

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## ROYAL VISITORS TO ENGLAND.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark left Copenhagen for England on Thursday. It is His Majesty's first official visit since his accession. The festivities arranged in their honour include a gala performance at the opera, Covent Garden.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At Thursday's sitting, in answer to a question relating to the Sugar Convention, Sir E. Grey, Foreign Secretary, replied that the permanent Committee formed in accordance with the Convention would meet that day. The English Government had informed the Belgian Government, and those Powers which signed the Convention, that any circumscription of the sources from which sugar could be imported into England by import duty or in any other way was incompatible with the avowed policy of His Majesty's Government and with the interest of British sugar consumers and manufacturers. It was, in consequence, impossible for England to carry out those clauses of the Convention which claimed the imposition of a duty on raw sugar. At the same time His Majesty's Government had stated that they did not wish to give premiums on sugar or to see such premiums revived. If the Governments of the contracting Powers were of opinion that the English views could only be met by the withdrawal of England from the Convention, the English Government were prepared to make the required announcement at the earliest possible moment. The English Government had, however, let it be known that, if the other contracting Powers preferred to release England by an added protocol from the obligation to impose duties, no such announcement on England's part would be necessary.

The Secretary for India, Mr. Morley, introduced the Indian estimates and explained at length the situation in India. The estimates showed that the financial position of India was sound; the budget was a budget of prosperity, but the plague still threw its dark shadow over India.

With reference to the recent visit of the Ameer of Afghanistan, the British Government had instructed the Viceroy under no circumstances to bring up political questions in his conversations with the Ameer. In consequence of this policy the relations between the Government and the Ameer had been placed on a satisfactory footing.

Mr. Morley went on to say that, as far as the disturbances in the Punjab went, the movement was not agrarian but political. He alluded to the rôle played in the movement by agitators who had been arrested, and said that in this agitation particular attention had been paid to the Sikhs and pensioned soldiers, and especial care had been taken to win their sympathy and to influence their judgment. The Sikhs, for example, had been told that it was thanks to their aid that the English had been able in earlier times to set foot in the country. An especially objectionable means of agitation was the stirring up of the question as to why the plague attacked Indians and not foreigners, as well as the statement that the Government possessed secret means of spreading the plague by poisoning the wells. He justified the deportation of agitators without preliminary judicial proceedings, and pointed out that experience had shown that a trial only attracted public attention to these people, who then posed as martyrs for the good of their country. It would have been wrong on the part of the Government not to make use of a weapon they possessed, in face of the danger of a conflagration.

Among the proposals discussed by the Imperial and Indian Governments were, the establishment of a consultative Council of notables, the extension of the legislative Council, and the inclusion of one or two natives in the Indian Council.

Mr. Morley concluded by saying that the idea that England should give up India, and that it would be better governed by natives than by England was false; anarchy and bloody chaos would ensue.

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## CYCLONE IN INDIA.

The town and harbour of Karachi were devastated by a hurricane on Thursday. Scarcely a single building in the town remained undamaged. Several steamers were driven ashore. No lives were lost.

## DISTURBED IRELAND.

The Dublin *Evening Mail* announces that a party of constabulary drawn from the dépôt in the Phoenix Park has proceeded to Loughrea on temporary duty. All leave of absence at headquarters has been suspended, except in urgent circumstances, and a further batch of recruits, to the number of 100, has joined at the dépôt for training. Owing to the exceedingly large number of men of the Reserve and those drawn from local sources at present specially employed in the counties of Clare, Galway, Roscommon and King's County on duty, the Constabulary Tournament, announced to be held on June 27, 28, and 29, has been postponed to a future date, most likely extending to the autumn. From this statement some idea is given of the straits to which the authorities are driven in their endeavours to grapple with the agitation from the morrow of its foundation down to the present hour.

The *Irish Times* takes Lord Denman severely to task for his statement in the House of Lords, on Tuesday, that the agitators have grievances. The statement is described as "singularly unfortunate and ill-advised." It is little short of amazing, and certainly deplorable, to find the spokesman of the Government in the House of Lords mitigating the gravity of some of the worst developments of agitation, and appearing to find excuses for the offenders. Lord Denman told the Lords that "cattle-driving was not a crime of a very serious character," and that he had reason to believe that in Galway and Roscommon "legitimate grievances did exist." We have to consider the impression which these words will make, not upon the members of an educated legislative assembly, but upon the members of the branches of the United Irish League in the West of Ireland. What Irishman doubts for a moment that the words will be quoted on a hundred platforms, that they will be flung at the heads of dozens of graziers who may be making their last stand against desperate odds,—that in short, they will be assiduously employed to confirm the already widespread conviction that the agitators have "the Government behind them"?

