

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 378.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## KING EDWARD IN PARIS.

H. M. King Edward called upon President Fallières on Wednesday; the President shortly afterwards paid a return visit to the King at the British Embassy.

## THE QUEEN'S CRUISE.

The Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" with H. M. Queen Alexandra and H. R. H. Princess Victoria on board left Naples on Wednesday for Athens.

## THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The discussion of Colonial Preference was continued on Wednesday. General Botha opposed Mr. Deakin's proposals and expressly declared that it would be necessary for his Government to impose duties on British as well as other goods. He protested against any attempts to bind individual Governments and deprive them of their freedom in tariff matters. Mr. Mac Kay, representing India, pointed to the risk and injury which would result to Indian trade from retaliatory measures adopted by any foreign Power. India would derive no advantage from the proposed alterations, but, on the other hand, the risk and the sacrifice for India would be too great to enable her to accept them. The United States, Germany and France could, as a matter of fact, complain of India, since they drew more from her than they sold to her, but they had nowhere heard anything of any such complaints. Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the Government would embark upon no breach of the policy of free trade. He pointed out that, as a matter of fact, Great Britain enjoyed the same privileges as the most favoured nations, and in markets enjoying Protection found herself in a stronger position than the countries which imposed protective tariffs; thus Germany, next to India, was the best market for British goods. He pointed out how unimportant the advantages would be which would accrue to British trade from Preference, and even if individual Colonies granted the Motherland preferential tariffs that would not enable her to compete successfully under like conditions with home products. Any preferential rate granted to Great Britain, if it was to have any value, must relate to raw material and foodstuffs. It was merely a question of principle, and no compromises such as various speakers had proposed were possible. He said that the discussion had shown that trade relations of individual parts of the Empire could be bettered, especially by improved steam-ship service, increasing the number of trade agents in the Colonies, and by the abolition or lowering of the Suez Canal dues. The Government was ready to consider every practical proposal.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir Edward Grey described the reports which have again cropped up in the Press as to the visit of a British squadron to Cronstadt in May, as entirely without foundation, and said that no such visit had been even discussed by the Government. The Prime Minister announced that the House would adjourn for Whitsuntide on May 16th, and gave a summary of the measures to be settled before the Whitsun holidays. The Government proposals with reference to the Upper House would not be introduced before the holidays. To a question respecting the disturbances on the Island of Santa Lucia, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Winston Churchill, replied by reading a cable despatch from the Governor to the effect that the factories were still being guarded, and that the temper of the populace still gave cause for anxiety. Mr. Churchill also informed the House that the cruiser "Indefatigable" arrived at Santa Lucia on Wednesday night. Sir Gilbert Parker, Conservative, Member for Gravesend asked if the Government, in view of the recent occurrences, would consider the advisability of affording increased naval protection to the West Indies; Mr. Churchill replied in the affirmative.

In answer to another question Mr. Churchill stated that the Government had determined to give their assent to the law recently passed by the Transvaal Parliament placing severe restrictions on English, Asiatic or Indian subjects residing in the Transvaal. Similar measures had been adopted in the previous year by the Transvaal Legislative Council, but had not been confirmed by the British Government. The Government had now given their assent because they were backed up by the unanimous authority of the Parliament recently elected by a Colony upon which responsible self-government had been conferred.

Mr. Lea, Liberal, Member for E. St. Pancras, asked the Government whether it was in accordance with constitutional usage that at all meetings of the King with foreign Sovereigns or Ministers at which State affairs were discussed a Minister responsible to Parliament should be present and whether during the meeting of the King with foreign Sovereigns and Ministers during his Mediterranean cruise any agreements as to State affairs had been come to.

Sir E. Grey read a written reply stating that the custom that the King during his absence from the capital should be always accompanied by a Minister had never been strictly adhered to. The visit of the King to Cartagena was a ceremonial return visit to that paid by the King of Spain to England; on the other hand, the visit to Gaeta was a purely private one. In all negotiations relating to State affairs constitutional usage and the responsibility of Ministers had been fully upheld.

## THE LORD MAYOR TO VISIT GERMANY.

At a meeting of the Common Council held in the Guildhall on Wednesday the Lord Mayor read a letter from Oberbürgermeister Kirschner of Berlin extending a cordial invitation to the City Corporation to visit that city. It was decided to accept the invitation, and June 16 was provisionally fixed for the visit. Seven aldermen, 40 Town Councillors, the Sheriffs and two higher officials will take part in the trip.

