

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 393.

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THE IRISH AND THE BILL.

The *Globe* learns from its Dublin correspondent that the Committee of the Dungannon Club, Belfast, has circulated a "letter of advice" to various public bodies in Ireland. Mr. Birrell's Irish Council Bill, it declares, "will never lead to Home Rule, but, on the other hand, will make Home Rule impossible. The fact is that Ireland cannot get justice from England by any method of Party agitation, and Ireland had better face this fact." The letter goes on to ask for co-operation with the Dungannon Club "to get this country to cease looking to England for concessions and Bills, to get it to repudiate the assumption that the English Parliament has any right to govern Ireland, and to get it to cease to recognise that right by sending Irish members to the English Parliament."

In this connection a document which has been drawn up by a moderate Nationalist who has what few Nationalists have, a very large commercial stake in the country, may be quoted. It points out that the Imperial Government has admitted the "principle of an Irish Treasury", and that "all taxes should be levied and collected as at present, that every 'bawbee' should be placed in the hands of the Irish Treasury, that a generous sum should be arrived at which would represent Ireland's contribution for Imperial purposes, and that all other money should be used for the development of Ireland." The Imperial contribution might be arrived at by one of two methods. It might be either a "fixed sum, or a percentage of the gross receipts."

The last "would likely be more equitable from an English standpoint, as in the case of the expansion of Irish trade, industries and revenue our *pro rata* payment would increase further, although this is very debatable. In the event of England being drawn into a war Ireland might be called upon to contribute during the actual continuance of the war a sum not exceeding a fixed maximum." In return for the financial concession outlined above no opposition would be offered to the Lord Lieutenant's veto, or to the nominated element in the Council, provided that the nominated members were either Irish-born, or had been ten years resident in Ireland. The document proceeds:—

"With the land question out of the way, the Irish gentry would be a great help, and would be an economical and national element in the government of the country, more particularly as they have had the advantage of the public school and higher education of which so many men of any persuasion have been deprived. Mark you, I do not mean to demand control of the Treasury. I would be satisfied with the finances of the eight Boards to be placed under the control of the Council, and to let the Imperial Government control the balance by any *modus operandi* to be determined hereafter, bearing in mind that it should be spent in Ireland."

The Treasury arrangements outlined in the Bill are criticised at length, and the argument is advanced that "if we are very economical and do not spend the whole of this £630,000, or whatever figure that sum may be increased to, at the end of five years it would naturally be said that we had too much and could do with less. If, on the other hand, we were to spend more, we should be told that we were extravagant, and not capable of administering our affairs." It will be observed that the moderate Nationalists ask that the Irish Treasury be given the duty of collecting the Irish revenue, and that it be responsible for the regular and punctual payment of the Imperial contribution. It is a far cry from this to Mr. John Redmond's ideal of a "freely-elected Parliament, with an executive responsible to it."

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Mr. Pindi Dass, editor and proprietor of the native newspaper *India*, published at Gujranwala, in the Punjab, was arrested at sunrise on Tuesday and brought into Lahore.

He was taken immediately before the district magistrate on grave charges of exciting disaffec-

tion against the Government and inciting the native army to mutiny.

The charges do not admit of bail being allowed. At a great Rajput meeting which was held at Patiala a resolution was passed strongly condemning disaffected speeches and writings, and adjuring Rajputs to keep aloof from the odium of disloyalty. The resolution further thanked the Government for suppressing sedition.

"With one strong action (the arrest and deportation of the arch-conspirator Lajpat Rai, who is now under surveillance at Rangoon) the Government saved many who would have put themselves in danger. The whole nation," it goes on, "owes a great debt to Sir Denzil Ibbetson, and prays continuously for his speedy recovery."

Owing to the damage done to crops by rain, and the curtailment of the supply of labour by the ravages of the plague, the increase in the occupiers' rates on the upper Bari Doab Canal, which caused some dissatisfaction in the Punjab, has been postponed.

For some time rumours have been current in the neighbourhood of Rawal Pindi as to the poisoning of wells said to be carried out at the instance of the Government; the police were unable to discover the source of these rumours.

The excitement of the populace owing to these rumours was especially great at Hasan Adal, where it was said there was no epidemic like the plague but the Government, having intentionally poisoned the wells in the whole Punjab, were murdering 100,000 natives a week.

The police now have succeeded in discovering the originator of these rumours in the person of a Hindoo. He has been condemned to two years close confinement and a fine of 500 rupees. An accomplice who actually did throw mysterious clods into the wells and gave out that he was acting on Government orders, has been sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

LABOUR TROUBLES ON THE RAND.

