

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 415.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany
in English.

Office: Decaden, Steube Strasse 51

Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of
Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

THE LORD MAYOR IN BERLIN.

An exceptionally brilliant banquet was given in the Berlin Rathaus on Monday evening in honour of the Lord Mayor of London. Several of the Ministers and Secretaries of State were present. Graf Posadovsky proposed the health of King Edward and the Emperor William. The Oberbürgermeister of Berlin welcomed the English guests in a long speech to which the Lord Mayor replied.

THE RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

The international jury of the Red Cross Conference has voted the following prizes out of the sum donated by the Empress Maria Feodorovna; 3,000 roubles to General Melan (Russia) for a two-wheeled Finnish litter for transporting invalids and wounded men; a like sum to the firm of Linxweiler for transport carts, arrangements for moving wounded on the field of battle and for railway carriages; and a like sum to the firm of Unmack (Germany) for a transportable hospital and canteen. The Russian Red Cross Society received diplomas of honour for their exhibition of sanitary appliances used in the Manchurian war, as did the German Red Cross Society for their fine exhibition of hospital appliances.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The following is the text of the Franco-Japanese treaty: The two Governments of France and Japan, while reserving the right to enter into negotiations with respect to a commercial treaty, agree that, with regard to the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, the treatment as the most favoured nation shall be conceded to all Japanese officials and subjects in French Indo-China in respect of their persons and the protection of their property. The same treatment will be given to the subjects and protégés of French Indo-China in the Japanese Empire until the expiration of the commercial and shipping treaty concluded between France and Japan in August 1906. The Government of France and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, animated by the wish to strengthen the friendly relations between them and to avoid any cause of misunderstanding between them, have determined to make the following agreement: the Governments of France and Japan agree to respect the independence and inviolability of China as well as the principle of the policy of the open door for the subjects of all nations. As they have a special interest in seeing order and a peaceful state of things maintained, especially in those parts of the Chinese Empire which border on districts in which they have the right of exercising sovereignty, protection or occupation, they undertake to support each other mutually to secure peace and security in those districts, in relation to the maintenance of the respective position and territorial rights of both parties to the treaty on the continent of Asia.

The treaty is signed by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, and the Japanese Ambassador M. Kurino.

At Monday's sitting of the Chamber M. Boni de Castellane asked M. Pichon a question as to the Franco-Japanese treaty. He expressed his joy at the various understandings which guaranteed the *status quo* in the far East, and said that the Franco-Japanese agreement had been favourably received by the English and Russian Press, which knew it made for peace. He was convinced that a threatening situation for Indo-China could in no way be brought about by recent events in the Far East. The new treaty lightened the task of the French Government in working for the good of the country. He congratulated the Government on having concluded a treaty with Japan which, thanks to the Franco-Russian alliance, guaranteed France's possessions in the Far East.

In accordance with Count de Castellane's wishes, M. Pichon read aloud the text of the agreement;

OTTO MAYER
Photographer
38 Prager Strasse 38
Tel. 446.
By appointment to T. M. the King of Saxony
and the Emperor of Austria.
Superb artistic work.
Moderate terms.

MÜLLER & C. W. THIEL
Linen Store
Saxon Damask
Hand-embroidered work.

Finest handpainted Dresden China
A. E. Stephan 4, Reichs Str. 4
Succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf.
Manufacturer & Exporter to
the American & English trade.
2 minutes from Hauptbahnhof.
Highest recommendations.
Most reasonable prices.

his reading was listened to in deep silence and followed by loud applause.

M. Pichon added, "The Franco-Japanese treaty has for its basis the integrity of China, the maintenance of the *status quo* and the guarantee of peace in China. By these means Japan contradicts once and for all those avaricious plans of conquest attributed to her, and strengthens her desire to maintain the *status quo*. The mutual support which the two nations have promised each other is in its essence peaceful. The treaty, for the rest, is associated with the negotiations with Russia which will soon be concluded, and which are being conducted in a sense corresponding with the tone of the English negotiations respecting India, the *entente cordiale* with England, and the Franco-Russian alliance. M. Pichon expressed his joy that Japan belonged to the Great Powers. Japan had won the right to be counted among them seven years before when she helped to liberate the Europeans in Peking. In remarking that the treaty was concluded in the interest of all nations M. Pichon hoped that the Chamber would value it as much as the Government. The interests of Germany, Italy and the United States of America were especially guaranteed inasmuch as the treaty was based on the economic equality of nations. (Loud applause.)