## DELAGOA BAY AND THE RAND.

The London Standard learns from Durban that a syndicate has been sitting in all secrecy in Johannesburg and has been occupied with negotiations as to the possibility of the acquisition by the Rand of Delagoa Bay in the interests of trade. The greatest secrecy is being observed; still, it is rumoured that no agreement has been arrived at, though considerable progress was made last month.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE NAVY.

President Roosevelt is reported to have expressed himself with some freedom to the officers of the foreign warships now at Jamestown. He is, of course, an enthusiastic advocate of a greater American Navy, and he did not hesitate to enter into conversation on this rather delicate topic with America's naval visitors. The appropriations for naval purposes voted by Congress last Session were fairly generous, although by no means as large as either the Secretary for the Navy or Mr. Roosevelt desired.

Naval officers have discussed the matter of the "meanness" of Congress in this respect in indignant language, and Admiral Dewey, in particular, has upon more than one occasion almost passed the bounds of respect in his criticisms. There appears to be a strong belief in official quarters at Washington that Congress will be much more liberal next Session, but why this should be so is not explained. The Democrats as a party are opposed to excessive naval expenditure, because they regard it as part and parcel of the Republican policy of expansion and Imperialism, as illustrated in the acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines.

### STROMBOLI'S ACTIVITY.

The Catania observatory reports that the whole of Wednesday a shower of ashes accompanied by an unintermittent rumbling sound proceeded from Stromboli. A broad stream of lava is flowing

from the new crater of the volcano, the extraordinary activity of which continues. The populace remain undisturbed. The usual clouds of smoke are to be seen on Mount Etna.

## AN ITALIAN VIEW OF PRINCE BÜLOW'S SPEECH.

The Rome *Tribuna* in commenting on Prince Bülow's speech says: "The meeting in Gaeta was considered by many people to be the best of proofs that the triple Alliance had lost all justification of its existence. The Chancellor's speech has proved the contrary."

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE FAMINE.

The Imperial Council has agreed to the proposal of the Duma, that a sum of 6,000,000 roubles should be devoted to the relief of the famine-stricken provinces.

### A TREATY WITH JAPAN.

On Wednesday took place, in the Ministry of the Exterior, a meeting of the Russo-Japanese Conference with reference to the conclusion of a commercial treaty. At this meeting the text of the treaty itself, as well as that of the separate articles, the protocol, and the diplomatic notes as to the special concessions to be granted by either side, were settled. The formal signature of the treaty by Japanese and Russian plenipotentiaries will take place in the near future.

### RIOT IN A PRISON.

On Wednesday disturbances, soon suppressed, took place in a prison in the Viborg quarter of St. Petersburg. They were, however, again renewed on Thursday in more violent form. Political prisoners made certain demands, broke the windows, smashed the doors and created an uproar. Soldiers were obliged to fire upon them; one prisoner was killed and several wounded. Order was at length restored, and an enquiry has been instituted.

### UNREST IN CHINA.

The *Standard* announces from Tientsin that in the native quarter of the city the doors have been bedaubed with blood as in the last Boxer rebellion. The greatest unrest prevails among the inhabitants. The native Press warns the authorities of a recurrence of the Boxer troubles, if this custom is allowed to continue unchecked.

## LOCAL.

There have been rumours afloat as to scandalous conduct by an American visitor to Dresden, who, it was stated, had insulted German officers &c. The facts of the case are that a man who claimed to be an American citizen, but was born in Munich, created a disturbance at the Kaiser Palast on the evening of the 27th. He was arrested, but was treated with great leniency and discharged with a caution.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows:

- (1) Overture, "Zauberflöte" . . . . . Mozart.
- (2) Impromptu . . . . . Schubert-Kempler.
- (3) Paraphrase of "Frühlingszeit" . . . . . R. Becker.
- (4) Czardas, from "Der Geist der Wojewoden" . . . . . Grossmann.
- (5) Overture, "Rienzi" . . . . . Wagner.
- (6) Legende, for violin and cello . . . . . Weiss.
- (7) Ballet Music, from "Le Cid" . . . . . Massenet.
- (8) Prologue to "Pagliacci" (Der Bajazzo) . . . . . Leoncavallo.
- (9) Ave Maria . . . . . Schubert.
- (10) Intermezzo from "La Source" (Nails) . . . . . Delibes.
- (11) Waltz, "Wiener Blut" . . . . . Strauss.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100. There will be no music at the guard-mounting.

## FERRY ACROSS THE BALTIC.

It will soon be possible for passengers to travel from Germany into Sweden without changing cars. A ferry which will carry an entire train is to be run between the two countries across the Baltic. The distance of the ferry route is about seventy miles, which will be covered in four hours. This will be the first ferry to cross the open sea, and may set an example for ferries between English ports and the Continent.