The strike of the white miners in the Johannesburg district has become general; the men are out at 37 mines.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Roosevelt further term boom, the probability of which has often been referred to, appears now to be really imminent, much to the annoyance, so it is said, of the friends of Mr. Taft, the Secretary for War, who has for a considerable time been sedulously praised as the choice of the White House. Mr. Roosevelt maintains a dignified silence, but his newspaper friends cannot be restrained, and journals of all shades of Republican opinion are heatedly discussing the subject, while politicians are talking as though the feelings or inclinations of particular persons count for nothing at all.

Twelve months must elapse before the National Conventions, at which the various parties select their presidential candidates, can be held, but the professional politicians are already hard at work in pretty well every State preparing the ground for the selection of the right sort of delegates. Friends of Mr. Roosevelt are saying that all such preparations are so much effort thrown away, owing to the unique position of their leader. Their praise, indeed, is often so extravagant that it is rather calculated to estrange men who are not governed overmuch by their emotions. Similar extravagance did Mr. Bryan an immense amount of harm among a section of the Democratic party some years ago.

It is stated, by the way, today, that Mr. Bryan has declared that he would not accept nomination at the Democratic National Convention next summer, if in the meantime Mr. Roosevelt should announce his final decision to stand for another term. Mr. Bryan is what is popularly known here as "a tough proposition." He is not given to self-sacrifice, and he has shown that he can throw overboard high economic and political principles when the practical exigencies of the moment demand such action.

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AMERICA AND THE ARBITRATION MOVEMENT.

The annual Conference of the Union for furthering international arbitration was held at Lake Mokong in the State of New York on Wednesday. The President of Columbia University, Professor Butler, opened the proceedings and alluded to the efforts aimed at peace of the rulers and the Governments of the Great Powers, laying especial stress on the Emperor William's love of peace. He said: "The German Emperor, against whom from time to time critical aspersions had been made, is, as I can say without any limitation, a convinced adherent of the policy of peace and its immeasurable advantages to the great people at whose head he stands."

Professor Butler recommended that the Conference should not adopt any direct position with reference to the disarmament question.

Dr. Theodore Barth spoke of Germany's interest in the international movement for arbitration Courts, and said that it would be more practical to remove the causes of great armaments first, and then disarmament would follow of itself. He suggested that the United States should take the lead in the movement for the inviolability of private property on the high seas. Germany would without doubt follow the example at once.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE MONTAGNINI PAPERS.

The Committee entrusted with the examination of the Montagnini papers has ascertained that various documents are missing and that others have been wrongly translated.

One document is said to have been translated in a way that compromises the ex-President of the Chamber, M. Doumer, by conveying the impression that M. Doumer sent reports to the Vatican, whereas it is plain from the original document that it is concerned with a report of Magr. Montagnini on M. Doumer.

The Secretary of the Committee, M. Bourelly, was charged to make a complaint to the Minister of Justice.

THE STRANDED FRENCH CRUISER.

The position of the stranded French cruiser "Chancy" remains unaltered.

The heavy sea which is running has hitherto prevented the tug boats getting near her; there is still hope, however, that she may be floated.

The cruiser "Alger" and four tugs are on the spot.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA AND THE PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

The Monarchists have published in the *Nowoje Vremja* an open letter to the President of the Duma, M. Golovin, signed by 54 Members of the Duma. In this letter M. Golovin is reproached with having stated that the Duma unanimously disapproved of the attempt on the Czar's life, in spite of the fact that the members of the Left were absent.

The letter concludes "Your remarks as to unanimity we regard as hypocritical and unworthy of the high post you occupy. We consider it our duty to make this known by a public statement that your words may not mislead Russia and may not conceal the true nature of this unanimous vote."

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

The *Petit Parisien* describes the rumour that the French Consul in Mogador is to proceed with an armed French escort to Marakesh as untrue.

The French Consul will, in accordance with France's demand of the Maghzen, conduct an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Dr. Mauchamp.

The French Government intends to demand of the Sultan that he should guarantee the Consul's safety by providing a sufficient escort.

FOILED ANARCHISTS.

There is some reason for suspecting that Prince Albert of Belgium has narrowly escaped an attempt against his life. He visited Hal, near Brussels, at the end of the week, and on the evening preceding the occasion one of the clergy of the parish, making a last round of the church, found a suspicious looking man hidden in a confessional. On being arrested, he was found to possess besides a burglar's outfit, a dagger knife and a revolver loaded in six chambers. During the night three other men, similarly armed and equipped, were arrested. All four are Anarchists known to the police.

