

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 381.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany
in English.

Office: Dresden, Steube Strasse 54.

Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of
Saxony and Austria:

1 mark a month.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN LONDON.

Prince Fushimi of Japan, who has come to England to return the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught, arrived in London on Monday and at once drove to Buckingham Palace where he was received by King Edward. Later his Majesty returned the Prince's visit and handed him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on Monday the debate on the second reading of Lord Newton's Bill for reforming the Upper House was commenced.

Lord Cawdor moved an amendment for the appointment of a Committee to examine propositions having for their object the increase of the efficiency of the Upper House in legislative matters.

The Lord President of the Privy Council said that before reform proposals could be discussed a method must be found for settling the differences between the two Houses.

He said that in the view of the Government it was not a matter of the efficiency of the Upper House nor of its hereditary character, but of its party character, and the constant predominating influence of one party. No proposal of the Committee suggested by Lord Cawdor would abolish the party character of the Upper House.

After some further debate the House adjourned. The Government proposals as to the House of Lords were not divulged, but they are believed by Liberals to be of a drastic nature.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Craig, Conservative, Member for South Antrim, asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the recent utterances of Prince Bülow with reference to the disarmament question, the British Government intended to at once place upon their naval construction programme the building of a third ship of the "Dreadnought" class. The Prime Minister replied that the Government fully recognised the importance of Prince Bülow's remarks. From the tone of his utterances, however, it was apparent that the German Government, while preserving its own standpoint, wished to avoid putting difficulties or unpleasantness in the way of other Powers interested in this question. The Government recognised that the question of outlay on armament could only be settled with the agreement and consent of the House, but they were not at present in a position to make further statements as to the naval construction programme and matters connected with it.

In reply to a question Mr. Morley gave detailed information as to the Rawalpindi disturbances and said that order now prevails there. The troops which supported the civil authorities had, with the exception of a small detachment of native infantry and cavalry, been withdrawn. Further disturbances are not anticipated.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

At Monday's sitting of the Conference the President of the Board of Trade said that the Government would not alter their standpoint in the matter of the tariff question. He concluded by appealing to the colonies not to agitate for a plan which might indeed benefit them, but which, there was a danger, might injure the Mother Country.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

The race-war in India is assuming a serious complexion. Lord Minto's proclamation, whereby Professors and students are forbidden to take part in political assemblies under pain of loss of stipend and withdrawal of State aid from the United Universities, has caused great sensation. It is announced that disturbances in which a group of Hindu students played a prominent part have taken place at Amritsar.

AN EXPLOSION ON THE RAND.

A serious explosion took place on Monday at Modderfontein on the Rand. Three buildings were destroyed, 3 white men and 15 natives being killed.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE DOCK STRIKE.

The number of dock hands on strike in New York now reaches 8,000, while on Monday 400 more men went on strike, who had hitherto been employed by German and Scandinavian steamship lines.

The dock hands of the Hamburg-America line joined the strike yesterday. The S. S. "Kroonland" of the Red Star Line left on Monday with a large number of passengers, coal and cargo having been shipped with the help of the ship's personnel.

THE CENTRAL REPUBLICS.

The State Department in Washington learns that diplomatic relations between Mexico and Guatemala have been broken off.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

FRANCO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

The Ministry of the Exterior confirms the statement that negotiations are proceeding in Tokio between French and Japanese representatives, having for their object the recognition by Japan of France's special interests in the Far East. Although the negotiations are making good progress, their conclusion is not expected in the near future.

Reuter's Bureau learns that the Franco-Japanese negotiations are taking the form of an exchange of views as to the maintenance of the territorial status quo in East Asia. So far as it is known, the matter is not directly connected with the treaty under discussion between Russia and Japan.

With reference to the negotiations the Paris Temps publishes an interview with M. Pichon who, among other things, said: "The negotiations aim at the signing of a treaty which will give new pledges for the maintenance of peace in East Asia; they are the logical continuance of the absolutely peaceful policy of France, a policy which has no other object than to set aside all entanglements everywhere, especially in those parts of the world where France has special interests. I cannot today go into details, as the wording of the agreement is not yet settled, but I am glad to be able to describe its general character as I have done."

The French journals speak very favourably of the planned agreement. The Journal des Débats says that it is a matter of an agreement which will guarantee possessions already acquired and the status quo in East Asia. Japan will by her agreement with France reap the advantage of finding public opinion in France more favourably inclined to her, and therefore of finding it easier to obtain the capital necessary for her development.

