

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE BRITISH NAVY.

The first-class cruiser "Defence" was successfully launched at Pembroke on Saturday; she will develop a speed of 23 knots.

The 30-knot destroyer "Recruit," of the Dover active service flotilla, arrived at Sheerness Dockyard on Saturday with her stern damaged through a barge colliding with her while anchored in the Medway. It is expected that the necessary repairs will take a week.

INDIAN RAILWAYS AND POLITICAL AGITATION.

Threats of strikes, acts of insubordination, and other excesses have been fomented at various stations of the North-Western Railway by travelling professional political agitators. The manager of the railway has issued a notice recognising the possible existence of legitimate grievances, and assuring the employes of the readiness of the Government to consider sympathetically any respectful representations of the men, but warning the disaffected classes of the consequences of lawless methods.

In consequence of the recent unrest, permission has been given to Volunteers to withdraw their rifles and twenty rounds of ball ammunition individually from the armouries.

Most disquieting rumours are circulating in Calcutta (says the *Tribune* correspondent), to the effect that the Hindus and Mahomedans are secretly arming in Dacca, Narayanganj, and Mymensingh—that is, in the new province of Eastern Bengal, the formation of which caused such irritation among the professional Hindu agitators of Bengal last summer.

The *Indian Daily News* refers to reliable information in its possession, indicating that the trouble now threatened will be the most serious ever known in these provinces.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, who last September was crowned "King of Bengal" amid shouts of "Hail, Motherland!", has left Calcutta with a party of delegates to attend the Mymensingh District Conference.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE CAPITALISTS.

From Mr. Roosevelt's speech at the opening of the Jamestown Exhibition, it will be seen that he is now, as he always has been, anxious to discriminate between corporate and individual capitalists, a distinction to which great practical importance is attached by business men in New York, his point being that as the State gives railroads, &c., monopolistic privileges, the State has the right in law and in equity to take care that those privileges are not abused. This attitude may not suit professional wreckers and unscrupulous financial operators, but it is one to which the average honest business man has no particular objection. It is clear that the Inter-State Commerce Commission is to continue to act with vigour against the big offenders, but that there is to be no special Session of Congress to consider legislative schemes for increasing the Federal power in this connection.

Senator Beveridge of Galena, Illinois, has announced his intention of bringing in a Bill during next session by which the overcapitalisation of railway companies and other corporations will be prevented.

COLLAPSE OF A RAILWAY PIER.

The news comes from Baltimore that by a collapse of a railway pier on Saturday eight navvies were killed and eighteen injured. Several ships were damaged by the wave six feet high that followed the collapse.

A TORNADO IN TEXAS.

A telegram from Fort Worth, Texas, announces that a violent tornado has destroyed the village of Hemming; eight of the inhabitants were killed. Lives have also been lost in neighbouring villages.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Mexico threatens to break off diplomatic relations with Guatemala, unless the latter consents to hand over the Guatemalan General Fose Lima for examination by the Mexican Courts as to the murder on April 7th of the ex-President Barilla.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE PARIS LABOUR DISPUTES.

The Prime Minister, M. Clémenceau, on Saturday evening received a deputation of the strike-committee of the café and restaurant waiters, and promised to endeavour to persuade the employers to recognise the employes' syndicate and to accept arbitration.

On Sunday morning M. Clémenceau was visited by a deputation of café and restaurant proprietors but was unable to arrive at an agreement, since the employers declined to recognise the employes' syndicate. M. Clémenceau expressed his regret and surprise at this attitude, since they themselves formed a syndicate.

The President also received a deputation of bakers out on strike. He reproached them with the excesses committed by some of their comrades and said that he was ashamed to be forced to keep so many soldiers in the streets to preserve order. The bakers are to bring to the notice of the Prime Minister a short exposé of their demands.

Two thousand cooks and cooks' apprentices struck work on Saturday.

OPPOSING THE PRIME MINISTER.

M. Pelletan, speaking at the Nice Radical Socialist Congress, said that he regretted the policy of M. Clémenceau, because he had departed from the policy of M. Combes and was working for a cleavage of the *blocc*. M. Pelletan added "In order that the Republic may triumph, we will again unite the Republican forces".

