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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At Monday's sitting various questions were addressed to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman with regard to the intentions of the Government in the matter of the Irish Council Bill and other Bills contained in the Government programme. The Prime Minister requested that the answering of these questions might be postponed until June 3rd on which day he would reply to them.

The Home Secretary was asked whether the Russian Socialists at present holding a Conference in London were being watched by the police and whether information of their movements would be communicated to the Russian police.

Mr. H. Gladstone, in reply, said that the Russian Social Democrats were not under police surveillance. The English Government never interfered with personal freedom in a political relation. The police had general instructions, without making any difference in their treatment of nationalities, to take all the necessary steps to prevent crimes of violence being planned or committed in England or elsewhere.

The First Commissioner of Works, Mr. L. Harcourt, introduced a Bill, which in order to prevent the depopulation of the plains, empowers the County Councils to acquire land for small holdings either by lease, purchase or, if necessary, expropriation. In case a County Council should neglect to take the measures provided by the Bill, the Board of Agriculture will nominate Commissioners who will act in place of the County Council and will draw from it the necessary money. The Bill represents the most important agricultural measure of the Government in the present Session.

The Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. Robertson, stated that the announcement in the newspapers relating to a reduction of the teaching Staff and shortening of the course of instruction in the Gunnery and Torpedo Schools at Portsmouth is wholly unfounded.

THE NEW REGENT OF BRUNSWICK.

Herzog Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has been unanimously elected by the Landtag Regent of Brunswick.

ENGLISH JOURNALISTS IN GERMANY.

After driving through the gaily decked streets of Bremen they were entertained at luncheon by the publishers of the *Weser Zeitung* and *Bremer Nachrichten*. The editor of the former journal, speaking in English, welcomed his English Press colleagues. He praised the progress and independence of the English journals. The Editor of the *Glasgow Herald* replied in German and pointed out that his journal had always cherished feelings of amity toward Germany. He had always endeavoured to put before his readers German topics from a German point of view. He referred to the identity of interests of Glasgow and Bremen from the point of view of shipping.

The visitors spent the afternoon in sight-seeing and in the evening were entertained at a banquet in the Town Hall. The President of the Senate, Dr. Marcus, welcomed the guests. He recalled the fact that in Queen Elizabeth's days English and German commissioners met in that very hall to discuss what was virtually a commercial treaty. He pointed out the community of interests of the two nations and alluded to the growing tendency of the age to refer disputes to arbitration and to avoid war. He wished every success to the Hague Conference and concluded by proposing the toasts of King Edward and the German Emperor.

Later on Dr. Marcus made a second speech in English and expressed his satisfaction that their English visitors were first entertained in Bremen, a city which always favoured maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain. The President of the Institute of Journalists Mr. Wilson, replied and pointed out that Englishmen never forget their

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Teutonic origin. He hoped that German efforts at advancement which were in accordance with English ideals might be regarded with increasing friendliness in England.

Vice-Consul Haag proposed the health of Dr. Marcus and Mr. Sidney Low of the *Standard*, toasted the Senate and town of Bremen.

ENGLISH GUESTS IN MUNICH.

The English Committee for the study of German municipal institutions were entertained on Monday at a banquet by the city of Munich. Freiherr v. Podewils in his speech said that two nations who based the education of their sons on love of truth, justice and independent development of character should proceed hand in hand to fight for progress and the moral and material improvement of mankind. He proposed the health of King Edward, Lord Lyveden toasting the Emperor and Prince-Regent Luitpold.

AMERICAN TARIFF REFORM.

The *Morning Post* announces from Washington that the Protectionists threatened Mr. Taft that they would oppose his candidature for the Presidency unless he declared himself for the maintenance of the present Tariff. Since Mr. Taft has openly declared himself for a revision of the Tariff, the political situation becomes so far more difficult, inasmuch as this declaration may unite all the Protectionists against him, and since they have always been the chief supporters of the Republican party and have brought up the greatest number of voters.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE PETROFF CASE.

The supposed Russian terrorist Petroff, who is under arrest, deposed at his examination that the explosion of which he was a victim, took place at a moment when he was attempting to remove the bullet out of a Russian army revolver cartridge; he declined to give any information as to the Russian revolutionary organisation.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Quiet prevailed in Teheran on Monday. All the shops were shut and Parliament did not sit. Rahim Khan, whose people committed depredations with violence in the neighbourhood of Täbris, has been placed in the Palace under arrest. Parliament is not satisfied with this and wishes him to be lodged in gaol. Orders have been telegraphed to Täbris that steps should be taken to restore order. The number of persons killed in the vicinity of Täbris has been much exaggerated.

UNREST IN CHINA.

Reports have reached Hongkong from Swatow of an outbreak of disturbances in Wongkong. The rioters are partly natives of the district and partly people from the neighbouring provinces. All the civil and military authorities have been killed and the administrative buildings burnt.

