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NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE U. S. AND JAPAN.

The Franco-Japanese Treaty, which bears the character of an alliance, is regarded in Washington political circles as being completely outside the sphere of American diplomacy. The only negotiations between America and Japan of which it may be said they are pending or will probably soon become the object of diplomatic relations, bear on the clauses of a possible immigration treaty. From a diplomatic point of view the San Francisco incident, when the mob attacked Japanese subjects, is settled. The offer of the French Government to act as mediators in bringing about an enduring understanding between the United States and Japan has been received with the same cordiality with which it was made, and is regarded as an eminently fortunate contribution to the cordial understanding between France and the United States; it is not probable, however, that America will avail herself of it.

THE IDAHO MURDER TRIAL.

In the latter part of his evidence, Orchard said that before the Gregory murder Parker and Davis told him of a plot to wreck the Florence and Cripple Creek train near a curve in the mountains, where the train would plunge into a gulch far below. Parker said something must be done to scare off the "scabs," who were taken to the mines and home again over that line.

At the time Orchard said he had not been paid for the Vindicator job, the wrecking by dynamite of the Vindicator Mine in November, 1903, when two men were killed, and he was without resources. He accordingly decided to tell the railway authorities about the plot, because he wanted his money. He did tell one railroad man, thus preventing a disaster.

Moyer, he said, attended the trials of Parker and Davis, who were charged with causing the explosion in the Vindicator Mine, and with attempting train-wrecking. The witness stated that he frequently saw Moyer at that time, and that the latter told him that he thought it better not to do anything while the trials were in progress.

The most important piece of evidence supplied by Orchard, however, was his account of how he blew up the railway station at Independence, Colorado, by the direction of Haywood, Pettibone, Simpkins, and Parker.

Almost from the moment when Orchard took up his position on the witness stand he told his story in soft easy tones. Twice the eyes of Orchard and Haywood met, and they gazed fixedly at each other; neither gave way.

Before the adjournment, Orchard, without displaying the slightest feeling, related the story of how he blew up the railway station at Independence, Colorado. He said that Haywood and others anticipated a split up in the Convention, and if something were done at Cripple Creek they thought that the excitement aroused there would make everything go all right, and the delegates would go home. He gave Steve Adam the money to purchase the powder to be used. On the following night he was informed by Sherman Parker that several members of the Convention were coming to Independence to investigate the conditions there, and was told to hold off until they had left.

"They left on the Sunday morning," continued Orchard, "and on Sunday evening we placed a hundred pounds of powder beneath the platform. We attached a wire, and awaited the train's arrival. The train brought non-unionists. Steve Adams and I both pulled a string, upsetting several bottles of sulphuric acid, which ran over into a box of giant caps. These exploded the powder. The station was wrecked, and 12 or 14 persons killed."

Orchard said that after camping for several days he went to Denver, and met Haywood, Pettibone and Kirwin, who was now acting as secretary of

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the Western Federation of Miners. They spoke of the Independence explosion, and Pettibone declared that he was well pleased with the job. Haywood said it was a good thing, and everything had gone well in the convention.

Orchard told Haywood that he wanted 300 dollars. He said he would send them by Pettibone, and on the following day Pettibone gave Orchard that amount. Adams said that he had received 200 dollars. Orchard next related how when he learned that he was "wanted" for blowing up Independence station, he went to Dakota.

While there he received a letter from Pettibone saying that he (Orchard) was accused of the Independence affair. He then returned to Denver, demanded and received a sum of money, and was sent to San Francisco with instructions to locate Fred Bradley, formerly manager of the Sullivan and Bunker's Hill mine, in Idaho. He went to Bradley's home one morning when the milk was delivered, and placed strychnine in the can. The poison falling, he purchased ten pounds of gelatine and powder, of which he made a bomb. He arranged it so that when Bradley opened the door it would explode.

Asked as to the result, Orchard said when Bradley opened the door next morning the explosion blew out the front of the House and blew him into the street.

After this Pettibone sent 450 dollars to Orchard, who made no further attempts on Bradley, as the latter was badly injured.

CHEAP RAILWAY FARES.

The first trouble over the action of a number of State Legislatures in passing laws compelling railroads to issue tickets at two cents a mile has arisen at Pittsburg, where the Pennsylvania Company is at loggerheads with its commutatory or season ticket holders. The trouble is likely to extend all over the great Pennsylvania system, and doubtless in time to other lines.

The idea of the railway people evidently is that by conducting their business just within the exact limits of the law and their charters they will raise such an outcry as to lead to negotiations which shall bring about the repeal of the obnoxious two cent fare law. The companies are not legally bound to grant privilege ticket facilities to their customers; and this being so, the Pennsylvania Company announces that it will cease to issue them as existing contracts fall in; and they will also cease to issue books of tickets at reduced fares. The Pennsylvania Railway Company is a very powerful corporation, but its wisdom in taking the present line of action is gravely questioned, while its ability to carry its plans through successfully is challenged.

There is some talk of all the railway companies combining, but the lawyers say that such a proceeding might bring them within the grasp of the law. Business men unconnected with the railway interest are of opinion that the companies would have been much better advised to accept the two cent law cheerfully; and they maintain that in the long run the cheap fares could be made to pay well.

THE ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT CABRERA.

Advices from Guatemala City state that the fate of the conspirators charged with having attempted the assassination of President Cabrera, in April last, was decided yesterday by the Guatemalan Revision Court.

Death sentences were passed in the cases of 12 of the accused, while two others, who were of Italian nationality, were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 years.

Of those condemned to death 11 are natives, and the twelfth a Spaniard.

The Government has received a petition for modification of the sentences on foreigners, and have expressed themselves ready to arrange this. The diplomatic representatives of the interested countries will await the result of the petition before they make representations in the name of their countries.

TERRIBLE MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

During the New York-Albany durability contest a terrible accident occurred. A very powerful car belonging to the Director of the Standard Brake Company collided with a street-car. The motor-car was smashed to pieces; the Director was killed on the spot, the other occupants of the car being injured, two of them severely.

VENEZUELAN FINANCES.

President Castro on Friday read a Message to Congress. In it he stated that the relations with friendly Powers were cordial. Within a short time the claims of Great Britain, Germany and Italy would be satisfied and as soon as those were settled a suitable sum would be employed to pay off outstanding liabilities.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN CHILL.

It is announced from Santiago that the engine drivers and lower officials of the railway have gone on strike: they demand increased pay.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CHAMBER.