THE CRISIS IN THE WINE TRADE.

The Cabinet Council on Monday decided finally on the measures to be taken to secure respect for the Law in the wine-growing districts. Orders in this sense were telegraphed at the close of the meeting to the authorities in the districts in question.

The Chamber on Monday debated the Bill for preventing wine adulteration. After a prolonged discussion the House declined to fix the duty on sugar used in wine production at 65 francs, as the Government and Committee had suggested.

The *Patrie* announces from Argelliers where Marcellin Albert is staying, that his house is watched day and night by guards and bicyclists who are charged to inform the populace in case gendarmes come to arrest him. Barricades will then be erected, and there is even a talk of blowing up the bridges should Marcellin be arrested. Many of the peasants are armed.

The enquiry into the 12th Infantry Regiment incident has elicited that several soldiers sang the *Internationale* and uttered various cries. The reservists took no part in the affair but remained perfectly orderly. About ten of the mutineers are under arrest.

The Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior, M. Farraud, Deputy for Narbonne, has handed in his resignation to M. Clémenceau in writing, since the recent incidents in his Constituency do not permit him to continue to cooperate with the Government.

ROYAL VISITORS DEPART.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark left Paris on Monday. President Fallières and all the Ministers saw them off at the station.

THE PRESS AND THE DUMA DISSOLUTION.

The Parisian journals are by no means astonished at the dissolution of the Duma.

The *Eclair* remarks that that assembly deserved the fate it has met with. Russia will have time to recover.

The *Gaulois* says one can only applaud the vigorous action of the Czar who has swept the board, and ended an unbearable situation.

The *Figaro* believes that Russia will be no more excited over the dissolution of the second Duma than she was over that of the first.

The *Gil Blas* is of opinion that this dissolution can have no effect on foreign affairs and recognises that the Duma has never given proof of political sagacity.

FRANCO-SPANISH RELATIONS.

France and Spain have exchanged a Note mutually guaranteeing the *status quo* in those parts of the Mediterranean and Atlantic Ocean which touch the interests of their respective possessions viz. the Canary islands, the Balearic islands, Algiers and Tunis. The Note is not an alliance and no kind of military convention is attached to it; it forms a new guarantee of peace and as such will meet with general approval. Spain and England have exchanged a Note of similar purport. Certain articles in the Press have somewhat exaggerated perhaps the extent of the former undertaking, which however is a new step entered upon by France on the path of peaceful policy. Every undertaking of this kind must be favourably received by all the Powers. For the rest, France, Spain and England have shown that they have no *arrière pensées* and have submitted the agreements, as soon as they had been signed, to all Powers.

Universal satisfaction is expressed by the Press at the agreements concluded by France and England with Spain. The journals maintain that treaties, the only object of which is to give the world new pledges of peace, can rouse no kind of feeling.

The *Gil Blas* points out with great satisfaction that Spain, who for a long time has allowed herself to be influenced by Germany, has resumed her historical rôle of a Latin Great Power.

The *Matin* says that Europe's policy is consumed not against Germany but certainly without Germany. France has endeavoured to console herself for her lost Provinces by realms acquired elsewhere, and can congratulate herself on having relinquished the attitude of passive mistrust and entered upon an era of peaceful activity. The same journal publishes an interview with M. Pichon, in which, alluding to the Franco-Spanish agreement, he says it makes no alteration in France's position in Morocco. France was bound to that country by international agreement. The new treaty was the natural consequent of the Franco-Japanese agreement which guaranteed France's possessions in the Pacific. The *entente* with Spain guaranteed French possessions in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

The *Matin* asserts that by the agreements France and England guarantee to Spain the integrity of her coasts and possessions bordering on her coasts, while Spain guarantees to England Gibraltar and the road to India, and to France the freedom of her relations with Algiers and Senegal, and guarantees further that in time of war the Mediterranean and Atlantic fleets can act in unison.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The next plenary sitting of the Peace Conference will begin today at 3 p. m. Yesterday the various representatives of the Great Powers and the Netherlands were busied with the election of Presidents of the four committees.