The Colonel stationed in Swatow and Admiral Li have been sent with troops to the scene of the disorders. The police in Swatow have taken all precautions to prevent the outbreak of disturbances in this treaty town.

The *Daily Chronicle* learns that the rioters in Kwantung number 30,000. The movement was started by a secret union.

THE IRISH BILL.

The comments of the weekly reviews in England on the probable result of the Nationalist veto on the Irish Council Bill are interesting reading. One and all they are of opinion that the blow dealt to Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's Government is a severe one and that the action of the Nationalists will open the eyes of the electorate of England to the insatiable nature of the Irish demands. The *Spectator* devotes its attention to the matter in as far as it affects the personal reputations of Mr. Birrell and Mr. Redmond. It points out that

"though the Liberal newspapers very naturally try to put as good a face on the situation as they can, it is impossible for impartial observers not to realise that the direct blow administered by the Nationalists to the Government must have a weakening effect on the Administration. In a country like Britain, where men, partly owing to temperament and partly to business training, always attach immense importance to the charge of being unbusinesslike, such a result is inevitable. It is not businesslike to prepare an elaborate scheme solely with the object of satisfying a certain party, and when that scheme is made public to find that the party in question rejects it with hatred, ridicule, and contempt. Everywhere today men are saying in regard to the Government: 'Why did not they find out first whether the Irish would or would not accept the most that the Government were prepared to give them? If the Government found the Irish were not willing to take the proffered hand, they were mad to hold it out.' It is no doubt easy to exaggerate the effects of Parliamentary discredit upon a Government, but some effect such discredit undoubtedly has, and to profess that Parliamentary discredit will not follow the fiasco of Mr. Birrell's Bill is impossible. That Mr. Birrell will also suffer personally from the rejection of the Bill is, we fear, only too likely, though we are bound to say that the loss of credit on his part is by no means merited. It is an open secret that he accepted the Irish appointment, not because he wished to fill the ungrateful post of Chief Secretary, but because he was asked to sacrifice himself by his colleagues. Whether Mr. Birrell will continue to occupy the post of Chief Secretary or whether some change in the Cabinet will be made we cannot presume to say, but there can be little doubt that in a country like Ireland the open snub so successfully administered to him by the Nationalists will make his position at Dublin a very difficult one. Probably his witty, epigrammatic, and sensitive temperament—like, and yet also most unlike, that of the typical Irishman—made him a *persona ingratis* in Ireland. At any rate, the failure of judgment shown by the Prime Minister in Mr. Birrell's case ought not to prevent us feeling a very considerable amount of sympathy for the present Irish Secretary.

Another consequence of the decision of the Nationalist Convention must be a marked diminution of the authority of Mr. Redmond, and through that diminution a great deal of weakness and confusion, for the time at any rate, in the conduct and management of the Nationalist Party. It is all very well to say that Mr. Redmond gave only a reserved approval to the Bill when it was read for the first time. It is well known, however, that his true attitude was something of this kind. He said to the Government: 'I will do my best to get the Irish Nationalists to accept your Bill as an instalment of Home-rule, and I myself am willing to accept it in that spirit.' The fact that Mr. Redmond later found it so impossible to get the Nationalists to accept the Bill that he did not even make an attempt to persuade them, but, on the contrary, led the attack on the measure, will not deceive a single Irishman as to Mr. Redmond's original attitude. At such a crisis the Nationalists not unnaturally desire that the leader of their party should be the man who really killed the Bill and led his followers to victory, not a man who was at heart willing to let the Bill pass and only on compulsion followed his followers to the attack. We do not imagine that there will be any immediate attempt to depose Mr. Redmond, but it is difficult to see, after the result of Tuesday's Convention, how he will be able to impose his will upon his party in the manner which experience shows is required by the successors of Mr. Parnell. What we must expect is to see groups and sections formed in the Irish Party, each anxious to promote its own man to Mr. Redmond's place."

Another and curious result of the action of the National Convention's action is pointed out viz. that people are connecting the veto of that body with that of the House of Lords. If the Bill as drafted by Mr. Birrell is in accordance with the views of the great mass of the English electors, and that it is so the Government will naturally claim, why, it may be asked, should the National Convention be allowed, any more than the House of Lords, to veto it. But with the present administration what is sauce for the goose is not necessarily sauce for the gander, and the National Convention will not, like the House of Lords, be stigmatised as effete and as acting contrary to the wishes of the people.

RANDOM NOTES.

We have always held that one should be chary of committing to paper one's thoughts in a language with which one is not absolutely familiar; but we are glad this principle does not commend itself to every one, or we should have missed the delight of receiving the following unique appreciation, sent us for publication, of a health resort not far from Dresden.