The Temps writes: M. Pichon, to whom belongs the credit of having thought out and realised a Franco-Japanese agreement, has done a useful, really French work. "We wish that in all capitals our intentions may find the just verdict they deserve. We threaten no one, we desire to cause no one uneasiness". The same journal claims to know that Russia and England have already agreed to the contemplated Franco-Japanese agreement. The negotiations are proceeding hand in hand with those that went on in January and February on the occasion of the Japanese loan recently floated in London and Paris.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

The Daily Telegraph learns from Tangier that Mulai Hafid has declined the dignity of Sultan and has sent messages to his brother, the Sultan, to avoid the horrors of civil war.

The French Colony at Marakesh has received a request to withdraw to Mazagan.

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate northerly winds, generally bright and dry, somewhat cooler.

MR. BIRRELL AND IRELAND.

On the eve of the announcement by Mr. Birrell of the means devised by his fertile brain to appease the most unruly section of the Government's supporters, viz. the Nationalist party, there appears, opportunely enough, in the Times a letter from Mr. Ian Malcolm which forms a strange commentary on Mr. Birrell's own statement, recently made in the House of Commons, with regard to the law and order prevailing in Ireland at the present time. The present Chief Secretary is an optimist *malgré lui*, and he resolutely refuses to allow that there are any disturbing elements in Ireland, and stigmatises as carrion crows those Unionist members who call the attention of the House to undoubted and verified instances of agrarian crimes, thereby stimulating the facetious Irish members to interrupt the speeches of their opponents by cries of "caw". But in spite of Mr. Birrell's tendency to cry peace where there is no peace, Mr. Malcolm's letter is calculated to make a good many supporters of Devolution rub their eyes and wonder if it is at all desirable to entrust the ruling of the country to such individuals as Mr. Ginnell, M.P., who seems to be responsible for the initiation of the latest campaign of intimidation in the distressful country.

In a speech delivered at Mullingar last October Mr. Ginnell said:

"Those large Kerry cattle are able to run 30 or 40 miles in a single night, and if the graziers found their ranches empty some fine morning, and after six or eight weeks' searching found their cattle not together, but some in Connaught, some in Munster, some among the Wicklow mountains" (a voice—"And some in hell" [laughter])... The orator failed to finish this sentence. "And if this wandering mania became fashionable and general amongst the ranching cattle all over the country, and if they persisted in it, the ranchers would lose their taste for the people's land, and no injustice would have been done to any one."

The immediate result of this speech was the incident of the Tonlagree farm, the owner of which, having declined to sell his property at a great loss, proceeded to stock it himself. But as the cattle were on their way to the farm a mob of men met them and beating them cruelly with sticks dispersed them. The ringleaders of the mob were put on trial and after one jury had disagreed they were acquitted at a second trial, although the judge pointed out that they were unquestionably guilty and no evidence was even offered for the defence. This incident started the fire which was to blaze merrily throughout Roscommon. Almost daily since the beginning of March meetings have been held at which the speakers in violent language denounced "grazierism and grabberism" and according to Mr. Malcolm there are no less than 23 farms menaced by this hurricane of organised intimidation. The attitude of the Government, which, ostrich-like, buries its head and sees no danger, is thus commented on by one of the more ferocious journals of the intimidated district.

"The great movement against the ranching system in Roscommon has now attained such dimensions that it would be impossible for Chief Secretary Birrell to stay it even if he wished to. But everybody knows in his heart that Mr. Birrell privately would be only too delighted if the people themselves, by rough and ready means, found a remedy for the grazing evil... Police in squads on bicycles are to be met with at all hours of the night on the Roscommon roads, but they are powerless against the uprising of the people's indignation... Let county councillors and district councillors stand in the front rank on these occasions, and success is assured; because, although the police may growl, they know that Mr. Birrell will never countenance any attack by them on men elected by the people."

The italics are ours, and it is curious that although his attention has been called to this view of his policy Mr. Birrell has not uttered one word of disclaimer. The Government insist that Ireland should be governed according to Irish ideas which, if they are generally similar to those prevailing in Roscommon, furnish a bright outlook for peace and order in the country under the new regime. The Irish tenant has been pampered by successive Governments until his position is superior to that of tenants in any other country, but led by such factious agitators as Mr. Ginnell, like Oliver Twist he still cries for more, and is not slow to recognise the gullible, complacent nature of the new Chief Secretary, who having succeeded in stirring up bitterness and strife in England by his Education Act, is now about to throw the increasing prosperity of Ireland into the melting-pot, in order to pander to the self-interested demands of the Irish members who have opposed every piece of sound legislation, by which they did not themselves profit, for forty years.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

"SPOOKS" AT TEMPLE BAR.