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE IDAHO MURDER TRIAL.

The trial has commenced in Boise, Idaho, of the leaders of the American Federation of Miners, who are accused of numerous murders and acts of violence. In opening the case for the prosecution of Haywood, who is on his trial for the murder of Mr. Steunenberg, Mr. Hawley, the Public Prosecutor, said: "We will show you, gentlemen, that the

'Inner Circle' of the Federation of Miners, composed of this defendant and his co-defendants, gathered about them a few choice spirits, with murder for their trade, and assassination as their means of livelihood. They even had a scale of wages, fixing the price of different crimes. Among those who committed crimes at the behest of the Circle, and were paid for them out of the 'Emergency Fund,' were Harry Orchard and Steve Adams. We will show that the 'Inner Circle' were responsible for some of the most fiendish crimes ever committed anywhere, all to carry out the purposes of that 'Inner Circle.' We will show you that these men were responsible for the murder of Arthur Collins at Telluride and of Leigh Collins in the streets of Denver. They were responsible," Mr. Hawley added, "for the death of 14 persons who were blown up at the railway station at Independence, in Cripple Creek; while the blowing up of the Vindicator Mine and other outrages would show that Haywood and his accomplices had repeatedly attempted to take the life of Governor Peabody in Colorado in the same manner as Governor Steunenberg's assassination was accomplished."

In his evidence the chief witness Orchard said that, as Member of the Federation of Miners, together with thousands of others, he blew up the huts in Wardner, Idaho, occasioning the death of two people, whereupon Governor Steunenberg requisitioned Federal troops. He admitted having borne a false name for 11 years. He worked later in Colorado when an extensive miners' strike broke out, led by Haywood and Moyer. Orchard also stated that he had been instigated to many murders by Haywood, who payed him 800 dollars for causing a dynamite explosion in the Vindicator Mine.

## THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

President Castro read his Message to Congress at Caracas yesterday. The Message declares that the relations of Venezuela with the friendly Powers are cordial. The demands of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy will in a short time be satisfied, and as soon as these are settled an adequate sum will be applied to the payment of other outstanding claims.

The Court of second instance in Guatemala has confirmed the sentence in the case of sixteen of the nineteen persons condemned to death by the Court of first instance for the attempt to murder President Cabrera. Two Italians and one Mexican have been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. A petition has been presented to the Government for an amendment of the sentences. The Government has declared its willingness to mediate in that sense for the foreigners. The diplomatic representatives of the countries concerned will await the result of the petition before making any proposals on behalf of their Governments.

## THE ENGLISH JOURNALISTS IN GERMANY.

The English journalists, after spending Thursday morning in visiting the lions of Cologne, were entertained at luncheon by the publishers of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, one of whom, Dr. Neven-Dumont, welcomed the visitors in a long speech in which he pointed out that the *Kölnische Zeitung* was one of the oldest journals in Germany and the first German journal to busy itself with foreign policy. It had always belonged to the same family, whose members had always written for and conducted the paper after personal study of the manners and customs of foreign countries, especially England. Mr. Stead and Mr. Sidney Low replied on behalf of the guests. Later a visit was paid to the English club where a delightfully informal 5 o'clock tea was held, many ladies being present.

The Cologne festivities concluded with a banquet given by the publishers of the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* in the "Flora". Various speeches were made, the editor of the paper remarking in his speech that if the most fitting representatives of public opinion in the two countries begin to understand each other better then we have a true peace conference, a real disarmament.

Mr. Wilson expressed his thanks to all who had helped to make their tour successful, especially the Emperor, the King of Saxony, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the municipal authorities, the Press, the "Vereins" &c. Mr. Stead said it would be their duty to work heart and soul for an Anglo-German *entente cordiale*.

The greatest good-fellowship prevailed, the "Wacht am Rhein" and other choruses being sung.

The journalists left Cologne early yesterday morning, *en route* for London *via* Ostende, after

a most cordial leave taking from the local committee and from the Berlin committee.

### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

#### FRANCE AND JAPAN.

According to the *Figaro*, the Franco-Japanese treaty comprises an agreement and a declaration. Both Powers agree in recognising that the independence and integrity of China form the first security for their respective interest. Their fundamental principle is therefore jointly to assure the internal peace and safety of the Chinese Empire, which are necessary for all European interests without exception. France and Japan mutually guarantee their territorial *status quo* in Asia. The question of a commercial agreement for Indo-China is not solved; but both Governments have a favourable plan in view for such an agreement, and meanwhile the Japanese in Indo-China and French subjects in Japan are to enjoy reciprocally the most favoured nation rights.

#### THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

The Registered Seamen of St. Nazaire, Agde, Cherbourg, and Nantes have followed the example of their comrades in Havre and Marseilles and have declared the strike at an end; the strike still continues in Dunkerque and Toulon. The strikers in Bordeaux have also determined to resume work.

#### A NEW CABLE.

The King of Spain has authorised the German-Atlantic Telegraph Company to lay a new cable from Emden *via* Teneriffe.

#### THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR IN HUNGARY.

The Emperor Franz Joseph arrived in Buda Pesth on Thursday and was received with enthusiastic cheers by the populace.

Shortly after the Emperor's arrival, a large crowd, in spite of the efforts of the police to stop them, marched to the club of the Kossuth party, where demonstrations against the Government took place.

Volleys of stones were thrown at the club and the police. It was only after repeated charges by cavalry that the mob was dispersed; many arrests were made.

#### DUTCH SAILORS SATISFIED.

The steamship line Rotterdam—London has granted the demands of the Sailors' Union, the members of which are now again allowed to serve on the company's ships.

#### THE EXPLOSION ON A SHIP.

Details are now to hand concerning the explosion on a ship off Tunis. It appears that a French officer detected a large unknown sailing vessel between Biban and Rasadjir, to the South of Tunis. The ship allowed no one to approach her, and strong suspicions were held that she was smuggling weapons. The Chief of the Revenue service on the Tunis-Tripoli frontier assembled a fleet of 34 fishing boats to surround the ship and watch her during the night. At early dawn, however, the ship was blown up by her captain. The explosion wrecked several of the fishing boats; 61 persons lost their lives. The sea was covered far and wide with corpses and debris. It is believed that the ship was a Greek or Turkish vessel. It is reported that she carried 500 kgs. of powder and a large number of rifles, destined for a dealer on the Tripoli Zuava oasis.

#### THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

It is confirmed that Raisuli has had a meeting with Caid Maclean in the vicinity of Osuezzan, when both of them retired to some distance from the guards. Detailed information as to this meeting is lacking, but it is known that Raisuli refused to accompany Maclean to Fez, in spite of the latter's having handed him a permit from the Maghzen. Raisuli demands the surrender of four leading men as hostages for his safety. Since the meeting was fruitless a new one is to take place in 14 days.

#### LABOUR TROUBLES IN JAPAN.

Serious disturbances have occurred on the island of Shikoku, owing to a strike of the men employed at the Besshi copper mines. The chief of police has been murdered, the post and telephone office burnt down. Troops have been summoned thither.