№ 392.

7.30 p. m. p. m.

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LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

"EDALJI... UND KEIN ENDE"

London, May 20.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is a wonderful man, without the slightest doubt. Posterity will ask: not, what has this man done? but: what has he left undone? And he is not fifty yet! The grandson of John Doyle, a *Punch* celebrity, he has been a zealous medicine-man, both to the North and to the South of the Tweed, a politician, a political polemist and historiographer, an active journalist, a poet, an oculist, a scientific herbalist, studying plant-life in that very Devil's Punch Bowl which lies at his feet, on the rugged Surrey heights of Hindhead, where Tennyson, George Eliot, and Tyndal lived, and where he has planted his beautiful mansion, anyway for the time being.

Balfour made Conan Doyle a baronet, five years ago, for his notorious services to the (then) Government, both in South Africa and here, and I am the proud possessor of an "autograph" copy of his History of the Great Boer War, also of several autograph letters from him, written at a time when I scarcely agreed with anything he did, or attempted to do.

As a politician, Conan Doyle has been a dead failure, and it is my firm conviction that, if his name lives forth among coming generations, it will not be on account of his work as a controversialist, a polemical writer, a historiographer, or a traveller, but as a novelist, the discoverer of Sherlock Holmes.

When all else about him will be forgotten, Sherlock Holmes, the genial detective genius, will save his creator from heinous oblivion:

It was for that very reason, I fancy, that Conan Doyle's two long articles about the mysterious Edalji case in the *Daily Telegraph*, last January, evoked so much interest, commanded so much attention, in England and out of it. It was realised that the man who gave Sherlock Holmes to a delighted world, alone could write in the way he did, about that extraordinary Staffordshire story which commenced to run at the vicarage of Great Wyrley, to the East of Wolverhampton, more than thirty years ago; was continued before the Staffordshire Quarter Sessions, in the autumn of 1903, when George Edalji, the vicar's eldest son, was convicted of having wilfully and maliciously maimed cattle and horses in the fields, around Great Wyrley at night; and was further continued last autumn, when the Home Secretary ordered his release, after three years of penal servitude, out of the seven to which he had been condemned, had elapsed.

The dullest minds, after perusing those *Daily Telegraph* articles, must have seen, in their mind's eye, the burly Lord of Undershaw Manor, hard at work, acting as the Sherlock Holmes of his fancy, in real life—busily engaged in unravelling the Edalji riddles. How he must have revelled in his task! All the more, because there was no imaginary plot here, but a genuine, actual, and thrilling drama to work upon, once again confirming the dictum that truth is stranger than fiction.

As he wrote in his first article:

The story begins as far back as the year 1874, when the Rev. S. Edalji, a Church of England clergyman of Parsee origin, was married to Miss C. Stoneham. An uncle of the bride, as I understand it, held the gift of the living of Great Wyrley, which was a parish, half agricultural and half mining, about six miles from Walsall, in Staffordshire. Through this uncle's influence Mr. Edalji became vicar of Great Wyrley, a cure which he has now held for thirty-one years, living a blameless life in the sight of all men. Placed in the exceedingly difficult position of a coloured clergyman in an English parish, he seems to have conducted himself with dignity and discretion.

In the year 1888, George Edalji being at that time twelve years of age, a number of threatening anonymous letters were received at the vicarage. The aid of the police was called in, and an arrest was made. This was of the servant-maid at the vicarage, one Elizabeth Foster, who was accused, among other things, of writing up ribald sentences about her employers on outhouses and buildings. She was tried at Cannock in 1889, but her solicitor pleaded that it was all a foolish joke, and she was bound over to keep the peace. An attempt has been made since to contend that she was not guilty, but I take it that no barrister could make such an admission without his client's consent. She and her friends were animated afterwards by bitter feelings of revenge; and there is good reason to believe that in this incident of 1888 is to be found the seed which led to the trouble of 1893-95 and the subsequent trouble of 1903. The 1892-95 letters openly championed Elizabeth Foster; the 1903 ones had no direct allusion to her, but a scurrilous postcard on Aug. 4 contained the words, "Why not go on with your old game of writing

things on walls?" this being the very offence Elizabeth Foster was charged with. The reader must remember that in 1888 George Edalji was a schoolboy of twelve, and that the letters received at that date were in a formed handwriting, which could not possibly have been his.