THE ORLEANS FÊTES.

The Freemasons have protested to the State authorities at the action of the Mayor in excluding them from the Joan of Arc fêtes at Orleans.

ANTI-MILITARISM IN FRANCE.

General Picquart, interviewed by the *Matin*, stated explicitly that anti-militarism does not exist in the Army. Not a single case of breach of discipline, refusal of duty or rebellion can be pointed to, so far as the soldiers come in question. On the other hand, there have been unfortunately a few such cases among the officers, which, however, he hoped were only transitory.

STROMBOLI ACTIVE.

It is reported from Messina that on the island of Stromboli a fierce eruption accompanied by an earthquake took place on Saturday night; many window panes were smashed and other damage was done. Telegraphic communication between Stromboli and Lipari is interrupted; in the mean time during the night only flash-light telegraphy is possible between the islands.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE CZAR AND THE PEASANT DEPUTIES.

The Czar received a deputation of the peasant Deputies of the Duma on Saturday. The Deputies handed His Majesty an address in which was expressed the gratitude of the peasants for the confidence and kindness shown to the peasants and also for the admittance of their representatives to the Duma. The peasants maintain that their economic condition is lamentable owing to lack of land and want of credit, and express the conviction that one word from the Czar will suffice to ameliorate the lot of the peasantry. The address concluded with the words "We are determined to offer our lives to defend the Imperial autoeracy".

In his reply the Czar said "Convey to all who have sent you my own and the Czarina's hearty thanks for the words of loyalty and devotion uttered by you, on which the strength and solidity of orthodox Russia have always rested. You may rest assured that I shall do all that I can and that I may consider necessary to improve your lot. I hope that I shall succeed with your co-operation

and with that of all other members of the Duma loyal to the Fatherland and me, who now sit in it and who will sit in it in the future. I am delighted to see you and thank you for your wish to visit me and the Czarina. I am very glad to have had the opportunity of showing you the Heir Apparent. Convey to all who sent you my thanks for the sincere, Russian, sentiments to which you have given expression."

The Czarina shook hands with each of the 25 Deputies, who were then entertained to luncheon.

THE DUMA.

At Monday's secret sitting of the Duma the strength of the contingent of recruits was to be settled. Since it has transpired that the Right, the Octobrists, the Cadets, the Cossacks, and the Mussulmans support the Government proposals while the Social Revolutionaries, the Social Democrats, the Popular Socialists and a party of the Labour group will vote against them, the result of the division is doubtful, since a number of Cadets and Members of the Right have already left for the Easter holidays. It is generally believed that Monday will decide the fate of the Duma. Among the Labour group no united action has been decided upon, since the majority of the party support the proposals; the minority, consisting of "intellectuals", oppose them. The Polish Kolo has not yet indicated its attitude. But even if the Poles vote for the proposals and all absent members return for the division, should the Labour Members vote against them, the Right can only count on a small majority. The matter rests practically with the Labour Members. By paragraph 119 of the Law of the Constitution, the Czar may fix the strength of the contingent of recruits, but not at a figure greater than in the previous year, by Ukase, provided that the Imperial Council and the Duma have not agreed upon it by May 14th. The Cadets are endeavouring to persuade the Labour group to vote for the Government proposals.

At a meeting, held on Sunday in Prince Dolgoroukoff's residence, of all the Opposition parties, with reference to the fixing of the strength of the contingent of recruits, the Cadets declared that the Duma must accept the proposals of the Government or they would be discredited. The Socialist Revolutionaries, the Social Democrats, the Labour party, and the Popular Socialists will vote against the proposals. Many Mussulmans will absent themselves from the division. The Poles took no part in the discussion. The Government proposals demand 6,000 men fewer than last year. It is not known what consequences the rejection of the proposal will have for the Duma.

UNREST IN THE BALKANS.

At Morihovon in Macedonia fierce fighting has taken place between Turkish troops and a band. The latter's leader and seven men were killed, the rest escaped. The Turks lost 20 men killed.