The International Women's Union intend to address a petition to the Conference in favour of universal peace. Several women of all nationalities have assembled at the Hague for this purpose and have demanded of the General Secretary that he should read aloud the petition at a plenary sitting. But as there appears to be some difficulty about this, the President, M. Nelidoff, will probably receive the petitioners in audience.

It is not expected that the Argentine Delegates will themselves bring forward proposals relating to the Drago doctrine, but very probably the American delegates will raise the question during the discussion on arbitration. It is rumoured that there is no feeling among the Delegates in favour of publicity of the discussion on limitation of armaments. The question would come before the present Conference simply as a consequent of the resolution adopted at the end of the last Conference, stating that the limitation of armaments at present burdening the world was highly desirable for the increase of the material and moral prosperity of humanity. The question would finally, it is thought, be referred to a committee who would study it after the con-

414.
7.30 p. m.
m.
the ticket
shops of
Post Platz.
kets may
on to the
obtained
se 11, II.
orchestral
elvedero
hrer.
Suppé.
cke.
ras.
coq.
Blon.
länder.
auss.
ler.
rbach.
enbach.
den this
Henry's
evening
see at 4
evening
shed by
nd plays
n
p. m.
7er
making
races
S
ce.
es
ld
ne. =
ags.
ushes.
18 pt.
ousc.
ahman.
e 10, I.
hof.
king.

clusion of the Conference, or would be left to a later Conference. The Delegates of the Netherlands hold very strong opinions as to the questions to be dealt with by the Conference, and would, in case of need, give proof of this, but in the interests of the success of the Conference, they will refrain from placing their opinion in the foreground and will strive for a general understanding. There is also some talk of a movement in favour of alterations in the Court of Arbitration, which would render easier its institution, simplify its procedure, and lessen its cost which is far too high and makes it impossible for small States to appeal to it.

It is possible that a proposal will be made to establish a permanent working Court at the Hague, although the objection is raised that cases which would be brought before this Tribunal are not sufficiently numerous to justify its permanent effectiveness. There is also the objection that States would not be willing to bring their disputes before judges, whose views are already known from precedent cases or whose nationality might be objectionable to one of the States concerned.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE DUMA.

Reports from various parts of the Empire show that no disturbance of the peace has taken place. The people have not only received the decree and manifesto dissolving the Duma quietly, but have applauded them.

In Riga the police have paid many domiciliary visits and have arrested 25 persons, mainly Livonians and Jews, who are suspected of having relations with revolutionary organisations.

The Union of Russian People in Odessa celebrated the dissolution of the Duma with great manifestations with flags, pictures of the Czar and thanksgiving services in the churches.

The Czar has sent to the President of the ultra-reactionary Union of the Russian People the following telegram "Express to all the departmental Presidents and to the Members of the League my thanks for their expression of loyalty and readiness to serve the throne to the good of the country. I am convinced that the ranks of all true sons of the Fatherland are ever growing and will help me to attain a peaceful regeneration of Russia. May the Union be my constant support and an example of law and order."

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Wiener Strasse.
Wednesday, June 19th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, June 21st. 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.

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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 5½.
Chargé des Archives. E. C. Trench, Esq.

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.

"IOLANTHE" PEER'S MISHAP.

Mr. George Grossmith, the first Lord Chancellor of "Iolanthe," says, in some reminiscences published in the *Daily News*, that in the old days one of the most effective entrances was that of the peers, English, Scotch, and Irish walking over the bridge at the back of the stage in their full robes. "That bridge was always inclined to be just a trifle 'rocky,' and we had a sad experience with it upon one occasion. There was a broken-down tenor—a marquis or an earl, I forget which. He unhappily was a little bit 'rocky.' So just as he stepped off the bridge in a particularly dignified manner to join in the chorus 'Bow wow, ye lower middle classes' he fell back into the little lake behind. Of course, he might have been drowned, but the water was only two inches deep. Two other peers helped him into the wings, where he told Mr. D'Oyly Carte, in explanation of his condition, that he had had a very great shock, having, in fact, just heard that he had 'come in for some money.' Mr. D'Oyly Carte told him to have some soda water and 'come in for money tomorrow night.'"