In 1892 the second singular outbreak of anonymous letters began, some of which were published in the Staffordshire papers at the time by Mr. Edalji, in the hope that their style or contents might discover the writer. Many were directed to the vicarage, but many others were sent to different people in the vicinity, so malevolent and so ingenious that it seemed as if a very demon of mischief were endeavouring to set the parish by the ears. They were posted at Walsall, Cannock, and various other towns, but bore internal evidence of a common origin, and were all tainted with the Elizabeth Foster incident. They lasted for three years, and as they were accompanied by a long series of most ingenious and elaborate hoaxes, it is really wonderful that they did not accomplish their proclaimed purpose, which was to drive their victim off his head.

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One would imagine that, under these circumstances, there would be little difficulty in tracing the letters to their source, but, as a matter of fact, the handwriting was never recognised, nor was the culprit discovered. The opinion was strongly held, however, by those who were most concerned, that there was a connection with the former incident, and that the letters were done by some male ally or allies of the discharged maid.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department),
Sidonien Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 6907.

Whilst these letters had been circulating the life of the Edaljis had been made miserable by a series of most ingenious and daring hoaxes, many of which might have seemed comic had it not been for the tragedy of such a persecution. In all sorts of papers the curious wants of the Rev. S. Edalji, of Great Wyrley, broke out by letter and by advertisement. Forgery caused no qualms to the hidden conspirator. Mr. Edalji became in these effusions an enterprising matrimonial agent, with a number of ladies, their charms and fortunes most realistically catalogued, whom he was ready to dispose of to any eligible bachelor. His house was advertised to be let for the most extraordinary purposes. His servant-girl was summoned over to Wolverhampton to view the dead body of a non-existent sister supposed to be lying at a public-house. Tradespeople brought cartloads of un-ordered goods to the vicarage. An unfortunate parson from Norwich flew across to Great Wyrley on the urgent summons of the Rev. Shapurji Edalji, only to find himself the victim of a forgery. Finally, to the confusion of anyone who imagines that the youth George Edalji was annoying himself and playing heartless tricks upon his own people, there came a forged apology in the public Press, beginning with the words: "We, the undersigned, G. E. T. Edalji and Fredk. Brookes, both residing in the parish of Great Wyrley, do hereby declare that we were the sole authors and writers of certain offensive and anonymous letters received by various persons during the last twelve months." The apology then goes on to express regret for utterances against the favourite protégé of the unknown, Upton, the sergeant of police at Cannock, and also against Elizabeth Foster. This pretended apology was, of course, at once disowned by the Edaljis, and must, I think, convince any reasonable man, if there were already any room for doubt, that the Edaljis were not persecuting themselves in this maddening fashion.

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At the end of 1895 this persecution ceased. Letters and hoaxes were suddenly switched off. From that date till 1903 peace reigned in Wyrley. But George Edalji was resident at the vicarage all the time. Had he been the culprit there was no reason for change. But in 1903 the troubles broke out in a far more dangerous form than ever.

It was on Feb. 2, 1903, that the first serious outrage occurred at Wyrley. On that date a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Joseph Holmes was found to have been ripped up during the night. Two months later, on April 2, a cob belonging to Mr. Thomas was treated in a similar fashion, and a month after that a cow of Mrs. Bungay's was killed in the same way. Within a fortnight a horse of Mr. Badger's was terribly mutilated, and on the same day some sheep were killed. On June 6 two cows suffered the same fate, and three weeks later two valuable horses belonging to the Quinton Colliery Company were also destroyed. Next in order in this monstrous series of barbarities was the killing of a pony at Great Wyrley Colliery, for which George Edalji was arrested and convicted. His disappearance from the scene made no difference at all to the sequence of outrages, for on Sept. 21, betwixt his arrest and his trial, another horse was disembowelled, and, as if expressly to confute the views of those who might say that this outrage was committed by confederates in order to affect the trial, the most diabolical deed of all was committed, after Edalji's conviction upon Nov. 3, when a horse and mare were found mutilated in the same field, an additional touch of horror being added by the discovery of a newly-born foal some little distance from the mare. Three months later, on Feb. 8, 1904, another horse was found to be injured, and finally, on March 24, two sheep and a lamb were found mutilated, and a rough miner named Farrington was convicted, upon entirely circumstantial evidence, and condemned to three years.

George Edalji was prosecuted and convicted, solely for the outrage on August 17th 1903, and, necessarily, Conan Doyle devotes much space to the trial, which took place, in October following, at the Staffordshire Quarter Sessions. It lasted several days, and ended with the conviction of Edalji, on Nov. 3rd.