The *Agence Bulgare* announces that the French Consul in Burgas has received a letter written in bad French, in which the signer, Petros Apondre, challenges him to impose a tax on French subjects there, for the benefit of the fund in support of the strike in Bulgaria and Macedonia. Should he refuse the Consulate will be blown into the air. The police, to whom the matter was referred, have arrested several persons on suspicion, but have been unable to ascertain anything definite up to the present. The enquiry is continuing. The general impression prevails, that the letter is a mystification proceeding from a Greek who wishes to involve the Government in international complications.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

The War Minister, El Gebbas, has instructed the Customs authorities in Tangier, Casablanca and Mogador to allow the material for wireless telegraphy to pass in.

It is announced from Udjda that on Saturday night three Moroccans attempted to force their way into the Zouave camp at Arisa. They were arrested by the sentries but managed to escape. Shots were exchanged but no one was injured. It is believed that it was merely a matter of thieves who wanted to steal from the camp, and no importance is attached to the incident.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate southerly winds, rather dull, slight showers, warmer.

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JAMESTOWN.

The scene of the Exhibition opened by President Roosevelt at the end of last week is of the greatest possible interest not only to Americans but to English; for, as is pointed out by a writer in a contemporary, "it may be said that the 13th May, 1607, the actual date when the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, was begun, was the date of the commencement of the British Empire overseas. There had, it is true, been previous attempts to acquire dominion beyond the narrow limits of our own islands. The East India Company had already been in existence seven years, and had acquired trading stations in the Orient; Newfoundland had seen a small British colony melt away in the time of Elizabeth; Raleigh had lost a fortune in the effort to plant the British race in Virginia itself. But the first had no thoughts for anything beyond trade; the last two had failed miserably.

Still, however, the dream of empire lingered; and the Virginia Company, which received its charter from King James I. on April 10, 1606, was the first to turn that dream into reality. The terms of its patent provided for a Resident Council of thirteen to govern "in accordance with the King's interest"; they had the right to coin money; and a tariff on imported goods might be imposed, to the amount of 2½ per cent on British manufactures, and 5 per cent on articles of foreign origin. The settlers were further enjoined to "show kindness to the savages and heathen people in those parts, and use all proper means to draw them to the true knowledge and service of God"—the latter proviso being conveniently neglected by the colonials as a superfluous burden. Early in January, 1607, the first fleet of two ships and a pinnace, with 143 emigrants on board, sailed for the West.

"Virginia, earth's only paradise," the home of "pearl and gold," as Drayton had called it, was sighted on the 16th April: four weeks later the City of Jamestown was founded. But so far from finding precious metals, troubles pursued the colony almost from the first. "When the ships departed," it was said, "there remained neither tavern, beer-house, nor place of relief but the common kettle. Had we been as free from all sins as from gluttony and drunkenness, we might have been canonised for saints. Our drink was water, our lodgings, castles in the air. With this lodging and diet, our extreme toil in bearing and planting palisades so strained and bruised us, and our continual labour in the extremity of the heat had so weakened us, as made us miserable. Fifty in this time we buried. From May to September, those that escaped alive lived upon sturgeon and sea-crabs." The first Governors were incapable and unpopular, and could do nothing to relieve the distress of the people; sickness soon reduced the number of the garrison to six healthy men, who were quarrelling among themselves when the rude huts that formed Jamestown were burned down. Even after it was rebuilt, three years work still saw less than fifty acres of land under cultivation. Less thought was given to agriculture than to treasure. "No talk, no hope, no work, but dig gold, work gold, refine gold, and load gold," said a contemporary; but the metal they sought was never found in Virginia. And, meanwhile, the settlers played bowls in the streets of Jamestown while their houses crumbled.

