

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 423.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany
in English.

Office: Dresden, Steube Strasse 51.

Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of
Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir E. Grey in a written reply to a question addressed to him, informed the House that they would be asked to vote a sum of £50,000 to Earl Cromer for the great services rendered by him in Egypt.

The debate on the resolution relating to the House of Lords was continued. In the course of the debate several brilliant speeches were delivered. While the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd George, was speaking, a somewhat bitter altercation took place between him and the Opposition owing to some remarks he let fall on the Boer war. For a time great disorder prevailed, but in the end the matter dropped and the debate continued in a calmer tone. The Amendment of the Labour Member, Mr. Henderson, demanding the abolition of the House of Lords, was rejected by a majority of 215, while the Government resolution was carried by 432 votes to 147.

After a debate lasting two days the House of Lords read the Territorial Army Bill a second time.

EARTHQUAKE IN WALES.

A telegram from Holyhead reports that an earthquake shock accompanied by a rumbling as of thunder was felt there on Wednesday morning. The shock lasted ten seconds and caused considerable excitement.

THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND.

At Roserea Petty Sessions, the sixteen men of the farming class charged with unlawful assembly, and with driving horses, cattle, and sheep off the farm of Mr. Nathaniel Luttrell, at Roscomroe, on April 30, were again before the magistrates for the fourth time. On two previous occasions the ten magistrates who constituted the court were equally divided on the question of sending the accused forward for trial, and on the third occasion the court, consisting of eight magistrates, was also equally divided. On last court day the Crown Solicitor intimated that he would make a report of the proceedings in the case to the Attorney-General, with the view of ascertaining whether the Irish "Executive" would not take the prosecution out of the hands of the magistrates and send on the accused for trial to the Assizes.

When the case was called for the fourth time the Crown Solicitor stated that he had been in communication with the Attorney-General with regard to the prosecutions. The Attorney-General had written that he thought the magistrates of the district themselves should be as much interested as anybody in the peace and good order of the locality, and that when a clear case was put before them, "as appeared to be the case in this instance," and they did not think fit to return the parties for trial, that they should themselves bear the responsibility. The case ought to proceed, and there ought to be a decision one way or the other. Either the defendants should be returned for trial or information should be refused. He (the Crown Solicitor) therefore proposed to proceed with the case. The chairman said that the magistrates present had all heard the evidence at previous sittings of the court, and they would not require the Crown to go into the whole case *de novo*. The Crown Solicitor announced that there was no fresh evidence. The magistrates then consulted, and the chairman announced that the majority of the Bench was in favour of refusing information. Accordingly informations were refused, and the defendants discharged.

Two shooting outrages are reported from co. Galway. On Saturday night the house of Joseph Donohue, Killafin, in the Government district, is stated to have been fired into by a party of armed men, and on Sunday night the residence of Mr. H. P. Blake, J. P., at Holly Park, near Athenry, was fired into. The inmates of both houses escaped injury. No arrests have been made.

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.

Prager Strasse 35
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.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT JAMESTOWN.

The London *Daily Chronicle* learns from New York that a telegram has been received from Jamestown, Virginia, that several large hotels, which, in consequence of the Exhibition were crowded with guests, were completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday. A wild panic broke out. Three persons lost their lives and over 2,000 were saved from death with the utmost difficulty.

MR. TAFT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Further and more authoritative denial is given to the persistent reports that have been current since Mr. Taft's temporary indisposition, while touring in the West, to the effect that there is something so radically wrong with the War Secretary's health, that he will be quite unfit to stand the strain of a Presidential campaign next year.

It is emphatically declared that Mr. Taft is now in first-rate physical condition, and that, in addition to that advantage, he is a good deal younger than any other candidate so far mentioned as in the running for the Republican nomination, with the single exception of Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Taft is to spend his summer vacation in Canada, and in the autumn he proposes to enter actively into political work, directed to the avowed end of securing the Presidential nomination at the Republican National Convention next summer.

Incidentally, it is stated that the partisans of Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, have approached Mr. Taft's friends with a view to making a "deal." This move is understood to have the approval of President Roosevelt, so that it is likely to go through.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CRISIS IN THE SOUTH.

The *Libre Parole* states that General Bailloud, in chagrin at the fact that an officer junior to him, Colonel Gerard, has interfered in the conduct of his Army Corps, wished to send in his papers. It was only at the urgent request of the Minister of War that he was dissuaded from carrying out his intention.