The author is very hard on Staffordshire justice and police, the latter especially, and, I think, rightly, because the constables and inspectors employed in the case showed much bias against the accused, even trying to make him confess to deeds and the writing of scurrilous letters, of which he was entirely innocent.

The defence raised was an alibi. Members of the family accounted for the movements of the prisoner for all but an hour on the night of the outrage with which he was charged. The police, however, produced a razor belonging to Edalji as the weapon with which the crime was committed; a coat of his on which it was sworn horsehairs and bloodstains were found; and evidence that his boots fitted footmarks found in the field where the pony was killed.

One of the chief things, however, on which the prosecution relied was Edalji's handwriting, the so-called expert, Mr. Gurrin, whose professional reputation was for ever shattered in the Beck case, swearing that Edalji's handwriting, as admitted, and the handwriting in the scurrilous letters of 1903, were one and the same.

Apart from the handwriting, however, it was easy for Conan Doyle to demolish the evidence, brought forward by the prosecution in the Edalji trial. Then the creator of Sherlock Holmes produced a *fait nouveau*, not referred to—strange to say—in Staffordshire, and that was the almost hopeless "astigmatic myopia", from which Edalji was and is suffering. It would have been impossible, maintains Conan Doyle, for a man so afflicted to find his way in the dark on a lonely field, and commit such an outrage, within an hour.

Edalji's conviction raised a storm of indignation throughout the whole country.

His friends at once set to work to procure a revision of his sentence. Organised and headed by Mr. E. D. Yelverton, late Chief Justice of the Bahamas, they memorialised the Home Secretary, the petition being signed by 10,000 persons, including numerous lawyers.

It emphasised the young man's blameless, studious, and inoffensive character, as shown by the testimony of dozens of men and women of position who knew him well. It also pointed out that there was every reason to believe him the victim of a conspiracy.

The petition seemingly had no effect at first, but, at the end of the third year, without any reason being given, Edalji was released from prison, though without a pardon.

Early in February last the Home Office took a further step. It announced that the doubt about the justice of the conviction was such that it would be referred for inquiry to a committee. The latter was constituted on the lines of the Beck committee, and consisted of Sir Arthur Wilson, Mr. Lloyd Wharton, and Sir Albert de Rutzen, the latter being the senior Metropolitan Police Magistrate.

Mr. Gladstone's appointment of this Edalji Commission was obviously the result of Sir A. Conan

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 v. Dresden Sport Club.
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Doyle's powerful special pleading in the *Daily Telegraph*, which also directly led to the formation of an Edalji committee, to raise funds for a re-trial, if necessary, or possible, and for other purposes. Sir George Lewis, Mr. Yelverton (above-named), and Conan Doyle himself belong to this committee.

Meanwhile, Mr. Gladstone's Edalji Commission set to work, and it has just issued its report. Acting upon this, Mr. Gladstone has announced in a "covering" letter, that George Edalji will be granted a free pardon, but that he is not entitled to any compensation, the commissioners being of opinion that Edalji brought his troubles upon himself, to some extent, and upholding the contention of the prosecution that Edalji himself wrote the extraordinary anonymous letters upon which the case against him was largely based.

Naturally enough, these findings have created much dissatisfaction. George Edalji is indignant, his family and his friends sharing his indignation about the pronouncement of a Commission of Judges which is tantamount to a verdict of "not proven," as sometimes rendered in Scotland, but, of course, unknown to England, except, perhaps, in the form of giving a prisoner the benefit of the doubt.

The report of Mr. Gladstone's Commission is full of contradictions. Whilst on the one hand considering that Edalji was wrongly convicted and ought to have been acquitted, the Commissioners yet say that, "Having regard to the very vague aspersions which have already been made as to the conduct of officials, we think it only fair to give our testimony to the conduct of those who have from first to last done all that was possible in the interests of justice!"

But the self-same Commissioners are ready to cast not "vague", but very definite aspersions on the Staffordshire police, who, they say, "commenced and carried on their investigations not for the purpose of finding out who was the guilty party, but for the purpose of finding evidence against Edalji, who, they were already sure, was the guilty man."

Obviously, the case of the necessity of a Court of Criminal appeal has been immensely strengthened by this scandal. The investigations of Mr. Gladstone's Commission have been conducted in secret. Before a Court of Criminal appeal, the whole Edalji case would have been publicly re-tried, with all the rights which cross-examination provides, indeed guarantees, vouchsafed to the prosecution, as well as to the defence.

CONGO REFORM.