The directors of the Virginia Company in London were little, if at all, better than those whom they had sent out. They were nearly bankrupt, and thoroughly disheartened when unable to pay an immediate dividend. At one time they instructed the Governor to discover either a lump of gold, a passage to the South Seas, or the lost settlers from Raleigh's last expedition. As the two former did not exist, while the latter existed no longer, the Governor failed: but the Company did not cease to believe that profit could be drawn from the still untamed wilderness. It was Captain John Smith, "the greatest man of the greatest family on earth", who saved the Colony from utter destruction. That extraordinary man led the people when they had given up all hope, and introduced some show of order into the straggling community: but with the restlessness of the Elizabethan adventurer, a restlessness which had led him all over Europe as a soldier of fortune, he could never remain long in one spot: while it was beyond even his power to make good pioneers of men who were "profane, notorious, and full of mutiny; their bodies so diseased and crazed that not sixty of them may be employed upon labour." Sadly he turned from Virginia to New England: in later years he is found back in London writing the history of the colonies, sending warnings and hints for the inexperienced in oversea enterprise, and giving evidence before the Royal Commission on American Affairs. The one hero of early Virginia died in December, 1626. How well he lived up to his motto—"To Christ and my country a true soldier and faithful servant"—is attested by the Clerk of the Council at Jamestown. "In all his proceedings," said the latter, he "made justice his first guide, and experience his second: ever hating baseness, sloth, pride, and indignity, more than any dangers; that never allowed more for himself

than his soldiers with him; that upon no danger would send them where he would not lead them himself; that would never see us want what he either had, or could by any means get us; that would rather want than borrow, and starve than not pay; that loved actions more than words, and hated falsehood and cozenage worse than death: whose adventures were our lives, and whose loss, our death."

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Free delivery to all parts of the town.

Their death indeed: for it was long before Jamestown prospered. The settlers were still of the same useless type that had ruined Raleigh's colony; they "had little understanding, less discretion, and more tongue than was needful or requisite. Because there were not to be found any English cities, nor such fair houses, nor at their own wish any of their accustomed dainty food, nor any soft beds of down or feathers, the country was to them miserable, and their reports thereof according." There were too few labourers and too many "gentlemen" among them. An absurdly strict legislative code was drawn up to keep them in order. To omit daily worship was to incur six months in the galleys. To calumniate the King, the company, or any books published by their authority, to root up any crops maliciously, or kill poultry or cattle; to traffic privately with ships visiting the colony; to blaspheme, or to omit attendance at church on Sunday: the punishment was uniformly death. It is hardly necessary to say that, when the colony was so laxly governed that it was not unknown for the council to meet for the transaction of State business in a pothouse, the code was not enforced.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist.

Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
Sidenstrasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9987.

It was some time before the discovery was made that the true wealth of the colony lay in tobacco; and even then the way was not altogether clear, for the wrath of the King and the British Parliament was roused at the growth of the "extravagant and dissolute" habit. When at last the popular taste set at naught the wish of the pedant king, a sure market was found; but inconvenience was caused in Virginia itself by the fact that tobacco was sometimes the only currency of the colony, while one at least of its impecunious Governors but the profits in his own pocket, instead of remitting them to the London office of the company. As happened with the daughter community at the Bermudas, which had been founded when the Virginia fleet of 1609 was wrecked on those "isles far kinder than our own," there were few who received "profit or thanks from that ungrateful company." But when the charter of the company was arbitrarily abrogated by the King, the settlers were not in the least grateful: although they later proved themselves firm friends of the Stuarts, they had no wish to be absolutely under their rule. Their liberties, however, were safe enough, for one July 30, 1619, the opening session of the Assembly of Burgesses took place at Jamestown; and the first offshoot of the mother parliament proved itself as fully alive to the privileges of the colony as did any of the members at Westminster who contended with Charles I. before the Civil War."

The Royal Court Pharmacy.

English and American Dispensary.
Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral-waters
Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle

DUCKLINGS' FOSTER-MOTHER.

A remarkable sight, says a correspondent of the *Evening Standard*, may be witnessed at Calerich Farm, near Truro. Recently a cat on the homestead had kittens, and the whole of these were drowned. As, however, a hen hatched a number of ducklings at about the same time, six of these were placed with the cat, who, from the first, took to them in a kindly manner. She is most careful of her feathered family, and keeps them warm and licks them as though they were her offspring. The ducklings often feed out of the same plate as their foster-mother.

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

Tailor-made walking and riding costumes. Moderate prices.

LOCAL.