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### RANDOM NOTES.

Ireland has been insulted again by the contemptible Sassenach. Mr. Redmond and some other hot-headed occupants of the Nationalist benches will probably ask a question in Parliament as to the action the Lord Chancellor intends to take towards the magistrates of Burton on Trent. When the trouserless hero was brought before them, he spoke in a tongue not understood of the Bench. In vain interpreters, who would have been invaluable at the building of the tower of Babel, plied him with polyglot questions. His replies were as incomprehensible as the hieroglyphics he placed upon paper were indecipherable. The Bench in despair remanded the man, and now it has transpired that his language, which was described as having some likeness to a debased form of Hindustanee, and was even branded by the ignorant as gibberish, really had no connection with the far East, but proceeded from a country much nearer home. The man is an Irishman and was talking Erse, and he has already been convicted before for child desertion. Probably his children were unpatriotic enough to learn English and neglected to master the musical language of their sire.

The Mark Twain who is contributing his autobiography to the *North American Review* is hardly, perhaps, from the point of view of humour, the Mark Twain of other days, but the story that he tells of his interview with H. M. the German Emperor is worth repeating. "The Emperor did most of the talking, and he talked well, and in faultless English. In both of these conspicuousnesses I was gratified to recognise a resemblance to myself—a very exact resemblance; no, almost exact, but not quite that—a modified exactness, with the advantage in favour of the Emperor. My English, like his, is nearly faultless; like him, I talk well; and when I have guests at dinner I prefer to do all the talking myself. It is the best way, and the pleasantest. Also the most profitable for the others." After relating how, in obedience to etiquette he remained a strict listener, Mark Twain adds that some years afterwards the Kaiser sent him this message by an American who was returning home from the German Court: "Convey to Mr. Clemens my kindest regards. Ask him if he remembers that dinner, and ask him why he didn't do any talking."

The problem of what to do with our daughters has been settled in a somewhat novel fashion in the French district of Loches. For some time the neighbourhood has been infested by a band of brigands, who committed numberless depredations, not unaccompanied by violence, but always took care to leave no trace of their identity behind them. At last the police got on their tracks and have managed to arrest most of the gang. It appears that the leadership of the band was entrusted to a Mlle. Girard, who with her lieutenant, another woman named Yesceer, planned all the enterprises and directed their accomplishment with energy and acumen. The rest of the band were mere men, who obeyed the Amazon leader implicitly.

We read of queer wagers from time to time, and your true gambler cares not a jot what the stakes are, so long as he is not debarred from the excitement of play. All Paris is just now laughing at a man who quite unconsciously became the hero of a game of cards. The individual in question had a favourite seat at a favourite table in a particular café. Here he would come at the same hour every day, month in month out, and, needless to say, was invariably attended to by the same waiter who daily rejoiced in the same, and that a handsome tip. One day recently, however, the constant visitor found himself, on taking his accustomed seat, confronted by a strange waiter whose urbanity and politeness were all that could be desired; but the fact that he was a stranger debarred him from all consideration at the guest's hands. On being asked if the personnel of the café had been changed, the waiter had to admit that that was not the case, but that he and the old waiter had changed tables. The indignant guest summoned his old waiter and enquired the reason of the change. The waiter appeared embarrassed and hesitated to reply, but at last, resolved to make a clean breast of it, said: "Well, Sir, that waiter and I were playing cards and he cleaned me out, and having no more money, I suggested you as the stakes; he agreed and I am sorry to say I lost you and he won your daily tip!"

Fräulein Kruscensky, who created the part of *Salome* in Richard Strauss' opera of that name in Milan, had a narrow escape a few days ago of herself paying the penalty for having rejected the addresses of a devoted admirer. Some three years

ago a young painter by name Manfredini saw Fräulein Kruscensky performing in an opera and conceived an overwhelming passion for her. He followed her from place to place, made himself unpleasantly conspicuous by accosting her in the streets of Naples, Ravenna, Turin &c., and on one occasion made his way into her private villa at Viareggio, whence he was summarily ejected by her domestics. Fräulein Kruscensky is at present staying at a Milan Hotel and one day last week Manfredini, unable to tolerate any longer this spurning of his love, rushed into the hotel and attempted to make his way to the apartments of his adored one. Luckily for her his excited appearance and dishevelled attire attracted the attention of the hotel servants and he was seized as he was mounting the stairs. Upon him was found a perfect arsenal, revolvers, daggers, knives, and, last but not least from *Salome's* point of view probably, a large bottle of vitriol. It will be left for the police court proceedings to show whether he intended to murder his innamorata or kill himself before her eyes, but in any case Fräulein Kruscensky would most certainly have received the contents of the vitriol bottle in her face.