London, May 2.

Mr. John Nevil Maskelyne, who has just lost his case in the Law Courts, is a Cheltenham man, nearly seventy years of age. Before writing a little more about these extraordinary lawsuits, I wish to say something anent the man, who was the principal figure during the whole trial, and who is undoubtedly a celebrity in his profession of scientific conjurer.

Time was, when I saw a good deal of Maskelyne, in the days that he still tenanted that Egyptian Hall of Mysteries which he and the late Cook practically created together, in a partnership as singular as it was interesting.

Mr. Cook recognised, readily, the superiority of his partner in every way, and was willing to play a more or less subordinate rôle, in the entertainments which the Home of Mystery in Piccadilly provided for so many long years.

I well remember the days that cutting off Mr. Cook's head by Maskelyne formed a part of the double, daily programme at the Egyptian Hall. It was certainly a very clever trick, and worth seeing—Maskelyne used to say that his partner and friend got quite accustomed to the beheading performance, liked it immensely, indeed became excited and disgusted, when his head was left on his shoulders for a single day! This was one of the many pleasantries that he constantly indulged in; in fact, Maskelyne was an inveterate joker, and several of his inpromptu jests would have been worth the recording.

He said, repeating a *jeu de mots* which, I think, originated in *Punch*, that he (Maskelyne) was not Cook, but that Cook was undoubtedly Maskelyne!

The cleverest tricks that Maskelyne ever devised in his long conjurer's career, belong to the Egyptian Hall period: There was the automaton whist player, and the automaton girl sketched, among other secret contrivances there, both successes as great as they were puzzling. The daily performances of Psycho, at whist, and of Zaeo, at sketching, were watched by hundreds, many men of science and learning among them. Committees of inquiry met, more than once, at Maskelyne's invitation, but they were never able to find out anything about his irritating secrets, none the less irritating, because he did not pretend to supernatural powers, and kept on saying that his were scientific tricks, easily explained—if only he would let the cat out of the bag.

I believe the great Helmholtz was one day among the interested witnesses of Maskelyne's performances at the Egyptian Hall, when the former came to London for the last time in his busy life, to give his lecture on Faraday at the Royal Institution, and to receive an enormous ovation at Tyndall's hands.

It was upon that occasion that the famous German Scientist made a remarkable pronouncement anent the faultiness of our human eyes. Asked by an English man of science whether he (Helmholtz) would not believe in a miracle, if he saw it with his own eyes, he emphatically answered: "never!" The human eye he declared absolutely untrustworthy. "If an optician", Helmholtz said, "were to send me a lens as faulty as the best human eye I would return it to him as slovenly work!"

I have been somewhat surprised that Helmholtz's words have not been referred to in the course of the recent "spooks" case at the Law Courts. The so-called Archdeacon Colley, "M. A.", by the grace of an obscure Tennessee "University"; who has won his libel action against Maskelyne, obtaining £75 damages, simply because the latter had accused him of wrongly and illegally assuming the title of Archdeacon conferred by the late Dr. Colenso, when not possessing the legal right to so confer it, after having been deposed as Bishop of Natal, in the sixties,—Archdeacon Colley, then, and his several witnesses in Court, all professed to have really "seen" the ghosts, whose curious pranks, through so-called mediums, they fully described to crowded audiences, more often than not convulsed by almost continual merriment.

But the actual "seeing" of "spooks" just proves nothing at all, if Helmholtz's statement is to be accepted, as I for one do accept it, without any quibbling.

For the rest, although Maskelyne has also lost his counter-case against Colley, in which the former claimed the £1,000, promised by Colley if the conjurer succeeded in producing a séance with artificial ghosts identical with a séance in which, according to Colley and his co-believers, "real" ghosts appeared, and even ate biscuits, grapes, and bits of apple—the Court of King's Bench has virtually left that an open question, the jury simply intimating that they did not think that Maskelyne's performance at St. George's Hall was a convincing

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imitation of Colley's performances. So, there that matter rests, and it could not be otherwise, as the Court had (fortunately) not to adjudicate on spiritualism, and the merits or demerits of "ghosts," artificial or "real".