Special interest will attach, in the Third International Horticultural Exhibition Dresden 1907 which will be opened by King Friedrich August on Saturday next, to the scientific department under the direction of Geheimer Hofrat Professor Dr. Drude. Here will be shown the historical development of Mid-European horticulture from A. D. 800. Thus, in a characteristic old Abbey garden the plants cultivated in the time of the Emperor Charlemagne will be found, and, close by, the flora of the Middle Ages up to the year 1560. Then will follow the tulip period and the introduction of American plants (potatoes, maize, arbor vitae), shrub and tree specimens of the East, lilac and chestnut. The third and fourth periods, embracing the time from 1676 to 1830, will be represented by aloes, pelargoniums, bulbs from South Africa, various Australian plants of the temperate and torrid zones. The present time will be represented by handsome flowering imported plants, shrubs from East Asia, magnolias, &c., palms, orchids from the Western States of North America, bulbs in bloom, conifers, rhododendrons, azaleas, and other sorts of rare plants. Old botanical works of reference, old herbals, and illustrations of the plants newly introduced into Germany and here brought to maturity, will also be exhibited. Plans of gardens of different periods and styles, experimental and school horticulture, plant diseases, teaching apparatus and modern literature on the gardener's art, will complete the comprehensive scientific section of the Exhibition.

The exhibition of flower-tying will also afford an historical retrospect, as it will show the development of the art in the last century, beginning with the simple wheel and ending with the many forms of modern artistic flower-tying.

Thus the International Horticultural Exhibition should prove highly instructive to professional and amateur gardeners alike.

The new railway rates and regulations come into force tomorrow, the 1st of May. The following are the chief points. Return tickets will not be issued, but a second ticket for the return journey can be taken at the same time as that for the outward journey. Such tickets are available, as a rule, for the day of issue and the next day; but a journey may be broken, and in the case of long or broken journeys the validity of a ticket may extend to five days.

The regulations also provide that tickets from distant stations to Dresden may be obtained by excursionists or others intending to reach those stations by other means than the railway and wishing to provide themselves with return railway tickets before starting.

Reservation of Seats. In through trains, marked D (Durchgang) in the time tables seats can be reserved without extra charge at the station from which the train starts but at no other.

The price of a ticket by ordinary trains ("Personenzüge" and "Eilzüge") per kilometer travelled is: for first class 7 pf., second class 4 pf., third class 3 pf., fourth class 2 pf. In Baden und Bavaria, where there is no fourth class, the third class is subdivided into IIIa and IIIb; the former subdivision corresponding to the third, and the latter to the fourth class, in other parts of Germany. An additional charge, according to class and distance, is made for the fastest trains, called "Schnellzüge", distinguished in the time tables by a thick dotted line up and down the figure column and by the figures being *italic*. The additional charge for a "Schnellzüge" ticket is: for a journey not over 75 kilometers in length (Zone 1): first or second class 50 pf., third class 25 pf.; for a journey of from 76 to 150 kilometers (Zone 2): first or second class 1 mark, third class 50 pf.; for any distance over 150 kilometers (Zone 3): first or second class 2 marks, third class 1 mark. On all tickets costing over 60 pf., there is an Imperial tax, added to the above rates. This tax is: for a ticket costing not more than 2 marks 20, 10, and 5 pf. respectively for first, second, and third class; for a ticket between 2 and 5 marks: 40, 20, and 10 pf.; between 5 and 10 marks: 80, 40, and 20 pf.; and so on, in steps of 10 marks each until, for a ticket costing between 40 and 50 marks the tax is: 540, 270, and 140 pf. respectively for the three classes. Above 50 marks there is a uniform tax of, for first class 8 marks, second class 4 marks, third class 2 marks.

Luggage. All luggage must be paid for. The rates for any weight not over 25 kilogrammes (about half a hundredweight) are: for distances up to 50 kilometers 20 pf., between 51 and 300 kilometers 50 pf., all distances from 301 to 800 kilometers 1 mark. The charge for luggage exceeding 25 kilogrammes in weight varies according to steps of weight and zones of distance. Eight such steps and fifteen zones are provided for in a table of charges which will be posted up near the weighing scales for the information of travellers. If the luggage of a family or party is weighed together and does not exceed 200 kilogrammes, 25 kilogrammes will be allowed for each ticket at the initial rate above given, and the excess charged for according to the (weight and zone) table.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

(From the London evening journals.)