M. Pressensé questioned the Government as to the instructions to be given to the French Delegates to the Hague Conference. He said that in the fact that Europe stood in arms lay the germ of conflicts and it would be a crime not to work for good results from the Conference. Since the French Government had not taken up the initiative given by Russia, this initiative in the matter of limitation of armaments had naturally been taken by England, and for the world that was a precious implement of peace.

M. Pressensé then gave an historical survey of the reduction of armaments and concluded by saying that French Democracy was passionately in favour of peace and would not pardon the French Government were it to conclude a Triple Alliance at the Hague Conference.

M. Pichon then spoke and alluded to the first Peace Conference at which the signatory Powers found themselves faced with the necessity of taking refuge in courts of arbitration under circumstances which made it more and more difficult for them to avoid such arbitration. At the coming conference 200 members would represent 47 Powers instead of 25 as at the first conference. He believed that this time the difficulty of making recourse to arbitration obligatory would be far greater than before, since the number of participating Powers would be greater. It would, however, be possible to establish a kind of international Peace-court, which could perform great services, by making mediation take the place of force more and more. As regards the disarmament question a concrete formula must be found which could lead to united action by the Powers; the formulae suggested hitherto were not adapted to that end. France would also play the rôle of mediator.

The House finally adopted an Order of the Day, approving of the Government statements.

The army committee has unanimously accepted a report relating to the reinstatement of Joseph Reinach in the Territorial Army and approved of the following Order of the Day: "In the opinion that the measures taken to compensate Dreyfus and Picquart and the proposals of the Government with reference to Reinach imply corresponding measures in favour of various officers who were dismissed from their posts in connection with l'affaire Dreyfus, the committee calls upon the Government to embody all these measures in a Bill."

SHOCKING BALLOON ACCIDENT IN SPAIN.

In Pueblo Nevo, a suburb of Barcelona, the balloon "Cieffo" was about to ascend on Thursday and a number of workmen were helping. After the ropes were cut the balloon rose taking with it two young fellows who were entangled in the ropes. One of them succeeded in extricating himself and swarming down a rope, but the other clung fast, until at a height of 300 metres he became exhausted and let go. He shot down through the air on to a road where he was discovered a shapeless mass.

SCENE IN THE HUNGARIAN CHAMBER.

A painful scene occurred in the Hungarian Chamber on Thursday. Shortly before the sitting commenced, the Deputy Vajda appeared who two months ago, during the sitting, read aloud a ballad deriding Hungary. Since that time he had not been in the Chamber and had organised outside a violent anti-Magyar agitation. When the other Deputies observed him they threatened him and challenged him to withdraw. He remained, however, unconcerned in his place. The sitting commenced amid great excitement. Herr Eitner of the Kossuth party proposed to interrupt the sitting because a traitor to the country was present. Some members wished to rush at Vajda, but were held back by others. The President in vain called the House to order and was forced to interrupt the sitting. Some Deputies again rushed at Vajda, but others exhorted them to respect the dignity of the Chamber, and forming a ring round Vajda they enabled him to leave the Chamber unmolested.

HONOURING GARIBALDI.

Amid the applause of the Roman Chamber of Deputies a Bill was passed granting a sum of a million lire to poor veterans who fought under Garibaldi, in memory of Garibaldi's centenary which occurs this year.

English Gentlemen's Tailoring
Ferd. Wittmaack
2 Grunaer Strasse 2.
Fashionable Atelier.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.**THE TERRORIST MOVEMENT.**

After the murder of two of the Directors of the Poznansky factory in Lodz the other Directors of foreign origin have returned home with the exception of three, of whom two have given up their position and will return home in a few days. The management of the factory remains in the hands of an engineer, by birth a Swiss, who only became a Director a fortnight ago. The owner of the factory, in view of the terrorism prevailing in Lodz, left long ago for Berlin.

The Congress of representatives of Commerce and Industry at present sitting in Moscow has adopted a resolution in which the fact that the protest of public opinion against terrorist crimes is given insufficient expression, is regarded as a reason for those crimes. The resolution expresses deep indignation at the murders and acts of violence, no matter for what object they are committed, and appeals to all who have the interests of the workmen at heart to do all in their power to enlighten the people as to the inevitable consequences of the deeds of the terrorists, which lead to the closing of factories.

Finally, the resolution calls on the representatives of individual industries to combine against criminals by insuring the workmen and their families against the consequences of terrorist acts, but at the same time to hold themselves in readiness to close the factories, when deeds of violence occur.

The director of a flax spinning factory in Narva, by name Otto Peltzer, has been maltreated and thrown into the river, whence he was taken out dead, by his workmen to whom he had refused an increase of wages.

In the boulevard quarter of Odessa a member of the Russian Union, M. Melnikoff, appeared separately wounded before the chief of police and informed him that, while walking in the suburb of Langeren, he was dragged to a cave by several revolutionaries and there tortured and condemned to death. It was only by a miracle that he managed to escape.

DISTURBANCES IN PORTUGAL DENIED.

The Portuguese Embassy in Berlin has requested us to make the following statement:

Various foreign journals, especially in London, Paris, and Vienna, have recently published false news intended to convey the impression that public order has been disturbed. From all appearances these statements are pure invention and emanate from political parties in Lisbon, who combine a lack of patriotic feeling with an utter dis-

regard of truth and are ready to sacrifice everything for party malevolence. Complete order prevails in Portugal. The country regards the measures of the Administration as well as its careful financial policy with unmistakable signs of joy.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The English Delegate has informed the permanent International Sugar Convention that his Government is not in a position to take further part in the International Union under the conditions passed by the Brussels Convention. The commission thereupon adjourned until July to await the reply of the various Governments to England's proposed amendment.

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All foreign and native Patent-Medicines, Mineral- and aerated waters.
Soaps, Toilet-articles &c. Special-laboratory for uric analysis.
Free delivery to all parts of the town.

THE KING OF SERVIA INDISPOSED.

As King Peter was riding in Belgrade on Friday, his horse stumbled and the King was seized with such severe pains in the loins that he had to receive medical treatment. In consequence of the accident the audience of a special mission from the Sultan had to be postponed.

NEWS FROM TURKEY.

At the request of the consular corps at Smyrna the Porte, before taking any diplomatic steps, has replaced Brigadier General Hakki Pasha, who was entrusted with the suppression of brigandage in Vilajet, by Tewfik Pasha, and has increased the number of troops there.