"Up to Bath — — —! Now is also coming the time of blooms to our nice country. The splendid view from the top of the 'hohe — — —' (725 m) over all the flowering fruit-trees, over pastures and fields, over the pretty villages and castles, over in woods covered chapels, the river and over so many mountains and hills is indeed very magnificent and unprecedented. And from the Kurhaus Bad — — — is it so easy to reach. Only a small wake of 5. Quarters upon a nice woodpath. And how pretty is it then, returned, to be seated in the nice old Kurpark, in the aromatic fresh air, listening to the song of birds or the murmur of sources and waterworks.

Surely have heard many of this healthy place in the Bohemian Mountains, but have not had time to go there and to see it. Now are the Pentecost so near, and these beautiful holidays would be very good for a party to Bath — — — All who are coming, will be very satisfied. The railway station is — — — via Tetschen."

"Now are the Pentecost so near" is a delightful touch, and we long to see that railway station which is via Tetschen. The above communication was written, of course, by a foreigner in an in all its details not mastered language, but a weekly contemporary published in Germany has unearthed a new correspondent who, we have every reason to believe, is an Englishman and who, if a trifle more grammatical, is more cryptic. He is describing a new Guide Book, of which, according to him, "to write a true description might appear exaggeration." He "ventures to suggest that the 'Übersicht der Spezialkarten' might be made double its present size, which would much help those not thoroughly acquainted with this Fairyland to find the required division". Division of what? Of the Fairyland, or of the Spezialkarten? The maps are described as "well nigh perfect, which helps much in combining these grand tramps abroad especially in winter when one can easily get lost in the dark in certain districts". We long to know how to combine a tramp abroad. The gifted writer goes on to describe the divisional map as "a treat to behold". We instantly conjure up a vision of this brilliant reviewer lost in the dark in a certain district and by the dim and uncertain light of a wax vesta "beholding" the divisional map. The fulness of the map is such that he says "the difference is as the sight of a naked eye and through a microscope". He will, we are sure, pardon us if, after reading this sentence, we venture to describe him as cryptic, for, though we have read it again and again, we fail to make head or tail of it. "Many lovely points," we are told, "are made easy to reach with its help, but are difficult without." What constitutes the difficulty of a lovely point, we are constrained to ask? The writer's style is, like his description of the "Pfaffenstein", "affording the greatest variety with but little fatigue."

The gifted composer of "Salome" has been having considerable difficulty with the members of the company engaged to interpret the work in Paris. The chief danseuse threw up her part because she objected to the dress provided for her, and because she was not allowed to come before the curtain at the end of the opera. But Dr. Strauss seems certainly to have had reason on his side in insisting that the "Salome" who dances the "Dance of the Seven Veils" should wear the same costume as the "Salome" who sings the music, and we are not surprised that Dr. Strauss should think it ridiculous for two "Salomes" to take a call at the end of the opera. In connection with this dispute, M. Pierre Mille, quoted by a contemporary, recalls the pleasing story of the attitude towards music of a certain Bey of Tunis. About fifty years ago, before the legions of France invaded the country, the Mussulman sovereigns of the period regularly bought European slaves, brought to them by pirate ships cruising in the Mediterranean. One of these unfortunate captives, brought before the Bey of Tunis, and questioned as to his capabilities, admitted in a rash moment that he was the leader of an orchestra.

"Just what I want," said the Bey. "I always wished to have a band."

The prisoner began to feel uncomfortable. He saw the grave danger which menaced him. There were no instruments, and to His Majesty he explained that he must have a big drum, several little ones, large and small flutes, violins and violoncellos, trombones and cymbals.

"I have more than enough to pay for all you want," was the answer of the Bey. And he gave an order to buy the instruments.

"But the musicians?" queried the prisoner, in alarm.

"Musicians! I will give you fifty negroes."

"But," asked the orchestra leader, in despair, "do the negroes know music?"

"That," answered the Bey, "is your affair, and if in a month they cannot play an air before me, you will be impaled, that's all."

The captive turned away, feeling that he had only one more month to live. But he thought he would see what the negroes could do. So he began to teach them, and for fourteen hours a day he made them practise on their instruments, giving them—as he was a Frenchman—a simple air: "Maman, les p'tits bateaux—qui vont sur l'eau—out-ils des jambes?" But his efforts only plunged him in a deeper despair. One of the flute-players managed to repeat more or less justly four or five measures, but the violinists could never get more than one note from their instruments. The trombones produced a series of most melancholy sounds. Only the big drum rose to the height of the occasion. When the fatal date arrived the Bey summoned the leader of the orchestra before him. "Are you ready?" he asked.

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"Your Majesty——" began the trembling musician.

"Then play!" was the imperative command.

The fifty negroes commenced to tune up their instruments. But no two of them ever got the same key, and the discord they made was indescribable. However, when they seemed to have reached some semblance of unison the leader gave the signal to commence, and the dusky orchestra attacked "Les p'tits bateaux." The result was heartrending, and as the ear-splitting torture proceeded the leader said to himself: "In another ten minutes I shall be impaled."