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated June 10th, from our New York correspondent.)

THE PROTECTIONISTS PROTEST AGAIN.

In the official proclamation by which the State Department announces the conclusion of a new Tariff-agreement with Germany, it was pointed out again and again how great were the advances made by Germany in the granting of tariff concessions, and how trifling were the concessions which the State Department was in a position to make. The advances made by Germany have been noted with great satisfaction by the Press, and even a journal like the *New York Sun* remarks in a leading article: "If any American doubts the sincerity of the Emperor William's wish to set aside anything that might lead to friction between Germany and the United States, any such doubt must vanish after a glance through the details of the new Tariff-agreement. The facts justify the assumption that the agreement is enormously to our advantage, and that a similar proof of a firm intention to win our goodwill has been given us by no other Sovereign and no other country." None the less, although, as has been said, the advances made by Germany are fully recognised by the State Department and by the Press, the Protectionist associations at once began to rage against the new Tariff-agreement. They fall foul of the alterations of the Customs clauses, which will affect, not only Germany, but all importing countries. The point of their opposition is not therefore directed expressly against Germany but against any lowering of duties. They especially protest against the acceptance of the "export value" of certain German goods instead of, as hitherto, of "the actual market value", in appraising the duties.

The Protectionist associations combat also the legality of the new agreement, and are seeking to make out that the President had not the right to order an alteration of the Customs duties without the consent of Congress. They have already announced a regular campaign against the agreement. Whatever the Protectionists may affect, it is a fact that the circumstance that the Government have drawn up so lenient a code of duties must be regarded as a remarkable change in the attitude of the Government to the Tariff question as a whole. By their lenient code the Government hopes to put the United States in a better position from a commercial point of view with the rest of the world.

J. A. Henckels
Zwillingwerk Solingen.





Trade Mark
founded 13th June 1781.

Finest knives and steel wares.

Wilsdruffer Str. **Dresden-A.** Wilsdruffer Str. 7
Leading and only firm with own works in Solingen.

UNSEASONABLE WEATHER.

Even the well-known "oldest inhabitant" cannot remember so cold and wet a Spring as that which has settled on America since April, and now Summer is at the door and everything points to the fact that we have still got to suffer from the whims of the weather-god. For weeks we have read almost daily: "Today was the coldest Spring day for so and so many years." The meteorologists are unable to agree as to which was the coldest May day, but they are at one that this May was an uncommonly cold one and that June promises to be still worse. From the upper part of the State of New York, as well as from the Western districts, falls of snow are actually announced. The extraordinary weather conditions have already done a gigantic amount of harm. The seeds are backward by weeks in their growth, fruit is rare, and a famine in the vegetable market is threatened. The price of meat has already risen. The abnormal weather is even making itself noticeable in the "Sunny South". Naturally, the sea-side places suffer most from this bad weather, and so few have been their visitors that they have already lost hundreds of thousands of dollars. The summer resorts, which usually at this time of year are so animated, are empty and deserted, and in the country the farmers are huddling round their warm fires.

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

AN AMERICAN BAYREUTH.

And so America is also to have a Bayreuth, a temple of art which will only differ from the Bayreuth one by its name, and which will be the

Lilian Nordica festival house! Madame Lilian Nordica, the famous American singer, is to present to the Americans this second Bayreuth, to the erection of which she will, as she has already publicly announced, devote the greater part of her fortune. The American temple of art will be quite in the immediate neighbourhood of New York, in the midst of the most exquisite scenery on the Hudson. The necessary site has already been bought at the cost of 100,000 dollars. The dedication of the American Bayreuth is to take place as early as next year. Wagner operas are to be given both in German and English, and the productions, from an artistic and scenic point of view, are to be no way behind those of Bayreuth. This temple of art, however, only forms one portion of an artistic undertaking to the carrying out of which the American artist is now to devote her whole attention. On the 20-acre site already acquired an American Institute of Music is to be erected, in which young musicians and singers of both sexes will receive a training equally good with that now afforded only by the best Conservatorium in Europe.