J. A. Henckels
Zwillingwerk Solingen.
Trade Mark
founded 15th June 1781.
Finest knives and steel wares.
7 Wilsdruffer Str. Dresden-A. Wilsdruffer Str. 7
Leading and only firm with own works in Solingen.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

The *Evening Standard* learns from Hongkong that the hordes of rebels in Lien-chau are increasing rapidly; the Canton troops have been beaten by them. It is feared that disturbances will break out in Kwang-si. In the vicinity of Wei-chau the local militia has been attacked by the rebels and nearly annihilated; great alarm prevails in the town.

The unrest in Kai-hsien in the Province of Szechuan was occasioned by the suppression of the sale of opium. The German river gun boat has left Shanghai for Wan-hsien, which is 20 miles from Kai-hsien.

It is announced from Peking that reports from Chinese and foreign sources do not confirm the exaggerated rumours of the situation in the south; local disturbances caused by famine have taken place which have not created any unusual uneasiness. It is reported from Canton that the army has mastered the disturbances.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
Silesian Strasse 100, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9907.

THE SHIKOKU ISLAND DISTURBANCES.

The riot among the men employed at the Besshi-coppermines on Shikoku island ceased on the arrival of troops.

The Löwen-Apotheke founded 1560.
On the Altmarkt corner Wilsdrufferstraße. Prescriptions made up by qualified Englishman. English and American specialties on stock.

The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy.

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.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

HORSES I.

London, June 6.

Three years ago, in an Engineering Magazine it is true, Mr. J. Swinburne, M. Inst. E. E., ventured to predict the speedy extinction of Buffon's "noblest conquest of man," namely the horse. It was at the beginning of the great "motor boom"; Mr. Swinburne wrote, of course as an electrical engineer, obviously feeling nothing for our four-footed friend and only capable of "enthusing" cold-heartedly about mechanical traction and pleasure-seeking.

Thus he declared that with automobiles, motor omnibusses and so on, to the fore, there no longer was any room for horses, at least in the towns.

Nor was he sorry anent the rapid extirpation of the horse, "for he takes too much room, goes too slowly, and spoils the roadway". I suppose motors never, or hardly ever, "spoil roadways!" But the sapient Mr. Swinburne, M. Inst. E. E., went on to say: "In addition, the horse is disgusting and unsanitary and out of place in the civilised town. The motor will probably replace the horse in a short time and our streets may then, in consequence, be less filthy and unsanitary."

Oh! those cock-sure utilitarian, matter-of-fact electrical engineers! Mr. Swinburne's gloomy forebodings in 1904 provoked many shruggings of shoulders and much incredulous merriment among the still vast legions of horse-flesh amateurs. And, as time went on, and the horse still went on living and prospering, the shruggings of shoulders and the merry-makings must have rather increased than diminished.

As for the gentle four-footers themselves, if they could voice their feelings they could reply to Mr. Swinburne, M. Inst. E. E., in the words of the French satirist:—

"Monsieur, les chevaux que vous tuez, se portent assez bien!"

Two great events this week would certainly tend to "back" such a "horsy" declamation, for they prove that the horse, at least in this country, is held in higher esteem, is in every sense more popular now than he was in 1904.

One of those events was the fatefully glorious struggle on the Epsom Race Course, the other the opening of the great International Horse Show which is to continue at Olympia for a full week and which promises to be one of the greatest Horse Shows ever held in England or elsewhere.

The Olympia Show is, perhaps, the more eloquent proof that the horse is not dead yet, nor the human interest in him, his doings and prowesses, so that I really ought to commence with Olympia. Still, as Olympia is yet in the prospective stage, whereas this year's Derby, the culminating event on Epsom Downs, already belongs to History, I will now write about that, reserving the Olympia Show for my next letter.

The Derby! If there is magic in any name, would it not be exemplified in the great and historic race which, first instituted in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, has survived all the stress of Time and is today as living and as popular as it was a century ago? Horse-racing has enormously increased everywhere. Yet, the Derby stands unequalled in its cosmopolitan importance, its sportive and social significance all the world over. It is not only "easily the first", it is also absolutely without a rival. Its international value goes far beyond the mere stakes at issue. Everybody all over the world wants to know who has won the Derby; Epsom remains the great Mecca this week for all the thousands, eager to go there. And the tentousands, who have been unable to go there have yet been present, no doubt, at Epsom on Derby Day, if not in *propria persona*, at least in the spirit.

Innumerable are those, certainly, who "have had something on", whose interest is, therefore, also of a monetary kind, although betting has undoubtedly largely diminished there in latter years. But it does not follow that cosmopolitan interest in the Derby is entirely a financial one. Many thousands, who never bet, yet show the liveliest concern for the "events" on Derby Day.

This year those "events" possessed an even greater interest for the vast majority of people, everywhere, than other years, because the Derby in 1907 was essentially a struggle for supremacy between English and Irish or Irish-American horses, as the French, albeit numerous present on the Race Course, had yet retired from the contest.

Slieve Gallion (which is, by the way, the name of an Irish Mountain) was the favourite this year from the start, and he was entirely Irish, not only in his birth and training, but also in his owner and his jockey.

Well, as I have briefly cabled you, *Slieve Gallion* has not been able to get the coveted first prize, and barely able to obtain a "place" at all and that the third, whereas Colonel Baird's

Woolwind Orby.
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Woolwinder has come second, after Mr. Croker's *Orby*.

But, it has been an Irish victory nevertheless, for not only is Mr. Croker an Irish-American "Boss", but his *Orby*, an Irish horse bred in America, has proved himself an Irish-American "Boss" likewise, and the English horses have had "no show" at Epsom this year, Lord Rosebery not "being in it" at all.

Mr. Richard Croker, the winner of the "Tammany Derby," who has thus awaked one morning to find himself famous, is a remarkable figure in the sporting world. His victory will be very popular in America, where it will be remembered that Mr. Croker's horse was ridden by an American jockey, and that the owner had a couple of years ago a bitter quarrel with the Jockey Club.

Mr. Richard Croker was born at Blackrock, Ireland, in 1843, and came to New York as a boy, and entered American politics by way of the fire brigades, always a popular element in New York life.

There are various versions of his life story in New York, but the material dates are:—

Alderman, New York, 1868-70.
Coroner 1873-76.
Fire Commissioner, 1883.
Alderman, 1885.
City Chamberlain, 1889-1890.

He became the Boss of Tammany Hall in 1886, in succession to "Honest John Kelly."

He resigned in 1893, and came to England, but in 1897 he had to go back to resume control and to return Van Wyck as the Tammany mayor.

In 1901 he resigned once more, and came to Wantage, where he bought the Moat House, and began training horses there.

