

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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THE QUEEN'S TOUR.

The Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert", with H. M. Queen Alexandra and H. R. H. Princess Victoria on board has arrived at Athens.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN LONDON.

H. M. King Edward gave a banquet at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday evening in honour of Prince Fushimi of Japan. In proposing a toast this Majesty said that he drank to the health of his ally the Emperor of Japan, to whom he was grateful for his friendly reception of Prince Arthur of Connaught; he wished Prince Fushimi a pleasant stay in England.

Prince Fushimi replied in French and drank to the health of the King and Queen.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The debate on Lord Newton's Bill for the reform of the Upper House was continued. Lord Crewe's amendment was rejected by 198 votes to 46 and Lord Cawdor's proposal adopted, and Lord Newton then withdrew his reform proposals.

Lord Rosebery expressed his regret that the Government delayed to give publication to their intentions respecting the Upper House. He pointed out that these intentions could not be carried out without the consent of the Upper House, otherwise only by a revolution. These various measures were brought in to stir up the feelings of the people against the Peers. The House should devote itself to the discussion of the reform question without political prejudice.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Before crowded benches the Chief Secretary for Ireland introduced his Bill to provide an Administrative Council for Ireland. At the commencement of his speech Mr. Birrell said that his proposals contained no trace of a suggestion to set up a new legislative power, the Council would not be empowered to levy a single tax and the Irish Members would still retain their seats at Westminster. Although his proposals were limited in their scope, their object was to bring public opinion in Ireland as a whole into closer relations with the administration of the laws, which affected purely Irish affairs. He said that no one believed that the existing system of governing Ireland was sound, sensible or economic; there was not to be found in it one pulse-beat of actual life. The Bill proposed that eight of the administrative departments, among them that of local Government, agriculture, public works, education, but not the constabulary should be under the control of a representative Administrative Council, which would consist of 82 elected and 24 nominated members. The elective members would be elected for 3 years and the electoral districts would be the same as for the Parliamentary elections. The Council would exercise its control of the administration of the departments in question by resolution, and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament would be preserved by giving the Viceroy the power to make the consent of the Government necessary for the validity of any resolution passed by the Council. As for financial administration, an Irish fund under the control of the Administrative Council would be founded and to this would be paid the sums voted for the eight departments, and a sum of £650,000 a year in addition; of this latter sum £300,000 would be used for public works and the advancement of agriculture.

Mr. Birrell spoke for an hour and a half. Mr. Balfour said that a more topsy-turvy way of carrying on local administration in Ireland had never been conceived. The whole plan was absolutely bound to go to pieces; it would not satisfy public opinion in England, Scotland and still less in Ireland. It would place administration in Ireland in a chaotic condition.

Mr. Redmond said the Nationalists would decline all responsibility for any measure likely to overhasten Home Rule.

After a long debate which became most animated towards its close, the first reading of the Bill was carried by 146 votes to 121.

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ENGLAND AND THE GERMAN COLONIES.

A friendly discussion has taken place in London between the Governor of German South West Africa Herr v. Lindequist on the one hand and the British Government, Dr. Jameson the Cape Premier, and the Minister of Public Works Dr. Smarrt of Capetown on the other, with reference to various matters in dispute between the Government of German South West Africa and the Cape. The result of the Conference justifies the hope that in future like negotiations between the two Governments will settle any differences of opinion that may arise.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE NEW YORK DOCK STRIKES.

A collision occurred on Tuesday near the White Star Line quay between some 150 strikers and 40 non-Union men who were approaching the quay.

A partial laming of the transatlantic service seems imminent, and the passenger and mail steamship traffic to Europe may be drawn into sympathy with the strike.

ANTI-TRUST PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings have been commenced against the Rock Island Railway, the Chicago-Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and the New York-Ontario and Western Railway for granting freight rebates to the American Sugar Refining Company.

A DISASTROUS CYCLONE.

News comes from Mount Pleasant in Texas, that enormous damage has been done by a cyclone in Northern Texas. Details are wanting but it is feared that many lives have been lost.