In the next few days Madame Nordica is proceeding to Germany to obtain the plans of the Bayreuth Opera House, of which her theatre will be architecturally an exact copy. Madame Nordica has stated that, throughout her whole career as an opera singer, she has cherished the dream of giving the Americans a Temple of the Muses after the pattern of the Bayreuth one. This dream is at last to become a reality. The greatest artists in the world, of both sexes, are to be won over for her enterprise, which will, however, in every respect be purely American. The best singing teachers in Europe are to be engaged for the Conservatorium.

It is a well-known fact that every American of either sex who possesses musical talent and wishes to enter on an artistic career must first spend some years in Europe in order to get a suitable training. From a musical point of view America has always been dependent on foreign countries. Of American opera and American higher music there is an absolute lack. Madame Nordica wishes to remedy this, and with the help of foreign artists she will train an Association of American artists who will give the Americans their own Opera and Music.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE STEEL TRUST.

A large number of railway catastrophes from which the country has recently suffered are to be ascribed to faulty rails delivered by the Steel Trust. The railways of the country have now combined to force the Steel Trust and the United States Steel Corporation to deliver a better quality of rails. The American Railway Association, to which all American railways belong, has nominated a Committee which will discuss the matter with the Committee of the Steel Trust. It is maintained that the Steel Trust, which holds complete control of the market, supplied Japan with better and cheaper rails than it supplied to the American railways, and altogether produces an inferior quality than formerly. There are not wanting people who say that a revision of the Tariff by which the high duty on steel will be reduced, and which will enable the railways to buy steel rails abroad, would be the best solution of the affair.

AMERICA'S COAL PRODUCTION.

The Geological Bureau of the Federal Government reckons the coal production of the United States in the year 1906 at 4,140,393,531 tons, with a market value of 512,610,744 dollars; an increase in production of 5 per cent, and in value of 7 per cent. West Virginia has overtaken Illinois in the list of coal-producing States, and now stands second, next the State of Pennsylvania.

A MISSING MILLIONAIRE.

The news which has been published in numerous European journals and has created great sensation, that Friedrich Weyerhäuser, multi-millionaire and President of the American Colonisation Company, has disappeared, is stated from reliable sources to be absolutely untrue. Mr. Weyerhäuser has merely retired for a time to one of his country residences to recuperate.

Established 1835.

Schramm & Echtermeyer
Grocers
10b, Sidonien Strasse 10b
(corner of Prager Strasse).
Breakfast and other Teas.
Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate.
English and German Biscuits.
Tinned Meat, Fish and Vegetables.
Preserved Fruit, Marmalade and Jams.
English Pickles and Sauces.
Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

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

Hch. Wm. Bassenge & Co.

Bank.

Prager Strasse 12.

Payments on all Letters of Credit.

Exchange of Circular-Notes,

Cheques and foreign money at most favourable rates.

Postal Orders.

English and American newspapers.

Office hours 9-1, 3-6, Saturdays 9-3.

LOCAL.

The Akad. Sport Club may be heartily congratulated on the success of their first Tennis Tournament which came to an end on Monday evening. Favoured by delightful weather, a very long programme was run through with commendable smartness thanks to the admirable management of Messrs. Seemann and Bayer. The chief event was the Gentlemen's Open Singles, for which Messrs. Eger and Collett, two old members of the Club, had presented a Challenge Cup. Logie had little difficulty in reaching the final, only dropping 8 games in the 8 sets he had to play. Rhodes had an equally easy task, though little Count Soumarokow, who plays a marvellous game for such a child, managed to take one set off him. The final was played on Monday evening, before a large number of spectators. In the first two sets Rhodes showed himself considerably the stronger player; his drives were excellent, alike for accuracy and strength, and he took both the sets to 3. A remarkable change then came over the game, Rhodes appearing not to try and giving a very indifferent exhibition. Logie played up right well, and won the third set to 2 and took the next 6-3. In the final set Rhodes for a time seemed to think it worth while to play up and was leading 3-1; Logie won the fifth game rather luckily, and Rhodes again becoming lethargic, his opponent won the next four games and with them the match by 3 sets to 2, or 148 aces to 144.

