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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

On the occasion of the official celebration of his birthday H. M. King Edward has conferred the honour of knighthood among others upon Professor Hubert Herkomer, and Mr. Wilson, President of the Institute of Journalists, who was one of the English press representatives who recently visited Germany.

"THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD."

The *Times* announces that the Right Hon. Charles Booth has addressed the following letter to the Chapter of St. Paul's through the Archdeacon of London: "I have already expressed to you privately my wish to present to the Cathedral the picture by Mr. Holman Hunt entitled 'The Light of the World'; and I would now beg you to be so good as to bring my offer formally before the Chapter. My wish, and that of Mr. Holman Hunt, would be that a place should be found for the picture in the body of the church, so as to be readily seen by those who come and worship there." This magnificent gift has been gratefully received by the Chapter. The picture is on its way home from its journey round the world, and will not be placed in the Cathedral before October.

THE RAND MINES.

All the employés of the Hercules mine at Johannesburg are to be dismissed today. This sudden stoppage of employment and the reduction of the hands employed at the Cinderella mine has occasioned a certain consternation through the East Rand.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE.

Several newspapers state that negotiations are already well advanced for an arrangement whereby the Customs concessions, recently made to Germany, shall apply to France. A Washington correspondent declares that an understanding, in respect to the chief features of the arrangement, has actually been reached. There is certainly a disposition at Washington to meet the French Government more than half way, which is not surprising, seeing that America is not, after all, conceding very much. Hence it is that the generous sentiment has been frequently heard of late "Why not give Old England what we have given to the Germans?"

England must, however, give America something in the shape of a concession before the President can exercise his Constitutional power under the Dingley Law, and confer a fiscal favour upon England. As we are told in the cabled reports that Free Trade is too sacred to be tampered with in any way whatsoever, it is now suggested that England should meet America in the direction of modifying the asperity of the port inspections of American products. It will, it is urged, be seen that America does not ask for much, and surely England will not now stand in the way of the gratification of the generous impulses of the U. S. A.

The people who are talking like this really feel good. When they cast their eyes upon the glorious market for American products and manufacture which the United Kingdom freely affords them, they feel they can afford to be generous in the matter of American Customs regulations, and the acceptance of the sworn statements of the unofficial British and Irish Chambers of Commerce.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The *Morning Post* learns from Washington that it is reported that on the Isthmus of Panama a state of general confusion prevails. Work on the canal construction is almost entirely at a standstill.

JAPAN AND THE U. S. A.

It is announced from New York that the San Francisco police have refused five applications from Japanese for carrying on a Labour registration office. It is possible that this action will be regarded as more serious than the exclusion of Japanese children from schools.

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NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CRISIS IN THE SOUTH.

The condition of things in the South was the subject of an interpellation in the Chamber on Friday; the House and galleries were filled to overflowing. M. Bedouce, Socialist, introduced the interpellation, and asserted that the terrible movement brought about in four Departments by the exigencies of the situation was no separatist movement, since the South was patriotic, but was rather essentially economic in its nature. It seemed at first as if the Government approved of the movement but suddenly they chose to regard it as reactionary. He reproached the Prime Minister with having ordered the suppression of the movement at a moment when the population of the South was beginning to quiet down. He described the serious incidents that had occurred. He held the Prime Minister responsible for the blood that had been shed and finally demanded that at the head of the Government must be a man on whom all Republicans could rely. (Applause from the Socialists.)

M. Meunier then spoke and demanded as a method of pacification the acquittal of Albert, Ferroul and all members of the Argelliers' committee.

M. Aldy described the consternation of the South in view of the military occupation, and from the testimony of eyewitnesses attempted to prove that the cuirassiers and police had fired first even on children while the police had fired on the balconies of houses. M. Clémenceau denied this. M. Aldy censured the action of the Government, which he considered was tyrannical.