In 1904 he bought Glencairn, near Dublin, the estate of the late Mr. Justice Murphy, for £13,000, and spent a large sum on improving it and in erecting racing stables there.

He purchased several costly yearlings in 1904, paying for one 3,100 guineas, and sent three of them over from Ireland to be trained by the Australian Brewer, at Heath House, Newmarket.

The Jockey Club thereupon informed Brewer that he would not be allowed to train the horses at Newmarket.

When Mr. Croker demanded an explanation the secretary to the Jockey Club replied that the training grounds at Newmarket "are the private property of the Jockey Club," and curtly added:—

I am directed by the Stewards to inform you that they do not wish you to have your horses trained at Newmarket.

Mr. Croker and his friends were very angry, and the American papers started the story that he was thus excluded because he had ventured to bid against "a certain illustrious personage" for the yearlings in question.

On Glencairn Castle Mr. Croker has erected a square tower of Irish stone with a huge flagstaff flying the Stars and Stripes of the green flag of "ould Ireland".

Orby yesterday performed his circular tour at Epsom in 2 min. 44 sec. which, although a very good performance, is yet not so rapid a "Rundreise" as *Spearmint's* last year, who still holds the record for rapid transit, as he did it in 2 min. 36 2/3 sec. *Spearmint* thereby outdid Lord Rosebery's *Cicero* much to the surprise of the noble owner, no doubt, as *Cicero* had already performed his task in 2 min. 39 1/2 sec.!

It is not generally known that the Derby was first timed in 1846, when *Pyrrhus* won, with a run of 2 min. 55 sec. His victory, though not so brilliant as *Spearmint's*, was yet anything but Pyrrhic. *Spearmint's* performance in 1906 was, after all, a magnificent one. He covered about 17 yards every second, and that is, indeed, hard to beat!

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 Winckelmann 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.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

FIRST CLASS, situated on the Bismarck Square, the healthiest and finest part of Dresden.
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LIFT ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERATE TERMS. PENSION.

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

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

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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

I. Cl. House.

Marienbad. Bohemia.

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

Marienbad. Park Hotel Waldmühle.

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

Marienbad, Hotel Weimar

Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

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

Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel.

Moderate Prices.

Nuremberg. Private Hotel and Pension Trefzer.

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

J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn

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RANDOM NOTES.

The New York correspondent of a contemporary contributes to that journal some interesting notes as to historic trees in America. He laments that owing to street-making in Upper New York the destruction of the Napoleon Bonaparte trees near the Jumel Mansion becomes inevitable.

Jumel, a Frenchman by birth, and a successful New York merchant, was a friend and admirer of Napoleon, and when on a visit to France was presented by the Emperor with some cypress saplings which he had himself received from Egypt. These trees were planted by Jumel round a lake he made on his country estate, which is now included in the city's built-up area. They have survived for a century, but are now about to be removed.

Trees all over the United States mark historic events much more commonly than monuments of stone or bronze. The Washington Elm at Cambridge, under which Washington first took command of the American army, is the most venerable of historic American trees, and bears an inscription composed by Longfellow. Whitefield is said to have preached under the same tree, and New England is full of oaks and elms with traditions clustering to them of treaties made with Indians under their boughs or of their use as pulpits by George Fox, the Quaker, and others.

Not long since a tree dating back two hundred years was blown down in New Jersey, beneath whose roots the pirate Captain Kidd was believed to have buried some of his ill-gotten treasure. An oak is still standing in Virginia under which Lafayette pitched his tent.

In the Botanical Gardens at Washington numbers of trees have associations, as almost every man of prominence in political and literary affairs or distinguished foreign visitors to the capital has planted a memorial tree. By some oversight it was noted that the usual custom was neglected in the case of General Kuroki.

Hope springs eternal in the human breast and that, we imagine, is the only thing that accounts for the intermittent attempts made by prisoners to escape from England's great penal establishments Dartmoor and Portland. The heroes of these daring escapes would be better advised were they content to possess their souls in patience until such time as their sentences have expired or until their own exemplary conduct should enable them to obtain a few months remission of the period of their incarceration. For final escape is well-nigh an impossibility. The fugitive, directly his escape is known to the prison authorities, becomes an Ish-mail, a social pariah, whose advent is dreaded by every cottager, only too anxious to obtain the coveted reward offered for the apprehension of convicts missing from the prison walls. Then again much depends upon the weather. In the latest instance of attempted gaol-breaking, a couple of convicts having broken away from their working party in a fog, the weather was dead against them, for no one could live on those bare Dartmoor hills in the scanty costume worn by the prisoners. Their escape was as daring as their capture was inevitable. They formed part of a gang of a dozen, engaged in drawing stone from the prison quarry. A heavy mist hung over the moor. The two men were leading their horses and butts along the road towards the prison, preceded by a warder, and with an officer bringing up the rear. At a point where the road makes a slight bend the two men, leaving their horses' heads, leapt the low wall on their left hand, and raced down over the boulder-strewn slope. Such was the condition of the atmosphere that at a distance of 100 yards or so they became totally invisible. The halting of the horses apprised the warders that something was wrong; their brother convicts witnessed the whole proceeding. Warders were despatched immediately to watch the approaches to the railway and all cross-roads. From that moment they had little chance of ultimate escape. The prison bell, rung at once, apprises all in the neighbourhood that prisoners are at large, and all the neighbourhood is agog with eagerness to catch them. It is difficult to say which is the harder to escape from, Portland or Dartmoor. The latter, set amid its bleak, forbidding, undulating moors is bad enough, but at Portland on three sides of him the fugitive sees the cold, forbidding sea. Rumour has it that a convict once, bent on escaping from this latter place, bethought him of a novel way. He somehow or other procured a washing basket, managed to reach the foot of the cliffs, and thence slipped into the sea holding the basket over his head and intending to swim to Portland breakwater and thence to make his way by night on to the mainland. He reckoned, however, without his host, for the sentry being an abnormally observant person happened to look down from his erie of observation and saw the white clothes basket floating in the water. The basket was going seaward: but, reflected the sagacious sentry, the tide is flowing landward. Anxious to find the reason for so unnatural a phenomenon the sentry had a shot at the basket, and the swimming fugitive, finding discretion the better part of valour, turned tail and swam ashore to be ignominiously recaptured. As a matter of fact

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only one man has escaped from Portland, and he, adding insult to injury, sent his prison clothes back to the Governor with an insulting note to the effect that he really ought to take better care of the prisoners under his charge.