The departure of King Edward and Queen Alexandra from Palermo on Friday evening, afforded occasion for fresh enthusiastic demonstrations of friendship towards their Majesties and Great Britain by the people who crowded the docks and by the craft in the harbour.

The King charged the British Consul, Mr. Churchill, who accompanied him on board, to express to the local authorities his satisfaction, and that of the Queen, at the reserved but cordial attitude of the inhabitants. His Majesty said he was delighted with his visit, and added that, seeing Palermo again after forty years, he had found it transformed, enlarged, and beautified. Queen Alexandra, who had not been here since 1893, remarked that she had also found changes.

The King said that he would return to Palermo next year, when he would remain longer in Sicily.

According to present plans, after King Edward lands at Naples, whence he will proceed to London by train, Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria will go on a cruise to Greece, and may make another stay in Sicily, probably at Syracuse, on their return.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Saturday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, it was resolved to offer a warm welcome to the King and Queen of Denmark on the occasion of their approaching visit to the metropolis. It was decided to ask their Majesties to honour the Corporation with a visit to the Guildhall in June for the purpose of receiving an address of welcome in a gold casket. They will be further invited to attend a déjeuner in the Great Hall after the presentation of the address.

Prince Fushimi, when he visits Newcastle-on-Tyne, is to be the guest of the Newcastle firm which has supplied Japan with most of her navy. Sir Andrew Noble is chairman of the great engineering concern of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Company, having succeeded the late Lord Armstrong on his death in 1900. A Scotsman, who is now in his seventy-fifth year, he still actively interests himself in the great business at Elswick, and in scientific pursuits which centre principally round the subjects of explosives, projectiles, and gunnery. He is a member of the Royal Society, was voted the society's medal in 1880, and has been decorated by seven foreign Governments in recognition of his achievements.

Jesmond Dene House, where Prince Fushimi will stay while at Newcastle, is a charmingly situated mansion surrounded by beautiful gardens. It forms part of an estate purchased by the late Lord Armstrong, who presented a large portion to the town as a public park, reserving only the gardens in the immediate vicinity of the house. As the result of this generous gift, Newcastle now possesses a park which for natural beauty is not to be equalled in the British Isles.

Sir Andrew Noble is also the possessor of an exceptionally fine Scottish estate—Ardinglass, in Argyllshire, which he recently acquired. He is proceeding immediately to restore the old castle of Dundarave, near the head of Loch Fyne, a stronghold of the Macnaughtons, which dates back to 1598. The name Dundarave is derived from Gaelic words signifying "the Castle of the Boats." On the sea side the castle could only be approached by boats, and that in fine weather. So Dundarave was practically impregnable, as on the land side it was so strongly constructed as to defy assault.

Lord Strathcona's garden-party for the Empire's Prime Ministers at Knebworth next month should be a particularly interesting function. The true romance of Colonial life finds its embodiment in Lord Strathcona—the Scottish boy who went out to the great North-West in the pioneer days, and by dint of resourcefulness and industry finds himself today not only a millionaire but known and honoured throughout the Empire. Born in 1820, the year in which George III. died, the son of Alexander Smith, of Archieston, in Elginshire, Lord Strathcona arrived in Canada to take up a clerkship in the Hudson's Bay Company when in his eighteenth year. Stage by stage—a trader, chief trader, factor, a chief factor—he rose in the company's service until in 1869 he became Simpson's successor as "King of the Fur Trade."

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,

corner of Zahns Gasse.

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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.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15

Margarethe.

Opera in 4 Acts by Ch. Gounod.

Cast:

Faust	Herr Jäger.
Mephistopheles	Herr Lankow.
Valentin	Herr Plaschke.
Brander	Herr Büssel.
Margarethe	Fräul. Schäfer.
Siebel	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Marthe	Herr Wachter.
Böser Geist	Herr Wachter.

* * Margarethe — Frau Böhm-van Endert als Gast.

PLOT. Dr. Faust, who has devoted his whole life to study, in weary of living and Mephistopheles persuades him to try life again as a youth. Faust is changed into a young man and falls in love with Margarethe. The latter's brother Valentin warns her against Faust and goes off to the war. Mephisto, by means of Marthe the nurse, quiet the girl's fears. Faust seduces her. Valentin returns and is killed by Faust with Mephisto's aid. Margarethe goes mad and kills her new born child. Faust is shown all the splendours of earth, but he cannot forget Margarethe. She has been thrown into prison; when Faust comes to save her she dies, her soul being carried to heaven to pray for her lover.