The *Petit Parisien* learns by telegraph from Mâcon that an Austrian and a Russian have been arrested there; they are accused of having attempted to cause a revolt of the military elements and of having incited the men to insubordination and desertion. Documents that have been confiscated explain the character of the recent mutinies in Mâcon, which had been attributed to the recruiting of the men from the vicinity of that place.

The *Matin* account states that a corporal of the 134th Regiment, whose father is a vine-grower, has been arrested at Mâcon, on suspicion of having given information as to the state of feeling in the regiment, to a Russian baron and his companion an Austrian, both of whom have also been arrested. The two strangers, it is said, had endeavoured to get up an anti-military movement in Mâcon.

The number of the mutinous soldiers of the 17th Infantry Regiment embarked for the Coast of Tunis reaches 550, two men having deserted en

route. On their arrival the men will at once be divided into five companies, from which a battalion will be formed. Marcellin Albert surrendered to the legal authorities on Wednesday. At his preliminary examination he said he had never desired to wage war on laws or men, he had only desired to save the vine-growers.

Marcellin Albert has received a telegram from M. Clémenceau expressing his appreciation of the loyalty with which Albert has redeemed his voluntary promises. M. Clémenceau repeats that he will do all in his power to quiet the populace.

The Argelliers Committee has summoned by telegram a meeting of the local Vine-growers Defence Committee for today to consider the demand of the vineyard proprietors.

In the Executive Committee of the Radical-Socialist party in Paris the whole policy of M. Clémenceau was violently attacked by M. Pelletan, who particularly objected to the great influence exercised by M. Ribot in directing that policy. M. Pelletan predicts the early fall of the Clémenceau Cabinet, and in its place the formation of a suitable Cabinet under M. Poincaré.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Sen. Ferrara, the first Secretary of the Cuban Delegation, has resigned office, on the ground that in view of his revolutionary-anarchist past he wished to cause no embarrassment to his Government.

The English Proposal relating to prizes taken at sea embraces sixteen articles. It provides for the creation of a permanent International Court of Appeal which shall have international jurisdiction in the matter of prizes taken at sea. It will be competent in every case in which a Prize Court has given a decision to the disadvantage of the interests of a neutral Power or its subjects. A neutral Power can demand of the International Court of Appeal that a new decision be given either by quashing the original verdict, or by means of appeal proceedings. With regard to the composition of the International Court of Appeal the English proposal suggests that within the three months that follow the ratification of the acts of the present Conference, the signatory Powers, whose commercial fleet reaches a total of more than 800,000 tons, shall each nominate an Attorney of high moral standing who in the domain of international law is authoritative and is ready to act as a Judge. Each Power shall further nominate a representative Judge who must display the same characteristics. The President of the Court will be chosen according to the alphabetical order of the Powers who have nominated the Judges, and will hold office for one year reckoned from the 1st of January. In case of an equality of votes the President shall have the casting vote. In case an agreement already exists between two conflicting Powers, which agreement foresees the settlement of a question of law by appeal to this Court, the Court must conform to the clauses of this agreement. Should such a convention be wanting, and should all civilised nations be agreed as to the point of law, the Appeal Court will have to give its decision in accordance with this general view. In a case where this condition does not prevail, the Court of Appeal will give its decision in accordance with the fundamental principles of international law. The signatory Powers agree to submit to the decision of the Court, to carry out the same against their own subjects, and to make the necessary alterations in their legislation in accordance with the decision. The proceedings can take place in the absence of the accused party. The Judges, in exercising their functions outside their native countries, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges.

The French proposal, containing a draft of the proceedings to be observed in opening hostilities, suggests that the Treaty Powers should recognise that hostilities between them can only follow a previous and unequivocal declaration which may have the form, either of a declaration of war stating the reasons, or of an ultimatum with a conditional declaration of war; the state of war must be communicated to the Powers without delay.

A NEW HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER.

The Hamburg-America line has placed an order with Messrs. Harland and Wolff in Belfast for the construction of a large liner which will surpass in dimensions the new turbine express steamship of the Cunard Line. The ship will be about 785 ft. long, 85 ft. broad and 35 ft. deep. She is to be ready by 1910.

MURDER IN A STOCKHOLM HOTEL.

A postman by name Olsson carrying registered letters was murdered on Wednesday in a Stockholm hotel. Two Germans who occupied the room where the murder took place and who, according to the entries in the hotel register, are named Schmidt and Prigge are suspected of the deed. Olsson was carrying a letter addressed to Schmidt, containing an order for 150 kronen. It is believed that while Schmidt signed the receipt, Prigge attacked the postman from behind. The two men rifled the corpse and made off with 700 kronen in cash. Not a trace of them has been found.