M. Clémenceau admitted that the cases brought forward by M. Aldy demanded an enquiry. (Sensation.) He himself had always been inclined to conciliatory methods, but after the illegal action of the municipal authorities he had been forced to take stern measures. The law was made for all. (Applause.) Every one must pay taxes. There were poor peasants in North, East and mid-France, who paid more for sugar in order to support the populace of the South. Without the interference of the Argelliers Committee the taxes would have been paid as usual.

They were faced by a revolt, were they to tolerate that? (Cries of "No.") M. Clémenceau reminded the House that the soldiers had received instructions only to fire in case of dire necessity. The mob began by assaulting the military and police. M. Clémenceau justified the action taken against the mutineers of the 17th Regiment and reproached the reactionaries with taking advantage of the movement in the South. He concluded with the words "As soon as the law is observed, the troops will be withdrawn."

After several speakers had criticised the Prime Minister's action, Orders of the Day were carried, expressing confidence in the Government, deep sympathy with the victims, civilian and military of the disorders, and reliance on the patriotism of the South.

A meeting of the Vine-Growers Defence Committee in Argelliers has decided to form a Federation of

the four Departments, to refuse to pay taxes and to demand the release of the arrested persons.

The cruisers "Du Chayla" and "Desaix" have arrived at Sfax with the mutineers of the 17th Regiment. The men were landed in torpedo-boats. Guards and Spahis maintained order on the quay. The men will be forwarded at once by train.

BAD WEATHER IN WESTPHALIA.

In the whole of East Westphalia, especially in the Bielefeld and Lippe districts tremendous hailstorms were raging on Friday evening. The crops in the Herford district are partially destroyed. Whole fields are laid waste round Lippe. Windows were smashed in Horn by the hail. From Horn to the Leopold valley the crops are ruined.

EXPLOSION IN A RUSSIAN PRISON.

While the prisoners in the Sebastopol prison were exercising in the courtyard, an infernal machine was exploded causing the collapse of a section of the prison wall; 20 political prisoners escaped through the breach thus made. A sentry was mortally wounded by revolver shots fired by the fugitives.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Ten natives, supposed to be the murderers of Dr. Mauchamp have reached Tangier in a steamer from Mogador and have been landed. Meanwhile the men chiefly guilty are still at large.

Cape Juby is occupied by adherents of the Shaik Maclainin, who is endeavouring to procure arms and ammunition, in order to continue hostilities against the French. The Governor of Cape Juby is taking steps to prevent this.

NEW SOUTH AMERICAN LINER.

The new twin-screw mail steamer "Avon" of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, left for South America yesterday. The "Avon" is a sister ship to the "Amazon", and her dimensions are in length, 535 ft.; beam, 62 ft. 4 in.; with a gross register of more than 11,000 tons. She is designed to carry a large quantity of cargo, but passenger accommodation on the most sumptuous scale is her speciality. A point deserving particular mention is that the State rooms are on deck. Single berths are a feature, so that travellers can rely on privacy. There are a number of *suites de luxe*, and these are magnificently furnished in white and gold, with silk panellings. The first-class dining saloon is one of the most handsome afloat. A nursery adjoins the first saloon on the main deck, and is decorated in a style well suited to the little ones.

Accommodation in the second saloon includes a handsome dining-room, drawing-room, and smoke rooms on deck, and an ample promenade. Third-class passengers are also well provided for in every way. Every provision has been made for the safe navigation of the steamer, and by the adoption of special engines, vibration is avoided.

GREAT ANALOGIES.

Lord Alverstone's fondness for donning the surplice to act as a chorister in the Church of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, to which attention was recently drawn, suggests a striking historical parallel across the centuries to the days of Henry VIII, when another great English lawyer also changed the ermine for the surplice and ministered at the altar. Sir Thomas More, when Lord Chancellor, was fond of serving Mass when he could get away from publicity to his own parish church. Two noblemen of the court who once saw him so occupied, suggested that he dishonoured the King's office. "Sirs," replied More, "the King, your master and mine, cannot be dishonoured by my serving God, his master and mine." More, like Lord Alverstone, was a Lincoln's Inn man, and his Chelsea parish church was not far distant from St. Mary Abbots.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38,
Chargé des Archives. *E. C. Trench, Esq.*

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: *H. Palmis, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Am-
mon Strasse 2, p.