For the sudden and effective healing of diseases Christian Science has now, it appears, a formidable rival. The *British Journal of Nursing* contains an account of the Valparaiso earthquake, according to which typhoid fever, pneumonia, insanity and even insomnia were instantly cured by the earthquake. It is taxing one's credulity rather hard to tell us that an earthquake may be confidently recommended as a remedy for insomnia, for although many a sound sleeper is described as one whom not even an earthquake would arouse, we have always imagined this statement to be that picturesque exaggeration which, as Gilbert would say, would give point to a bald and unconvincing narrative; but it appears now that an earthquake induces soft refreshing sleep, in spite of the fact that the furniture is flying about the room and plaster is descending in hundred-weights on the bed. The one thing against the earthquake as a cure is that it is too unreliable. It will never become popular. To hurry a typhoid patient to the Pacific slope in the vain expectation of an earthquake which fails to make an appearance until after the patient has succumbed, would be too exasperating. Then, too, it is too drastic a remedy, for there would always be the danger that an invalid, who, according to the Christian Scientists, had worried him or herself into such a pitch of illness as to fondly imagine that he or she was at death's door, would really expire when the earthquake shock came along.

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

### CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, May 5th. *V. Sunday after Easter: Rogation Sunday.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.  
Monday, May 6th. *Rogation Day.* 10.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Tuesday, May 7th. *Rogation Day.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Wednesday, May 8th. *Rogation Day: Vigil and Eve of the Ascension.* 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Thursday, May 9th. *Ascension Day: Holy Thursday.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.  
Friday, May 10th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.  
Saturday, May 11th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
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, May 5th. *V. 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.  
Thursday, May 9th. *Ascension Day.* Holy Communion 11.0 a.m.  
Friday, May 10th. Litany 10.0 a.m.  
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winkelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

### THE PREMIERS' RESOLUTIONS.

Time brings its revenges, and the fact that Mr. Henry Chaplin, the "Squire of Blankney" has been chosen with enthusiasm as their candidate for Parliament by the Unionists of Wimbledon, and the further fact that the Radicals of the constituency have allowed their discretion to outrun their valour and have decided to suffer him to be returned unopposed, is a striking commentary on Mr. Asquith's assertion, that Protection is dead. Mr. Chaplin has been fighting for what was deemed a lost cause for years. Long before Mr. Chamberlain came to the conclusion that the demand of the colonies for preferential treatment was justified, that without some adequate response to their appeal there was a danger of the ultimate dissolution of the Empire, Mr. Chaplin was a lost sheep crying in the wilderness, the one apostle, who never ceased in season and out of season to raise his voice for Protection. And it is natural enough that a note of triumph should ring out in his speeches when he recognises, as recognise he must, that the ideas of which he was for years almost the solitary champion are now occupying the attention of his countrymen to the exclusion of nearly all other topics. It is easy enough to understand now, as indeed it was from the first, why Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman and his colleagues were so anxious to prevent the full glare of publicity being thrown upon the proceedings of the Colonial Conference. It would obviously be most comforting to the opponents of an out-of-date and effete fiscal system that a speech, such as that delivered by Mr. Deakin at the Colonial Conference, a speech which lasted an hour and a half, should be published *verbatim*. It is far more convenient to the Government that a Civil Service clerk should give to the world a terse and in some respects inaccurate summary of the Australian Premier's remarks. To have published it *in extenso* would have been to still further raise the spirits of the Fair Traders, confident of their ultimate triumph; and, like the Wimbledon Radicals, the Government much prefer silence to clumsy attempts to refute the convincing arguments of their opponents. It must, however, be somewhat humiliating to Mr. Deakin, and his colleagues from over seas, to find that their remarks, which admittedly reflect the great body of opinion in the Colonies from which they hail, are not considered worth reporting by the Home Government whose guests they are. It is hard to see, although we are only permitted to see the dry bones of Mr. Deakin's and other addresses, what action the Government of the day will take with regard to the five resolutions passed by the Conference. Three of them merely emphasise those passed in 1902 affirming the general principle of preferential trade, recognising the possibility of Imperial Free Trade, and recommending the granting of Preference in favour of the United Kingdom by those Colonies that have not done so already. The two new resolutions strike a bolder note. They recommend that whatever preference may be granted by any Colony to the United Kingdom should be granted by the other Colonies, and that the United Kingdom should grant preferential rates to the Colonies. The Government has already claimed to have received many a mandate from the country; was one of them, we wonder, the mandate to summarily reject the deliberate offer by the children to the Mother Country? It is in no spirit of dictation that the Colonies are approaching the Imperial Government. Mr. Deakin, in particular, made this clear when he said that, just as the Colonies studied their own interests so he expected that those representing the Mother Country would study the interests of their own people. It is vital for Australia that she should benefit by being given a larger share in the best market of the world, while the home country would be aided by Preferential rates in her warfare against the ever-growing competition of foreign rivals. England will await with interest the answer of the Government to this outspoken demand from Australia. On this occasion will they deny that they have a mandate, will they shut their eyes to the fact that public opinion in England is ever veering more and more to the side of the Colonial Premiers? or will they at the eleventh hour come to the conclusion that their policy of gagging the Conference has been of no avail, and that the views of the Colonies must be given their due consideration? Their attitude in sanctioning the unopposed return of Mr. Chaplin shows that they are weakening, and there is little certainty, at all events little likelihood, of their sacrificing office for so foolish a thing, to them, as consistency.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS IN AMERICA.