THE ITALIAN PRESS ON THE FRANCO-SPANISH AGREEMENT.

The *Popolo Romano* writes that the agreements of England, France and Spain are only an amplification of earlier agreements of France, England and Italy with the object of maintaining a zone of interests, and the balance of power in the Mediterranean, of course with due observance of all existing treaties and all rights of non-Mediterranean Powers, on the unalterable basis of the open door. Hitherto an agreement with Spain has been wanting, since, owing to the changes in her domestic policy, she has not been able to make up her mind to participate in such. All these agreements have for their object merely the avoidance of eventual conflicts between the Mediterranean Powers. The recent agreements between France, England and Spain can, therefore, awaken no mistrust in European diplomatic circles.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.**A FRESH BOMB OUTRAGE.**

On the Erivan square in the centre of Tiflis, where a large crowd had assembled, 10 bombs were thrown on Wednesday which exploded with fearful force and smashed window-panes, doors and chimneys in a wide circumference. Many persons were killed and numbers were wounded. Between the explosions rifle and revolver shots were heard. The police threw a cordon round the scene of the explosion.

It has been ascertained that the outrage was connected with an assault and robbery carried out on a post-van in which, escorted by 5 Cossacks and two soldiers, 250,000 roubles were being conveyed from the post office to a branch establishment of the Bank. When the van reached the Erivan square a bomb which exploded with terrific force was thrown. A wild panic ensued among the large number of people who were in the square. In order to increase the confusion, the robbers threw bomb after bomb, all of which exploded with a deafening crash.

The number of victims has not been ascertained, but it is known that 2 soldiers were killed and 2 Bank officials were hurled from the van which, with its contents, has disappeared.

A later telegram states that 341,000 roubles were stolen. In the van which was injured were found 9,500 roubles. The driver, who was slightly injured, and many other persons were arrested.

The Royal Court Pharmacy.

English and American Dispensary.
Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral-waters
Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle

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

Friday, June 28th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, June 29th. *S. Peter. A. and M.* 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, June 30th. *V. Sunday after Trinity.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, July 3rd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, July 5th. 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.
Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

Sunday, June 30th. *V. 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.

FRANCE'S COMMERCIAL DECLINE.

The Paris correspondent of a contemporary in discussing the decline of France as a great commercial Power, gives incidentally an interesting picture of the tyranny of the Trades Unions, which, as long as their members are all treated alike, are indifferent as to the quality or quantity of their work. "France" says the correspondent quoted, at one time held the rank of the second commercial Power in the world; today she comes seventh in the list among the maritime nations. Why? Is it because she has no freight to export? That cannot be, for foreign vessels every year carry away from French ports goods and merchandise to the extent of fifteen millions sterling. Frenchmen are not insensible to this anomaly, and various expedients have been tried in order to cope with a growing evil. Laws have been passed by the Chamber of Deputies for the encouragement of commerce and the development of the mercantile marine, but they have only resulted in the wasting of the ratepayers' money. What is known as the law of 1902 gave a needless bounty to sailing vessels, and made it possible for an owner to send a boat round the globe, with next to no cargo, and make a profit at the expense of the Budget. On the other hand, a rise in the price of iron, steel, and other materials used in shipbuilding led to a difference in the cost of construction, which was altogether to the advantage of English builders as compared with French. But perhaps the most significant cause of France's decline in the carrying trade of the world is to be found in the helplessness to which her shipbuilding mechanics have reduced her. M. Charles Roux, the well-known Deputy and shipping director, relates how when he visited England he saw the men at work in the shipbuilding yards. He observed that a couple of riveters and an apprentice could in a day put in as many as 300 rivets. When he compared this number with what was done in France he found that the total under similar conditions in this country was 150. M. Charles Roux set about remedying a condition of affairs which he considered to be a reflection upon French artisans.

The International Pharmacy Reichs-Apotheke

Bismarck Platz 10, next the Main Railway Station. Phone 151.
Physician's Prescriptions accurately dispensed by qualified chemists only.
All foreign and native Patent-Medicines, Mineral- and aerated waters.
Soaps, Toilet-articles &c. Special-laboratory for urin analysis.
Free delivery to all parts of the town.

"Go at your work with spirit," he said to them. "You will make twice as much as you do now, and in order to give you strength for your task, to every couple of workmen who attain the maximum of 300 rivets per day I'll give a beef-steak for their dinner and a bottle of wine each."