The concert finally came to an end unexpectedly with a solo on the big drum. The Bey kept silence for a minute, while the leader's knees quaked against each other.

"It is not bad," said His Majesty, slowly, "but I liked the first air best."

The first air was the discordant attempt to tune their instruments made by the negroes. The leader of the orchestra began to breathe again. And from that time he gave concerts every day, and grew old and wealthy in the service of the Court of the Bey of Tunis. "There are many among us who resemble the Bey of Tunis" concludes M. Pierre Mille, "but we are not willing to admit it."

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What's in a name? asks Shakespeare, and the answer is supposed popularly to be "nothing." But to the question what's in a title the great world of Snobs will give a very different answer. How the imagination of these individuals must have been titillated did they chance to see the titles possessed by the Comte de Civry as announced in the "only intimation" of his death which ran as follows:

The family of Civry has the sorrow to announce to you the death of its head,
Pierre Antoine Eugene
COMTE DE CIVRY.
Duc de Bar, Marquis du Pont et de Suze.
Comte de Montbelliard, de Ferrette, de Mousson, de Luxembourg, de Briey, de Marles, de Verdun, de Langres.
Vicomte et Baron de Cassel, de Nogent-le-Rotrou, de Montmirail, et de Fenouillet.
Sire de Pierrefort, de Pierrepont, de Ligny, d'Ancerville, de Dun, de Bourmont, de la Mothe, de la Marche; De Grand-Civry, de Belpré, de Martincourt, de Mandres, de l'Avant Garde, de Bouconville, de Nonsart, de Lirouville, de Charny, de Sampigny, de Mussey, de Sommedieu et de Commercy en Lorraine.
Seigneur de Dunkerque, de Bourbourg, et de Gravelines en Flandres.
Seigneur de Darbuy, de Buzancy, et de la Roche, en Ardennes.
Seigneur de Domrémy, en Champagne.
Seigneur de Brou, d'Authon, et de la Bazoches, en Perche.
Seigneur de Grandpré, de Clermont d'Oisy et de Varennes, en Argonne.
Seigneur de Saint-Fargeau, de Longueville, et du Puisaye, en Auxerrois.
Seigneur de Chatillon, Conflans, et Pierrefitte, en l'Ile de France.
Seigneur de Torcy, en Brie.
Seigneur de Villedieu, de Bouffiac, de Saint-André, en Languedoc.
Seigneur de Laval, dans le Maine.
Seigneur princeur du Kollin, en Boheme.

Seigneur de Belfort, de Besançon, de Blamont, d'Héricourt, de Baume, de Bélieu, du Chatelat, D'Ecobon, de Clémont, de l'Isle-sur-le-Doubs, de Lure, de Montjoie, de Franquemont, de Granges, de Clerval, de Passavant, de Dole, en Bourgogne, Jura at Franche-Comté.
Seigneur de Thann, de Dannemarie, d'Altkirch, d'Ammertzwiler, de Spechbach, de Durlinsdorf, de Bouxwiller, de Riespach, de Florimand, de Liebenstein, du Salbert, d'Offémont de Bare, de Delle, de Horbourg, de Vogelsheim, de Strohhstadt, de Porrentruy, de Bischwihr, de Sponeck, de Barbenstein, de Bilstein, de Fortswihr, d'Hunawähr, d'Altorff et de Riquewihr, en Suisse et en Alsace, etc.

COMTE HEREDITAIRE DU SAINT EMPIRE.
And there is always the possibility, as the correspondent of a contemporary points out, that the printers through sheer fatigue left out a title or two.

A picture with a curious history and painted by a celebrated artist is now on sale in the Museum in Riga. Nothing was more remarkable in the life of the unfortunate King Ludwig II. of Bavaria than his devoted attachment to the opera "Lohengrin" composed by his favourite Wagner. It is a matter of history that he would frequently attire himself in the armour of the Knight of the Swan, and allow himself to be rowed about the artificial lake in the grounds of his Castle in a boat fashioned like a swan. Thus attired he had himself painted by the famous artist Kaulbach, the picture ranking as one of the masterpieces of that genius. For a long time the eccentric monarch concealed the picture in the recesses of his Palace, but on one occasion, being enraptured by the performance of Louisa Radecke as *Elsa*, he presented the picture to her. She was at once offered 40,000 gulden for it, but refused the offer. She married and settled in Livonia, and in the year 1905 her husband's castle was attacked by bandits and only owing to the magnanimity of their chief was the picture spared. Her maid told this individual that the picture was a souvenir of her mistress' youthful days, whereupon the robber chief remarked: "Very well, tell the lady that I give it to her as a souvenir of the leader of the Livonian Republic". It is pathetic to note that Frau v. Brümmer, formerly Louisa Radecke, has now been forced by stress of circumstances to part with her cherished memento of the gifted but eccentric monarch.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.
Wiener Strasse.
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.