A fossil has been found deeply buried in sand in Iowa. The State geologist and zoologist declare it to be the tooth of a hippopotamus. This is the first evidence that North America was ever the home of the animal.

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The Prince rived at Port The Prince, Rear-Admiral Dockeyard, an quite private uniform. T "Alberta," w fired.

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**SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.**  
 (From the London evening journals.)

The Prince of Wales and his eldest son, Prince Edward, with the Hon. Derek Keppel, and the young Prince's tutor in attendance, left Waterloo on Wednesday afternoon for Portsmouth Harbour, on their way to the Royal Naval College at Osborne, where Prince Edward will undergo a course of Naval training. Prince Edward was in Naval cadet's uniform. A considerable crowd had assembled to witness the departure of the young Prince, and there was a general raising of hats as he and his father walked across the platform. The Prince of Wales was to return to town last night, after the Naval spectacle at Portsmouth arranged for the Colonial Premiers.

The Prince of Wales, with Prince Edward, arrived at Portsmouth Dockyard just before 2.30 p.m. The Prince, who was in mufti, was received by Rear-Admiral C. G. Robinson, Superintendent of the Dockyard, and Flag-Capt. Moore. The arrival was quite private. Prince Edward wore his cadet's uniform. They at once went on board the "Alberta," which left for Cowes. No salutes were fired.

Congratulations to the Duke of Connaught poured into Clarence House on Wednesday for it was his Royal Highness's birthday. The Duke was born on May Day 1850, and the happy event found Prince Albert in his happiest mood. Writing to the Dowager Duchess of Coburg to inform her of the birth of his seventh child, he said: "This morning, about a quarter-past eight, a little boy glided into the light of day, and has been received by his sisters with jubilation." The baby was given the nursery name of Sunday, for it was found that there were just as many in the family as the days of the week, and out of courtesy to the newcomer he was given premier place in this nursery calendar.

The Duke of Connaught made his debut in the world on the eighty-first birthday of the Duke of Wellington, and it was decided to name him Arthur after the great soldier. To the Arthur were added the names William Patrick and Albert. Sir Theodore Martin is among those who believe that it was from an incident at Kingston Harbour that Queen Victoria received the happy inspiration to give an Irish name to her son. It was just a year before that an old lady in Ireland had greeted the royal carriage with the cry, "Oh! Queen, dear! make one of them Prince Patrick, and all Ireland will die for you." The William in the Duke's name was a compliment to the Kaiser's grandfather, and Albert was after his father.

Nowhere was the Duke's birthday more honoured than among his colleagues in the Army. As a soldier the Duke has devoted himself to the work of his profession for upwards of forty years, and not only at Aldershot and in Ireland enjoys a popularity as great as he himself could wish for, but in every garrison throughout the British Empire, most of which he has personally inspected.

On Wednesday evening the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Princess Victoria Patricia, honoured the Earl and Countess of Bessborough with their presence at dinner at 17, Cavendish-square. After the dinner there was a ball, at which Prince Arthur of Connaught was also present.

Lady Bessborough is an instance of a member of a Welsh family marrying into an Irish one. She was Miss Blanche Guest, sister to Lord Wimborne, and took the opportunity of emphasising her Welsh descent by giving her daughters the names of Gweneith and Olwen. But the peasants in Ireland have no friend who is more enthusiastic for their welfare. The Garryhill cottage industry, which finds work for many otherwise unprofitably employed hands, owes everything to her. For many years she taught the country girls herself, but now employs a teacher, doing the best she can to find a market for their work privately, as well as through the Royal Irish Industries Association.