The result was all that M. Charles Roux could have hoped for. Quite a number of men did their three hundred rivets per day, and their pay rose from 5s. 6d. to 11s. per day.

"But," says M. Charles Roux, "we had counted without the Trades Union. The most mediocre among the workmen happened to be the president of the Union. He came to see me, and said:—

"We cannot admit that two men should put in three hundred rivets per day, and we have decided to limit the number to 150."

M. Charles Roux tried to reason with him. He pointed out that it was to the advantage of everyone concerned that the work should be done expeditiously, and that good men should obtain the reward of their energy.

"In the Union," was the reply, "we do not know good or bad workmen, energetic or lazy workmen. That is contrary to our principles. All workmen are on the same footing."

And as in the end he threatened to call the men out on strike, the directors of the company had to give up their ambition and stop encouraging the best men in the yard to do their 300 rivets a day and gain twice as much as they had been in the habit of making.

Another reason why the sea-going commerce of France has declined during the past few years is that politics have interfered with the question of the development of the principal French ports. Instead of spending largely on such important harbours as those of Havre, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Dunkirk, the millions voted by Parliament have been parcelled out between the seventy-six ports, large and small, which are entitled to political consideration, and so nothing worth speaking of has been accomplished. During this period the ports of London, Liverpool, Hamburg and Genoa have been making rapid strides, and as their prosperity grows at the expense of the French ports there is little prospect of France recapturing the place she has forfeited among the maritime nations of the world."

RANDOM NOTES.

Apropos of the sensational theft of the Ascot Gold Cup, a writer in a contemporary points out that the snapper-up of much-considered trifles is always at work or anxious so to be. Within the last few years he has worked in many mysterious ways his wonders to perform, and those to suffer from his depredations have included members of the English Royal Family, the Queen of Denmark, the Crown Prince of Sweden, the Grand Duke Vladimir, dukes, duchesses, millionaires, and actresses without number. Jewels representing much in little are the favourite booty of the thief. Historical relics had a short vogue, and a few trophies of price—the Association Football Cup among them—have found their way into the melting-pot. The picture thief has come to life again after a long period of somnolence. When treasures of this description go astray, the loser must feel sorely tempted to compound a felony; to buy back and ask no questions. For the loser knows that the booty to be otherwise disposed of must be mutilated, the jewels torn from their setting, the latter probably melted down. Such was the fate of the bulk of the jewels stolen from the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland. While she and her husband, Sir Albert Rollit, were waiting for their train at the Gare du Nord, the momentary forgetfulness of a maid offered an opportunity which was seized by a man destined to be known in the courts as "Harry the Valet." He snatched the jewel-case, and made off with it to his apartments. The gems which he thought would be most easily disposed of on their own merits he detached from their setting by stamping them out with his heel. The remainder he made over in fee-simple to the lady upon whom, for the time being, his affections were set. She appeared with him at the Opera wearing the loot—until, tiring of her swain, she handed him and the booty over to the police.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
Silesien Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 6987.

To the *Toronto Globe* Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, who some years ago was famous throughout Canada as an authority on weather problems, but who of late years has preserved a dignified silence on the great topic of perennial interest, has at last been induced to explain the wherefore of this long lingering of winter in the lap of spring. His explanation is a novel and original one, namely, that there are two moons in the sky. He premises his explanation by stating the sun has nothing to do with the case. The prevailing cold weather, he says, must be due to planetary attraction, for it is general all over the globe. It is known that the earth's temperature falls when the sun, earth and moon are in the same straight line, that is at new and full moon, when the attraction is greatest on the earth. This attraction is intensified when the moon happens to be nearest the earth. Suppose the moon to be doubled, that is, to suddenly become double as heavy as it is now, the oceans would rise and flood low-lying islands and shores to the height of several feet, the Atlantic would be forced over the Isthmus of Darien into the Pacific, earthquakes would occur in all the continents, volcanoes would break into eruption, storms unheard of would sweep our oceans, the gulf stream would be forced northward by the unusual approaching of the polar cold waters too near the equator and the temperature would fall so that snow even in July would cover the world. That is exactly what has just happened, but in a milder form. But since the moon's magnitude has not increased, he gives another theory to account for the partly abnormal planetary attraction.