MURDER TRIAL IN IDAHO.

The trial is shortly to commence at Boise City, Idaho, of the miners alleged to have been directly concerned in the murder of Mr. Steunenberg, formerly Governor of the State. The crime, was committed in the course of a labour dispute, and several leaders of the men were arrested on the charge of being concerned in it, the chief evidence against them being that of a man named Orchard. The President denounced the prisoners as undesirable aliens, who ought to be repatriated, and has aroused the organised Labour Unions of the country into fierce resentment, and has made a fair trial of the accused men practically impossible in Idaho, or elsewhere. There have been mass meetings and demonstrative parades by the Socialists, and, in some places, these have been joined in by the moderate section. It is probable that there may be a partial cessation of work throughout the United States on the opening day of the trial. The Socialists desired a universal and complete stoppage, but this has been found impracticable, except in the mining regions of the Western States.

BRAZIL AND ECUADOR.

The Government of Ecuador has protested against the frontier settlement agreed upon by Brazil and Columbia as prejudicial to the interests of Ecuador.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Hague lower chamber on Tuesday discussed the vote of 1,000,000 gulden for the reception of the Peace Conference.

M. Tets van Gondriaan, Foreign Minister, expressed the hope that the approaching Conference might be one of a series whose object would be the perfecting of international Law and the extension of arbitration.

M. Schaper (Socialist) opposed the proposals, describing the Conference as a farce, arranged on the initiative of the Czar, the head of Russian bureaucracy, which maltreated Russian subjects in a barbarous manner.

The President called M. Schaper to order for these remarks.

M. Roodhuyzen (Liberal) considered the title "Peace Conference" as ill fitting and suggested that "International Law Conference" would be a more suitable one.

M. Thomson (Liberal) was of opinion that the moment for the assembling of the Conference was very ill chosen.

M. Tydemann (Old Liberal) protested against the remarks of M. Schaper.

The Minister agreed to call this attention of the delegates to the Conference to a suggestion of M. Thomsons that the question of the limitation of the period of military service should be laid before the Conference.

The proposals were, in the end, carried.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CHAMBER.

In a debate in the Chamber on Tuesday, M. Gauthier (Nationalist) speaking on the subject of national defence said: "While you punish General Bailloud, the Prussian minister has made use of the eventuality of a Franco-German war to obtain money."

M. Clémenceau interrupted that General v. Einem, as Minister, was justified in doing what he did.

M. Gauthier continuing said that he did not believe that France would remain neutral in case of an Anglo-German war but would place her men on the battle field. None the less in the face of anti-militarism they dared not be too optimistic.

General Piquart interrupted the speaker with the words: "It has not penetrated into the army." (Uproar.)

M. Gauthier replied that instances enough were to hand to disturb public opinion. He said that the Government must act with energy against the revolutionaries.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

The Japanese Ambassador in Paris Mr. Kurino has confirmed to a reporter of the *Temps* the statement that the Franco-Japanese agreement contains guarantees for the independence and integrity of China as well as for the property of the two treaty States. This seals the territorial position acquired by Japan by the recent war and the position of France in Indo-China. The treaty was of a purely political nature and contained no trade or shipping clauses. It will be signed in Paris in two or three weeks' time, and then be published, for in a simple, friendly and natural agreement there was nothing to conceal. As for the latest Russo-Japanese agreement that had removed finally all differences between Japan and Russia.

To a reporter of the *Matin* Mr. Kurino said, in reply to a question whether Japan was prepared to make a treaty with the United States similar to that made with France, that if Japan could obtain any advantage from it, the Government in Tokio would not hesitate to enter into negotiations in Washington. As for a German-Japanese treaty that would not justify its existence. Germany did not, like France, England, America and Russia, possess any territory in the far East with the exception of Kiauchou, which was practically leased from China.

INTERNATIONAL THIEVES.

