjects but in no revolutionary manner, and that they are grateful to His Majesty for his solicitude for the peasants.

## THE STRIKE IN THE CAUCASUS.

With reference to the strike of ship's companies at Baku, General Taube has issued a proclamation according to which the captains, mates and stokers are ordered to join their ships by 5 p. m. on April 28, under penalty of 3 months imprisonment, a fine of 3,000 roubles and banishment to distant provinces.

Employers who hinder the carrying out of this order will be subjected to the same punishment. All attempts at resistance or acts of violence will be relentlessly suppressed by force of arms.

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## IMPERIAL EDUCATION.

It is permissible at least to hope that the enthusiastic meeting held at the Mansion House on Tuesday to discuss the subject of Imperial Education may not be altogether barren of results. England has not hitherto been remarkable for her successes in this domain. It is quite certain that the education in her national schools falls far short of the standard attained in several other European countries. The upper classes are educated at schools to which any German gymnasium can give several stone and a beating, and it is still at one or two educational establishments considered far more important that a school-boy should turn out an elegant or even creditable set of Latin elegiacs than that he should have an only elementary knowledge of the geographical features of Canada, while his blissful ignorance of the whereabouts of England's minor colonies is proverbial. In his admirable speech, the Prime Minister of Australia pointed out that the present educational system in England might possibly be admirably adapted for turning out clerks, but for men "who can wring riches from the soil, who can face the interior of a great continent, and wring from its magnificent mineral resources the wealth that enables them to conduct those transactions of their daily life which reinforce the strength of Great Britain," it is above all things necessary that they should be educated in the tasks of citizenship. Nothing is more patent than the ignorance of the ordinary English child as to the situation, economic conditions &c. of the Colonies. The Board of Education, when asked what text books or maps were issued by it, after leisurely waiting a month to answer the question, replied that they issued none. There is not much to be learnt perhaps from a text book and still less from a map, but it is a start at all events and may awaken that intelligent interest in the Colonies which is so eminently desirable. Lord Milner gave an admirable definition of the aim that should be held in view by those responsible for imparting information. It was that children should be taught the real meaning of the national flag—only the other day Lord Meath related an interview he had had with a national schoolmaster who did not know the difference between the Union Jack and the Royal Standard—and the meaning of that flag is that every child who is born a subject of the King is a member of State which is not bounded by the narrow limits of the country he is born in, but comprises the whole dominion of the Crown. There is no need for that spirit of boastfulness which turns Imperialism into the much despised Jingoism, rather, as Lord Milner eloquently put it, it should be with a spirit of awe that the child should contemplate the British Empire of today, with something like a doubt whether any nation is capable of permanently sustaining so vast a burden and of rising to so great a responsibility. The advance of the true Imperial feeling, to which an enormous impetus will be given by the present Colonial Conference, will be sure, in spite of the narrow-minded opposition of the true little-Englanders to whom the very idea of a Britain beyond the seas stinks in the nostrils. And to encourage this feeling, although there already exist two leagues, the League of the Empire and the Victoria League, whose objects are to do this, much remains to be done, and as it is hopeless to expect much of the Education Department, which always prefers to follow rather than to lead, no better way could be found than to establish an "Empire Fund" the avowed aim of which is to provide for a series of lectures illustrated by lantern slides descriptive of life in the various Colonies. The fund has already been largely subscribed to and it is to be hoped that by the time the next Colonial Conference comes round the British school-boy will not reply, as did the one quoted by the Lord Mayor, to the question "Where is Hongkong?" "Please sir, I don't know. We haven't done Asia this term."

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### EIFFEL'S "VARNISHING DAY".

The Eiffel Tower is this year to be, as the slang phrase has it, "done into" the general spring season system. As the great structure has had only three new coats since 1884, it can scarcely be considered extravagant in the matter of dress. It first affected a sedate "dead leaf" colour, then, in an ascending scale of fancy for brighter lines, became first "orange", and then in 1900, for the great exhibition, "sun colour". But the Paris atmosphere, like that of London, scarcely takes kindly to solar tints, which have taken on various shades of chocolate, and in places have almost a leprous aspect. During the present week great patches of clear yellow, old gold, and from rose to vermilion, have been painted, from which a jury will make its selection during next week. But for the Eiffel Tower, "varnishing day", when it once begins in earnest, will last six months.