There is only one point more to which I want to draw your attention. In Colley's cross examination, by Mr. Gill, K. C., for Maskelyne there appears the following:—

"You speak of 'Samuel's' cryptic utterances. What do you mean by that?" "The dark sayings of old."

"Will you give us a sample of 'Samuel's' cryptic utterances?" "No, I cannot; you would not understand."

"Try; perhaps the jury will understand?" (Laughter.) "If any of them understand the science of correspondence as set forth by Swedenborg I will explain it to them."

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Silesien Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9907.

His Lordship: "You have studied Swedenborg's works?" "I studied them before spiritualism."

"Are you a Swedenborgian?" "Yes."

"How do you make that consistent with your position in the Church of England?" "His works were translated by a clergyman of the Church of England, and are not disallowed by that Church."

His lordship was surprised to hear the archdeacon say that the doctrines of Swedenborg were not inconsistent with those of the Church of England or of Christianity either.

The presiding judge, Mr. Ridley, again referred to this in his summing-up:—

The plaintiff had declared himself a believer in the doctrines of Swedenborg. His lordship did not profess to be acquainted with all those doctrines, but he did know that some of them were not compatible with the doctrines of the Church of England, and he was certainly surprised to learn that anybody who was a Swedenborgian could be a member of the Church of England, and be considered orthodox. These things told against plaintiff.

I have come to the conclusion that Mr. Justice Ridley is not *à la hauteur* of our own times, in these things.

If he was so surprised at Temple Bar about Swedenborg, and clergymen of the Church of England believing in him, how much more surprised would he have been, had he witnessed the enormous crowd of other such clergymen at the "Christian Science" demonstration at the Albert Hall the other day, to hear and, no doubt, largely believe in the doctrines of Mrs. Eddy, the latest and most improved successor of Swedenborg!

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CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
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Wednesday, May 8th. *Rogation Day*: Vigil and
Eve of the Ascension. 11.0 a.m. Matins and
Litany.

Thursday, May 9th. *Ascension Day*: *Holy Thurs-*
day. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion.
11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Even-
song.

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.

Thursday, May 9th. *Ascension Day*. Holy Com-
munion 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 Winckelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at
11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the
month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bern-
hard Strasse 2, I.

CURRENT TOPICS IN
AMERICA.(By letter dated April 22nd, from our New York
correspondent.)

THE DEMOCRAT PLATFORM FOR 1908.

Unless all the omens are deceptive, the standard-bearers and candidates for the Presidency in next year's Presidential campaign will be Mr. Secretary Taft and William J. Bryan. The nomination of these two individuals would give promise of a highly interesting campaign, for President Roosevelt's personality and "Rooseveltism," the epitome of his political convictions, would form a very important factor in the electoral struggle. As a matter of fact, it would mean the endorsement or rejection of "Rooseveltism", for Mr. Secretary Taft is an out-and-out pro-Roosevelt and as President would simply carry further the political ideas of President Roosevelt. In view of the great applause with which the great mass of the electors have received "Rooseveltism" hitherto, it may be expected that any Roosevelt candidate would make a good show on the election day, but at present no views are expressed as to the result of the election, though certain facts are pointed out. It is true that there are those who imagine that in the next campaign *la haute finance* will ruin "Rooseveltism" and that the Democrat candidates will in consequence have a good chance. But it is also true that the Democrats up to the present offer a somewhat helpless spectacle, and that some of them are actually proposing to endorse the candidature of Mr. Roosevelt. Certain it is that the Democrats lack any effective political issue; President Roosevelt has stolen from them a whole series of issues, witness, for instance, the energetic anti-Trust campaign. There was, moreover, a danger that the Democrats, with Bryan as their standard-bearer, would be again hopelessly divided from the very start. When Bryan, after his return from his trip round the world, championed the acquisition of the railways by the State, some Democratic voices were at once raised, proclaiming the idea undemocratic. There was a danger that this idea, in case Bryan—for the third time—became the standard-bearer, would form his hobby-horse, as did the sixteen-to-one silver plank before. But the danger of a rupture on this question seems to have been averted. Should Bryan become the standard-bearer, the exclusively Governmental management of railways will not be demanded; and by reason of the unpopularity of this idea Bryan has preferred not to mount any hobby-horse from the start. A gentleman who enjoys much intimacy with Bryan has just made known some planks of the platform which Bryan, as Democratic candidate, will erect. According to this platform, Bryan now advocates the regulation of the railways by individual States. It drafts, too, a Trust policy and a Customs revision, and opposes the acceptance of campaign contributions from the Trusts and great corporations. The platform, following the march of events, contains radical alterations of the platform of 1904, and turns sharply on the assumptions of prerogatives by the President; further, the Democratic National Convention will be invited to declare that President Roosevelt in that regard, as well as by the acceptance and approval of campaign contributions, has set himself in opposition to Democratic principles. The platform further, asserts that the time has come to set bounds to the increase of the Fleet, and that the enormous sums spent on armaments would better employed in the irrigation of the waste lands in the West. The platform also deals with the currency question.

THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION TO LEAVE
FOR EUROPE.

The National Commission called into existence to carry out a detailed enquiry into all the points of the immigration question began its activities today. The Commission is to submit a report to the next Congress, which will form the basis for new immigration legislation. In the near future the work of the Commission will be extended to Europe. The most important European harbours for emigrants are to be visited. The Commission intends to visit Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Spain, and Italy, and possibly Greece, Turkey, Sweden, and Denmark. The tour is expected to take from three to four months, and all sources of information with reference to immigration are to be drained dry. An enquiry is also to be made into the limitation of the immigration of Chinese and Japanese. It is possible that an international Conference will be called to deal with the whole question of immigration to the United States.

The Commission, which was appointed on the basis of the Immigration Law passed by the last Congress, consists of the following nine members: Senator Dillingham, President of the Immigration Committee of the Senate, Senators Lodge and Latimer; Messrs. Howell, Bennett, and Burnett, members of the House of Representatives; Professor Charles P. Neill, Labour Commissioner; Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University; and William R. Wheeler, of Oakland, California.

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LOCAL.

A concert will be given at the Hotel Bristol, Bismarck Platz, this afternoon at 5 o'clock by a number of the violin pupils of Herr Josef Kratina. Herr Clemens Braun has kindly undertaken the accompaniments. No charge will be made for admission, but all who may care to attend the concert will be cordially welcomed.

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.

THE ARCHITECT AT THE OPERA.

The *New York World* recently sent "a bright young man" to write "a story" about the performance of "L'Africaine" at the Metropolitan Opera House. He happened to be an ex-architect of small stature, and this is the kind of thing he wrote:

"As to the opera proper, I have nothing to say. It was impossible for me to get a glimpse of anything as far as the stage. Of the Society end of it, well, that's all I could see, and the reason why. Since hats have been barred hair is enlarged, until the dressing of it has been carried to such extremes that one is reminded of ancient style and architecture.

"Being a man of small stature I could not crane, and all the opera I heard was driven whistling around some towering pile or sougled softly and sweetly through nodding plumes.

"A few of the owners of the headdresses were pointed out to me by the young lady at my side, who vouches for the names only of the wearers. In general outline the structures are true to life. First there was Mrs. H. P. Whitney, I understand that she is very representative. Her headdress can best be described as an effort from the earlier part of the fifteenth century in the style of a mediaeval castle—it might have been in the Planta-exaggerate period. In the first place there were three external walls with the usual battlements, the second enclosure appearing above the first, the third above the second.

"In case the first lines were taken, the enemy could be fought off from the second, and so on. Between each there was a fosse (caused by a Marcel ironing, from information by friend at side). The inner walls were surmounted by a strong fence of diamond palisades serving as a cheveaux de frise and bristling with spikes, which served as a warning for the most daring.

"Then came Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor. This was very classical. On a plinth of large dimensions arose a dodecastyle surmounted by an architrave on which bespanglements of some foreign substance called tulle were tacked—these taking the place of what should have been a frieze. Above this was a cornice, which, in turn, furnished the support of a semi-dome. No one can describe adequately the monotypic top piece which capped off this remarkable work. It seemed to be composed chiefly of white ostrich plumes.

"Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish appeared in a structure stoutly and completely buttressed with a surmounting steeple; this was thickly mullioned with angle heads. A caryatid was nailed firmly on the right side; a small coping of curls formed the boundary of the forehead, joined in the rear to a small lean-to.