The criminal police at Frankfurt have arrested at the railway station three international thieves, a father and his two sons aged 13 and 10. The boys were sent out to steal by the father. In the arrested persons' luggage were found numbers of watches and articles of jewelry. The father states his name is Goldstein and that he comes from Warsaw and resides in London.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light easterly winds, generally bright and dry; cooler by night, warmer by day than yesterday.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

"A QUESTION OF TASTE."

When I read in the *D. R.*, and in other English newspapers, a few days ago, that "in view of the approaching visit of Prince Fushimi to England, instructions have been sent by the Admiralty to marine depots, naval barracks, and commanders of warships that the bands under naval command are to eliminate any selections from the Gilbert and Sullivan opera "The Mikado" from their programmes," I immediately thought that the same instructions would, as a matter of course, apply to the regimental bands in garrison towns, &c., and also that the Lord Chamberlain would follow this up, immediately, by the prohibition of all "Mikado" performances in the national theatres.

For if Prince Fushimi in particular, and the Japanese in general, could take offence at listening to Sullivan's "Mikado" music, surely they would feel much more shocked by witnessing a performance of the far-famed comic opera, or by the knowledge that this abominable and wicked thing was being put upon many stages, and might be admired by enthusiastic audiences of Englishmen, during the whole period of Prince Fushimi's august presence in our midst.

All the foregoing has actually happened. The Lord Chamberlain has duly "banned" the comic opera from all our theatres, for the time being, warning all proprietors, managers, and lessees that, if they act against his orders, they must bear the consequences. Sir E. Grey, replying to Mr. Kennedy in Parliament, said: "I understand that the Lord Chamberlain acted on his own responsibility solely; but I may say that if my advice had been asked or given, it would have been entirely in accord with the action the Lord Chamberlain has taken, for reasons which, I think, must be obvious at this moment. I should not, therefore, be prepared to reconsider the question even if it were in my province to do so."

The action of the Lord Chamberlain, in this matter, endorsed as it may be by Sir E. Grey, has not, I am afraid, tended towards diminishing his unpopularity among the theatrical profession, and the public generally. I do not doubt that he has the legal power to act as he has done, although many lawyers contend that he possesses only a full jurisdiction in London, and in such other places in the United Kingdom where the Sovereign of the land may reside, the licensing of theatres in all the remaining localities being left to the Justices of the Peace through whose medium he would have to act.

The whole office of the Lord Chamberlain, his functions and powers are still clothed, largely, in mist, like so many other State matters in this country, but there appears to be some warrant for the legal doubts expressed anent the limits of his jurisdiction, because, whereas, the performance of "the Mikado" at Middlesbrough by a society of amateurs has been stopped, it has been allowed at Sheffield, by one of the provincial touring companies of Mrs. D'Oyly Carte, the widow of the lessee of the Savoy Theatre, representing the executors of the late composer, Sir Arthur Sullivan.

However that may be, there is no doubt whatever, that the action of the Lord Chamberlain has met with strong disapproval nearly everywhere. I was at a journalist's dinner last Thursday evening, at which several foreign diplomatists were also present. One of them, a well-known man, who shall be nameless, nevertheless, was not very complimentary in his comments. "What can you expect!" he exclaimed, "England is compelled to kow-tow to the Japs, in the same way as the Yankees have been obliged to give in to them, in the matter of the Californian schools. It will be the turn of Germany and France next! These Asiatics are now carrying everything before them." Whereupon, there was a general titter. The Englishmen present did not say very much, but thought, perhaps, all the more!

The remarkable thing about it all is that the Japanese themselves cannot see any harm in this travesty, nor any reason for any English State interference, least of all to please England's allies in Asia. Prince Fushimi himself, sensible statesman that he doubtless is, has already spoken his mind in Paris to that effect, and I feel certain that he will say so again, if now appealed to by those who oppose the Lord Chamberlain's action, which is a very likely thing to happen.

As Mrs. D'Oyly Carte truly remarked in an interview yesterday:—

"The whole thing is inexplicable to me. The Press is full of disclaimers of the Japanese, both official and unofficial, of any idea that the opera can give offence to their country; and from the day of the production of the opera twenty-two years ago I have never heard one unfavourable

word from our allies in that direction. On the contrary, they have enjoyed the harmless and healthy fun and music as much as our own countrymen and women.