"In 1882," says Prof. Wiggins, "I discovered another moon. It is now at that point of its orbit nearest the earth and is producing all the aforementioned phenomena in the earth's atmosphere. I knew this moon existed because our visible moon showed a disturbing force in her revolutions round the earth for which astronomers could not account. My strongest evidence was the advance of the moon's perigee, for her line of apsides makes a complete revolution of the heavens in nine years. This disturbing force was further shown apart from her librations by the fact that her mean motion during the second half of the eighteenth century was less than during the first half, besides it is known that she revolves round the earth more rapidly now than in ancient times, thus shortening the lunar month. In 1884 I published a letter in *The New York Tribune* claiming the discovery, giving the evidence of trustworthy persons in Michigan who declared to me that the sun was eclipsed on May 16 of that year, the sky being perfectly cloudless, and when our visible

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.

moon was in another quarter of the heavens, and, therefore, could not possibly eclipse the sun. This dark moon has an immense carbon atmosphere in which the sun develops little or no light, but it has often been seen by persons who happened to be in the range of incidence of its reflected light. The *Toronto Globe* said on September 27, 1886:—A green crescent moon of the most brilliant yet delicate shade was recently seen in New Zealand. The phenomenon was visible for only half an hour. It has been seen since in North America, but each time only about twenty minutes."

"Isn't our climate becoming colder?" Professor Wiggins was asked.

"No; the earth is slowly receding from the sun, and the temperature is rising. In the future the astronomers of Mars and Jupiter will look through their telescopes and say that the snowcaps have disappeared from the earth's poles. Every man and animal going into our Northwest is a stove to raise the temperature. In time oranges will grow in Canada and great orchards will hold up their golden fruit before the mirror of Hudson's Bay."

Should the Professor prove correct there may be some hope for the frozen-out English cricketer of the future yet.

We have long been aware that the famous phrase "Up Guards and at 'em" supposed to have been uttered by Wellington on the field of Waterloo was apocryphal and that the Iron Duke always stoutly denied having said anything of the sort, and we had always imagined that the remark that "The Guard dies, but never surrenders" attributed to General Cambronne was as mythical in origin. At all events that officer had no recollection of using the words. According, however, to an article by M. Goldorp in *Je sais tout*, the words actually were used and under the following circumstances. The battle of Waterloo was nearing its end and the French army was fully disorganised. On a raised plateau stood the reserve, composed of the young Guard, and the 2nd Grenadier Regiment commanded by Martenot de Cordoux, and to these Regiments the rolled-up battalions had fled and with them Generals Cambronne and Michel. In vain the English cavalry, led by Wellington himself (surely, M. Goldorp is mistaken here), attacked them again and again; the Guard would not give an inch. The English officers cried unceasingly "Surrender, Surrender." Cambronne only replied with a soldierly oath. Wellington then sent an aide-de-camp with a demand for surrender, saying that it would be better to lay down their arms than that so many men should fall, the victims of a hopeless resistance. Martenot de Cordoux hastily tore a page out of his note-book, scribbled on it the words "The Guard dies, but never surrenders." "Here is my answer" said he to the aide-de-camp, and turning to his men he repeated the words. And all present, officers and men, reiterated the cry. M. Goldorp is supported by a pamphlet issued in 1867 by a kinsman of Martenot's and also by the report of a Commission which met after Cambronne's death to settle a quarrel between his and Michel's descendants as to the originator of the phrase. In this report the Commission states that the officers of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment unanimously ascribed this remark to Martenot.

Dresden Art-Salon Prager Strasse 22 pt. I. & II.—Entrance free.

INCENDIARISM EXTRAORDINARY.

The German town of Siebenlehn is now the scene of a criminal trial without parallel even in the strange annals of the Forum. It presents the feeling of civic or local patriotism perverted, and blended with greed under an aspect that scarcely seems credible. The town, it appears (says the *Newcastle Chronicle* correspondent) had a good many houses or other buildings, that it would improve the appearance of the streets to rebuild. Care was taken to have these places insured. This done, they were marked down for gradual destruction by fire, and a number of firemen are in the dock as alleged incendiaries. It is averred that the mayor himself indicated the buildings to be fired in their order, and if fire brigades came from neighbouring places they always found somehow that their hose came to grief. When the owners of the fired buildings drew their insurance money there was a little merrymaking, at which the fire brigade was regaled, and little percentages in money were shared out. The number of witnesses is so large that the trial has lasted several days, and is not yet over.

Schramm & Echtermeyer Grocers

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

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 6, ending about 8.45

Der Evangelist.

Musical play in two parts (three scenes).
 Words and music by Wilhelm Kienzl.