College dons in England are not as a rule so complacent as the Trinity College, Dublin, authorities are, to judge by an account of a recent food strike, which appears in the current number of the College magazine. The students had, it seems, for some time been profoundly dissatisfied with the gastronomic fare provided, and in order to demonstrate their discontent, they deserted the Common Hall and feasted in a neighbouring hotel, and at the conclusion of the meal they briefly alluded to the events that had brought them together. Having expressed the hope that reform would not be long delayed, they adjourned to the college quadrangle where a mass meeting was held and a musical programme performed. At its conclusion the Provost of the college addressed the meeting and promised to enquire into the whole matter. To be successful, he said, a man must be well fed and if those who sat at the various tables would report any irregularities to him he would see they were remedied. How different his conduct to that of a well-known Head Master to whom several of his pupils, objecting to the aroma and antiquity of the cheese supplied to them, ventured to bring samples of the offending delicacy on a plate, telling him that it was so bad they had brought it up. "What do you mean", was his only comment, "do you mean you were sick?" Discomfited, the unhappy boys fled, reflecting how easy it is to be misunderstood in this callous, unsympathetic world.

An attempted elopement by motor car in New York has placed the gay Lothario who was responsible for its inception in a somewhat humiliating position, which has caused much joy to the city gossips. A married man by name Louis G. Meyer induced a Mrs. Katharine Harkness to elope with him, but ere they had gone far the car upset. Mr. Meyer was conveyed to an hotel severely injured while Mrs. Harkness lies in hospital with a broken arm. There is something tragi-comic about the agreement which Mr. Meyer's injured spouse got him to sign, she having hurried to his bedside on hearing of the accident. In this agreement Mr. Meyer binds himself, in order to win back his wife's love and esteem and to induce her to resume their conjugal relations, "to treat his wife lovingly in future, to break off all relations with Mrs. Harkness, to behave loyally and honourably, as a husband should behave to his wife and—to pay the house money punctually!" The agreement is to last three months to enable Mrs. Meyer to decide whether she will receive her erring husband back into favour again. Mrs. Meyer also threatens, in case Mrs. Harkness approaches her husband again after their reconciliation, to give her a public thrashing to cure her of her habit of tempting husbands.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10.15

Zar und Zimmermann.

Opera in three Acts.
Music by Albert Lortzing.

Cast:

- Peter I, Czar of Russia, under the name of Peter Michaelow, carpenter's mate Herr Scheidemantel.
- Peter Ivanov, a Russian carpenter van Bett, burgomaster of Zaandamm Herr Rüdiger.
- Marie, his niece Herr Erwin.
- General Lefort, Russian Ambassador Frau Nast.
- Marquis de Chateaufort, French Ambassador Herr Plischke.
- Lord Syndham, English Ambassador Herr Grosch.
- Mrs. Brown, carpenter's widow Herr Nebuschka.
- An officer Fräul. Schäfer.
- An officer of the court Herr Ernst.
- Herr Markgraf.

PLOT. Peter, Emperor of Russia, is employed as a carpenter in Saardam, under the assumed name of Peter Michaelow. Ivanov, a Russian renegade, in love with the burgomaster's daughter, Marie, is his friend, but jealous of him. The French and English ambassadors are trying to find Peter and bribe the burgomaster. The French ambassador, Marquis de Chateaufort, finds the Czar out, but Lord Syndham is led by van Bett, the burgomaster, to suppose that Ivanov is Czar. The Russian consul comes to summon Peter back to Russia, and he returns leaving a free pardon for Ivanov.

Composer: Lortzing, born 1803, died 1851.

Tomorrow, Monday, beginning at 7, ending about 10

Oberon, King of the Elves.

Romantic opera in three acts. Music by C. M. v. Weber.

Cast:

- Oberon, King of the Elves Herr Grosch
- Titania, his wife Fräul. Wenzel.
- Puck Fräul. Schäfer.
- Droll Fräul. Keldorfer.
- A mermaid Fräul. Keldorfer.
- Harun al Raschid, Caliph of Bagdad Herr Erwin.
- Rezia, his daughter Herr Kessler.
- Fatima, her confidante Fräul. Seebe.
- Babecan, Persian Prince Herr Büssel.
- Almansor, Emir of Tunis Herr Puttlitz.
- Roschana, his wife Fräul. v. Chavanne.
- Abdallah, a pirate Herr Nebuschka.
- Two gardeners Herr Hahn.
- The Emperor Charlemagne Herr Seiter.
- Hüon of Bordeaux, Duke of Guienne Herr Holder.
- Scherasmin, his esquire Herr Jäger.
- Herr Kiess.

PLOT. Oberon has quarrelled with Titania, and they have vowed not to be reconciled until they find a pair of lovers faithful in adversity. Oberon's servant Puck, wandering to find what his master needs, hears of Hüon of Bordeaux who, having slain Charlemagne's son in a duel, has been ordered to go to Bagdad to slay the favourite sitting on the Caliph's left and to wed the Caliph's daughter, Rezia. Puck makes Hüon and Rezia see each other in a vision and fall in love with each other. Oberon gives the former a magic horn and to his esquire, Scherasmin, a magic cup. Rezia is to marry Babecan, but she has hated him ever since she saw Hüon in her dream. Fatima, her maid, hears of Hüon's arrival in Bagdad. At the beginning of the second act the Caliph is about to celebrate his daughter's nuptials, but Hüon, recognising Rezia as the maiden of his dream, kills Babecan. The Turks attack him, but Scherasmin remembers the horn in time and on his blowing it, Oberon transports the lovers to the sea shore where, together with Scherasmin and Fatima, they embark on a ship. Oberon, to make trial of their mutual love in adversity, bids Puck raise the spirits of the storm. They are shipwrecked. Rezia is captured by pirates and Hüon, attempting to rescue her, is wounded and left senseless on the beach. Scherasmin and Fatima are sold as slaves to the Emir of Tunis. Hüon has been thrown into a magic sleep by Oberon and, on waking after seven days, finds himself in the Emir's garden. Fatima discovers that Rezia is in the Emir's harem. Hüon receives a message bidding him come to the myrtle tower at night, but is horrified to find the lady who meets him is Roschana, the Emir's wife, who has fallen in love with him. The Emir discovers the pair and orders Hüon to be burnt and Roschana to be drowned. Rezia begs for Hüon's life, but the Emir will not listen and orders her to be burnt with her lover. Scherasmin is in despair, but finding the horn, blows it and all the Emir's slaves find themselves compelled to dance to its strains. Oberon appears with his reconciled wife Titania, and conveys the lovers to Paris, where Charlemagne welcomes Sir Hüon and his bride.