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"As Mr. George Grossmith reminds me, at the time of the production of 'The Mikado' an Imperial Prince of Japan and his suite visited the theatre, and at the end of the performance was taken by Mr. D'Oyly Carte behind the footlights, where Mr. Grossmith was presented to him. The Prince expressed his delight at the whole production, and only made some little criticism of the dresses, but was told that they were not intended to represent the present period, but 200 years ago."

Practically the same verdict, by the Japanese themselves, on "The Mikado", as then expressed by another Imperial Prince of Japan, still holds good to our own days. One Japanese journalist, no less a personage than the special correspondent of the *Tokio Asahi*, accompanying Prince Fushimi on his tour, was sent to Sheffield, to witness a performance of the comic opera, still allowed there, albeit "banned" here in London, and elsewhere.



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This is what my *confrère*, Mr. K. Sugimura, reports: "I am deeply and pleasingly disappointed. I came to Sheffield to hear "The Mikado," expecting to find fault and to discover real insults to my countrymen. I thought that there must be serious cause for offence, since the play was being prohibited in England. I find bright music and much fun, but I could not find the insults. I laughed, and laughed very heartily. I enjoyed the music; I envy the nation possessing such music.

"The only part of the play to which objection might be taken by some is the presentation of the Mikado on the stage as a comic character. This would be impossible in Japan, where my countrymen regard the person of the Emperor as too high for such treatment. Yet, even with us, one of our most famous novelists, Saikaku, of the Genroku period, did treat the figure of the Emperor humorously, describing one of his characters as the Emperor Doll. That novel is still circulated in Japan. It has not been prohibited there.

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"We recognise that in this English play it is not any particular Mikado represented, and that the Emperor is not shown as a cruel or frivolous monarch. I am not among those who put art before morals, but I do not think it justifiable to suppress the opera for such a trivial reason. Besides, the Mikado in this play is not a certain Emperor of Japan of a certain period. He is neither historical nor modern, but purely an imaginary creature. If the name "Mikado" were to offend some (not sane Japanese), let it be changed to "Otono," "Shogun," or any other one pleases. Then there could be no possible cause of offence to anybody.

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

"Apart from the figure of the Emperor there is nothing else to criticise from the national point of view, but there are other things which a Japanese would say. The dresses are very mixed. Some are quite modern, others are of very old style. Some represent the people of today, some people of two hundred years ago. Then I cannot understand from what part of Japan the author got the names of his characters. "Yum-Yum" I thought at first to be Num-Num, an incantation to Buddha,

Real Japanese girls would not be called Yum-Yum or Peep-Bo. The name of the man Pooh-Bah is not a Japanese name."

In these matters, allow me to say so, I am absolutely a freetrade "whole-hogger". The action of the Lord Chamberlain seems to carry us back to the good old days of literary censorship, as futile as it is harmful, to a system which I fondly, yet wrongly to all appearances, imagined had been done away with definitively, and certainly in England.

That censorship system is futile, because it can be easily circumvented, and invariably leads to consequences, diametrically contrary to the expectations of those who apply it. In the present instance, again, the foolish interference of the Lord Chamberlain, be it lawful or not, is giving "The Mikado" a needless, free advertisement, for a great many people will now try to go and see the "wicked thing" for themselves, if not here in London, then somewhere else; people who, otherwise, might not have thought of doing so.

Cui bono, then? Furthermore, I am "dead" against this sort of thing, on account of its inherent risks and dangers, in a wider sense.

Where is the boundary line to be drawn? Today the Lord Chamberlain is induced to interfere, because he is supposed to please the Japs thereby. Tomorrow Spaniards may be requesting him, or some other English Government Minister, to intervene, in order to prevent or suppress the putting upon the English stage a "heinous" representation of Queen Isabella, or of one of her royal ancestors. The day after, Russians may object to the staging of some Tsar, upon similar grounds, and the Sultan of Turkey will have every reason to renew his effectual protests against the re-staging of Voltaire's *Mahomet*, or against all representations of harem-life on the stage.