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

#### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

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

## THE CONFERENCE REPORT.

The meagre précis of the proceedings at the recent Colonial Conference has now been followed by the issue of a lengthy Blue-book which gives the promised verbatim report of the deliberations of the Conference. On reading it we can understand the indignation of the Colonial Premiers at the way in which their demands were met by that most obstinate of politicians, Mr. Asquith, who, as a skilled debater, seems to have been put up to explain the reasons why it was impossible for the mother country to grant Colonial Preference. The case for the Colonies was put plainly enough before him. Sir William Lyne summed up the opinions of hosts of people in England when he charged Mr. Asquith with not treating or dealing fairly with the short preferential tariff they had already passed. The Colonial Premiers, he said, had not come to England in a predatory spirit or with a wish to injure the position of the British consumer, but they did wish to preserve that unity with Great Britain, which had been so close in the past. Sir William was, of course, only repeating a truism, when he said that nothing kept up the interest of the Colonies in Great Britain to such an extent as commerce, and yet the latter by her obstinate adherence to a one-sided, Free Trade was allowing much of the trade which was hers in years gone by to slip into the hands of foreigners. It is a melancholy picture for England that Sir William drew of Sydney harbour then and now. "Twenty years ago" he said "as one looked over the vast expanse of Sydney harbour one saw the British flag flying at nearly every masthead. Shortly before I left last month a great proportion of the shipping in the harbour was foreign; I found on further enquiry that nearly half the shipping was foreign. Huge German steamers were at the wharves and in the bay. Great American liners, Japanese boats liberally subsidised by that far-seeing Government, French steamers and "sailors", the latter waiting for our wheat crop, but subsidised by the Government; I saw them cutting into trade that for years was wholly British." No less emphatic was Mr. Deakin, who, in a speech that occupied two sittings of the Conference, uttered an eloquent plea for a revision of England's fiscal system. He showed that it was doubtful whether Australia could retain even her present trade without British preference. Foreign countries, by means of liberal shipping bounties and concessions in railway tariffs, are already placing their goods in competing markets at rates Australia is unable to afford. Mr. Deakin pointed out that Preferential trade would enable Australia to secure a large portion of the British trade, many lines of which are now largely or exclusively in foreign hands, with the result that there would be a more rapid development of the territory of the Commonwealth, an increase in its population and wealth, and a large increase in its home market for manufactures, to the manifest advantage of those engaged in various forms of productive industry. No less emphatic were Sir John Ward and Dr. Jamieson, the latter complaining bitterly of the manner in which the Cape wine trade had been ruined. Mr. Asquith, in his reply, hardly attempted to adduce any arguments on behalf of Government, but met the demand of the Colonial Premiers with a simple *non possumus*. He claimed that the overwhelming majority of the British people had declared their fixed determination to continue worshipping what Mr. Jamieson rightly called a fetish. Time will show whether Mr. Asquith is really representing the English people in this matter. A significant commentary on the hide-bound obstinacy of the supporters of Cobdenism was given us a day or so ago when the United States Government, which has recently concluded a commercial treaty with Germany, announced that negotiations had been going on with a view to concluding a similar agreement with England. They found, however, that it was impossible to continue the negotiations, since under paragraph 3 of the Dingley tariff they were unable to grant England any concessions which were not met by counter-concessions in return. These England, by reason of her fiscal system of allowing all imports to enter the country free of duty, was unable to give. She is therefore debarred from obtaining the advantages which her greatest and most powerful commercial rival is able to enjoy. Mr. Asquith probably was far nearer the truth than he imagined when he remarked at the Conference "We may be an absolute set of lunatics wandering in twilight and darkness—fiscal twilight—and the time may come when we shall have a rude awakening." It is to be hoped that that time may come soon and that when the Colonial Premiers next visit the Mother Country, they may find her destinies guided by a less obstinate "set of lunatics", who will be able to realise that a policy followed by every country in the world save one is more likely to be right than this spurious Free Trade which is crippling English commerce and going far to sap the loyalty which binds her Colonies to her. The Colonies have met with one chilling rebuff, they may even tolerate another, but they cannot be expected to wait indefinitely for the concession of their just demands.

## RANDOM NOTES.

We most of us know, and incidentally are bored with, the individual who insists on telling everyone the price he has paid for his most cherished possessions. The man who is for ever boasting that he has obtained things cheap is obnoxious, but he is welcome indeed compared to the man who always wishes to let everyone know what fabulous prices he has been able, and idiot enough, to pay for certain articles. It is a cheap form of swagger, and particularly objectionable in that it is so dull to the listener, and dullness is still a cardinal sin. The worst of it is, one so seldom knows how to combat a man with this tendency; if you question the accuracy of his statements he floors you by producing either the bill or, worse still and certainly more rarely, the receipt, and you are loath to be actually rude to him and to tell him that the price of his horses, his motor, his food or what not are of sublime indifference to you. Many stories are fathered upon the genial Mark Twain that he probably is only the putative sire of, and of one that has recently cropped up in a Paris journal he may really be absolutely innocent of the authorship. He is said to have been dining, and that sumptuously, with a rich parvenu who never lost an opportunity of telling his guests how expensive his epicurean tastes were. From the olives to the ortolans the price of every comestible was enlarged upon until the guests felt that they ought to be presented with a bill on rising from the table. But the climax came with the dessert. Fruit out of season can be very expensive, and the wealthy host had not spared his pocket in providing rare and costly fruits for the delectation of the invited. The place of honour was awarded to a dish of grapes, and such grapes! of unusual size; a wonderful sheen was on the dark clusters of berries and needless to say their market value was enormous. But the volubility of the host's customary recital of the cost was cut very short by Twain's remarking: "Well now you say so, I think I will have another six dollar's worth of those grapes."