## RANDOM NOTES.

A grave disappointment awaited the worthy inhabitants of the good town of Posen on Thursday night. It had been rumoured that during the last few preceding days an angel had made his, her or its appearance at one of the upper windows of the local hospital. The apparition was of sufficient rarity in Posen to cause considerable excitement among the population, who accordingly assembled in large numbers on the square in front of the hospital, in order to enjoy so unique a spectacle. On the preceding evenings the police had found it necessary to clear the square, but on this occasion they deemed it advisable to convince the mob of its own credulity by allowing them to remain. This they did for hours, staring expectantly at the windows which, however, remained disappointingly blank, and at last the crowd, worn out with watching, dispersed to their homes. Surely never was apter illustration of the time-worn adage that "fools step in where angels fear to tread".

**G. WIRSING, American Dentist.** Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Sidonien Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9997.

The Southampton poor law guardians are apparently nothing if not musical; one of their number some time ago attended divine service in the workhouse chapel and was struck by the fact that the paupers were not joining in the hymn-singing with as much fervour as he could have wished. Enquiry of the Master elicited the fact that the paupers were not insensible to the charms of hymn-singing but the want of heartiness in the service was due to a shortage of hymn-books. The Guardian reported the matter at the next meeting, and he and his colleagues at once agreed to provide four and sixpenny copies with tunes of Sankey's sacred songs and solos for the use of the inmates of the workhouse. But a hard-hearted Local Government Board auditor, with no soul for music, has refused to pass this item in the accounts and has surcharged the Guardians with the amount spent on the books of sacred songs. There is nothing for the Guardians to do but pay and look as pleasant as they can; at least they can console themselves by attending the workhouse service on Sunday and admiring the striking improvement in the singing.

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The charms of the American women are admitted beyond all dispute, but to few even of these divine beings is it given to boast that by their comeliness they have diverted the true path of justice. An American juristic journal, however, proves that on one occasion recently a jury was found so susceptible to feminine beauty that they deliberately gave a verdict at variance with the merits of the case. It was on the Pacific slope that a manufacturer endeavoured to obtain a divorce from his wife owing to her persistent habit of contracting debts. The fair defendant took her seat in court opposite the jury and never took her *beaux yeux* off them for a moment; with the result that the jury of mere men paid little or no attention to the convincing speeches of the husband's advocate, and, after the judge's summing up, without hesitation found a verdict for their fair vis-a-vis. The judge felt himself and the law outraged by this scandalous miscarriage of justice, and addressed the following scathing remarks, somewhat lacking in reticence be it observed, to the jury. "Gentlemen, the verdict you have just given obviously rests more upon the effect that the defendant's open-work stockings have had upon you, than on any consideration of the justice of the case. I shall dismiss you and adjourn the case to the next sessions." When the action came up again, the defendant pursued her former tactics but, much to her discomfiture, the plaintiff's counsel applied to the judge that she should be made to turn her back on the jury. In vain the disconcerted defendant protested against being forced to show this discourtesy to twelve men whose opinion she so respected. The judge had been there before, and was adamant. The re-

quest of counsel was granted, and the jury, sad to relate, the ravishing glances and the open work etc. being removed from their gaze, had no difficulty in finding for the plaintiff.

We have been asked by a Paris correspondent, conversant with the whole story of the collapse of the Winter German Opera Co., in London, to contradict some of the mis-statements as to that failure that appeared in several journals at the time. Our correspondent's statement is not very clear but we publish it for what it is worth. It was said at the time that the chorus, ballet and orchestra were not paid their salaries; this apparently was untrue, for these artists were paid their full salaries for six weeks, the stipulated length of the season, and their return passage was taken for the Monday night following the summary collapse of the venture. How many of these unfortunate persons elected to remain in London until the Wednesday and consequently lost their lives in the wreck of the ill-fated "Berlin" is a matter of history, but we confess, we do not understand our correspondent's statement as to the reason for their prolonging their stay in London. They are said to have been persuaded by enemies of the Opera Syndicate to stay "in the hope of getting more out of the Company"; but if they had received their full salaries as per contract what possible hope could they have had of obtaining more, or what ground for claiming it? Our correspondent further states that Mr. Van Dyck, who had nothing to do with the financial management of the venture, "refused to accept a penny of what he was entitled to and offered £500 to help to pay the deficit if the rest was subscribed at once." As a matter of fact it is stated that all the artists great and small were paid in full for the first four weeks. As to the reason of the failure, it resulted in great measure from bad management and the underhanded dealing of those who were determined the Company should not succeed. Our correspondent will forgive our being somewhat sceptical of this latter point. Bad management and financial recklessness usually hunt for some palliative excuse, but the "underhanded enemies" as a scapegoat, are rather played out. Probably in no city in the world is theatrical management more expensive than in London. Theatre rents are enormous, and it is only the high prices and heavy subscription list that makes the Covent Garden season even possible. We have no reason to doubt that Herr van Dyck's action in the matter was all that it should have been, and possibly Herr Herold was ill advised in hurrying the company into liquidation, but none the less it remains lamentable that many capable artists should have been lured by high promises to take part in a six weeks' season, at good salaries, only to find themselves stranded in London, with a fortnight of the season still to run.