Where are we to stop, if once this kind of thing is initiated?

LOCAL.

The glorious summer weather, which has come at last as a welcome relief to the apparently endless winter, is causing crowds of visitors to flock to the Horticultural exhibition which is indeed well worth a visit.

The Caucasian landscape with its clumps of rhododendrons and showy azaleas is very popular as is the Japanese garden which is entered through a Shinto arch. At its further end stands a small Buddhist temple elaborately and brilliantly decorated. Behind the temple is a tiny pond surrounded by a very Japanese garden. The Japanese are the foremost gardeners in the world and their genius, it is said, has equal play in an area of a yard or a thousand feet. In a real Japanese garden every thing is so perfectly proportioned that one is quite misled as to its size, the dwarf trees and miniature bridges being in perfect keeping with the small area. In the exhibition Japanese garden are some fine specimens of dwarf firs, but we miss the tiny quarled oaks and beeches, such a feature of gardens such as that at Kinkakuji or Niyakuoji.

The *clou* of the Exhibition is undoubtedly the Brazilian primeval forest and so great are the crowds desirous of visiting it that they have to be admitted in batches. From a painted background, representing the falls of a mountain torrent, trickles a stream which winds its silvery way beneath the bridge upon which the spectator stands. From its mossy banks spring palms, bamboos, rubber trees &c. and everywhere the eye falls upon flowering orchids, so well arranged that they look as if they really were in their native forests, and altogether far more picturesque than the endless row of pots of an ordinary orchid house.

The Victoria Regia house, too, attracts many visitors, who take care not to stay long as the atmosphere is a trifle too tropical. In the house given over to water plants the visitor should not fail to notice a magnificent show of purple and scarlet flags growing at one end of the large central tank. Azaleas seem to flourish exceedingly in this part of the world and the large halls are filled with wonderfully well grown plants, all masses of blossoms of various shades of pink. The cyclamens, cinerarias, camellias and Japanese lilies may be lingered by with advantage. The exhibition remains open until Sunday night.

On Tuesday afternoon, while giving an exhibition of animal taming, the tamer accidentally slipped and fell; one of the bears sprang on him and lacerated his leg. The man pluckily finished the performance and then, first aid having been rendered by Dr. v. Bary, the well-known tenor, who happened to be present, he was removed to a hospital.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p.m. Tomorrow the guards will be furnished by the same regiment and the band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40.

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A TOPSY-TURVY BILL.

Until we have the full text of Mr. Birrell's Bill before us it is impossible to form a very clear impression of the latest addition to the "filling up the cup" process; for such is all it is, and Mr. Birrell, as he gazed upon the serried ranks of his supporters pouring into the Aye Lobby must have sadly reflected that the murderers of his first child were waiting complacently in another place equally ready to slaughter his second. Again and again at the general election we were told by the responsible men of the victorious Party that Home Rule was out of the question in this Parliament, and that the idea of introducing a Home Rule measure was a bogey invented by wicked Conservatives to draw public attention away from their own misdeeds. But once the victory was secured, and the unwieldy majority overcrowding the Liberal benches in the House, every particular bunch of faddists was promised that their particular grievance should be redressed, and as the Irish members were by no means inclined to subdue their clamourings it was natural that their claims should be attended to as soon as possible. The Government had some hesitation at first in deciding on the man to whom the duty of producing the required measure, admittedly a step to Home Rule, should be entrusted. Mr. Winston Churchill was their first suggestion, but it was received with such a storm of disapproval from the Irish members that the Government at once gave way, displaying that want of backbone that has made them notorious, and Mr. Birrell, having conceived and brought in and passed through the Lower House by a Liberal use of the gag, a measure than which a clearer and more detestable piece of class-legislation has never been introduced, was hit upon as just the man to invent an Irish Bill which would win the approval of the militant nationalists, without giving too much offence to those members of the Liberal party,—and they are Legion,—who look with suspicion on Home Rule. If this has really been the aim that has actuated Mr. Birrell, he is more than likely to be disappointed. Although the Irish members may scent a few profitable official posts in the new Administrative Council, they will probably be mightily incensed that the control of the police is not given to the Council, although so anxious is the Government to please, that we should not be the least surprised were the Government to yield this point during the discussions on this measure. The working of the Local Government Act in Ireland has shown the sort of men, all bitter partisans, that are returned to the County Councils, and there is no reason to doubt that the same or similar men will form the vast majority of representatives of the new Council.