The last headdress I was able to get any information about was that of Mrs. Whitney Warren. At first thoughts it occurred to me that this was a real Southern Californian adobe, but on later consideration I changed to a Roman dwelling, as it possessed a compluvium of considerable size. Surrounding this was a hidden archature of silver, and through all this appeared another of those dainty things. On closer inspection the bulwarks seemed to be groined and pillowed in front and to the sides, while at the back something hung in the form of a portcullis, but which, my fair friend informs me, is a new species of hair comb."

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 5 c.
 Minister Resident: *The Viscount Gough.*

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.
 British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

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

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10

Tell.

Grand opera in four acts. Music by G. Rossini.

Cast:

Gessler, Imperial Governor in Switzerland Herr Nebuschka.
 Matilda, Imperial Princess Frau Abendroth.
 Rudolf der Harraas, Gessler's confidant Herr Erl.
 Tell, (Herr Scheidemann).
 Walther Fürst, } Swiss Herr Raina.
 Melchthal, } Herr Plaschke.
 Arnold, his son, } Herr Alberti a. G.
 Leuthold, } Herr Kiess.
 A fisherman Herr Rüdiger.
 Hedwig, Tell's wife Fräul. v. Chavanne.
 Gemmy, Tell's son Frau Nast.

PLOT. The opera opens with a peasants' festival in which Tell joins, although sad at heart at the Austrian tyranny. Arnold has conceived a passion for Matilda, Princess of Habsburg, whose life he once saved, but he promises Tell to be true to his fatherland. Leuthold, a Swiss peasant, having killed an Austrian soldier, is a fugitive, and when no one, in face of a coming storm, dares to row him across the lake, Tell volunteers to do so, and before the Austrian soldiers under Rudolf arrive, their quarry has escaped them and old Melchthal is taken prisoner in his stead. In Act II Princess Matilda, returning from the hunt, meets Arnold, and they declare their love, but on being informed of his father's fate Arnold with Tell and Fürst takes the famous oath of vengeance on the Rättli. The representatives of the three Cantons arrive and swear to win independence for Switzerland. In Act III, Gessler, the cruel Governor, arriving at Altdorf, places his hat on a pole and commands the Swiss to salute it. Tell alone refuses and is condemned to shoot an apple off his son's head. After a frightful inward struggle he successfully does so, and informs Gessler that a second arrow he has with him was meant for his, Gessler's, heart, had he failed. Tell is fettered, but the general revolt has begun. Tell kills Gessler, Matilda joins the free citizens and bestows her hand on Arnold, and the Swiss celebrate in song the day of their redemption.

Composer: G. Rossini, born 1782, died 1868.
 (See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 80/3.)

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

Der Freischütz.

ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

Herbst.

Schauspiel in einem Act von Walter Schmidt-Hässler.

Cast:

Der Graf Herr Müller.
 Lothar Herr Wierth.
 Ella Fräul. Werner.
 Ein Fremder Herr Probose.
 Josef Herr Huff.

For the first time:

Der Puppenspieler.

Studie in einem Aufzuge von Arthur Schnitzler.

Cast:

Georg Merklin Herr Mehnert.
 Eduard Jagisch, Oboespieler Herr Wierth.
 Anna, seine Frau Fräul. Verden.
 Beider Sohn, 8 Jahr alt Kurt Rieken.
 Ein Dienstmädchen Fräul. Leder.

Literatur.

Lustspiel in einem Act von Arthur Schnitzler.

Cast:

Margaretha Fräul. Serda.
 Clemens Herr Tiller.
 Gilbert Herr René.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7 p.m.

Die Jungfrau von Orleans.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday: Lohengrin. 7.30 p.m.
 Saturday: Der Troubadour. 7.30 p.m.
 Sunday, May 12th: Undine. 7.30 p.m.
 Monday, May 13th: Die Abreise.—Flauto solo. 7.30 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Friday: Heimat. 7.30 p.m.
 Saturday: Der Puppenspieler.—Herbst.—Literatur. 7.30 p.m.
 Sunday, May 12th: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.
 Monday, May 13th: Agnes Bernauer. 7 p.m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel des Berliner Vaudeville-Ensembles:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