That a comic opera should be the preserver of the existence of a national day of penitence and fasting seems at first a somewhat far-fetched idea. But none the less, to that greatest of continental successes the "Lustige Witwe", the Norwegian nation owes it that their great fast-day is still to be observed. Of late there has been a strong movement in the country for the abolition of this fast, and no sturdier opponent of it was to be found than Dr. Eriksen, a social Democrat. The anti-fast-day agitators succeeded in bringing the matter up in the Storting, and Dr. Eriksen made a speech which he at least considered so brilliant, so convincing, that not a doubt existed in his mind that a large majority of the members would be induced to vote as he expected them to do; so complete, in fact, was his confidence that he deemed it quite unnecessary to wait for the division and left the House, bent on passing a couple of merry hours in witnessing the vagaries of the "Lustige Witwe". Not satisfied with enjoying himself he induced several fellow Members to accompany him, but as he and they were lolling in their stalls, nodding their heads to the enchanting strains of the operetta, fate was playing them a scurvy trick, for when the division was called in the Storting the motion to abolish the fast-day was lost by a small majority. The indignation and remorse of the worthy Doctor, when he found that had he been deaf to the charms of the gay widow, and had he remained in the House for the division, the annual fast-day which so excites his scorn would have been a thing of the past, may be imagined.

### THE LADIES' CHAMPION.

Mr. W. T. Stead, who spoke before the Harvard Union, learned that the rules of the union forbade the presence of women. He rebelled against this and said he had rules of his own, one of which was not to speak at meetings from which women were excluded. The University authorities suspended the ancient rule. Mr. Stead, replying to a request from Toronto to speak at a peace meeting, wired, "No ladies, no Stead."

The "Exceller" day after Royal ya town, an the sea-fr packed w boats into King Consul o the progr Majesties board.

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It is c wonderful fancies, p courtesy which th servants, and earl their head where els ness, the men, and is absolu than the

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### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

(From the London evening journals.)

The "Victoria and Albert", flying the signal "Excellent voyage", arrived at Palermo on Tuesday afternoon in fine weather. The news of the Royal yacht's arrival spread like wildfire over the town, and the quays and the splendid drive along the sea-front, known as the Foro Italico, were soon packed with sightseers. Multitudes, too, put out in boats into the bay.

King Edward afterwards received the British Consul on the "Victoria and Albert" to arrange the programme for the next day's excursions. Their Majesties did not leave the yacht, dining quietly on board.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Princess Patricia and Prince Arthur of Connaught, arrived at Victoria on Tuesday evening from Paris. Their Royal Highnesses travelled from Dover in a Royal saloon attached to the boat train express. The Royal travellers were met at the station by Major-Gen. Baden-Powell, Major-Gen. Sir J. G. Maxwell, Gen. Wynne, Major L. F. Green Wilkinson, Major M. D. Murray, Col. St. Aubyn, and Lady Balcarras. Their Royal Highnesses, who looked remarkably well, after shaking hands and conversing with Major-Gen. Baden-Powell, Lady Balcarras, and Mrs. Cornwallis West (the latter travelled by the same train) drove to Clarence House, St. James's Palace.