Composer: C. M. v. Weber, born 1786, died 1826.
(See "The Standard-Operaglas" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3 M. 80 S.)

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REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

- Tuesday: Götterdämmerung. 6 p. m.
- Wednesday: Hänsel und Gretel.—Auf Japan. 7.30 p. m.
- Thursday: Rigoletto. 7.30 p. m.
- Friday: Lohengrin. 6.30 p. m.
- Saturday: Aida. 7.30 p. m.
- Sunday, June 16th: Die Zauberflöte. 7 p. m.
- Monday, June 17th: Salome. 8 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

- Tuesday: Der zerbrochene Krug.—Der gemütliche Kommissär. 7.30 p. m.
- Wednesday: Der Raub der Sabinerinnen. 7.30 p. m.
- Thursday: Die Braut von Messina. 7 p. m.
- Friday: Julius Caesar 7 p. m.
- Saturday: Krieg im Frieden. 7.30 p. m.
- Sunday, June 16th: Wilhelm Tell. 7 p. m.

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ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending 10.30

Die Jungfrau von Orleans.

Romantic Tragedy in five Acts with prologue by Schiller.

Cast:

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

Tomorrow, Monday, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Heimat.

Schauspiel in vier Acten von Hermann Sudermann.

Cast:

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

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielergesellschaft des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p. m.

Doppelehe.

Schwank in drei Acten von Kurt Kraatz.

Tomorrow, Monday, at 7.30 p. m.

The same performance.

THE

The Govern putting up I derry's asseri as to deman ment. Only stated that t was "very sa been forced situated in ditional force and that in local police disturbed st Denman distu cattle-grazing another inste and the driv not, in his op was that of serious offen that the Kin so lenient a Sessions held week, twelve for having " will and con away their a graziers had Irish League without waiti It is a signif jects of the Urban Distric sented from and actually meritorious worth quotin Lord Denma House encou fine body of and that w of any man's out the law the object o long as you labourer will of labour. T should be b money to bu the people. the graziers eleven month the young pe ship. Surely of the count and sheep. twelve young standing in t stood on the ignorance as doughty doze Athlone bridg Eyan's positi and his speed who would r sentative of a separate P Irish ideas a quote the Pri the few loyal there would Lord Denma manner of c turbed state malcontents are more da believe, and ment is incli Purchase Ac the millenni has been co that should in East Gal King's Count order to pres to call in the corresponden scription of a gives the lie that the cou disturbed tow Police swarn roads and o canvass guar Mr. Birrell, things. Irish Commons are venture to en in the count Peace Preser of being aliv that is being but lately su mischief. TH

ALINA

THE GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.

The Government were hardly well advised in putting up Lord Denman to answer Lord Londonderry's assertion that the state of Ireland was such as to demand the grave attention of the Government. Only a short time ago the Prime Minister stated that the condition of Ireland, as a whole, was "very satisfactory", but now Mr. Birrell has been forced to admit that there are twelve districts, situated in seven Irish Counties, in which additional forces of constabulary are being employed and that in each case "the augmentation of the local police force has been necessitated by the disturbed state of the district." But to Lord Denman disturbances such as are occurring in the cattle-grazing districts of King's County are only another instance of "pretty Fanny's wilful way", and the driving away of other people's cattle is not, in his opinion—and he stated that his opinion was that of the Government—in itself a very serious offence. It is a matter for congratulation that the King's County magistrates do not take so lenient a view of cattle-driving. At the Petty Sessions held at Thomastown, King's County, this week, twelve men were sent for trial at the assizes for having "by force and violence and without the will and consent of" three local graziers driven away their sheep, cattle and horses. One of the graziers had received a letter from the United Irish League calling upon him to give up his land without waiting for the expiration of his tenancy. It is a significant commentary on the aims and objects of the League that the chairman of the Birr Urban District Council, who was on the bench, dissented from the views of the brother magistrates and actually delivered quite a sermon on the meritorious action of the defendants. It is worth quoting, to show the sort of language Lord Denman by his speech in the Upper House encourages and condemns: "I think that fine body of men had only one object in view and that was not the injury or destruction of any man's property. Their object was to carry out the law (*sic*). The Land Act was passed with the object of breaking up these grass farms. So long as you get men to take these grass farms the labourer will have no chance; he will be deprived of labour. The law decreed that the grass farms should be broken up, and set aside millions of money to buy up the land and hand it over to the people. But if the landlords won't sell and the graziers continue to take up lands on the eleven month's system, there is nothing left for the young people of the county but the emigrant ship. Surely it was never intended that the land of the county should be used for grazing cattle and sheep. I don't think so; and I regard the twelve young men, who are charged here, as standing in the breach like the daring twelve who stood on the bridge of Athlone." We must plead ignorance as to the details of the action of the doughty dozen who performed prodigies of valour on Athlone bridge, but it is monstrous that a man in Mr. Eyan's position should openly advocate lawlessness, and his speech gives a fair idea of the type of man who would most certainly be chosen as a representative of the nation should Ireland be granted a separate Parliament. If this is a sample of the Irish ideas according to which Ireland should, to quote the Prime Minister, be governed, we imagine the few loyal and law-abiding subjects that remain there would hasten to quit the county. In spite of Lord Denman's indiscreet optimism there is no manner of doubt that Ireland is in a more disturbed state than it has been for years, and the malcontents who are responsible for the disorder are more dangerous than usual, inasmuch as they believe, and not without reason, that the Government is inclined to support them. The Irish Land Purchase Act was hailed as the beginning of the millennium and the constabulary in Ireland has been considerably reduced, with the result that should the agitation which is already raging in East Galway, Roscommon, Clare, Leitrim and King's County become general, the Government, in order to preserve the semblance of order, will have to call in the assistance of the military. The special correspondent of a contemporary, in giving a description of a tour through the disaffected district, gives the lie to the frequent assurances of Ministers that the country is in a satisfactory state. The disturbed towns, he says, are like armed camps. Police swarm about the streets, others patrol the roads and others still, here and there, are under canvass guarding the cattle that are grazing. But Mr. Birrell, like Galileo, cares for none of these things. Irish Unionist members of the House of Commons are dubbed "carrion crows" when they venture to call attention to outrages and boycotting in the country. The Government has allowed the Peace Preservation Act to lapse and shows no sign of being alive to the fact that the flood of recruits that is being attracted by the United Irish League, but lately supposed to be moribund, is ominous of mischief. The Irish Landlords have never been in

a more parlous case, and faced by the vacillating and feeble personality of the dilittante Mr. Birrell they may well sigh for a few weeks of the vigorous regime of Mr. Balfour.