Cast:

Friedrich Engel, warden of the convent St. Othmar	Herr Wachter.
Martha, his niece and ward	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Magdalena, her friend	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Johannes Freudhofer, schoolmaster at St. Othmar	Herr Scheidemann.
Mathias Freudhofer, his younger brother, clerk	Herr Burrian.
Xaver Zitterbart, tailor	Herr Erl.
Anton Schnappauf, gunsmith	Herr Nebuschka.
Aibler, an old citizen	Herr Erwin.
His wife	Frau Lehmann.
Mrs. Huber	Fräul. Wenzel.
Hans, a young peasant	Herr Rüdiger.
A night-watchman	Herr Büssel.
A rag-picker	Frau Schlegel.
A young girl	Fräul. Keldorfer.
An old organ-grinder	Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Martha, niece of Engel, warden of a Benedictine monastery in Austria, is in love with Mathias, a clerk. John, his brother, is jealous and tells Engel, who discharges Mathias. The latter, aided by her friend Magdalena, persuades Martha to meet him late at night in a barn. John overhears the assignation and sets fire to the barn. Martha escapes, but Mathias is found there, and on the charge of having fired the barn out of revenge, is sent to prison for 20 years. Magdalena, 30 years afterwards in Vienna, is nursing John who is very ill. Nothing has ever been heard again of Mathias. Martha had drowned herself. An Evangelist, or Gospel reader, appears and reads the bible to the children. Magdalena recognizes him as Mathias. John hears his voice, summons him and confesses his guilt. Mathias forgives him and John dies.
 Composer: Wilhelm Kienzl, born 1857.
 (See "The Standard-Operaglass" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3 M 80 A.)

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 8 p.m.

Salome.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, June 30th: Moloch. 7 p.m.
 Monday, July 1st: I. Concert.

ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

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.

Cast:

Lord Henry Jekyll	H. Werner-Kahle.
Sir James Lanyon, Arzt	Walther Tautz.
Maud, seine Schwester	Hertha Alsen.
Charley Utterson, Advocat	Ernst Legal.
Nelly Crofts	Elvira de Miot.
Bobby McLean	Walther Blencke.
Pool, Jekyll's Kammerdiener	Paul Barleben.
Jekyll's Groom	Erna Ritter.
Ein Polizei-Inspector	H. v. Wolzogen.
Ein Arzt	Paul Köllner.
Der Mann aus Whitechapel	Georg Mendel.
Eine arme Frau	Rosa Luassner.
Ein Mann	Rud. Horstmeyer.
Edward Hyde	

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

The same performance.

LOCAL.

A very interesting and successful concert was given on Wednesday evening by the Dresdner Lehrergesangverein under Professor Friedrich Brandes' baton, with the valuable assistance of the band of the Grenadier regiment No. 101 (Musikdirektor Schröder conducting), in the garden of the "Linckesches Bad". The singing of the Choir under Professor Brandes' magnetic conductorship was superb, and in point of general interpretation, shading, and attack might be considered exemplary. Exception might be taken to some defects in intonation, but these were amply atoned for by the excellence of the performance in detail, and the fine colouring given to the various numbers. Special mention might be made of Marschner's beautiful "Freude", Curtis' "Den Toten vom Iltis", Cornelius' "Der alte Soldat", and Weber's "Gebet" which was most effectively sung.

The band of the Grenadiers under Musikdirektor Schröder contributed several numbers; amongst others Liszt's 2nd Rhapsody, which was played with splendid fire and rhythmic effect.

The concert was well attended by an enthusiastic audience.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band of the 2nd Jäger Battalion No. 13 will play in Altstadt at 12.30 p.m.

A VOYAGE TO SPITZBERGEN.

On the 20th of July Captain Bades sons will make a voyage from Kiel to the edge of the Polar ice, in the first-class tourist steamer "Thalia" belonging to the Austrian Lloyd Company. Passengers will see the grand regions of the Arctic world close at hand. Although the ice boundary is the central attraction of the voyage, yet the 5 days spent in Arctic waters will provide sights enough, as well as abundant opportunity of becoming acquainted with the beauties of Spitzbergen, since almost all the fiords on the West coast of Spitzbergen will be visited; among them the Virgo harbour from which the lost polar explorer Andrée started in his balloon to reach the North Pole. From that harbour the American Wellmann expedition will start this year, and Mr. Wellmann's two daughters will take passage on board the "Thalia" to see their father start; a fact which in tourist circles will give special interest to this voyage. Applicants will receive a prospectus from Alfred Kohn, Christian Strasse 31, the local agent of the *Internationales Spedition-, Reise- und Verkehrs-Bureau*, who will also issue tickets for the voyage at the original rate.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

OPERA BAGS Cairo-House

Prager Strasse 10 & 12.