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That genial sportsman Frank Iredale, once a giant himself in the Antipodean cricket world, has been writing to a contemporary on the subject of the English amateur in test cricket in Australia. It is, of course, a matter of common knowledge that cricketers in Australia, even when in Government employ like that prince of them all, Victor Trumper, do not play as amateurs but receive fairly substantial sums for important matches. But in spite of this or, perhaps, in consequence of this the Australian crowd, it appears, are far more attracted by amateurs' performances in the cricket field than professionals'. This is curious if it be true, and Iredale is in a position to know, for the amateur's best is seldom equal to the best of the skilled professional. Perhaps this is less true of cricket than other games, for Jackson or Fry, to mention only a couple, can, and frequently do, give exhibitions of batting that no professionals can equal. But they are exceptions and as a general rule the professional may be relied on to come off a good deal more frequently than the amateur. Perhaps, though we are certain Iredale would deny it, the predilection of the Australian crowd for the amateur is due to the fact that he is a better subject for "barracking", which, though not peculiar to Australia, has been brought to a fine art there and consists in shouting opprobrious remarks to the players whose efforts are not succeeding in satisfying an exigent crowd. On the first of January 1904, a blazing hot day, P. F. Warner of Middlesex, and Hayward, the professional Surreyite, went in on the Melbourne ground on a plumb wicket to open England's first innings in the second test match. A duller day's cricket was never witnessed. Both players were over-cautious and their rate of scoring was about the same, but it was the amateur, not the professional, who came in for the scornful abuse of the crowd who did not disdain to descend to the most brutal personalities, even commenting on the fact that England's captain had not the fine head of hair he possessed in his school-boy days. But Hayward was left severely alone, and what a pitch "barracking" would reach in Melbourne or Sydney were a whole team of amateurs to go out there from England, it is hard to imagine.

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Mr. J. A. MacD  
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Miss C. Blume  
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Mr. W. Sander  
Mr. and Mrs. F  
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Miss G. Neerga  
Mr. and Mrs. I  
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Tall men are generally envied by those of shorter stature, on the same principle, we imagine, that people with dark hair invariably long to be blonde or *vice versa*. Tall men have always been in much demand for army purposes, and in the days of Frederick the Great to possess an exalted stature was almost as great an asset as a tenor-voice nowadays, and even in our day was not Captain "Osby" Ames selected to lead the Diamond Jubilee procession by virtue of his many inches? But there are always exceptions, and a contemporary relates the experiences of two Italian brothers who recently appeared to take their turn of service, experiences which go to prove that deviations from the normal are not always desirable. The first and elder of the two is named Battista, and when he appeared blandly smiling in response to the summons to begin his military service, the recruiting department stood aghast. He stood 7ft. 8in. without his shoes, could eat as much as two men, would cost as much as two for clothing, and no troop horse could be found to carry him. So they had to implore him to get out, and he went strolling as a "giant" with an American showman. Now it is the turn of his younger brother Paolo, but as, in comparison with his brother, he is a mere dwarf of 6ft. 7½ in., the recruiting department is going to try what can be done with him for the cavalry, as all the infantry regiments are filled with men too short to be ranged with such a "file". But the troop horse will have a hard time.

When "Boss" Croker of New York notoriety bought a mare called *Rhoda B* for a couple of hundred guineas he could hardly have expected that one of her progeny was destined to carry off the blue riband of the English Turf. But there is nothing in the world in which luck plays a greater part than in horse-breeding; he mated the mare with the famous *Orme*, and the resulting colt reared in that paradise of the thorough-bred, Ireland, wins him the Derby, defeating one of the hottest favourites ever known. Incidentally, one is looking forward to see how the numerous racing prophets are going to explain away their contemptuous allusions to *Orby*, this year's winner; on the morning of the race the leading racing reporter of the *Sportsman* asserted, and his many years of experience qualify him usually to judge, that probably never in the history of the Derby, had it been so utterly a one-horse race. Well, he was right, but the one horse was not the favourite. Mr. Croker is by no means the only man to make a lucky purchase. A certain Mr. Taylor once saw a likely looking horse, named *Lottery*, in the shafts of a hansom cab, and purchased him for £5, and since then he has had to buy a new side-board to accommodate the vast number of racing cups which this now famous steeple-chaser has won his lucky owner. Another animal that was rescued from the shafts was a mare called *Deadlock*, who cost her purchaser £4.15.0. She was resold to the late Mr. Me Calmont, who paid £19 for her. It proved a profitable enough investment, for her son *Isinglass* won no less than £57,825 during his turf career, and has supplied his owner with a comfortable income ever since in stud fees. Lord Alington has been singularly unlucky in his sales; for instance, he once sold a mare called *Kate* for fifty guineas and had the mortification of seeing her win the Thousand Guineas a few weeks later. *Sainfoin*, who won the Derby in 1890, was bought as a yearling for £500. Sir James Miller bought him for thirteen times that amount, but that his judgment did not err will be granted when it is remembered that one of his progeny, *Rock Sand*, alone brought his fortunate owner in £45,000. And yet how lucky these purchases were may be judged from the fact that 16 yearlings bought in 1904 at a cost of £32,723 won altogether a dividend of less than two-thirds of one per cent on the money laid out on them.

## LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN up to the 7th of June 1907.

- Mr. J. A. MacDougall, Canada, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. J. G. Dougall, Canada, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Horth, New York, H. Bellevue.
- Miss C. Blumenstein, New York, H. Deutscher Herold.
- Mr. J. Hall, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. W. Sander, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. and Mrs. R. Wall, Sheffield, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Miss J. Bocker, New York, H. Hospiz.
- Miss G. Neergard, New York, H. Hospiz.
- Mr. and Mrs. L. Wolfemann, Kansas City, H. du Nord.
- Mr. H. Ostermann, Chicago, H. du Nord.
- Mr. C. Wood, Kansas City, H. Pirnaischer Hof.
- Mr. W. Paul, San Francisco, H. zum Schweizerkeller.

## Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

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## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

Fidelio.

Opera in two Acts. Music by Ludwig van Beethoven.

Cast:

Don Fernando, Minister	Herr Wachter.
Don Pizarro, Governor of a State-prison	Herr Kiess.
Florestan, a prisoner	Herr v. Bary.
Leonore, his wife, under the name Fidelio	Fräul. Zoder a. G.
Rocco, gaoler	Herr Rain.
Marcelline, his daughter	Fräul. Seebe.
Jaquino, porter	Herr Rüdiger.
First prisoner	Herr Grosch.
Second prisoner	Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Florestan has incurred the enmity of Pizarro, governor of the prison, by whom he has been thrown into a dungeon. His faithful wife, Leonore, disguised as a man, with the name Fidelio, takes service with the gaoler Rocco, whose daughter Marcelline falls in love with her, believing her to be a man. Leonore fails to find her husband among the prisoners. Pizarro, hearing of the advent of the Minister, Florestan's friend, orders Rocco to kill him and on Rocco's refusal determines to murder him himself. Rocco is ordered to dig a grave and confides in Fidelio, who gets permission, to help him and is horrified to see the emaciated condition of her husband. She decides to die with him and on Pizarro attempting the murderous deed, she flings herself in the way and frustrates him; the Minister's opportune arrival turns the tables on Pizarro who is imprisoned in Florestan's place.  
Composer: L. van Beethoven, born 1770, died 1827.  
(See "The Standard-Operngläse" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3 M 80 S.)

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

Zar und Zimmermann.

## ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.45

Der Biberpelz.

Comedy in four Acts by Gerhart Hauptmann.

Cast:

von Wehrhahn, Amtsvorsteher	Herr Mehnert.
Krüger, Rentier	Herr Fischer.
Doctor Fleischer	Herr Decarli.
Philipp, dessen Kind	Kurt Ricken.
Motes	Herr Proböse.
Frau Motes	Fräul. Schendler.
Frau Wolff, Waschfrau	Frau Bleibtreu.
Julius Wolff, ihr Mann	Herr Bauer.
Leontine, ihre Töchter	Fräul. Verden.
Adelheid,	Fräul. Werner.
Wulkow, Schiffer	Herr P. Neumann.
Glaserapp, Amtsschreiber	Herr Helsing.
Mitteldorf, Amtsdienner	Herr Huff.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7 p.m.

Die Jungfrau von Orleans.

## RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft  
des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Doppelehe.

Schwank in drei Acten von Kurt Kraatz.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

The same performance.