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LOCAL.

The Akad. Sport Verein hold their annual International Lawn Tennis Club at their courts in the Reichenbach Strasse on July 4 and following days. The events include: Gentlemen's doubles for the championship of Saxony, Gentlemen's singles for the championship of Dresden, Gentlemen's doubles for the championship of Dresden, Gentlemen's singles (confined to students at the *Hochschule*) for the championship of the *Hochschule*, Ladies' singles, Gentlemen's singles and mixed doubles. There will also be handicap events viz., Gentlemen's singles, two classes and a junior class, Ladies' singles, Mixed doubles, Gentlemen's doubles and Ladies' doubles. The entries, which must be made before 10 a. m. Monday, July 1st, will be received by Herr Koerner, Lüttichau Strasse 32, III.

In the graphic department of the art-shop of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse are to be seen the works of a young artist, Herr Wilhelm Claus of Magdeburg, who is exhibiting a collection for the first time, and not without arousing interest. His drawings especially disclose decided talent and in some cases great maturity. The collection comprises some forty works, of which some landscapes in the Isar valley, in Neunburg, in the Bavarian forest, and some excellent portraits and figures may be particularly mentioned.

In the well-lighted upper rooms of the firm the lovers and collectors of the minor arts are afforded an opportunity of periodically examining the creations of the most noteworthy sculptors and medallists, German and foreign. In the first place Hans Schäfer, born in Sternberg in Moravia in 1875, who belongs to the strongest of the Viennese artists. His first work is the "Guschlbauer" medal, which two years ago created much interest, having been designed on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Empress Elizabeth's death, and showing the Empress on the eve of that day on a verandah, her gaze fixed far out to the sea towards the setting sun.

The whole collection is a very extensive one and gives a very clear picture of the artist's abilities. Among the collection of works of the English painters of the eighteenth century—including Beechey, Bristow, Calcott, Constable, Cotes, "Old" Crome, Gainsborough, Hoppner, Morland, Opie, Raeburn, Reynolds, Romney, Turner, and others—the most prominent is perhaps the portrait group by Sir Henry Raeburn of a Scotch laird with his wife and son; but all are interesting as original works of painters who achieved great reputations in England and universal recognition abroad.

The programme of the performance of the senior classes of the Ehrlich School of Music on Tuesday evening next at 6 o'clock, contains *inter alia*: The first movement of Mozart's Sonata in B-flat for violin and pianoforte; pianoforte pieces by Mayer, Grieg, and Raff; an Aria from "Don Giovanni", and songs for soprano by Kienzl, Jüngst, and Loreley, paraphrase by Nesvada for violins and pianoforte. Cards of admission may be obtained gratis at the Secretary's office, Walpurgis Strasse 18.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 12th Infantry Regiment No. 177, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p. m. Tomorrow the guards will be furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101, and the band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40.

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THE ENGLISH JOURNALISTS IN GERMANY.

The English journalists have returned to their homes, possibly, and even probably, with impaired digestions, but, we hope, with a better knowledge of Germany and the Germans and a determination to do all in their power to foster good relations between this country and England. From the moment that they landed in Bremen the journalists have been overwhelmed with magnificent hospitality. Hamburg, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Frankfurt and Cologne vied with each other in seeing who could accord the visitors the most enthusiastic welcome, while the Emperor, the King of Saxony and the Prince Regent of Bavaria honoured them by receiving them. Speeches there have been without number, probably too many, for over-much oratory is a weariness to the flesh; but through all the speeches ran the same cordial note of mutual appreciation and mutual esteem. There is no such powerful factor in the mutual relations of two countries as the Press, and to the Press alone is due the estrangement which has unfortunately existed between the two countries of late years. This unhappy state of things lies at the door of the Press, it is for the Press to remedy it. The bitter attacks on England in the German Press, which caused such pain during the Boer war, have been more than counter-balanced by the senseless diatribes of the English yellow press on the growth of the German navy. English and German journalists have now fraternised and got to know each other, the two nations have a common ancestry, let them then advance hand in hand along the path of civilisation and progress, and may the Press of both countries show them the way.

The *Daily News*, in commenting on the recent visit, says: "All Germany, North and South, rich and poor, has done its utmost to show hospitality and honour to the English guests. The festivities during the tour assumed a national character. The hospitality on the English side last year has been thrown completely into the shade by the efforts of German States and cities to give proofs of their friendship to the English guests. We trust that these and similar international courtesies will contribute to advance the cause of peace and mutual understanding. Two feelings prevail throughout the German Empire: deep mistrust of England, and an earnest wish for a good understanding with her. The first is the heritage of the régime of reaction in England and cannot be set aside in a night and a day. The sowers of discord on both sides have succeeded only too well in impairing sensible views. Time alone can moderate this feeling. On the other hand there exists in Germany a sincere wish for goodwill and friendship between England and Germany, without thereby endangering or weakening any *ententes*. It should be the task of all sensible politicians and publicists to set aside suspicion and mistrust, and to work together for the maintenance of the world's peace."

The *Westminster Gazette* writes: "In one city after another the Municipal authorities, the Chambers of Commerce, the leading business people and the most distinguished citizens worked together to arrange banquets and entertainments and to make the guests in their midst feel at home. This cordial collaboration, each man offering of his best, surpassed all expectations, and had only the half been offered the journalists, they would still have been treated magnificently. From the beginning to the end they were overwhelmed with attention. The participation of the official circles had an importance which must be rightly understood. The official circles desired to announce that they cherish a lively wish to close the rift between two great peoples and to do away with the petty friction which has embarrassed our relations during the last two years. Every participant in the tour is convinced of the deep and earnest feeling of responsible men in Germany that mutual endeavours must be made to put an end to bickering and misunderstanding. A particular impression is produced by the certainty that all thinking people have aroused themselves against a quarrel in which they had no part."

The *Tribune* writes: "We do not suppose that every cause of misunderstanding is removed and every occasion of irritation put out of the way, but it is of great importance that international good comradeship has been publicly shown. The summons has gone forth that journalism on both sides shall moderate itself in expression; Germany may be assured that we find great satisfaction in the fact that Germans have contributed to sow the seeds of confidence and appreciation where mistrust and ignorance have flourished hitherto."