Pension Donath Lüttichau Str. 13, I. and II.

5 min. from station.—Entirely renovated.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 27th of June 1907.

Miss M. Mablet, Baltimore, H. Amalienhof.
 Miss L. B. Duncan, Baltimore, H. Amalienhof.
 Miss S. Schmalz, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Miss E. A. Neil, St. Louis, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Miss E. D. Neil, St. Louis, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Mr. B. J. Erdrich, Philadelphia, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Miss M. Reynolds, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Miss E. A. Hersey, St. Paul, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Mr. J. Cane, Paris, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. Hohenadel, Philadelphia, H. Europ. Hof.
 Mr. J. W. Stahlberg, and family, St. Louis, H. Europ. Hof.
 Dr. and Mrs. H. Barney, Detroit, H. Stadt Gotha.
 Mr. A. Schmuicker, London, H. du Nord.
 Mr. and Mrs. A. Mees, New York, H. Weber.
 Mr. L. Mees, New York, H. Weber.
 Mr. and Mrs. C. Krause, New York, H. Weber.
 Prof. N. Gillman, and family, Meachville, P. Gori.
 Miss S. Cleminson, Bishop, P. Kempf.
 Miss J. Cleminson, Bishop, P. Kempf.
 Prof. G. Merrill, and family, Hamilton, P. Petereit.
 Miss M. Bateman, New York, P. Petereit.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate south-westerly winds, dry with variable skies, somewhat warmer.

CANADA'S PURCHASE OF BUFFALOES.

The Canadian Government has bought from a breeder and ranch proprietor in the State of Montana a large herd of buffaloes, the last and only animals of the species existing in a wild state on the North American continent, with the exception of a herd of forest buffaloes which is supposed to be still in existence in the far North of Canada, but the size of which is difficult to determine, as the reports of Indians, the only source of information on the subject, are not always to be relied upon. The purchase price of the herd which was at first estimated at 300 but now appears to number nearly 500 head, was 150,000 dollars. The vendor, Michael Pablo, and his partner Alland, began buffalo-breeding more than 25 years ago with a single pair of animals, and since then has been so successful that the herd has increased to 700 head, of which a number were sold to the United States Government for the Park Reserves, others to Zoological Gardens, &c. . . . In the United States the sale of the herd to Canada has raised a good deal of bad blood. The Government in Washington and the owner Pablo have been reproached with having acted most unpatriotically; the herd ought most certainly to have remained in the United States. The reproach, however, is unjust. Mr. Pablo himself went to President Roosevelt and offered him the herd of buffaloes. The President, who is a thorough sportsman, at once interested himself in the matter and gave Pablo letters to members of Congress, strongly recommending the purchase on the part of the Government. The Congressmen, however, took absolutely no interest in the matter and let it drop. Only when the negotiations had failed, was the sale concluded with the Canadian Government. The "round-up" of the herd took six weeks. A large number of Mexican cowboys were engaged, and by their skill and perseverance 300 buffaloes were at last got together at a place near the railway station Ravelli, in Montana. The slow drive there was not without disagreeable experiences. One day 40 bulls broke away, only 20 of them being recaptured, the rest escaping back to the mountains where the cowboys estimate that 200 buffaloes remain; these, as they also belong to the Canadian Government, will be rounded-up in the autumn and conveyed to Canada. At Ravelli a long special train was standing ready; and it may be imagined what indefatigable perseverance and work were required to box the 300 wild animals in the vans. From Ravelli the train proceeded, via Calgary, to Edmonton, Alberta. East of that town, near Lamont, the Canadian Government has had 10,000 acres of the best pasture land fenced in, and here the strange cattle will settle. The purchase has been hailed with satisfaction in Canada and the promptitude of the Government in making it is generally commended. The purchase price is a trifle, when the ever-increasing value of the animals is taken into account.

MARK TWAIN IN LONDON.

Mr. Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), has been entertained at the Savage Club by the Pilgrims' Club. A large and distinguished company assembled to do honour to the eminent humourist. Mr. Augustine Birrell, who presided, proposed the health of the guest, and in doing so observed that he was not going to say what the world a thousand years hence would think of Mark Twain. Posterity would take care of itself, would read what it chose, and forget what it wanted to forget, and would take no heed of our critical mumblings. They were assembled to speak for themselves and their children to say what Mark Twain had been to them. He was still a humourist and still a moralist. His humour enlivened and enlightened his morality, and his morality was all the better for his humour (cheers). Mark Twain was a man whom Englishmen and Americans did well to honour. He was a true celebrity of the nation. His humour was of the kind which dissipated and destroyed national prejudices. His love of truth and honour overflowed all boundary, and he had made the world better by his presence (cheers).