LOCAL.

The Akad. Sport Club intends to hold a Lawn Tennis Tournament confined to members of Dresden Clubs on June 14th and following days at Gordon's Tennis Courts, George Bähr Strasse. There will be open and handicap singles and handicap doubles for ladies and gentlemen, and mixed doubles. The Open Singles Challenge Cup presented by Messrs. Eger and Collett will be played for. All information may be obtained from Mr. R. Bayer, Reichenbach-Strasse 19.

Two finals were reached and played off in the Dresden Lawn Tennis Club Tournament on Monday. In the Ladies' Handicap singles Miss Sloggett +15.3 met Miss Virgin—15. Early in the tournament we recognised that the handicappers had underestimated Miss Sloggett's ability, and she improved as the tournament went on. In meeting Miss Virgin she had to encounter a player who knows the game thoroughly, and it was probably the odd 3/6 that just turned the scale in her favour. The first set was extraordinarily even, deuce being called in nearly every game, and it was not till 8 all had been reached that Miss Sloggett got the necessary two games running which gave her the set 10.8. In the last game, after Miss Sloggett had obtained the advantage point, a ball returned by her hit a ball lying in Miss Virgin's court and became at once unplayable. In the second set Miss Sloggett ran away at first, but Miss Virgin stuck to it most gamely and 5 all was called. Miss Sloggett then took the next two games and the match. In the final of the Ladies' Doubles, Gräfin Dohna and Countess E. Soumarokoff owe 40, met Miss Papenhagen and Miss Sloggett +15.3. The handicap was too much for the back markers and the latter pair won very easily. Miss Papenhagen played an excellent game, her back-handed lobs being fine. In spite of the odds against her Gräfin Dohna was a trier to the very last ace and played a great game, but her partner seemed to have lost all interest in the

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match and, though putting in some fine shots, might easily have tried to make the match a closer one. In owing 15.1 to Sloggett and beating him Rhodes probably accomplished his best performance on the Club courts. Both players are racquet players and have a curiously similar style, though Sloggett's back-hand shots were more effective than those of Rhodes who, however, placed his forehand drives better and was extraordinarily active. The first set was very even. Rhodes might have won it but for misjudging a volley, so Sloggett eventually won at 9.7. In the next two sets Rhodes had the measure of his opponent and won 6.3, 6.2, but Sloggett kept him working to the end. Baroness I. v. Knorring and Farmer — 30, defeated Gräfin Dohna and v. Haugk — 15.3, and will meet Miss P. Papenhagen and D. Rhodes — 30.2 in the final.

The final of the Men's Handicap Singles was played at noon yesterday. Rhodes, owe 40.3, meeting Gudenus, + 30. This appalling handicap meant, of course, that Rhodes only had to make two mistakes to lose the game, while on the other hand he had to win eight aces in one game and seven in the next alternately, to be returned the victor. The first four games went with the service, and then Rhodes took three off the reel, the score being 5-2 in his favour. He seemed then to relax his efforts somewhat, and Gudenus, making some fine drives down the side lines, brought the score to 5 all. A most protracted struggle then ensued, the games going with the service no less than 14 times, the score being 12 all. Gudenus again won his service, and Rhodes losing his, Gudenus won the set, 14-12 and with it, as Rhodes in view of other matches in front of him wisely decided to scratch, the match. That the handicappers were somewhat too lenient to the winner, was obvious, but none the less he put up a great game against Rhodes, many of the rallies being long and brilliant.

In today's and tomorrow's orchestral concerts at the Royal Belvedere, the Russian Kammervirtuos Herr O. Böhme will appear as cornet-à-piston soloist.

A musical event of especial interest to the English speaking community of Dresden took place on Monday last, when Mr. Harry M. Field, formerly of Leipzig and Toronto, gave a recital of his piano pupils in his house in Lindenau Strasse. As well in the choice of the thirteen different pieces played, as in the manner in which the performing pupils acquitted themselves of their sometimes very difficult "numbers", it was evident that Mr. Field's teaching, technically and musically, is of a high standard. We hold that such performances are not so much a test as to what the pupils can do, for their natural shyness prevents their giving all they have in them, than a medium by which the ability of the master—in this case there is abundance of it—is to be evidenced. While, therefore, in this case a full measure of praise is due to Mr. Field, we cannot but say that he is very fortunate in having in his pupils such excellent material to work with. A young boy, especially, still in the early teens, shewed wonderful talent and excellent training, and his performances argued well for a brilliant future.

All pupils played without notes, an excellent practise if the player is gifted by nature with a good memory, so that the musical rendering is not impaired by the work of "thinking."

The afternoon closed with a Romance and Valse from a Suite by Arensky for two pianos played with much taste.