## LOCAL.

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

- (1) March, "Der Kyffhäuser" . . . . . Blon.
- (2) Overture, "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" . . . . . Mozart.
- (3) Tarantella, "Die Stumme von Portici" . . . . . Auber.
- (4) Valse lento "Vergiss und frage nicht" . . . . . Forwerk.
- (5) Overture, "Oberon" . . . . . Weber.
- (6) (a) "Gebrochenes Herz" (new); (b) "Sérénade Lointaine" . . . . . Gillet.
- (7) Suite from the Ballet "Sylvia" . . . . . Delibes.
- (8) Overture, "Prinz Methusalem" . . . . . J. Strauss.
- (9) Elizabeth's Prayer, "Tannhäuser" . . . . . Wagner.
- (10) Zug der Gnommen . . . . . Blon.
- (11) March, "Feuert los" (new) . . . . . Holzmann.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band about 12.30 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schless Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkas, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established:

for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;

for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and at the Hauptbahnhof.

## THE HERKOMER CONTEST.

The second stage of the Herkomer Contest was made difficult by bad weather.

The first car to reach Mannheim was Herr Ladenburg's Mercedes, Herr Erle's Benz being second and Baron de Türkheim's de Dietrich, which started first from Dresden, third. Herr Mappes' Stoewer was driven into a ditch and overturned near Kissingen. Herr Mappes broke a rib, Graf Königsmark and the chauffeur were also injured. Herr Dreher's Mercedes and Herr Mouson's Opel gave up the contest. Herr Wilde's Mercedes knocked down a boy who crossed too late in front of the cars in the outskirts of Mannheim and broke his leg.

As soon as the cars had reached the goal, they were driven in procession through the gaily decorated town to the Castle where they were inspected by the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess in a carriage.

By 8 p.m. all the cars still in the contest had arrived save Herr Schwarz's Mercedes, Herr Spindler's Dürkopp, Herr Reichardt's Argus, Mr. Talbot's Opel, Herr Glette's Adler, Herr Wächter's Adler, Lieut. Queck's Adler and Herr Westphal's Germain.

## ROMANOFF AND TROUBETZKOY.

The story of the part played by Prince Troubetzkoj in foiling the plot aimed at the life of the Czar and his son has about it, for all acquainted with the outlines of Russian history during the past century, an interest that is almost melodramatic. The Troubetzkoy and the Romanoffs stand out together in relief at several critical periods. A Troubetzkoj was the rival candidate when the first Romanoff was elected Czar. In the plot which nearly wrested the throne from the first Nicholas in favour of a more Constitutional prince, a Troubetzkoj was the leading figure, and had to endure the lifelong agony of seeing the relentless monarch wreak vengeance on innocent children for the father's offence committed before they were born. But Time the healer has done its work, and with almost poetic fitness, it is a Troubetzkoj specially charged with the safeguarding of the Second Nicholas, who foils the plotters against him.

## MANN MOTOR RACES.

Germany is not the only country which has been the scene of a motor contest in the last few days, for an exciting race took place one day last week in the Isle of Man. Bad weather had considerably affected the state of the roads, which were about as bad as they could be. A contemporary contains the following account of the contest.

"The Club was faced with a somewhat serious situation on the morning of the races. The start was fixed for nine o'clock, and it was essential that the race should be finished by 6 p. m., as the roads had to be thrown open to the public at that hour. The state of the roads and the bad atmospheric conditions showed that the speeds were likely to be low, yet it was impossible to shorten the number of rounds, as this would have necessitated the emptying and re-filling of tanks and the re-sealing of all joints, a lengthy process, which would have delayed the start for some hours. Postponement was equally out of the question. Another difficulty to be met was the apparent impossibility of the heavy cars finishing the course under the conditions prevailing, on their allowance of one gallon for every 16 miles. There was also the absolute necessity, on humanitarian grounds, of permitting the competitors to change their smooth tyres for non-skids. The time announced for the opening of the tents was 7.30 a. m., and as no penalty was prescribed for unpunctuality, it naturally followed that many of the drivers arrived late. When the latter realised the situation, however, some wonderful feats in tyre-changing were witnessed, and shortly before nine the procession of horse-drawn cars to the starting point commenced. The first of the Tourist Trophy competitors was given the word to go at 9.12, and shortly after 9.30 the last of the heavy cars, which, in addition to tyre-changing, had to take in an extra allowance of 1½ gallons of petrol, had been sent on its way.