Mr. Clemens, in replying, said that Mr. Birrell had touched very lightly upon his position as a moralist. He was glad that was recognised, because he had suffered since he had been in England. When he first came he saw a newsman going round with a great red placard in place of an apron, selling newspapers. Two sentences on the placard set forth: "Mark Twain arrives Ascot Cup stolen" (much laughter). Many a person was misled by that placard without punctuation. "I have no doubt my character has suffered from it, but I can say I have never seen that cup (laughter). I haven't got the cup. I didn't have the chance to get it" (loud laughter). Since he had been here, he concluded in a more serious tone, he had received hundreds and hundreds of letters from all conditions of people. These contained compliment and praise, but above all, affection (cheers). When he stood under the British flag he felt that he was not a stranger and an alien, but was at home (cheers).

ROYAL BELVEDERE
Grand Concert Daily

by the Royal Belvedere Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Kapellmeister Willy Olsen.



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

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

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

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

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

(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)

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

Hotel Westminster

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

Grand Hotel de Rome

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

Franzensbad. Kopp's Hotel Königsvilla

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

Hotel Kroh Karlsbad

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

Marienbad. Park Hotel Waldmühle.

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

Marienbad, Hotel Weimar

Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

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

Königsstrasse 76. — NUREMBERG — Established 1727.
Purveyor to the Bavarian Court.
Importer of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos. Directly imported Havana Cigars. German manufactured Cigars. English, American, French and Turkish Tobacco and Cigarettes. American chewing tobacco. Agent of the Red Star Line.

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. 5 minutes to the Station. English spoken. Cook's Coupons accepted. W. Hauser, Prop.

Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel.

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

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 Weidmann
Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

A newly furnished apartment, 3 or 4 rooms, 5 or 6 beds, with kitchen, bath, balcony and use of garden, near the Curhaus, to let for the whole year or for the summer months. Reasonable terms. Apply Fr. von Münster, Eisenach, Garten Strasse 6.

Climatic Health Resort **Bad Gelltschberg** near Ansehn (Leitmeritz) in German Bohemia.
Hydro. physico-dietetic Sanatorium, chalybeate springs, summer resort, sun and air baths. Careful medical treatment. Dr. N. Lurje. Mild, wooded and hilly district. (1332 ft.) Spacious park, idyllic quiet, excellent cuisine, moderate prices. Railway station Lewin-Gelltschberg. Prospectus gratis. E. H. Haas.

Ernst Müller

Dresden, Schoffel Strasse 29, parterre, I. and II. Etage.

Glass. Porcelain. Majolica.
Stoneware. Faience.

MINIATURES.

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

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).

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

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

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

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Paris, June 27. At the meeting of the Cabinet held at the Elysée today, M. Clémenceau informed the Ministers present that, according to the reports received at midday from the Prefects, the movement in the South showed marked abatement.

Melbourne, June 27. The cruiser "Pyramus" is afloat, and has suffered no damage.

THE LESSON OF A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

It is hardly possible, says the *Automotor Journal*, to avoid being struck with a remark made by the coroner at the inquest held as a result of the recent Sunrising Hill motor accident. The driver of the ill-fated car had deposed that he was unaware that the hill was so dangerous, with the remark that in that statement lay the whole secret of the catastrophe. It is, indeed, unfortunate that such sad incidents as these should prove to be the only means by which some drivers are made to realise what are, after all, common dangers of road travelling—hidden dangers which may be present on any road not previously traversed by them. If a car is not kept sufficiently in hand the whole time that it is upon the road, anything totally unexpected may occur with dire results. The trouble is—and it is, moreover, becoming a very real risk to all other users of the road, to motorists especially—the tendency with some drivers to minimise the nature of all unseen dangers, and to again and again take chances on the strength of having so often escaped possible catastrophe. Roadside warnings may speak never so plainly, but there are those who seem to take a pride in heeding them not, and who will keep straight on so long as everything is apparently going smoothly. The jury at the inquest expressed the opinion that more prominent notice should be given of the danger to be faced at Sunrising Hill, but already almost more than the usual warnings are displayed at the top of the hill. If these are ignored, it is difficult to see what more the authorities could be expected to do, and indeed it would but minimise the value of such signs elsewhere if special eye-arresting signs were designed for this particular spot.