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

THE OXFORD HISTORICAL PAGEANT.

Oxford, June 1907.

Visitors to Oxford, "the Home of the Muses" and "seat of learning", accustomed to its general aspect, to Dons and undergraduates in cap and gown hurrying to the different colleges, would have been rather startled walking down High Street one of the days of last week, when they would have seen bare-footed monks flying past on bicycles, or a Charles I. cavalier with flowing love-locks dashing along on a gaily bedecked charger, or a bevy of pale blue nuns of St. Frideswide's time hurrying to catch a tram, or a Queen Elizabeth-lady in gayest of colours with hooped skirt and ruff, trying to keep her seat on a bicycle.

It is not Carnival time, but a lovely afternoon in June, and young and old, high and low, are hurrying down to the Dress Rehearsal of the Great Oxford Historical Pageant, the preparations for which, during the past six months, have kept most of the inhabitants of Oxford busy in mind and body.

The scene of the Pageant is just above the junction of the river Cherwell and the Isis, on a lovely meadow—such as you only find in England—backed by the old bridge and the lofty tower of Magdalen College.

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A wonderfully realistic representation of part of the old walls of Oxford with their gates and fortifications, beautiful trees, the banks of the Cherwell and a broad bridge spanning the river lie before the spectator, who looks across this lovely scenery from a comfortable stand holding about 5 to 6,000 people. The Pageant consists of fifteen scenes—partly dramatic with words, partly spectacular only—which represent the most important episodes in the history of Oxford from the eighth to the eighteenth century.

Scene No. 1, representing the St. Frideswide's episode (about 727 A. D.), is most picturesque. The distressed Princess with her maidens is pursued by Algar and his shouting warriors coming in barges up the river. Lovely is the picture when eighteen nuns clad in pale blue glide along the sunlit meadow to help and shield her. St. Frideswide is at last carried off on a waggon drawn by oxen and followed by the nuns, after Algar has been struck blind.

Scene No. 2, the coronation of Harold Harefoot (1036 A. D.) is a gorgeous sight; thirty warriors carrying young Harold on a shield, the Archbishop (I am told that the Archbishop's part is taken by an inhabitant of Oxford aged 88) Bishops, incense-bearers, the Queen, Lady Godiva, maids of honour, choir and monks, all making a most effective picture.

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Scene after scene follows, one more interesting and imposing than the other. Among the most picturesque are besides "St. Frideswide", "Fair Rosamond and Henry II" and "Amy Robsart's funeral." Among the most amusing, the scene of "Friar Bacon" where a "Brazen Head" foretells the future of Oxford and a snorting monster, a Motor-car, is introduced. Very spirited and full of movement is the struggle of "Town and Gown", "St. Scholastica's Day" (1354) in which the part of the Hostess of the Tavern was most realistically acted.

The scene of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey, the entry of the Cardinal and his guard all in scarlet robes, priests carrying 2 silver crosses and the King's party in beautiful costumes on horseback is wonderfully effective and imposing. In fact so brilliant and so varied are the pictures that the spectator does not know whither first to turn his dazzled eye.

In the episode of Queen Elizabeth (1566) trumpets are heard beyond the bridge and the royal procession is seen crossing in solemn state; Queen Elizabeth, gorgeously attired and born along on an open litter, followed by her court, is received by the Chancellor of Oxford, the people loudly cheering, bells ringing, trumpets sounding, all this form-

ing a most imposing sight. The wonderful court dresses, the scarlet robes of the doctors, the procession of knights and ladies on horseback, the Yeomen of the Guard, form a picture not to be forgotten.