Composer: Charles Gounod, born 1818, died 1893.
(See the Standard-Operaglas by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Titzmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3,00 80.)

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7 p.m.
Tannhäuser.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday: Werther. 7.30 p.m.
Friday: Salome. 7.30 p.m.
Saturday: Manfred. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, May 5th: Hans Heiling. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, May 6th: Der Freischütz. 7.30 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Thursday: Libussa. 7 p.m.
Friday: Ein Glas Wasser. 7.30 p.m.
Saturday: Der Puppenspieler.—Ballast. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, May 5th: Der Puppenspieler.—Ballast. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, May 6th: Die versunkene Glocke. 7.30 p.m.



PAUL MARCUS, Architect

DRESDEN-STREHLEN, Mockritzer Strasse 6.

Telephone 548.

Buildings erected, restored or altered.

Excellent testimonials as to efficiency of work.
Designs and Estimates at reasonable charges.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.30

Die Journalisten.

Comedy in four Acts by Gustav Freytag.

Cast:

Berg, Oberst a. D.	Herr Müller.
Ida, seine Tochter	Fräul. Verden.
Adelheid Runeck	Frau Basté.
Senden, Gutsbesitzer	Herr Proböse.
Prof. Oldendorf, Redakteur	Herr Dattmer.
Konrad Bolz, Redakteur	Herr Stahl.
Bellmaus, } Mitarbeiter	Herr Gebühr.
Kempe, } Mitarbeiter	Herr Tiller.
Körner, } Mitarbeiter	Herr v. Strauwitz.
Buchdrucker Henning, Eigentümer	Herr Helsing.
Müller, Faktotum	Herr Walther.
Blumenberg, Redakteur der Zeitung	Herr Bauer.
Schmuck, Mitarbeiter der Zeitung	Herr René.
Piepenbrink, Weinhändler und Wahlmann	Herr P. Neumann.
Lotte, seine Frau	Fräul. Diacoso.
Bertha, seine Tochter	Fräul. Leder.
Kleinmichel, Bürger und Wahlmann	Herr Leichert.
Fritz, sein Sohn	Herr Carstens.
Justizrat Schwarz	Herr Eggerth.
Madame Pavoni	Fräul. Schendler.
Korb, Schreiber vom Gute Adelheid's	Herr Huff.
Karl, Bedienter des Obersten	Herr Höhner.
Ein Gast	Herr Jüchtzer.
Ein Kellner	Herr Piltz.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7 p.m.

Die Wildente.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 8 p.m.

Einmaliges Ensemble-Gastspiel des Deutschen Theaters zu Berlin unter Leitung und Mitwirkung von Max Reinhardt:

Das Friedensfest.

Familienkatastrophe in drei Vorgängen von G. Hauptmann.

Cast:

Dr. med. Fritz Scholz	Max Reinhardt.
Minna Scholz, dessen Ehefrau	Hedwig Wangel.
Auguste, } deren Kinder	Tilla Durieux.
Robert, } deren Kinder	Paul Biensfeldt.
Wilhelm, } deren Kinder	Friedrich Kayssler.
Frau Marie Buehner	Else Sauer.
Ida, ihre Tochter	Else Helms.
Friebe, Hausknecht	Victor Arnold.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

Gastspiel des Berliner Vaudeville-Ensembles:

Die Herren von Maxim.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH
Wiener Strasse.

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.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 29th of April, 1907.

Major O. J. Foster, Newcastle, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. Hawthorne, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. A. Schmidt, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Vernon, Singapore, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. F. Schmidt, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. P. Rohleder, London, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. G. Malcolm, London, Härtigs Hotel.
Miss T. Tonz, Baltimore, Härtigs Hotel.
Mr. B. Ortman, London, H. Herzogin Garten.
Mr. H. Riegel, London, H. Herzogin Garten.
Mr. H. Bryk, London, H. Imperial.

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.

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.