The Earl of Bessborough has had a varied and interesting career. For years he was in the Navy, and served as a midy under the late Duke of Edinburgh, going all round the world. Afterwards he was private secretary to Lord Stalbridge, and next to Mr. Speaker Peel. He is a man of affairs, and the head of many successful business enterprises. His son, Viscount Duncannon, is taking a prominent part in the Tariff Reform movement.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.**

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

**Der Rattenfänger von Hameln.**

Great romantic opera in five Acts. Music by V. E. Nessler.

**Cast:**

Wichard Gruvelholt, Burgomaster of Hameln	Herr Rains.
Berthold Sunneborn, Magistrate	Herr Wächter.
Hogeherte, } Councillors	Herr Pöhler.
Stenekken, }	Herr Kraus.
Bertram Lupus	Herr Hafner.
Ethelorus, clerk	Herr Erl.
Isfried Rhyngerg	Herr Nebuschka.
Heribert, son of Sunneborn	Herr Jäger.
Hunold Singuf	Herr Kless.
Wulf, } Burghers of Hameln	Herr Büssel.
Kesselring, }	Herr Plaschke.
Regine, Burgomaster's daughter	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Dorothea, his cousin and housekeeper	Fräul. Schäfer.
Gertrud, daughter of a fisherman	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Margarethe, a burgher's daughter	Fräul. Keldorfer.
First } politician	Herr Geisenhofer.
Second }	Herr Ernst.

**PLOT.** The citizens of Hameln, discussing means to rid the town of a plague of rats, are informed by the clerk, Ethelorus, that a stranger, Singuf, is willing to destroy the rats with his pipe. No one is to be present while he works the charm. The Burgomaster's daughter Regine, with her cousin Dorothea greets her lover Sunneborn who has been abroad. Singuf delights the people with his playing and falls in love with Gertrud, a fisher girl. Meeting Ethelorus and the chief magistrate in a tavern, he is led on to boast of his prowess with the fair sex, and Ethelorus, who dislikes Sunneborn, makes a wager that Singuf will not win a kiss from Regine. Singuf, alone as he thinks, plays his pipe and decoys all the rats away. But Wulf, a lover of Gertrud, is present and threatens him. When Singuf asks his reward, the Burgomaster complains that the Rat-king is still in his cellar. Singuf declares it is Wulf's fault for eaves-dropping, but promises to kill the Rat-king if Regine will give him a kiss. All are astounded at his insolence, but his beautiful playing so moves Regine that she kisses him. Singuf is condemned to death as a sorcerer, but Gertrud claims his life which is given to her. Gertrud drowns herself; and Singuf, to avenge her death plays on his pipe while the people are in church, as all the children of the town follow him, and the people come out of church in time to see all their children vanishing into the mountain side, whence they never emerge.

Composer: Victor E. Nessler, born 1841, died 1890.  
 (See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 18, price 3.00 80 s.)

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

**Hans Heiling.**

**ROYAL THEATRE.**  
**NEUSTADT.**

This evening, beginning at 7, ending 10.30

**Brand.**

Comedy in five Acts by Henrik Ibsen.

**Cast:**

Brand	Herr Wiecke.
Seine Mutter	Frau Bleibtreu.
Ejnar, ein Maler	Herr René.
Agnes	Fräul. Politz.
Der Vogt	Herr Müller.
Der Doktor	Herr Froböse.
Der Propst	Herr P. Neumann.
Der Küster	Herr Huff.
Der Schulmeister	Herr Helsing.
Gerd	Fräul. Serda.
Ein Bauer	Herr Walther.
Sein halbwüchsiger Sohn	Fräul. Kaiser.
Ein Weib	Frau Firlé.
Ein zweites Weib	Fräul. Diacono.
Erster } Mann	Herr Höhner.
Zweiter }	Herr Wogritsch.
Dritter }	Herr Leichert.
Vierter }	Herr Gunz.
Fünfter }	Herr Rieken.
Sechster }	Herr Bauer.
Siebenter }	Herr Eggerth.
Achter }	Herr Dettmer.
Drittes Weib	Fräul. Schendler.
Viertes Weib	Fräul. Leder.
Ein Geistlicher	Herr Taudien.
Ein Beamter	Herr Jüchter.
Ein Distrikthauptmann	Herr Arnold.
Ein Schreiber	Herr Carstens.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

**Zopf und Schwert.**

**REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.**  
**OPERA HOUSE.**

Sunday, May 5th: Hans Heiling. 7.30 p.m.  
 Monday, May 6th: Der Freischütz. 7.30 p.m.