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They would, it is presumed, endorse the remarks of Mr. Doyle, a Roscommon Councillor, who said in a speech made by him in the campaign of intimidation going on in that county, that "they would make the graziers and eleven months men, before the fight was over, go through their districts the same way the devil went through Athlone—in standing jumps". The Council having passed one of its resolutions commending this policy, would the Government give effect to it by declining to draft police into the district to defend the life and property of those who have offended the "sturdy Nationalists". In spite of the Bombaster furious attitude of the Government to the Upper House, many a man among the majority that decided to read a first time what Mr. Balfour described as a topsy-turvy measure must have reflected "Thank God, we have a House of Lords." The Peers will not pass Mr. Birrell's Bill, there is not the remotest chance of it; Mr. Birrell is confident that this further filling up of the cup will rouse the nation to fury, but he will probably find that the demise of his second bantling is regarded with the same equanimity as the premature decease of his first offspring, the Education Bill. The wish of a distracted statesman that he would tow Ireland into the Atlantic and there sink it, is impossible of realisation, but there is no reason to believe that the great mass of the English electorate have changed their views and will be willing to support the granting of Home Rule or anything like it. The cup that the Government is filling up is that of their own ineptitude.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Der Freischütz. Romantic Opera in three Acts by Friedrich Kind. Music by Carl Maria von Weber.

- Cast:
- Ottokar, Bohemian prince Herr Höpfl.
 - Kuno, Head forester Herr Nebuschka.
 - Agathe, his daughter Fräul. Seebe.
 - Annechen, her cousin Frau Wedekind.
 - Kaspar, first } huntsman's boy (Herr Puttlitz.
 - Max, second } (Herr Grosch.
 - Samiel, the black Hunter Herr Büssel.
 - An Hermit Herr Lankow.
 - Kilian, a rich peasant Herr Erl.
 - Princely foresters (Herr Kruis.
 - (Herr Markgraf.
 - (Herr Ernst.
 - Bridesmaid Fräul. Keldorfer.

PLOT. Agathe is loved by Max, but their marriage depends on the victory of the latter at a shooting contest. He has been shooting badly and his evil genius, Caspar, persuades him to get some enchanted bullets which must be moulded at midnight in the haunted Wolf's Glen. Agathe is warned of approaching evil by the Hermit. She endeavours to restrain Max from going to the Glen. Caspar, whose soul is forfeited to Samiel (Satan) on the following night, promises to give him Max's life, if he himself be spared for a few more years. Samiel agrees, promising him more enchanted bullets, which Caspar moulds in Max's presence in the Wolf's Glen during a terrific hurricane. At the shooting match Max is told to fire at a white dove. Agathe endeavours to stop him, but he fires and she falls apparently lifeless; but she has only swooned and the bullet has killed Caspar, Samiel having power over its direction. Max confesses that he has trafficked with the Evil one, but the Prince, at the Hermit's entreaty, promises him pardon after a year's probation.

Composer: Carl Maria von Weber, born 1788, died 1826.

Tomorrow, Friday, beginning at 6.30, ending about 10.30

Lohengrin. Opera in three Acts by Richard Wagner.

- Cast:
- Heinrich der Vogler, German King Herr Rains.
 - Lohengrin Herr v. Bary.
 - Elsa von Brabant —
 - Herzog Gottfried, her brother —
 - Friedrich von Telramund, Brabantie Count Herr Kiess.
 - Ortrud, his wife Fräul. Schäfer.
 - A Herald of the King Herr Höpfl.
 - Herr Erl.
 - Brabantie nobleman Herr Krüemer.
 - Herr Büssel.
 - Herr Nebuschka.
 - Fräul. Keldorfer.
 - Fräul. Boden.
 - Frau Scheer.
 - Frau Lorenz.