Truth states that the health of the young Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has been causing some anxiety of late. The Duke was always delicate, and he has been suffering severely from gout and rheumatism, and derived very little benefit from a "cure" at Wiesbaden. He has now gone to Italy for a trial of the baths at a Tuscan spa. If this experiment proves a failure the Duke will probably spend a month at Bath before long, in order that he may go through a course of the waters, which have frequently proved most efficacious in similar cases.

It is curious how people in society, who are wonderfully tolerant of one another's fads and fancies, have got into the way of conceding to courtesy lords and ladies the use of a coronet to which they have no more right than their own servants. The eldest sons of dukes, marquesses, and earls do not, and cannot, wear coronets on their heads, but they sport them nowadays everywhere else—on their notepaper, their horses' harness, their scent-bottles, the buttons of their footmen, and the backs of their motor-cars. All this is absolutely incorrect, yet it is the rule rather than the exception.

The present Duke of Argyll, when Marquess of Lorne, desired from the Heralds' Office a correct marshalling of his arms in conjunction with those of his illustrious consort. He was quite surprised at the arms being blazoned without the addition of a marquess's coronet, and at being informed that he had no earthly right to such an ornament. The givers of wedding presents are the chief offenders in this matter, and are mainly responsible for the coronets which sprawl over the thousand and one ornamental and useful (or useless) articles showered upon the bride of a courtesy marquess, earl, viscount, or baron. There the coronets are, and there they remain; and few bridegrooms have the sense and courage of a certain noble lord, who immediately after his marriage had the whole of these bedizened articles sent to his jeweller to have the coronets scraped off them.

The Earl of Ranfurly, who has been entertaining Sir J. G. Ward, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, and other guests, at the Carlton Restaurant this week, was undoubtedly one of the most popular Governors New Zealand has ever had. His term of Governorship was prolonged by the unanimous wish of the people, and was signalised by the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales and by the incorporation into the colony of the beautiful islands of Raratonga.

Lord Ranfurly has had a wide experience of Colonial life. He spent some years at fruit-growing in Australia, and he would probably have been there yet had not his elder brother been accidentally killed out shooting.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston continues to progress satisfactorily, the improvement in his health being so well maintained that he has arranged to leave Reigate Priory for Basingstoke on Saturday.

## Hugo Borack

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### LOCAL.

H. R. H. Princess Mathilde of Saxony left Barcelona for France on Thursday.

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 Schloss Platz.

## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

Werther.

Lyrical Drama in three acts and four pictures.  
Music by J. Massenet.

Cast:

Werther	Herr Burrian.
Albert	Herr Plaschke.
The Bailiff	Herr Nebuschka.
Lotte	Frau Nast.
Sophie	Fräul. Seebe.
Schmidt	Herr Erl.
Johann	Herr Büssel.
Brühlmann	Herr Kruis.
Käthechen	Fräul. Lehmann II.

PLOT. Werther is deeply in love with Lotte, the Bailiff's daughter, but she is betrothed to Albert. Lotte is escorted to a ball by Werther. She rejects his avowals of love. In the second act, Lotte who is now married to Albert, repents of her harshness to Werther and invites him to spend Christmas with her, her husband and sister Sophie, who loves Werther. He, however, refuses her invitation and leaves the village. But at Christmas time he returns and finds Lotte reading his letters. A passionate love-scene follows, but Lotte rushes away and locks herself in her room. Albert returns and guesses something is wrong. He receives a letter from Werther asking for the loan of a pistol. He forces Lotte to hand it to the messenger. As soon as Albert has gone out Lotte hastens to find Werther; but she is too late. He is lying mortally wounded in his room and soon expires in her arms.

Composer: J. Massenet, born 1842.  
(See the Standard-Operaglas by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 80.)

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7 p.m.

Oberon.



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## ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending about 10.15

Libussa.

Trauerspiel in fünf Acten von Grillparzer.