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

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.
 Friday: Les Dragons de Villars. 7.30 p. m.
 Saturday: Salome. 6 p. m.
 Sunday, June 2nd: Die Fledermaus. 7 p. m.
 Monday, June 3rd: Das Rheingold. 7.30 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.
 Friday: Der Veilchenfresser. 7.30 p. m.
 Saturday: King Lear. 7 p. m.
 Sunday, June 2nd: Wallensteins Tod. 7 p. m.
 Monday, June 3rd: Herbst.—Der Puppenspieler.—Literatur. 7.30 p. m.

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 OPERA HOUSE.
 This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15
Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor.
 (Merry wives of Windsor.)
 Opera in three Acts. Words after Shakespeare's play by S. H. Mosenthal. Music by Otto Nicolai.

Cast:
 Sir John Falstaff Herr Lankow.
 Mr. Fluth, } citizens of Windsor } Herr Kless.
 Mr. Reich, } } Herr Nebuschka.
 Fenton Herr Grosch.
 Mr. Spärlich Herr Erl.
 Dr. Cajus Herr Erwin.
 Mrs. Fluth Frau Abendroth.
 Mrs. Reich Fräul. Schäfer.
 Mistress Anna Reich Fräul. Keldorfer.
 A waiter from the Garter Inn Herr Selter.
 First } } Herr Niemetz.
 Second } } Herr Markgraf.
 Third } citizens Herr Hahn.
 Fourth } } Herr Ernst.

PLOT. Falstaff has written letters to Mrs. Fluth and Mrs. Reich, who determine to punish his duplicity. He is received by the former, but the latter arrives informing them of Mr. Fluth's approach. Falstaff is pecked in a basket and carried away. Fluth makes the acquaintance of Falstaff under the name of Bech, and having heard the basket episode determines to be revenged. Falstaff again visits Mrs. Fluth disguised as her deaf cousin; but the disappointed husband thrashes him all the same. At the festival of Herne the Hunter, Mr. Fluth, disguised as Herne, sets the chorus of insects on Falstaff, but discovering his wife was innocent, all ends happily. A subsidiary plot deals with the loves of Anna Reich and Mr. Fenton, and the discomfiture of two other suitors, Dr. Cajus and Mr. Spärlich.
 Composer: Otto Nicolai, born 1810, died 1880.
 (See "The Standard-Operaglas" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Titzmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3 A 80 3.)

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

ROYAL THEATRE.
 NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.30

Jugend von heute.
 Eine deutsche Comödie in vier Aufzügen von Otto Ernst.

Cast:
 Vater Kröger, Bureauvorsteher . . . Herr P. Neumann.
 Mutter Kröger, seine Frau Frau Bleibtreu.
 Herrmann, Arzt, } beider } Herr Decarli.
 Hans, Obersecundaner, } Söhne } Herr Gebühr.
 Clara Hendrichs, Blumenmalerin . . . Frau Basté.
 Erich Gossler, Herrmann's Studienfreund Herr Froböse.
 Egon Wolf, Literat Herr René.
 Anna, Dienstmädchen bei Kröger . . . Fräul. Schendler.
 Beekendorf, Rentier Herr Eggerth.
 Franz Meissner, Componist Herr Bauer.
 Rosa Belli, Schriftstellerin Fräul. Diacono.
 Theo Normann, Schauspieler Herr Gunz.
 Medicinalrat Dr. Bröcker, Arzt Herr Müller.
 Clausen, Hafenarbeiter Herr Huff.
 Harms, Kaufmann Herr Leichert.
 Ein Schutzmann Herr Helsing.
 Ein Kellner Herr Walther.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7 p.m.
 Wallensteins Lager.—Die Piccolomini.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.
 Gastspiel des Berliner Vaudeville-Ensembles:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Die Herren von Maxim.
 Fosse mit Gesang und Tanz in vier Bildern.
 Musik von Victor Holländer.

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

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

The King, before leaving Buckingham Palace for Sandringham, gave an audience to the Secretary for War, and the "Court Circular" states: The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company (Limited) had the honour of submitting for his Majesty's inspection one of the caskets presented to the seven Premiers of the Self-Governing Colonies by the Corporation of the City of London.

There was a clinking of glasses in the ward-room of H. M. S. Drake on Friday evening. Rear-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, who is in command of the Second Cruiser Squadron, celebrated his birthday. With the "Drake," his flagship, he was visiting Leghorn last week. Prince Louis, with the possible exception of Lord Charles Beresford, is the most popular man in the Navy today. He has given his life up to his profession, and it has been said by one intimate with him that it is one of his regrets that he is a Prince, and not simply a naval officer.

Fifty-three years old, Prince Louis is one of the handsomest men in Europe. Born at Gratz, in Austria, he came to England as a boy. His first ship was the "Victory", and he learnt his seamanship on the "Arethusa" in the days of masts and sails. He circumnavigated the world on the "Inconstant" before steam had finally usurped the place of the breezes. He was one of the merriest of the "Serapis" party when the King journeyed to India. Every promotion he has obtained has been earned by hard work.