The race provided one of the hardest tests to which a number of touring machines have ever been subjected. Weather such as was experienced in the Isle of Man last Thursday is very apt to find out the weak points in a car, and though the average speed was considerably lower than in previous contests, the pace attained probably represented a greater strain on the mechanism when regard is had to the appalling condition of some parts of the course, and the greatly increased loads prescribed by the present rules. The heavy cars or "busses," as they were called in the island, had to carry a load of a ton, and the 40-h.p. Arrol-Johnston, when weighed before the race, was found to turn the scale at just under 51 cwt. The lightest of the heavy cars, the winning Humber, weighed 43 cwt. 23 lb., while the Tourist Trophy cars ranged from 28 cwt. 93 lb. to 33 cwt. 73 lb. The former was the weight of the winning Rover, while, curiously enough, the latter figure represents the weight of the Darracq car which so nearly carried off the Trophy.

At least ten miles of the mountain road was enveloped throughout the day in a dense mist, which rarely permitted a view of more than 30 or 40 yards ahead. On the steeper up-grades this was a matter of comparatively little moment, the heavy state of the roads, which after the first two or three rounds became inches deep in mud, and the poor carburation consequent on the extreme dampness of the air, preventing any top-speed running. On the long descent from the Bungalow, however, the strain on the drivers must have been very severe, particularly in the case of the heavy cars, which, on the slippery roads, and with their heavy dead weights, could only be steered with the greatest difficulty at high speed.

The present occasion was the first in which the limitation of fuel seriously affected the result of the race. In 1905, 18 cars out of 42 starters finished on their petrol allowance, and the winning Arrol-Johnston averaged 33.8 miles an hour. Last year there were 29 starters, and nine finished, Mr. Rolls achieving the phenomenal speed of 39.6 miles an hour. Last week there were twenty-two starters in the Tourist Trophy race, and nine in the Heavy Car race, and only two, the Rover and the Beeston Humber, in the former, and two, the Beeston Humber and the Gladiator, in the latter, managed to cover the distance on their fuel allowance. In the previous races the fastest cars won, but on this occasion efficiency was the deciding factor, as the fastest cars were undoubtedly to be found among those which ran out of petrol on their last rounds. When examined after the race, the Rover was found to have 32 oz. or a little over ½ pint of petrol remaining; the Humber had only 1½ oz. In the heavy car race, the winning Humber had 7 pints 2 oz., while the Gladiator had almost saved its extra allowance, as there were 11 pints 12 oz. in its tank.

A word of praise is due to the Dunlop Company, whose tyres were fitted to all except two or three cars, which ran on Continentals. Tyre troubles, in spite of the heavy loads carried, were few and far between, most tyres seemed very little the worse for wear after the race. The Dunlop

## 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.

## 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.

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FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

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Situated in the best part of the Town, close to the English and American Churches.

Very favourable Terms en Pension. Elevator. Telephone. Electric Light. H. Schaele, Proprietor.

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

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QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT.

Rooms from 3.50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board.

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Baths — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift. Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

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Salzquellenstrasse near the Morgenzellpark.

Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp.

By appointment to H. I. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

## Hotel Kroh Karlsbad

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

## 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.

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Königsstrasse 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 English spoken. Auto Garage. Franz Dittlich, Prop.

## Pension Weidmann

### Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

non-skids undoubtedly helped to save the situation, as the roads were terribly slippery in parts, though hardly so dangerous as they would have been with only a moderate fall of rain.

## PARALYSIS AMONG BEES.

The mysterious disease which threatens to exterminate bees in the Isle of Wight is referred to in the annual report of the Hants and Isle of Wight Beekeepers' Association. "Twenty-five years' acquaintance with bees, bee-men, and bee literature," says the report, "has not revealed anything quite so deadly and mysterious as this so-called bee paralysis. To the bee-expert it is as terrifying as is anthrax to the cattle man; and should it spread over England as it has done over the Isle of Wight, there will be no need for bee societies, as there will be no bees. The Board of Agriculture has sent a Cambridge scientist to the Isle of Wight to study the question."

## CHURCH SERVICES.

### ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Sunday, June 9th. *II. Sunday after Trinity.* 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.

Tuesday, June 11th. *Festival of S. Barnabas.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins.

Wednesday, June 12th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Friday, June 14th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 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.

Sunday, June 9th. *II. Sunday after Trinity.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.

The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

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

### Wanted. Furnished Flat.

by 1st September, 6 rooms, Servant's room, Kitchen, for 6 to 9 months. English Quarter. Moderate terms. Address "Qu 42" Office of this paper.

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## 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.

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preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

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### Nürnberg Platz 3, II.

First-class Family Pension.

Excellent situation. Splendid board.

Pension Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, I.

Highly recommended.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate westerly winds, mostly dull with light rain, somewhat warmer.