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
 of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
 Moderate southerly winds, less cloudy, dry at first, showery later.

ALINARI'S photographs of the most famous works in the Dresden Gallery, to be had in all Art shops.

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Grand Concert Daily

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The Concerts begin on Week Days at 7.30 p. m. on Sundays and holidays at 5 p. m.

Admission, at the door, 1 mark, or 50 pf. if the ticket is bought beforehand at any of the cigar-shops of the firm WOLF Prager Str. See Str., Post Platz. At the Bureau of the Royal Belvedere 10 tickets may be had for 3 marks, up to 6 p. m. Admission to the Side Terrace and Pavilion free.

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Hygiene Gymnasium in the Swedish style.

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"Apfelsinenperle" (a genuine orange drink) 20 pf. " "

"Vino' li" (a genuine grape drink) 25 pf. " "

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THE HERKOMER CONTEST.

Of the 136 cars which reached Mannheim, 132 started on the third stage. Baron de Türekheim's de Dietrich, Herr Löhns' Adler, Herr Wild's Mercedes, Herr Achenbach's Achenbach-Hexe and Herr Röhl's Erdmann gave up. A light rain had laid the dust, and the beauties of the Black Forest were much enjoyed. To avoid all racing, and as a precaution against accidents, orders had been given that a halt of an hour should be made in Freudenstadt, outside Speichingen, and in the open country outside Friedrichshafen. This precaution worked well and there were no accidents. The chief difficulty of the day's run was the Kniebis Pass, which had to be traversed without a halt. Most of the cars got over without difficulty. The route then lay along the picturesque shores of Lake Constance, and by 8 p. m. 122 cars had arrived at Lindau.

Frau Dr. Sternburg, who was reported to have knocked down a child and to have been ruled out of the Contest, is still taking part. What really happened was that, in avoiding a child, she ran into a house, but after some trifling repairs was able to continue.

The ten other cars turned up at Lindau, and all the 132 started on the fourth stage yesterday from Lindau.

The car of the "Oberleitung" was run into by another car between Kempten and Immenstadt and was knocked over. One of the occupants, Captain von Normann, broke an arm, besides being injured about the head and legs.

The speed contest in the Forstenrieder Park near Munich began shortly after 2 p. m. yesterday. The distance of 5 1/2 km. was first covered by Herr Ladenburg's Mercedes. He was followed by Herr Jessurun's Opel, Herr Pöge's Mercedes, Herr Mathis' Solidor, Herr Heinrich Opel's Opel and Herr Weingand's Mercedes.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Lodz, June 8. The Management of the Posnansky factory has received instructions from the directors in Berlin to dismiss all workmen and officials.

Washington, June 8. In a conference held yesterday at the White House with President Roosevelt in the chair, the conclusion was arrived at that Mr. Harriman could not be prosecuted on the ground of his statements before the Inter-State-Commerce Commission. It was further decided that the question of prosecuting the Railway Companies which convey bituminous coal should be left in the hands of the State Attorney. The legal proceedings against the companies conveying hard coal begin next week in Philadelphia.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 8th of June 1907.

- Mr. A. Ved Rose, New York, H. Bellevue.
- Admiral and Mrs. J. Schouler, Maryland, H. Bellevue.
- Miss F. Clarke, Washington, H. Bellevue.
- Miss v. Alten-Bokum, Washington, H. Bellevue.
- Miss H. Ward, New York, H. Bellevue.
- Miss W. W. Richards, New York, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. C. Pervor, Liverpool, H. Amalienhof.
- Mrs. C. Pervor, Liverpool, H. Amalienhof.
- Mr. S. B. Baliff, Lausanne, H. Amalienhof.
- Mr. L. Fensen, Lausanne, H. Amalienhof.
- Mr. E. Smith, Berlin, H. Amalienhof.
- Mr. W. O. F. Day, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. A. J. Heys, Manchester, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. J. Herman, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mrs. D. Scannel, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. D. Scannel, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. G. Weissenberg, London, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Mr. F. Coulson, Gateshead, H. Monopole and Metropole.
- Miss Cokhill, Nottingham, P. Rudeloff.
- Miss H. Shaw, Lescard, P. Rudeloff.
- Mr. A. Müller, Chicago, H. Sachsenhof.
- Mr. B. G. Jannsen, Chicago, H. Sachsenhof.
- Mr. J. Fahrman, Houston, H. zum Schweizerkeller.
- Miss G. Edwards, London, H. Weber.
- Miss M. Edwards, London, H. Weber.
- Miss L. Shaw, London, H. Weber.
- Miss L. Menassier, London, H. Weber.
- Miss L. Carr-Shaw, London, H. Weber.
- Mr. S. Kindling, Milwaukee, H. Weber.
- Mr. and Mrs. J. Guggenheim, San Francisco, H. Weber.

AFTER FIVE CENTURIES.

A curious incident and one suggesting tantalising questions has just taken place in the Church of Santa Maria Gloriosa in Venice. In 1405 Venice was engaged in war against Padua, and in October of that year, during an attempt to take the latter city by storm, there fell one of the famous "condotieri" of the Venetian Republic, Gen. Paolo Savello. He was buried in the Church of Santa Maria Gloriosa, where for five centuries his mounted effigy has been supposed to mount guard over his tomb. Some repairs to the church, however, led to this being opened, and though the skeleton was found still wearing the cuirass and thigh pieces which the old soldier wore when he was slain, the boot was missing from one foot, and there was neither sword nor other weapon. And the question arises, how came they to be missing?

Their M... arrived in State visit landing at It was a v... "Victoria s... six o'clock down Chan... "Cochrane," are cruiser speed of 2... also a very be made ea... At Spith... rived on F... ships being Danish Jus... It was ju... yacht, with proaching t... soon as sh... lightship th... come to En... By a qua... the South I... Royal Salu... harbour, led... miral Sir I... at Portsmou... trance on h... of people b... ness the arr... heartily che... The Princ... by Comman... Portsmouth... London, and... yacht was l... was receive... the "Victori... and Queen... of Denmark... Kent Regime... It was th... official land... left the yac... Anthem, and... His Majesty... inspected bot... Queen Louis... train, which... taken leave... The train le... was reached... and Queen A... after the m... special pavil... to Buckingha... In the eve... Buckingham... and several... King Edward... Queen of Der... They were... King Edward... had had on... of Denmark... and hearty re... words would... took the oppo... the high ho... honorary Col... giments of t... which one of... which had fo... to shoulder w... THE E... The War o... as to the m... the manoeuvr...