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

Charming and rich is the scene of the "Happy days of Charles I." (1636) representing the arrival of the royal barge and its reception by a large and enthusiastic crowd of citizens. Charles I., the Queen and their children move across the meadow and watch the dance, the *Pavane*, performed by about 16 maidens clad in most harmonious colours. This scene was in beauty and magnificence perhaps outdone by the next, when the Queen meets Charles I. at the gates of Oxford after the battle of Edgehill; the King on horseback, accompanied by his body-guard goes to meet the State coach carrying the Queen. When he lifted his three year old son from his pony to kiss the Queen, the enthusiasm of the crowd, shared by the spectators on the Stand, knew no bounds. The representative of Charles I. looked as if he had just stepped out of a Van Dyck canvas and the youngest actor, the three year old son of the King, won every heart.

A scene in the eighteenth century (about 1785) closes this Pageant, which from first to last so enthralled the spectator by its wonderfully realistic representation of the historic scenes that he can hardly believe all this to be "only play".

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This last scene represents a fair in full swing; acrobats and clowns delight the children, hobby-horses bolt about and provoke even staid citizens and their dames to roars of laughter. Booths and shows of all sorts attract the attention of the populace, fine ladies and gentlemen have come to see the fun, a stage-coach comes dashing across the bridge and is hailed by the crowd; daintily dressed and powdered ladies descend and saunter about, attended by their magnificently attired beaux. —King George III, accompanied by the Queen and their children, arrives in a State barge from Lord Harcourt's seat, Nuneham (a few miles down the river), lands and is received by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors to the strains of Händel's Water-music, and mixes with his usual affability amongst the cheering crowd.

As a crowning finish to the Pageant all the performers, be they king or clown, cavalier or Puritan, monk or nun, peer or peasant, warrior or husbandman, Courtlady or burger's wife, acolyte or frolicsome schoolboy, pour over the bridge towards the spectator, filling the vast meadow this side and yonder side of the river with a flash of colour and brilliancy, 300 horseman with floating banners forming the background against the picturesque city walls and trees—in all 3,500 performers. The culminating moment was reached when the band struck up "God save the King" which was taken up immediately by thousands of voices—about 8,000—of actors and spectators alike.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

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.

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Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

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AMERICA AND JAPAN.

(Contributed.)

It was the visit and demands, half a century ago, of the American Commodore Perry with his "black ships", as the Japanese then called warships, which set in force events and a policy ultimately effecting the transformation of that once exclusive, feudal country, Japan, into a newly organized and constituted State, feverishly adopting Western civilization, and eagerly assimilating its methods and advantages. And now, by the irony of fate, it is this same *quondam* hermit land, with its anti-foreign attitude, which has grown into the threatening rival of the great Western Republic, and is suffering by America's alien expulsion policy. From modest obscurity, hardly requiring a quarter of a century, Japan has not only assumed a front rank with the nations of the world, as a military and naval power, but has exhibited an advancement in manufactures, in national organization and in achievement in science and art, which is unprecedented in all history.