**SCHAUSPIELHAUS.**

Sunday, May 5th: Brand. 7 p.m.  
 Monday, May 6th: Die versunkene Glocke. 7.30 p.m.

**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.

**RESIDENZ THEATRE.**

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Gastspiel des Berliner Vaudeville-Ensembles:

**Die Herren von Maxim.**

Posse mit Gesang und Tanz in vier Bildern.  
 Musik von Victor Holländer.

**Cast:**

Der Viconte Polykrates	Carl Gessner.
Der Herzog, Präsident	Carl Stephany.
Prinz Harakiri,	
ein Japaner,	des Clubs
Stotakoi, ein	der Ver-
Russe,	liebten
de Rabeuf,	
de Raton,	Mit-
de Clareville,	glieder
de Lazaire,	
Messalinette	
Molairé	
Suzanne Lerval	
Fanny Bibéron	
Panne de Nancy	
Lafuxion	
Angèle de Libières	
Liane de Pongy	
La Valette	
Jeanne Bokal	
Fifi Laroque	
Mimi Savanne	
Otéro	
O-Kisato-San, Japanerin	
Doctor Quakenboss, Hypnotiseur	
Bobonne, Kammerzofe b. Messalinette	
Jean, Oberkellner im Café Maxim	
Carl Stephany	
Curt Lilien.	
Josef Conradi.	
Hugo Klemm.	
Albert Klapproth.	
Hugo Bödecker.	
Hermann Witte.	
Emma Malkowska.	
Marie Sandeek.	
Käte Lorenz.	
Grete Christiansen.	
Franziska v. Cutsen.	
Claire Harsdorf.	
Anni Stengrit.	
Sophie Schenk.	
Grete Brügg.	
Fernande Dinghaus.	
Mary Horris.	
Agnes Jauer.	
Henny Wiltner.	
Else Gerste.	
Adolf Kallenbach.	
Käte Hansen.	
Paul Herbig.	

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 3.30 and 7.30 p.m.

**The same performance.**

**FATAL GOOD FORTUNE.**

It is possible to live long in melancholy and to die swiftly from joy. So it has proved with a Paris carpenter named Fermet. He had worked for years in a chronic state of melancholy aggravated by want of money, and all the circumstances seemed to point to a long continuance of this condition of things, when suddenly, and quite outside the poor fellow's expectations, there came to him the news the other morning that he was the possessor by bequest of the to him large sum of £2,000. Fermet almost went frantic with delight. His nerves stood the recurrence of thrills all day, but in the evening he got among the Longchamps cafés, and was relating his luck for about the twentieth time when he fell dead.

**THE SUBLIME TO THE RIDICULOUS.**

It is not in England alone that the modern vandal can work his will unchecked. In Italy, endowed with associations of history, letters, and art far exceeding anything known in less favoured lands, all the amenities of reverence can be ignored in a way which one fondly hopes would scarcely be possible in this country. Thus at Verona the palace or mansion associated with the romance of "Romeo and Juliet" has been turned into a motor garage—so do the romantic and the realistic meet at their two widest extremes. Again at Rimini, there is still surviving the ducal palace of Malatesta which Dante has immortalised for ever in association with the names of Francesca and Paolo. That is to become a macaroni factory. Malatesta's palace was partly ruined by an earthquake in 1860. In 1581, the remains of the two lovers were found wrapped together in one silken winding sheet, in a church close to the future macaroni factory.

# ROYAL BELVEDERE

## Grand Concert Daily

by the Royal Belvedere Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Kapellmeister 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.

### Royal Conservatorium

Instruction given at:  
**Landhaus Str. 11, II., Werder Str. 22, pt. Bautzner Str. 22, I., Haydn Str. 9, I.**  
52nd year. All branches of musical and theatrical instruction. Full courses or single lessons. May be commenced at any time. Terms begin April 1st and September 1st. Prospectus and list of instructors from the Directorate.

## 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.

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

## Pension LE RICHE

### Nürnberg Platz 3, II.

First-class Family Pension.

Excellent situation. Splendid board.