An important reform is announced as being imminent in the Congo State, and one that, if honestly administered, should go far to eliminate one of the most serious evils weighing upon the native population in the State. Hitherto, owing to the almost complete absence of the use of money among the natives, the authorities have had to impose taxation in the form of goods from those who possessed them, and of labour from those who had nothing else. The prejudice of the natives against dealing in money has rendered this system difficult to eradicate, though the labour tax was always obnoxious. However, persistent effort has at last been crowned with success, and measures are now being taken for the substitution of money payments for those in labour or in kind.

MILITARY HORSEMANSHIP.

Capt. de la Bruyere, of the regional staff of the Bordeaux Army Corps under Gen. Oudard, has just accomplished a notable feat of horsemanship. He was dispatched on a ride for the purpose of long-distance inspection of troops in outlying stations, and left Bordeaux about 2 a. m. on April 29, his tour extending beyond Pau. He was virtually in the saddle until noon on May 3, when he arrived back at Bordeaux. During the interval he had ridden 279 miles without changing horses. His charger was in perfectly good condition, but it had lost about 36 pounds in weight.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10

Carmen.

Opera in four Acts. Music by Georges Bizet.

Cast:

Carmen Fräul. v. d. Osten.
 Don José Herr Sembach a. G.
 Escamillo, bull-fighter Herr Plaschke.
 Zuniga, lieutenant Herr Wächter.
 Morales, sergeant Herr Nebuschka.
 Micaëla, a country-girl Fräul. Seebe.
 Dancaïro, Herr Büssel.
 Remendado, } smugglers Herr Rüdiger.
 Frasquita, } Fräul. Keldorfer.
 Mercedes, } female gipsies Fräul. Schäfer.
 Lillas Pastia, innkeeper Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Don José, a soldier, is loved by a peasant girl Micaëla, but he forgets her when he meets the handsome gipsy Carmen, to whom he becomes betrothed; Carmen has been arrested; but Don José connives at her escape and promises to meet her at the inn kept by Lillas Pastia. Meeting her there with the other gipsies, in his infatuation Don José deserts; but the fickle Carmen transfers her affection to the bullfighter Escamillo. He and Don José fight. Escamillo is worsted, but Carmen stays her former lover's arm. Micaëla persuades Don José to come and see his dying mother. A bullfight takes place in Madrid, and Carmen, though warned of Don José's threats of vengeance, determines to be present; but at the moment of Escamillo's victory Don José stabs Carmen through the heart.

Composer: Bizet, born 1838, died 1875.
 (See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 80 s.)

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 6 p. m.

Tristan und Isolde.

ROYAL THEATRE.
NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

Monna Vanna.

Schauspiel in drei Aufzügen von Maurice Maeterlinck.

Cast:

Guido Colonna, Commandant der Besatzung von Pisa Herr Froböse.
 Marco Colonna, sein Vater Herr Müller.
 Giovanna (Monna Vanna), seine Gemahlin Fräul. Serda.
 Prinzivalli, Feldhauptmann, im Solde von Florenz Herr Decarli.
 Trivulzio, Commissar der Republik Florenz Herr Gebühr.
 Borso, } Guido's Lieutenants Herr Eggerth.
 Torello, } Herr Detmer.
 Vedio, Prinzivalli's Secretär Herr Huff.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

Helmat.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, May 26th: Oberon. 7 p. m.
 Monday, May 27th: Hoffmanns Erzählungen. 7.30 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Sunday, May 26th: Don Carlos. 7.30 p. m.
 Monday, May 27th: Nathan der Weise. 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.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

The same performance.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
 of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light southerly winds, generally bright, thunder in places, somewhat warmer.

LOCAL.

We would again remind our readers of the football match which takes place today between Portsmouth F. C. and the Dresden Sport Club.

Portsmouth are bringing on their continental tour George Philip, a Scotchman and an exceptionally fine goalkeeper, James Thomson, Roddy Walker, MacDonald, Beaumont, Bowman, Hisbent (formerly in the Aston Villa team), Birtles, right wing, Glyn, Kirley, centre forward and a wonderfully fine shot, W. Smith, Dix and S. S. Harris the only amateur in the team who frequently plays for the Corinthians.

The Dresden Sport Club will be represented by Hänsch.

Quin. C. Richter.

F. Richter. Grilling. Assmann.

Friedrich. L. Richter. Neumann. R. Richter. Duncker.

The match commences at 6 p. m.

Visitors to the match may reach the ground by taking the red tram at the Hauptbahnhof along the Bismarck Strasse, and changing into a yellow tram at the Freiburger Strasse, and alighting at Saxonia Strasse. Four minutes walk across the square and down the Weisseritzmühlgraben will bring them to the ground.