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, Stotakoi, ein Russe, de Rabeuf, de Raton, de Clareville, de Lazaire, Messallnette	des Clubs der Verliebten Curt Lilien.
Molnair	Josef Conradi.
Suzanne Lerval	Hugo Klemm.
Fanny Biberon	Albert Klapproth.
Panne de Nancy	Hugo Bödecker.
Laffluxion	Hermann Witte.
Angèle de Libières	Emma Malkowska.
Liane de Pongy	Marie Sandeck.
La Valette	Käte Lorenz.
Jeanne Bokal	Grete Christiansen.
Fifi Laroque	Franziska v. Cutsen.
Mimi Savanne	Claire Harsdorf.
Otéro	Anni Stengrit.
O-Kisato-San, Japanerin	Sophie Schenk.
Doctor Quakenboss, Hypnotiseur	Grete Brügg.
Bobonne, Kammerzofe b. Messallnette	Fernande Dinghaus.
Jean, Oberkellner im Café Maxim	Mary Horris.
	Agnes Jauer.
	Henny Wiltner.
	Else Gerste.
	Adolf Kallenbach.
	Gustl Hansen.
	Hugo Fischer.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

The same performance.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

(From the London evening journals.)

The King will unveil the statue of the late Duke of Cambridge which is now being put into position opposite the War Office in Whitehall. The work is expected to be completed in a fortnight.

Princess Louise Duchess, of Argyll, met the Colonial ladies at luncheon on Saturday afternoon at the Hyde Park Hotel, where the Countess of Jersey and the ladies of the Victoria League acted as hostesses. There were twelve big round tables, which were gaily set out with pink flowers and blue ribbons. Coffee was afterwards served in the drawing-room, where many ladies were presented to her Royal Highness. All shades of political opinion met on common ground. The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Mrs. Herbert Gladstone, Miss Violet Brooke Hunt, Miss Balfour, Lady Doreen Long, and Miss Botha were among the ladies at the Royal table, and others presiding at different tables were Lady Mount Stephen, Mrs. Herbert Chamberlain, Lady Leonfield, Lady Haversham, Lady Hamilton, and Lady Leith of Fyvie. Everything was done very well indeed, and the party was a great success.

Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein received birthday congratulations on Saturday. One of the King's favourite nieces, she was born in 1870, the second child of Princess Christian. A great friend of Queen Victoria, she is now her mother's constant companion, and went with her to South Africa a year or two ago. Her Highness takes an active interest in the League of Mercy, and is always ready to assist in any philanthropic enterprise.

Princess Victoria is styled her Highness, not her Royal Highness—a point of Royal etiquette about which there is often confusion. The style of Royal Highness is confined to the children, and the sons' children, of the Sovereign; thus it is applied to Princess Alexander of Teck, daughter of the late Prince Leopold, but not to her cousin, Princess Victoria, daughter of Princess Christian. All nephews and nieces of the Sovereign are merely "Highnesses," not "Royal Highnesses." The rule is simple enough, but it is complicated in practice by the title of Royal Highness being sometimes bestowed by warrant on persons who do not possess it by birthright; and also by the fact that a Royal Highness retains that title, even when the holder becomes, through the demise of the Crown, nephew or niece instead of grandchild of the Sovereign. Thus the King's nephew, Prince Arthur of Connaught, retains the title he enjoyed in the lifetime of his grandmother, Queen Victoria.

Prince Arthur of Connaught gives a dinner at the Ritz Hotel to Prince Fushimi of Japan on Wednesday, May 8.

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 Pavillon free.

Swedish Gymnastics for ladies and children.

Rosa Bachmann, Rietschel Strasse 25.

Hygienic Gymnasium in the Swedish style.

MINIATURES.
Portraits on ivory from life or photograph. H. M. Mst. Studio Helmholtz Strasse 2. L.

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.

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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.

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Westfalen, Corona, Haenel, and Aegir.
Fittings of all kinds at lowest prices.
Repairing work-shops for all systems,
best work in the shortest time.

Joh. Bläsche, Wettiner Str. 44.

Health Exercises.

Recommended by Doctors. Breathing and muscular exercises for ladies and children. Classes and private lessons.
Mrs. BOECK, Werder Strasse 9.
At home daily 10—11.30.

Electrical Cures

according to the latest invention. Most effective of all remedies. (Founded 1893.) Wonderful results.
Prospectus free.

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English spoken.

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

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

Private instruction if desired.

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TYROL. Weissenstein Castle (3,410 ft.) First-class Priv. Hotel, near Windisch-Matrei, station Lienz. Every modern comfort. Good mountaineering centre; fishing, tennis.
Apply Proprietor.

Pension Kosmos Streblener Strasse 10, 1, close to Hauptbahnhof. Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.

Pension LE RICHE
Nürnberger Platz 3, II.