Cast:

Kascha,	Schwestern	Fräul. Ulrich.
Tetka,		Fräul. Lissl.
Libussa,	Wladiken	Frau Salbach.
Primislaus		Herr Wiecke.
Domaslav,	Dienerinnen	Herr Froböe.
Lapak,		Herr P. Neumann.
Biwoy,	der Schwestern	Herr Eggerth.
Wlasta,		Fräul. Serda.
Dobromila,	Fräul. Verden.	Fräul. Verden.
Swartka,		Frau Bleibtreu.
Dobra,	Fräul. Guinand.	Fräul. Guinand.
Slawa,		Fräul. Werner.
Ein Weib mit einem Kinde		Frau Firlé.
Ein Spieler		Herr Höhner.
Ein zweiter		Herr Leichert.
Ein Alter		Herr Walther.
Ein zweiter		Herr Huff.
Ein Jüngerer		Herr Tiller.
Ein Zecher		Herr Ricken.
Ein Zuseher		Herr Dettmer.
Zwei Streitende		Herr Gunz.
Ein Feldarbeiter		Herr Carstens.
Schenkswirt		Herr Taudien.
Ein Mädchen		Herr Helsing.
Ein Gewaffnetzer		Fräul. Leder.
		Herr Wogritsch.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

The Ideal Husband.

## RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7 p.m.

Benefiz des Capellmeisters Rudolf Dellinger:

Flotte Bursche.

Komische Operette in einem Act.  
Musik von Franz v. Suppé.

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	Heinrich Werk.
Vicomte Casenda	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	Eise Käppler.
Dodo	Jenny Baumgarten.
Jou-Jou	Cäcille Weigel.
Frou-Frou	Charlotte Treuth.
Clo-Clo	Grete Herder.
Margot	Eise Isold.
Ein Diener	Camillo Randolph

Tomorrow, Sunday, afternoon, at 3.30 p.m.

Alt-Heidelberg.

At 7.30 p.m.

Die lustige Witwe.

### CALLOUSNESS TO SOLDIERS.

A painful case of what looks almost like needless hardship inflicted by a French colonel of cavalry on the men under his command is reported from Melan. The 18th Dragoons from Melan had been ordered to join the 7th Dragoons from Fontainebleau by a night march, and left at 2.30 a.m. Both regiments arrived about 4 a.m., but in a very different condition. The 7th Dragoons had ridden in their great cloaks, and were comfortable enough. But the 18th, by the colonel's orders, had ridden without their cloaks, and three men fell from their horses struck by congestion, two others, too benumbed to stand, after dismounting, leaned against their horses and received kicks which fractured limbs, while quite a considerable number of men had to be sent to hospital in a condition which, without being serious, necessitated rest and treatment.

# ROYAL BELVEDERE

## Grand Concert Daily

by the Royal Belvedere Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Willy Olsen.



The Concerts begin on Week Days at 7.30 p. m.  
on Sundays and holidays at 5 p. m.

Admission, at the door, 1 mark, or 50 pf. if the ticket is bought beforehand at any of the cigar-shops of the firm WOLF, Prager Str., See Str., Post Platz. At the Bureau of the Royal Belvedere 10 tickets may be had for 3 marks, up to 6 p. m. Admission to the Side Terrace and Pavilion free.

## 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 8 a. m. till 10 p. m.

On and after May 9.

**Exhibition of the art of Flower-tying.**

# To let.

Very well furnished flat, drawing-room, dining-room, 3 bed- and one maid's room, bath-room.

Excellent piano.

Hettner Strasse 5, II. right.

## 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).

German grammar and conversation taught. English translated into German; type-writing in English, French, or German done; by **William Kretzschmar, Kretzschmar Strasse 10, II.**

**MINIATURES.**

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

## WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL

### preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

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

**Pension 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.

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

## CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH  
Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, April 28th. *IV. Sunday after Easter.* 8.0 and 10.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p. m. Evensong and Litany.

Wednesday, May 1st. *S. Philip and S. James A. M.* 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.

Thursday, May 2nd. 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion. Friday, May 3rd. 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 28th. *IV. 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.

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.

## HOTEL BRISTOL.

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

highly recommended by English and American Families. Best English Home Comfort. LIFT ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERATE TERMS. PENSION.

## GRAND UNION HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

patronized by English and American Families.

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.

SENDIG-DRESDEN,

HOTEL Europaischer Hof  
265 ROOMS.

SENDIG-NURNBERG,

HOTEL Wurttemberger Hof  
250 ROOMS.

SENDIG-SCHANDAU,  
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)

SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana &c.  
150 ROOMS.

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

## Hotel Westminster

QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT.

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

Electric Light.

## Grand Hotel de Rome

BERLIN. Unter den Linden 39, opposite the Royal Palace.

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

Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

## Franzensbad. Kopp's Hotel Königsvilla

Salzquellenstrasse near the Morgenzeilpark.