The birthday of the Earl of Orkney recalls the curious fact that none of the three peers who derive their titles from the northernmost counties of Scotland have nowadays any territorial connection whatever with the districts in question. Lord Zetland is best known as a Yorkshire magnate, though he has recently become a Scottish landowner by his purchase of a big deer forest in Ross-shire. Lord Caithness's address is Dakota, and he does not possess an acre in the country of the Sinclairs; while Lord Orkney is an Irish not a Scottish landlord, and lives in a little Buckinghamshire village.

Paternally, of course, Lord Orkney is not Scotch at all, but Irish, descending from a Fitzmaurice of the Lansdowne family who married the Countess of Orkney in her own right a hundred and thirty years ago. Lord Orkney's little daughter is at present heir-presumptive to the earldom, created in 1696.

This week the Rainbow Bazaar takes place at Prince's Skating Club. It is to be opened on Wednesday afternoon by the Duchess of Connaught, who has consented to receive from children purses containing not less than three guineas. The stalls are all to be in different colours, hence the word "Rainbow." Amongst the stall-holders are the Duchess of Somerset, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, the Countess of Darnley, Dowager Countess of Longford, Lady Armstrong, Lady Garioch, and Beatrice Lady Ellenborough.

The society charity bazaar has become thoroughly acclimatised in America. "All New York met at Stratford-on-Avon this week," writes *Town and Country*, the leading American society paper. The fair was for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was the moving spirit. "The quaint booths," continues our New York contemporary, "representing the houses in Shakespeare's village were well stocked with plumed hats, photographs, babies' knitted sacques, and everything to eat or to wear. At night, there was a gala scene with society beauties in closer touch possibly with ordinary humanity than ever before in all their young lives."

There are now two Sir John Kirks, and yet the name is by no means a common one. Sir John Kirk, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., the famous African explorer and administrator, was secretary to Livingstone, and, so to speak, won his Knight Companionship of the Bath by bringing light to Darkest Africa; while Sir John Kirk, the recipient of Thursday's honour, won his honour by bringing light and joy to darkest London.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
 of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
 Strong northerly winds, variable skies, only in places light showers, temperature not much altered.

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.

Swedish Gymnastics for ladies and children. Hygienic Gymnasium in the Swedish style.
Rosa Bachmann, Rietschel Strasse 25.

MINIATURES.
Portraits on ivory from life or photograph. H. M. Mist. Studio Helmholtz Strasse 2. I.

Spanish Riding School,

most fashionable riding Establishment in Dresden.
Lessons given to Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
Horses taken at Livery and for Sale.
Herhold & Rieger, Riding-Masters, 39, Werder Strasse.

Wald Villa, in the Kirmitschtal, Schandau.
Select Pension
small family, from 4 marks a day upwards. Beautiful situation in the woods.—Electric tram.

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

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

Family Pension for Young Ladies. Uhland Strasse 41 I. The Fräul. Hörichs offer a refined and comfortable home with every advantage for learning and speaking German. Excellent board. Best references. Moderate terms.

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.

Leschetitzky Method. Mrs. Potter-Frissell, certified Teacher, receives advanced pupils and prepares for advanced work. Nürnberg Strasse 54 pt.

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).

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.

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.

J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn

Königsstrasse 76. — NUREMBERG — Established 1727.
Purveyor to the Bavarian Court.

Importer of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos. Directly imported Havana Cigars. German manufactured Cigars. English, American, French and Turkish Tobaccos and Cigarettes. American chewing tobaccos. Agent of the Red Star Line.

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

Pension LE RICHE
Nürnberg Platz 3, II.

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

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

ALEXANDER RABENDING

Toilet Articles. HAIRDRESSER Toilet Articles.
Meezinskystrasse 1 1/2 Corner of the Prager Strasse
First-class Hairdressing saloons for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Ondulation. American Manicure. 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.
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. (SAXON SWITZERLAND.) 150 ROOMS.

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

Hotel Westminster

QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT.
Rooms from 2.50 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 Morgenzeitpark.
Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp.
By appointment to H. I. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

Hotel Kroh Karlsbad

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

Marienbad. Park Hotel Waldmühle.

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

Marienbad, Hotel Weimar

Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

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

Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel.
Moderate Prices.

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

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

Electrical Cures

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

J. G. Brockmann, Moezinsky Strasse 6, Dresden.

Practising representative since 1899. Office hours 9 to 2.
English spoken.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 28th of May 1907.