The heavy thunderstorm which burst over Dresden on Wednesday afternoon and the tremendous down-pour by which it was accompanied, effectually prevented any progress being made with the Dresden Lawn Tennis Club tournament. Before the rain came Gräfin A. Montgelas and Baroness I. v. Knorring finished their long match against Baroness L. v. Knorring and Miss Maygrove whom they succeeded in defeating. Miss P. Papenhagen and D. Rhodes at owe 30.3, took one set off Miss Warner and L. Eyre who received 3/6 and were ahead in the second when rain stopped play.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

(From the London evening journals.)

Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria are now on their way home. Until her Majesty arrives in London the dates of several important functions cannot be announced. It is possible the Queen may dine at Devonshire House on Derby night, but nothing definite is settled.

The King and Queen have graciously promised to attend the concert and gymnastic display to be given by the students of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, at the Albert Hall, on Monday afternoon, June 3.

The Empress Marie of Russia, since her return from Biarritz, has been residing at Gatschina, with the Grand Duke Alexander and the Grand Duchess Xenia. The Empress's health was greatly benefited by her stay in England and the South of France, and she much enjoyed her quiet visit to Sandringham with the Queen, and the subsequent sojourn at Biarritz.

A quaint and interesting ceremony connected with the birth of the Prince of Asturias is the dedication to him of a "tonel" of sherry in the historic bodegas of Messrs. Gonzalez Byass and Co., the royal vintners of Spain, at Jerez. The wine is specially selected from the choicest vintages, and is poured into a giant cask, on which the name of the Prince of Asturias is inscribed. It will only be drunk when his Royal Highness comes of age. This old Spanish custom was at one time practised in many English families, only then it was not sherry, but home-brewed ale, the brewing of which took place in the same year as the birth of the heir, the casks being broached for the coming-of-age festivities.

Sir Donald Currie has offered £10,000 towards a new recreation ground for the Queen's University, Belfast, for which a grand bazaar is to be held at the end of the month. Among the stallholders will be the Marchioness of Dufferin and the Countess of Shaftesbury.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, on the occasion of her receiving the freedom of the burgh of Dunfermline, on June 3, will be presented with a massive silver rose bowl, instead of the usual caskot.

Queen Emma of the Netherlands, who has been making a tour through Belgium and France, travelling incognito as the Countess of Breda, has arrived at Soestdijk, her charming chateau near Utrecht, where she usually spends the earlier part of the summer. The Queen-Mother will, however, return to The Hague when the King and Queen of Denmark pay their visit to Queen Wilhelmina shortly.

Salmon fishing in the Highlands was very good just before Whitsuntide. Capital sport had been obtained in the Spey. Mr. McCorquodale and a friend landed ten salmon from the Tulchan waters one day last week. Colonel Smith Grant secured a fine fish of twenty-two pounds, and Mr. Stewart Menzies weighed in last Wednesday with a fine fish of forty-two pounds.

The death is announced of Sir Thomas Woollaston White, Bart., of Walling Wells, Nottinghamshire, who died at his Scarborough residence yesterday in his eightieth year. Sir Thomas, who had been suffering from rheumatic fever, following a chill, was the third Baronet, and succeeded to the title in 1882. For many years he was an officer in the 16th Lancers, retiring in 1872 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was unmarried, and is succeeded in the title by his nephew, Mr. Archibald Woollaston White.

This baronetcy is over one hundred years old, having been conferred in 1802 on the eldest son of Mr. Taylor White, of Tuxford, who had married the co-heiress of Sir Isaac Woollaston, Bart., of Loseby and St. Ives, Huntingdonshire. The Whites of Tuxford are an old family. One of them received a grant of three manors in Somerset from Philip and Mary "for good and faithful service," and subsequently married the eldest sister of the great Lord Burghley.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN up to the 23rd of May 1907.