In the Ladies' Open Singles, Fräulein Köring met Comtesse Soumarokow in the final, and somewhat to the general surprise was beaten by her 6-4, 6-4. Fräulein Köring has hardly retained her form of last year, while Comtesse Soumarokow has certainly improved, and played a beautiful game.

The Gentlemen's Open Singles, confined to members of the Club, was rather spoilt by the draw, the three strongest players being in the top half. Rhodes was a bit off his game when he met Logie, who defeated him 4-6, 8-6, 6-3. Mortimer scratched to Logie in the semi-final, and the latter succeeded in defeating Bayer, who had played soundly in the earlier rounds.

In the Gentlemen's Handicap Singles, 1st class, Smith, owing 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, defeated Bergmann, Baer, and Mortimer, the last winning one set. Bergmann had a hard fight with Mentzendorff and, in view of the Men's Doubles, scratched to Smith in the final. In the Men's Handicap Singles, 2nd class, Krause, + 15, was rather kindly treated by the handicappers, and he had little difficulty in beating Mustad.

The final of the Gentlemen's Doubles provided one of the best matches of the Tournament, Logie and Bergmann being faced by Rhodes and v. Haug. It was Rhodes' sixth match of the day, but he played up finely, and he and his partner took the first set to 2. But then the superior combination of the other pair, of whom Bergmann was particularly useful, told, and they took the next two sets 6-4, 6-3.

In the Ladies' Handicap Singles Miss P. Papenhagen, - $\frac{3}{8}$, after defeating Fräulein Renk, + $\frac{2}{8}$, and Miss Sloggett, + $\frac{1}{8}$, the latter after a very close match, met Fräulein Köring, who had disposed of Fräulein M. Renk + 15, and Fräulein Kühne + $\frac{2}{8}$. Miss Papenhagen took the first set, but then her opponent's placing was too good for her and she lost the next two.

In the final in the Mixed Doubles Fräulein Köring and Dannenfelsner, owing 40, were left in with Miss Sloggett and Rhodes, - $\frac{3}{8}$. The match was played after the decision of the Open Singles, and Fräulein Köring and Dannenfelsner proved altogether too good for their opponents. Rhodes still played listlessly and his partner is hardly in the same class as Fräulein Köring who with her partner won 6-4, 6-1.

The handsome and valuable prizes were then distributed. Mr. Seemann thanked both players and spectators, especially the members of the Dresden Lawn Tennis Club, for the interest they had shown in the tournament. The prizes were handed to the winner by Miss Sloggett and a very pleasant tournament concluded.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, bags, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have

been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, 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.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15

Mignon.

Opera in three Acts. Music by Ambroise Thomas.

Cast:

Wilhelm Meister	Herr Jäger.
Lothario	Herr Flaschke.
Lærtes	Herr Nebuschka.
Friedrich	Herr Erl.
Jarno	Herr Wachter.
Antonio	Herr Ernst.
Mignon	Fräulein Seebe.
Philine	Frau Abendroth.
A servant	Herr Markgraf.
Zafari	Herr Meyer.
The Souffleur	Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Lothario, disguised as a minstrel, is seeking his daughter, Sperata. He tries to protect Mignon, a gipsy, who is being ill-treated by the band, but Jarno, the chief of the gipsies scorns him, and a youth, Wilhelm Meister buys Mignon out of pity from him. Out of gratitude for the rescue follows love for her rescuer. Wilhelm is staying with a band of comedians. Philine, one of the troupe, loves him, and Mignon in her jealousy is about to drown herself, but is restrained by hearing Lothario's harp. Mignon induces Lothario to set fire to the house where Philine is playing. The guests all rush out, and Philine asks Mignon to fetch her nosegay which she has left behind. Mignon, who is now full of remorse, goes into the burning house, but Wilhelm rushes in and rescues her. Lothario, who is Marquis of Cyprus, discovers Mignon to be his lost daughter Sperata. Wilhelm has come to love her, and Philine bestowing her affections on another adorer, Friedrich, Wilhelm and Mignon are united.

Composer: Ambroise Thomas, born 1811, died 1896.
(See "The Standard-Operaglass" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3 Mk 80 J.)

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

Die Stumme von Portici.

ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday: The Poscher (Der Wildschütz).
7.30 p.m.
Saturday: Moloeh. 7 p.m.
Sunday, June 23rd: Die Abreise.—Die Nürnberger
Puppe. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, June 24th: Der fliegende Holländer.
7.30 p.m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft
des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Ein seltsamer Fall.

Schauspiel in vier Acten von E. Morton
und J. F. Gunniver.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

The same performance.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate south-easterly winds, mostly bright and dry, warm.

LAST WEEK'S SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Rain again interfered sadly with cricket in England, the Warwickshire-Lancashire, Yorkshire-Surrey and Gloucestershire-Northampton matches all having to be abandoned. In the first of these matches "Johnny" Tyldesley, the well-known Lancashire bat, made 209, the highest score of the season so far, while Sharp made 174 not out. Lancashire closed their innings when they had made 493 for seven wickets, but were robbed of victory by the rain which set in on the second day of the match. Yorkshire have been particularly unfortunate this season, so many of their matches being interfered with by the miserable weather. Surrey made 10 runs more than Yorkshire did in the first innings but they were 159 for nine in their second venture, so the match was in a very open state. Dennett, the Gloucestershire bowler, accomplished a very remarkable performance on Tuesday, getting 8 Northamptonshire wickets for 9 runs. The whole side were out for 12, which is the lowest total recorded in county cricket, 13 by Notts against Yorkshire at Nottingham in June, 1901, being the previous record. In May, 1877, Oxford University, batting one short, were all out to M.C.C. and Ground for 12 runs. The South Africans continued their winning career, an easy win over Middlesex, to the extent of 278 runs, making their record so far for the tour read five successes and two draws, one each against Oxford and Cambridge. Keeping their opponents in the field nearly the whole of Tuesday, the visitors placed themselves in a quite safe position by compiling 404 for the loss of nine wickets, this, with the lead of 100 they had gained on the first innings, leaving Middlesex, when a declaration was made at ten minutes past six, the almost impossible task of scoring 605 to win. Of these Middlesex only succeeded in getting 226. Worcestershire, thanks to Arnold, beat Somerset comfortably by six wickets, and in the latter part of the week gained an even easier victory over Gloucestershire, the Foster brothers hitting off the required runs in the second innings. Notts proved, as was expected, too strong for Sussex, who are much weakened by the absence of C. B. Fry, and defeated them by nine wickets. The South Africans met Hampshire and were all out in their first knock for 82, the county scoring 111. The visitors made 329 for 9 when rain prevented another ball being bowled. Yorkshire again were unlucky, their match with Middlesex having to be abandoned.

The Beckenham tournament was the chief event of the week in the Lawn Tennis World, and Miss May Sutton, the American player, showed to more advantage than in the previous week when on very wet and sodden courts she was defeated by Mrs. Sherry, both she and A. F. Wilding qualifying to meet the respective holders of the Kent singles championships. Against R. J. McNair, in the All-comers' final, Wilding gave a curiously uneven display. In the first set, after leading by three games to love, he made numerous mistakes, and with McNair playing with his accustomed pertinacity the New Zealander had to work hard to win by 7-5. Thereafter he was a different man, and whilst infusing more dash into his methods he played better than at any other period of the week, McNair only winning two games in the next two sets. Miss Lowther is to be congratulated on her fine fight against Miss Sutton in the Ladies' Singles, and has to be added to the honoured few who have taken a set from the American lady in England. Fine play at the net was mainly responsible for Miss Lowther accomplishing this much, the first set going to her credit by 7-5 after Miss Sutton had led by 4-3 and 5-4. The second set was contested in similarly close fashion, but this time Miss Sutton won by 6-4 after "2 all." It was anybody's match up to the sixth game of the third set. Miss Sutton was leading by 3-2, and frequently Miss Lowther came within an ace of making it "3 all," but the game eventually went to the American after "deuce" had been called five times. From this point Miss Lowther fell away, whereas Miss Sutton was steady to the end and won a capital match.

The billiard season has been remarkable for the invention of the "anchor" cannon, and the possibilities of this famous stroke seem quite inexhaustible, if infinitely tiresome, Reece and Chapman are playing a game of 500,000 up, and Reece early in the game getting the anchor position has

already compiled the mammoth break of 141,135, unfinished, including 70,552 anchor cannons.