* * Elsa — Frau Böhm-van Enderst as Gast.

PLOT. Elsa of Brabant is accused by Count Telramund of having murdered her young brother Godfrey. King Henry decides the matter must be left to the arbitration of a duel. Elsa prays that a knight she has seen in a dream, may come to her help, and Lohengrin appears in a boat drawn by a swan. He offers to be Elsa's champion on condition that she will marry him, but never attempt to find out his name or origin. She accepts and Telramund is defeated. He and his wife Ortrud plan vengeance; the latter on plea of repentance, sows mistrust in Elsa's heart and then publicly upbraids her on the church steps for marrying a nameless man. The marriage takes place, but on the very first evening her curiosity overcomes her and she puts the fatal question. Telramund enters to assassinate Lohengrin, but the latter kills him. In front of the assembled host Lohengrin announces that he is the son of Parsifal, and that he had been sent to Elsa's help by the Holy Grail. He takes leave of Elsa. The swan appears, but in answer to Lohengrin's prayer, dives beneath the water and in its stead rises the lost Godfrey, whom Ortrud had by witchcraft turned into a swan. The boat, now drawn by a white dove, glides away with Lohengrin and Elsa sinks senseless to the ground.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

(See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.50 80.)

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.
Saturday: Il Trovatore. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, May 12th: Undine. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, May 13th: Die Abreise.—Flauto solo. 7.30 p.m.

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

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ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending 10.30

Die Jungfrau von Orleans. Romantic Tragedy in five Acts with prologue by Schiller.

- Cast:
- Karl der Siebente, König von Frankreich Herr Wierrth.
 - Königin Isabeau, seine Mutter Fräul. Lissl.
 - Agnes Sorel, seine Geliebte Fräul. Serda.
 - Philipp der Gute, Herzog von Burgund Herr Dettmer.
 - Graf Dunois, Bastard von Orleans Herr Blankenstein.
 - La Hire, } königliche Offiziere (Herr Tiller.
 - Du Chatel, } (Herr René.
 - Erzbischof von Rheims Herr P. Neumann.
 - Chatillon, ein burgundischer Ritter Herr Walther.
 - Raoul, ein lothringischer Ritter Herr Stahl.
 - Talbot, Feldherr der Engländer Herr Frohöse.
 - Lionel, } englische Anführer (Herr Decarli.
 - Fastolf, } (Herr Leichert.
 - Montgomery, ein Walliser Herr Gebühr.
 - Ratsherr von Orleans Herr Helsing.
 - Ein englischer Herold Herr Eggerth.
 - Thibaut d'Arc, ein reicher Landmann Herr Müller.
 - Margot, } seine Töchter (Fräul. Werner.
 - Louison, } (Fräul. Verden.
 - Johanna, } (Fräul. Politz.
 - Etienne, } ihre Freier (Herr Helmert.
 - Claude Marie, } (Herr Carstans.
 - Raimond, } (Herr Gunz.
 - Bertrand, ein anderer Landmann Herr Bauer.
 - Die Erscheinung eines schwarzen Ritters —
 - Ein englischer Hauptmann Herr v. Strauwitz.
 - Ein englischer Soldat Herr Huff.
 - Herr Arnold.
 - Herr Richter.
 - Hr. Schneckenberg.
 - Herr v. Strauwitz.
 - Herr Ricken.
 - Ein Edelknecht Fräul. Kaiser.
 - Ein Ritter Herr Taudien.
 - Ein Köhler Herr Höhner.
 - Sein Weib Frau Firlé.
 - Ein Köhlerbube Fräul. Leder.

Tomorrow, Friday, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Heimat. Schauspiel in vier Acten von Hermann Sudermann.