- Dr. J. Bolivar de Lee, Chicago, H. Bellevue. Mr. J. Harper, Aberdeen, H. Bellevue. Mr. G. Atkins, Aberdeen, H. Bellevue. Mr. E. C. Converse, New York, H. Europäischer Hof. Miss A. Converse-Morriel, New York, H. Europ. Hof. Miss J. Hagedorn, Hartford, H. Europäischer Hof. Miss R. E. Cosby, California, H. Europäischer Hof. Miss L. J. Barbour, Hartford, H. Europäischer Hof. Mr. J. Mac Richter, St. Paul, H. Europäischer Hof. Mr. A. Bierer, London, H. Europäischer Hof. Dr. P. Johnson, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof. Mrs. A. Maurice, London, H. de France. Mr. and Mrs. P. Doss, Los Angeles, P. Francois. Mr. E. Oberlander, London, H. Hoeritzsch. Mr. and Mrs. G. Andrae, New York, H. Hoeritzsch. Mr. W. Graig, London, H. Härtig. Miss H. Mac Card, New York, P. Hübler. Miss E. R. Dunning, New York, P. Hübler. Mr. M. Gyr, Brooklyn, H. Lindenauhof. Mr. W. Schlumpf, New York, H. Lindenauhof. Mr. P. Förster, Chicago, H. Monopole and Metropole. Rev. W. Förster, Chicago, H. Monopole and Metropole. Gen. Consul Th. Norton, Chemnitz, H. New York. Dr. J. Cook, Berlin, H. New York. Miss E. Beers, New York, H. New York. Mr. R. Erler, St. Louis, H. Pirnaischer Hof. Mr. J. Lazarus, Manchester, H. Royal. Miss E. S. Cleghorn, Toronto, P. Rudeloff. Mr. and Mrs. F. Dyer, Portland, P. Schaumberger. Miss A. Findlay, Edinburgh, H. Weber. Miss D. Garnett, London, H. Weber. Mr. E. Garnett, Edinburgh, H. Weber. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Appletor, New York, H. Weber. Mr. and Mrs. H. Bahnson, Winslon Salem, H. Weber. Miss P. Bahnson, Winslon Salem, H. Weber. Mr. A. Bahnson, Winslon Salem, H. Weber. Capt. J. Gilmer, Winslon Salem, H. Weber. Miss W. Martin, Manchester, H. Weber.

Pension Kosmos Strehlener Strasse 10, I. 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.

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

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.

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 Pavillion free.

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 comforts. LIFT ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERATE TERMS. PENSION.

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, patronized by English and American Families. Situated in the finest part of the Town, close to the English and American Churches. Very favourable Terms en Pension. Elevator. Telephone. Electric Light. H. Schnelle, Proprietor.

SENDIG-DRESDEN, HOTEL Europaischer Hof 265 ROOMS. SENDIG-NURNBERG, HOTEL Wurttemberger Hof 250 ROOMS. SENDIG-SCHANDAU, SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana &c. 150 ROOMS. (SAXON SWITZERLAND.)

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

Hotel Westminster

QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT. Rooms from 3,50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board. Electric Light.

Grand Hotel de Rome

BERLIN. Unter den Linden 39, opposite the Royal Palace. Baths — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift. Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

Franzensbad. Kopp's Hotel Königsvilla

Salzquellenstrasse near the Morgenzeilpark. Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp. By appointment to H. I. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

Hotel Kroh Karlsbad

I. Cl. House.

Marienbad. Bohemia.

Season from the 1st of May to the 30th of September 30,000 Visitors, 90,000 Tourists. Prospectus gratis from the Bürgermeisteramt.

Marienbad. Park Hotel Waldmühle.

First class, splendid position in the midst of its own park. World-famed Restaurant. Motor Garage. Own Automobile. Heinrich Krause, Proprietor.

Marienbad, Hotel Weimar

Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

PRAGUE. Hotel Archduke Stephan.

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

Pension Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, I.

Highly recommended.

Pension Weidmann

Reichs Strasse 2, II. Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

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.

Ernst Müller Dresden, Scheffel Strasse 29, parterre, I. and II. Etage. Glass. Porcelain. Majolica. Stoneware. Faience.

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.

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. 7711.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH. Wiener Strasse. Friday, May 24th. Ember Day. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. Saturday, May 25th. Ember Day. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Sunday, May 26th. Trinity Sunday. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Monday, May 27th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Tuesday, May 28th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Wednesday, May 29th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. Thursday, May 30th. Corpus Christi Day. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Friday, May 31st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. Saturday, June 1st. 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 26th. Trinity Sunday. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

St. Petersburg, May 23. Last night about 25 armed men attacked the railway station of Obukovo, about 10 versts from the capital on the Nicolai line. The band shot a gendarme and a watchman, but were only able to secure a small sum of money, as they took to flight on help reaching the station. A bomb exploded shortly before midnight in the tea-house of the True Russian People. Only a small amount of damage was done; the bomb is supposed to have been laid by a guest, and later another bomb was found in the same place, but unexploded. The City Magistrate has prohibited the publication of the Russ.