## Pension Weidmann

### Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

## LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

### up to the 3rd of May 1907.

Miss A. Z. Richardson, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Miss W. S. Gray, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Levi, Chicago, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. Reuchlin, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Haarschhoff, Kimberley, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. H. A. Read, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. J. Read, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. J. A. Idge, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bartleck, Chicago, H. Bellevue.  
Miss G. Gray, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. O. Hann, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Miss P. Hann, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Miss A. Duffill, San Francisco, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. J. Duffill, San Francisco, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. Duffill, San Francisco, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. H. Gelieu, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mrs. W. Fink, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mrs. B. Bandendistel, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. H. Vyth, London, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Miss O'Conner, Chemnitz, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. A. Diker, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. J. Littlewood, Cambridge, H. Stadt Gotha.  
Mr. J. Morgan, Cambridge, H. Stadt Gotha.  
Mrs. A. Rood, Salt Lake City, P. Kretschmer.  
Mrs. A. Kister, Salt Lake City, P. Kretschmer.  
Miss L. Hosmer, Salt Lake City, P. Kretschmer.  
Miss E. Déprez, Canada, P. Kuhlemann.  
Mr. G. Steinthal, London, H. Monopole and Metropole.  
Mr. J. Forbes, Chicago, H. New York.  
Mr. S. Jaucides, Omaha, H. New York.  
Dr. T. Little, Omaha, H. New York.  
Mr. M. Convent, Portland, H. New York.  
Miss M. Messiter, England, P. Schadewell.  
Miss E. Frost, Barre, P. Schadewell.  
Miss J. Stafford, Chicago, P. Schaumberger.  
Mrs. W. Donaldson, Kentucky, H. Weber.  
Miss M. Donaldson, Kentucky, H. Weber.  
Mr. J. Smith, London, H. Weber.

## 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.

## 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 en Pension. Elevator. Telephone.

Electric Light. H. Schnelle, Proprietor.

SENDIG-DRESDEN,	HOTEL Europäischer Hof
SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL Württemberger Hof
SENDIG-SCHANDAU,	SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana & Co.
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	250 ROOMS.
	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 Morgenzellpark

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.

English spoken. Auto Garage. Franz Dittlich, Prop.

Pension Unity, Lütichau Strasse 26, I.

Highly recommended.

Established 1835.

## 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.**

### MARINE RESEARCH.

Marine research, ever since the international convention concluded in 1903 between all the Northern States, except France, has been conducted by methods systematised to a degree of which the general public has little conception. Thus each of the eight States is bound to make a hydrographic cruise every three months along an allotted section of the sea. The work of this cruise consists of taking the water temperature at every five metres of depth down to the bottom, noting the speed and the direction of the currents examining the degrees of salinity and collecting the "plankton," or marine fauna, and making other physical and meteorological observations. Fishing is also engaged in, but the fish are put back into the water, with silver discs fastened to their gills, with a view to future study of the migrations and growth of fishes. Fishermen get a premium on each of these marked fish subsequently produced.

### YVETTE'S INFINITE VARIETY.

Yvette Guilbert appears to be slowly "arriving", as the phrase is, in her new career as an actress on her withdrawal from the part of the *chansoniste*. At Brussels she is credited with having achieved a brilliant success with one of the more popular theatres, and the effect is now reacting on Paris. It is stated that she has been already engaged to "create" the chief rôle in a new comedy by an author of reputation, which is to be produced next season at one of the Boulevard theatres. The playwright is stated to be one who has already won his spurs at a theatre like the *Athenée*.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

**Hampton Roads, May 3.** Commodore Kalau v. Hofe and the other German officers have returned from Washington. The greatest attention was paid to them throughout the journey by Admiral Evans and the American officers. The "Roon" sails today for Kiel, the "Bremen" for Boston.

**Paris, May 3.** In Denain (Departement Nord) two anti-military agitators, a restaurant-keeper named Goupen and the Secretary of the Communist Union, Roulet, have been arrested for having at a meeting incited to killing and plunder. The anarchist and revolutionary societies in Denain, Valenciennes, and other places have decided to call meetings to protest against the arrests.

**Orleans, May 3.** The Joan of Arc festival is to have a marked military character. The standard of Joan of Arc will be set up in the principal square of the town and the troops will march past it. Under instructions from the Maire a "sequester" proceeded to the Cathedral, where the standard is kept, and demanded the flag; it was at once delivered to him. The proceeding has caused much excitement among the Catholics.

**Algiers, May 3.** A sharp frost in Algiers has much damaged the vines.

**Allahabad, May 3.** Yesterday in Rowulpindi a mob burnt some tram-cars, plundered a church and several shops. The rioters were dispersed by armed police.

**Madrid, May 3.** The *Imparcial* states that Raisuli has joined El Roghi, who has 20,000 men, ten guns, and six mitrailleuses at his disposal incamped at Seluen. It is said that Raisuli will soon march against the Shereffian Mahallah.

**Berlin, May 3.** Freiherr v. Aehrenthal had an interview this morning with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Herr v. Tschirschky. Freiherr v. Aehrenthal intends to leave Berlin this evening on his return journey.

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 54.

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.*

### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate southerly winds, generally bright and dry, warmer.