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

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

Pension Weidmann
Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

ALEXANDER RABENDING

Toilet Articles. HAIRDRESSER. Toilet Articles.
Moeczinskystrasse 1 1/2 Corner of the Prager Strasse
First-class Hairdressing saloons for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Ondulation. American Manicures. Shampooing.
Electric Hairdressing Apparatus, hot or cold air, English and French Perfumery.

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 finest part of the Town, close to the English and American Churches.
Very favourable Terms on Pension. Elevator. Telephone.
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SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL
SENDIG-SCHANDAU,	HOTEL
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	

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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.

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

J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn

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

Refreshing temperance beverages.
"Aachener Sebastian Sprudel" 13 pf. a bottle excl.
"Apfelsinenperle" (a genuine orange drink) 20 pf. " " "
"Vino" II" (a genuine grape drink) 25 pf. " " "
Dr. Körner and Krause, Reichs Str. 22. Tel. 771.

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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.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 7th of May 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Oerille-Waldron, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. I. Ryan, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. P. Colonnell, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. R. H. Walde, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Riese, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. R. Rubens, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. T. R. Lewis, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Danielson, California, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Dupont, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Anderson, Washington, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. Gleason, Louisville, H. Bellevue.
Miss S. Sheriell, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. Colburn, Detroit, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. E. Colburn, Detroit, H. Bellevue.
Miss W. Stevens, Detroit, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. Stevens, Detroit, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Kern, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Rice, Philadelphia, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. E. Baumgarten, Milwaukee, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Miller, Stamford, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. C. Thalheim, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Strauss, Baltimore, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. S. Mosbacher, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss B. Bardou, Ashland, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss T. Bardou, Ashland, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. W. Samborn, Ashland, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mrs. W. Samborn, Ashland, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss W. Bardou, Superior, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Latrineu, Ashland, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. C. H. Latrineu, Ashland, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. A. Tannert, New York, H. de France.
Mr. M. Clemener, Boston, H. Germania.
Mr. C. Backer, Boston, H. Germania.
Miss A. Backer, Boston, H. Germania.
Mr. J. Gassmann, New York, Härtig's Carlton Hotel.
Mr. A. Lattewell, Manchester, Härtig's Carlton Hotel.
Mr. A. Seel, London, H. Hoeritzsch.
Mr. E. Clouth, London, H. Hoeritzsch.
Mr. J. K. Heaver, London, P. Kosinska.
Mr. J. Kaufmann, London, P. Kosinska.
Mr. A. v. Witzleben, Chicago, H. New York.
Miss M. Wheaton, New York, H. du Nord.
Mrs. E. Kayser, Washington, P. v. Oertzen-Boltenstern.
Miss E. Kayser, Washington, P. v. Oertzen-Boltenstern.
Miss A. Kayser, Washington, P. v. Oertzen-Boltenstern.
Miss M. Histon, London, H. Weber.
Mr. D. Keppel, New York, H. Weber.
Miss M. Meupes, London, H. Weber.
Miss M. Meupes, London, H. Weber.

SIR A. DE RUTZEN'S MEMORY.

Sir Albert de Rutzen, who has been a member of the Bar for half a century and a magistrate for thirty years, is noted for his wonderful memory. There is a story relating to this of an old lady who had been hoping for many years to obtain some thousands of pounds for breach of promise to marry, alleged to have been made in her youth, and who appealed to Sir Albert for advice. "I know all about it," he said to her. "You spoke to me about twenty years ago at Marylebone Police Court. I then advised you to instruct a solicitor. The advice I now give you is the same."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Mexico, May 7. The Minister for Foreign Affairs emphatically denies that the Mexican Ambassador in Guatemala has been recalled.

New York, May 7. The harbour workmen declared that if the Companies did not grant their demands there would not be a single man at work after 48 hours. The Companies replied that they would not grant the demands. In the mean time the loading and unloading would be done by the stewards, firemen, and other men of the crews. The dock superintendents say that they are already engaging fresh hands and will soon have a sufficient number at their disposal. Yesterday, as violence was threatened, a strong reinforcement of police was sent from Hoboken to maintain order.

Catania, May 7. The Etna Observatory reports: "The activity of Etna increases. From an opening in the middle crater smoke and small red-hot stones are ejected. A smaller opening was formed on the 4th instant, and a stream of hot lava is issuing from it. Till yesterday, uninterrupted subterranean noises were heard at the Observatory. Clouds of reddish smoke were observed from Nicolovi."