- Cast:
- Schwartz, Oberstleutnant a. D. Herr Eggerth.
 - Magda, } seine Kinder aus erster Ehe (Fräul. Lissl.
 - Marie, } (Fräul. Verden.
 - Auguste, geb. von Wendowski, seine zweite Frau Fräul. Diacono.
 - Franziska von Wendowski, deren Schwester Frau Bleibtreu.
 - Max von Wendowski, Lieutenant, beider Neffe Herr René.
 - Heffterdingk, Pfarrer zu St. Marien Herr Stahl.
 - Dr. von Keller, Regierungsrat Herr Frohöse.
 - Professor Beckmann, pensionierter Oberlehrer Herr Helsing.
 - von Klebs, Generalmajor a. D. Herr Bauer.
 - Frau von Klebs Frau Firlé.
 - Frau Landgerichtsdirektor Elbrich Fräul. Schendler.
 - Frau Schumann Fräul. Kaiser.
 - Therese, Dienstmädchen b. Schwartz Fräul. Werner.

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, } des Clubs der Mitglieder der Verliebten Curt Lilien.
 - de Rabeuf, } Josef Conradi.
 - de Raton, } Hugo Klemm.
 - de Clareville, } Albert Klapproth.
 - de Lazaire, } Hugo Bödecker.
 - Messalinette Hermann Witte.
 - Molairé Emma Malkowska.
 - Suzanne Lerval Marie Sandeck.
 - Fanny Biberon Käte Lorenz.
 - Panne de Nancy Grete Christiansen.
 - Lafuxion Franziska v. Cutsen.
 - Angèle de Libières Claire Harsdorf.
 - Liane de Pongy Auni Stengrit.
 - La Valette Sophie Schenk.
 - Jenne Bokal Grete Brügg.
 - Fifi Laroque Fernando Dinghaus.
 - Mimi Savanne Mary Horris.
 - Otéro Agnes Janer.
 - O-Kisato-San, Japaneria Henny Wiltner.
 - Doctor Quakenboss, Hypnotiseur Else Gersta.
 - Bobonne, Kammerzofe b. Messalinette Adolf Kallenbach.
 - Jean, Oberkellner im Café Maxim Gustl Hansen.
 - Ludwig Fischer.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m. The same performance.

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.

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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.

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Open from 8 a.m. till 10 p.m.
On and after May 9.

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

30,000 Visitors, 90,000 Tourists.

Prospectus gratis from the Bürgermeisterei.

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

World-famed Restaurant. Motor Garage. Own Automobile.

Heinrich Krause, Proprietor.

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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. Hauser, 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.

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Refreshing temperance beverages.

"Aachener Sebastian Sprudel" 13 pf. a bottle excl.

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Breakfast and other Teas.

Coffee. Cocoa. Chocolate.

English and German Biscuits.

Tinned Meat, Fish and Vegetables.

Preserved Fruit, Marmalade and Jams.

English Pickles and Sauces.

Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

LOCAL.

The Minister of State Graf von Hohenthal und Bergen and Gräfin von Hohenthal und Bergen gave a dinner party on Tuesday evening in honour of the British Minister Resident Viscount Gough and Viscountess Gough, who, to the general regret, are shortly leaving Dresden. Among those present were Staatsminister von Metzsch-Reichenbach, Oberhofmarschall Freiherr von dem Bussche-Streithorst, Mr. E. Trench, Attaché to the British Legation, several officials of the Ministry of Foreign affairs &c.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

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.

Sunday, May 12th. *Sunday after Ascension.* 8.0

a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m.

Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Monday, May 13th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Tuesday, May 14th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Wednesday, May 15th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Thursday, May 16th. *Octave of the Ascension.* 8.0

a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

Friday, May 17th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.

Saturday, May 18th. 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.

Thursday, May 9th. *Ascension Day.* Holy Communion 11.0 a.m.

Friday, May 10th. Litany 10.0 a.m.

Sunday, May 12th. *Sunday after Ascension.* Holy

Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address

5.30 p.m.

Friday, May 17th. 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

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