Mr. A. Sandler, London, H. Austria.
Mr. A. Philipp, Birmingham, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Sittner, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss Grant, Attica, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Frisbi, Attica, H. Bellevue.
Mr. A. Thonston, Batley, H. Bellevue.
Mr. M. Crothers, Batley, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Philpott, London, H. Bellevue.
Miss W. E. Sheper, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Miss E. Lane, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Mrs. H. Wilkens, Barum, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. Wilkens, Barum, H. Bellevue.
Miss L. M. Holland, Liverpool, H. Bellevue.
Miss E. Smith, Copenhagen, Carlton Hotel.
Miss H. Smith, Copenhagen, Carlton Hotel.
Miss M. Smith, Copenhagen, Carlton Hotel.
Mr. B. Hesslein, Chicago, Carlton Hotel.
Mr. S. Hesslein, Chicago, Carlton Hotel.
Miss H. Lamlin, New-Haven, H. Deutscher Herold.
Mr. M. Stransky, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. C. Müller, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss A. Pinner, Bradford, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Pinner, Bradford, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mrs. O. Brooks, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. G. J. Groghegan, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Pick, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. D. Loebel, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Marks, Philadelphia, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. G. Beers, New York, H. New York.
Mr. P. Hayman, Thornhill, H. New York.
Miss M. Hubbard, Philadelphia, H. New York.
Mr. P. Baldwin, Chicago, P. Rudeloff.
Mr. S. Baldwin, Chicago, P. Rudeloff.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Volkmann, New York, H. Weber.
Mr. R. Ames, Cambridge, H. Weber.
Miss A. Meyer, Birmingham, H. Weber.
Miss L. Meyer, Birmingham, H. Weber.
Mr. M. Katz, New York, H. Weber.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

It is being confidently asserted in Brussels that important events are developing for the political future of the Congo Free State. The question of the taking over of the State by Belgium will, if the statements now made are well founded, shortly be one of the engrossing topics of European interest. It is stated that King Leopold is now actively engaged in thinking out and in drafting with his own hand the detailed provisions of a treaty which will finally place the Congo State on the footing of a Belgian colony. The work is naturally a very complicated one, but it is being carried on in complete accord with the Belgian Government and within a few weeks the Bill embodying it may be expected to be laid on the table of the Belgian Chamber.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, May 28. The *Tribune* comments upon the reception of the English journalists at Bremen and says that it is already evident that the visit represents an historical event in more than a conventional sense. Englishmen of all parties and classes would wish to give expression to their most deeply felt gratitude and their hearty reciprocation of the friendly utterances, to all those in Germany who took part in these grand demonstrations.

Bremen, May 28. The English journalists started for Hamburg at 8 o'clock this morning, as arranged.
Johannesburg, May 27. The Managers of the mines state that the workmen are returning to work by degrees. The Reef is now entirely occupied by troops, a fact that contributes to the resumption of work by the men who are not in favour of the strike. The whole of the day shift was at work today at the Ferreira Mine, and tomorrow work will be resumed at the Roodeport Central Mine.

Essen, May 28. A workman named Zapp, aged 20, was arrested early this morning on suspicion of having murdered Miss Lake, an English lady, in the "Stadtwald" of Essen in October last year. Zapp has already confessed his guilt.

Hongkong, May 28. Discontented natives attacked Tshunglam and Tshungshung, two prosperous villages in the Tshinghoi district. The inhabitants fled to Swatow. It is supposed that the disturbances are connected with the taxation.

St. Petersburg, May 28. The *Rjetsch* states that two torpedo-boats, the "Djelny" and the "Rastorpnny" were launched from the dockyard on the Neva on the 21st instant. Their displacement is 300 tons, their speed 26 knots. The cost of their construction was 330,000 roubles. The dockyard workmen fastened large flags on to the masts bearing the words "Land and freedom". The flags were promptly removed.

Hamburg, May 28. The English journalists arrived at the Hauptbahnhof here at a quarter past ten o'clock this morning. After the reception, the guests were driven in carriages belonging to the Senate to the passengers' waiting-rooms of the Hamburg-America line, to make an inspection of the harbour.

Lord Rothschild the *Pall Mall* movement remains so long as in velt is fighting as the income questions exist any rise in the be regarded w

The manager and popular further purchase by the frequent two branch Inst unpatriotic jour a pernicious animosity.

The situation official reports, measures recent siderably improved. The cal Bengal has ce plundering, but The provincial tachment of p India is more a papers are ever preach resistance

The Prime M Botha, has decl deputation of str to him, as soon

THE JAP According to t torney of San F on Japanese in aggerated. The lack of sufficient of the tramway been handed to

The *Globe* lea dent that the di among politician until quite recent has within the more practical. plans just now a Republican party eminent one in s and it looks as pullers have dec pose to throw d fectionist virtue chiefs.

Last week it w supposed to have tariff principles, called upon to n Mr. Taft, as the f the Administration House, ought to b matter as the tar his appeared to somewhat shaky question. A direc indeed, made on F dered what would inspired announce at present, as voted adherent of