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

By appointment to H. I. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

## Hotel Kroh Karlsbad

I. Cl. House.

## Marienbad. Bohemia.

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

30,000 Visitors, 90,000 Tourists.

Prospectus gratis from the Bürgermeisteramt.

## Marienbad. Park Hotel Waldmühle.

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.

PRAGUE. Hotel Archduke Stephan. Wenzelsplatz. First Class. The only new house in the town, with every comfort possible at low charges. Mostly frequented by English and Americans. 130 Rooms and Salons (fireproof). Fitted up with Electricity, Lifts, Steam Heating, Telephone &c. Grand Café a speciality. Centre of the town. Close to the Royal Museum. 6 minutes to the Station. English spoken. Cook's Coupons accepted. W. Hauner, Prop.

## 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

Königstrasse 76. — NUREMBERG — Established 1727.

[Purveyor to the Bavarian Court.

Importer of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco. Directly imported Havana Cigars. German manufactured Cigars. English, American, French and Turkish Tobacco and Cigarettes. American chewing tobacco. Agent of the Red Star Line.

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

## Pension Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, I.

Highly recommended.

## Pension Weidmann

### Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

## Schramm & Echtermeyer

### Grocers

10b, Sidonien Strasse 10b  
(corner of Prager Strasse).

Breakfast and other Teas.

Coffee. Cocoa. Chocolate.

English and German Biscuits.

Tinned Meat, Fish and Vegetables.

Preserved Fruit, Marmalade and Jams.

English Pickles and Sauces.

Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

SAVED BY A DANCE.

Mr. William Morgan, the veteran entertainment caterer, whose death at Scarborough is announced, some years ago came to London with some friends, and arranged for a carriage to be reserved for the party for the return journey. They went to the Alhambra, and were so anxious to see a troupe of Parisian girls dance that they delayed their departure and arrived at the station just as the train was about to start. They had not time to get to their reserved carriage, and jumped into one at the rear of the train. When nearing Newark there was a collision, in which twenty-two people were killed and about a hundred injured. Mr. Morgan and his friends were unhurt, but had they been in their reserved carriage they would have been among the victims.

TENANTS FOR 400 YEARS.

An illustration of extraordinary length of tenure is afforded by the occupation of Hill House, near Stoke Gabriel, Devonshire, by the Churchward family. Entering upon possession in the fifteenth century, they have held it from generation to generation without a break for over 400 years. By the erection of a stained-glass window in the parish church the present owner of Hill House, Mr. Frederick Churchward, has commemorated the four hundred and twenty-second anniversary of his family's entering into possession of the estate.

AN INDIA OFFICE LAPSE.

"Somebody at the India Office has been nodding—not to say having a long nap," a correspondent of the *Times* says. "In the official announcement of the appointment of Mr. J. E. P. Wallis, barrister-at-law, as one of the Puisne Judges of the High Court at Madras, it is stated that Mr. Wallis is appointed 'in the place of Sir James Acworth Davies, who has resigned.' Those words 'who has resigned' seem a little out of date, seeing that Sir James Acworth Davies died, and had an obituary notice in your columns near a year ago."

## LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 26th of April, 1907.

Mrs. J. Morgan, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Miss E. Sisk, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. W. R. Morgan, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. J. Hogle, Salt Lake City, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. and Mrs. E. Ayer, Chicago, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Moore, St. Catherine's, H. Europ. Hof.  
Mr. and Mrs. P. A. MacTollum, Toronto, H. Europ. Hof.  
Mr. L. Holland, London, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Dr. R. Textor, Boston, P. Unity.  
Mrs. A. Salinger, Oakland, H. Weber.

## 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: Am-

mon Strasse 2, p.

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

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Montreal, April 26. The Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway declares that neither he himself nor the Railway Company is concerned in the projected line of steamships between Blacksod Bay and Halifax.

Frankfurt o. M., April 26. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a report from Saloniki that in Gewgel Greeks murdered their priest because he preached in the church that Bulgarians, being Christian brothers, should not be persecuted. The same paper reports further that in a village near Florina Bulgarian *Komitatschis* cut off the ears of a priest, beat his son and a peasant and burnt the latter's farmstead.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

### of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong westerly winds, mostly dull with showers, somewhat cooler.