Racing was unimportant during the week the chief race being the Imperial Plate at Lingfield, which was won by an unnamed Ayrshire colt belonging to the Duke of Portland.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 18th of June 1907.

- Mr. F. G. Haneisen, St. Louis, H. Austria. Mr. A. Kingman, Montreal, P. Baumann-Riesel. Mr. A. Kingman jun., Montreal, P. Baumann-Riesel. Miss G. Parry, Paris, P. Baumann-Riesel.

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.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

FIRST CLASS, situated on the Bismarck Square, the healthiest and finest part of Dresden.

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, patronized by English and American Families. Situated in the best part of the Town, close to the English and American Churches.

- SENDIG-DRESDEN, HOTEL Europaischer Hof 265 ROOMS. SENDIG-NURNBERG, HOTEL Wurttemberger Hof 250 ROOMS. SENDIG-SCHANDAU, SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana & Co. 150 ROOMS.

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

Hotel Westminster

QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT. Rooms from 3.50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board.

Grand Hotel de Rome

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

Franzensbad. Kopp's Hotel Königsvilla

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

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.

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.

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.

J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn

Königsstrasse 76. NUREMBERG - Established 1727. Parveyor to the Bavarian Court. Importer of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.

TEPLITZ, Hotel Altes Rathaus.

In the best position. Highly recom. to English & Americans. Mod. Prices. English spoken. Auto Garage.

Pension Weidmann

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

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

San Francisco, June 18. The Mayor, Mr. Schmitz, has been dismissed from office, having been found guilty of obtaining money from French hotel-keepers by blackmail.

St. Petersburg, June 18. The Imperial Council met today and the Czar's Manifesto dissolving the Duma was read aloud. After cheers for His Majesty, the Imperial Council was prorogued till November 24.

Berlin, June 18. The Lord Mayor and the members of the London City Council, under the guidance of Bürgermeister Dr. Raieke, visited the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, the Pergamon Museum, and the Hand-workers' School.

KOEPENICK CAPTAIN'S FORTUNE.

The captain of Koepenick, William Voigt, has received £1,750 in donations from friends and admirers. When in three years' time, he is liberated at the age of sixty-seven, the Morning Leader says, fate has another joy in store for him.

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 Helmholz Strasse 2, I.

Frau Professor RAU, Reichenbach Str. 4, II. offers a comfortable home to a few ladies wishing to learn German.

WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL

preparatory for Schools and Universities. Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German. Boarders received. Private instruction if desired.

H. VIRGIN, M. A. Oxford. Gutzkow Strasse 19.

Pension Kosmos Streblener Strasse 10, I.

close to Hauptbahnhof. Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day. English cooking.

Pension LE RICHE

Nürnberg Platz 3, II. First-class Family Pension. Excellent situation. Splendid board.

Pension Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, I.

Highly recommended. Refreshing temperance beverages.

- "Aachener Sebastian Sprudel" 13 pf. a bottle excl. "Apfelsinenperle" (a genuine orange drink) 20 pf. "Vino" II (a genuine grape drink) 25 pf.

Health Exercises.

Recommended by Doctors. Breathing and muscular exercises for ladies and children. Classes and private lessons.

Mrs. BOECK, Werder Strasse 9. At home daily 10-11.30.

Electrical Cures

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

J. G. Brockmann, Moczinsky Strasse 6, Dresden. Practising representative since 1890. Office hours 9 to 3. English spoken.

Excit... mons... questio... India... Indian... Radical... Irish Na... Laj-patr... agitatio... differen... These... While l... servativ... a low... Nationa... protest... asked w... reigned... by the... draw h... been his... heard... remark... refrain... Mr. M... mands... Howard... At a... Associat... languag... meeting... coming... than th... rejected... negotiat... who wer... evicted... their di... homes t... resolutio... O'Brien... and to... experience... Mr. W. F... they we... number... majority... tested a... Birrell... There w... seemed... seek" v... Mr. Lon... the ben... ficient a... Mr. Birr... If he wr... speaker... possessio... of waiti... would n... have th... Mr. J... the com... spectors... partisan... the Est... to insp... after ex... he woul... the mea... -that h... However... and he... with th... would b... that he... what he... or the g