ERNST KAPS

Pragerstrasse, Eingang Waisenhausstr. 14, rechts



PIANINOS HARMONIUMS

FLÜGEL

— Gegründet 1858 —

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).

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.

Blossom-white

will be washed all white washing entrusted to us. We charge according to weight, and return goods washed in about 6 days. Price lists on application.

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Ostra Allee 26c.

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

Pension Hahnefeld

Lüttichau Strasse 23, I.

— Excellent table. — Comfortable home. —

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

Pension LE RICHE

Nürnberg Platz 3, II.

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

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

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

SENDIG-DRESDEN, HOTEL	Europaischer Hof
SENDIG-NURNBERG, HOTEL	265 ROOMS.
SENDIG-SCHANDAU, SENDIG'S	Wurtemberger Hof
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	250 ROOMS.
	Hotel Quisiana & Co.
	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. Hamer, Prop.

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10b, Sidonien Strasse 10b
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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.

LOCAL

H. M. King Friedrich August with his three sons, and Prince and Princess Johann Georg were present at the races on Sunday afternoon. The Royal party, who arrived during the first race, were received by Rittmeister von Heemskirk, Chairman of the Race Committee. The chief event of the day was the Army Steeplechase, the winner of which received, in addition to the stakes, a large silver cup presented by H. M. the King. Eight runners were coloured on the card, Freiherr von Buddenbrocks *Palmsonntag* and Lt. Nette's *Genova* being most in demand. *Rierper* jumped off and set a good pace, *Palmsonntag* going easily at the tail of the field. At the last jump the latter forged to the front and came down the straight neck and neck with *Diving Bell*, but Lt. Nette with a well-timed effort brought up *Genova* to win on the post by a short head; a dead heat for second place. The King, who had watched the race from the tower above the royal box, presented the cup to the winner, who was warmly congratulated by all the Royal party. Shortly after the next race, which was somewhat of a fiasco, three horses being left at the post, the King and his party left.

The remaining races were not of much account, though *Espérance* would certainly have won the last one, but fell badly at the final jump, her rider Rosek having a marvellously lucky escape.

The programme of the opening concert of the Royal Belvedere orchestra, conducted by Herr Willy Olsen, tomorrow the 1st of May will be as follows:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (1) Festival March | Kempfer. |
| (2) Overture, "Oberon" | Weber. |
| (3) Feierlicher Zug zum Münster, "Lohengrin" | Wagner. |
| (4) Waltz, "O schöner Mai" | Strauss. |
| (5) Festival Overture | Lassen. |
| (6) Violin Solo. | |
| (7) Tonbilder, "Carmen" | Bizet. |
| (8) Overture, "Lysistrata" | Linke. |
| (9) Waltz, "Fern der Heimat" | Berger. |
| (10) Air from Suite in D. | Bach. |
| (11) March, "Belvedere-Klänge" | Trenkler. |

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

A PRINTING-SHOP POET.

The following advertisement from a "poetical" printer's reader appears in a daily paper:—

As Reader,
A practical printing-shop screeder
Can correct faulty diction
Of Tautology's infliction,
And with query sub-editorial
Point out pen-slips authorial;
A Reader well read,
So mult. in parvo is said.

SHAKESPEARE'S DEBT TO AMERICANS.

A correspondent of the *Chronicle*, who has been staying at Stratford-on-Avon, relates that he one day asked his landlady, "Who is this Shakespeare of whom one hears so much down here? Was he a very great man?" To which she replied, "Lor, sir, he warn't thought nothing on a few years ago. Its the Americans as 'as made him what he is!"

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Prague, April 29. In an autograph letter addressed to the Statthalter the Emperor Franz Joseph acknowledges with deep feeling the many loyal demonstrations of both nationalities, expressed his pleasure at the progress of the city of Prague, and says that the time has now come for both races to offer each other the hand of fellowship without reserve, with a view to a mutual understanding and to further progress and work in common. With the carrying out the principle of equal citizenship in the sphere of the franchise the work of adjusting national differences must be brought to perfection. The Emperor regards it as the greatest happiness for him, as he has shared in all the pain of conflict, now to be able to sympathise in the joy of national peace.

His Majesty left for Vienna at half-past eight o'clock this morning.