The *North American Review*, in a recent article on "Japan and Tomorrow", quotes Mr. Seward's forecast of fifty years ago that European thought, commerce and enterprise would sink in importance in the future, and that the Pacific would become the chief theatre of human events and activities. History is a record of the shifting of human interests from one area to another. The Mediterranean, in early days, was the tragic stage of the world's conflicts and area of its interests. The Baltic, at one time, played an important part until the Atlantic became the chief field of enterprise and commerce. The present generation must rapidly accustom itself to regard the Pacific as the coming centre of the world's import and interests. The teeming millions bordering on that Ocean far outnumber those of Europe, and the possibilities of its developing commerce is simply incalculable. The article points out with what keen perception Japan has grasped this fact, and is straining every nerve and resource to secure commercial dominance in these waters. As far as America is concerned Japan already far outstrips her rival to the East. In view of protecting that commerce, and securing her rightful interests in the Orient she is, in feverish haste, recruiting her army, and increasing her navy at tremendous strides. In the near future, the article asserts, she will equal America in her naval strength on both Oceans, and she is bent on controlling and conquering the Pacific. In this commercial rivalry it is a question of the Occident versus the Orient, a struggle between people diametrically different, mentally and physically, divergent in ethics and separated by habits and customs, with little possibility of completely understanding one another. One or other must dominate, as the amalgamation of aims and ideas is impossible. America scarcely comprehends, the article fears, that this people, in intellect and culture older by ages than European civilization, look down, in their heart of hearts, on Americans as less civilized than themselves, and as a blustering people who, by sheer numbers, push, wealth and material appliances of modern mechanics and civilization, for the nonce, hold a paltry, temporary dominance in the Pacific. Nor does America seriously realize that the Japanese are day by day unobtrusively, with intelligent, tenacious and determined energy, making for what they believe to be their destiny, the control of the Pacific. Thus the entanglement is becoming more dangerous and the inevitable drawing nearer and nearer. On the chessboard of this fateful Ocean America has a Queen in danger, a King in check, a Castle unguarded. A Pawn, dangerously and threateningly pushed forward by Russia of late, brought forth the untried might of Japan which swiftly and successfully swept the board. History may repeat itself. A small incident, some unfortunate San Francisco bluster and bullying, some commercial hitch in the Philippines, some friction in Hawaii, some not impossible impatience and belligerent attitude on the part of the high-spirited Democracy, and the "unthinkable war" becomes a matter of two nations' pride.

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The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy

The writer of the article, from which many of the foregoing statements are gleaned, is of the opinion that within three weeks of the declaration of war Japan could, in the present state of things, possess herself of the Philippines, Guam, Pago-pago, Hawaii, Panama, and Alaska, without the remote possibility of America recovering anything but

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

Panama. By way of preparation for what seems to be the inevitable, and in order to safeguard her rights in the Pacific, America should at once, the article suggests, simplify her oppressive shipping laws, develop and subsidize her mercantile marine in that Ocean, and build two or even three Panama Canals, thus enabling her fleet to operate equally easily in both Oceans. A further suggestion might be made, though it may appear too much of a surrender and too great a sacrifice to the pride of a great people, and that is to sell the Philippines to Japan. At first it sounds like abandoning the position to her rival, America, it is stated, has already expended eight hundred million dollars on the islands, and to safeguard them millions and millions more must be spent. The cost of such a group of islands, which can never be of much real value to America, would enable her to increase enormously her mercantile and naval strength, as also to build three or even four Panama Canals. Japan does not wish to purchase the islands, the writer thinks, but is astutely waiting its opportunity of annexation after America has spent further millions and developed the group. Then further the writer considers that as a protection, America must prohibit unlimited immigration of Orientals into the States. This would seem to be almost necessary, and also wise. The question of the incoming of large masses of foreign born immigrants into a State is a serious one, and is likely to become more serious in the future in many quarters of the globe, particularly in certain areas of the British Empire. This migration of nations may become not merely a question of the unpleasantness of the introduction of cheap labour, foreign ways and language, and a huge alien element mixing among the population of the State or Colony: it is likely to become—though not with Japan, for every Japanese wherever he goes still remains a patriotic citizen and factor of his own country—a question of claiming citizenship and permanent settlement in the country. In some areas Japanese settlers may even claim the land! Herein is involved the question as to how such citizenship might be exercised and whether it might not be exercised contrary to the traditional interests and policy of the country, or even in a way destructive to its peace and nationality. The Premier of Manitoba asserts that in a few years the foreign born citizens of Western Canada will be able to take all matters of Government into their own hands.

Prince Fushimi, in his trans-Canadian tour may be regarding the wide, unoccupied areas of the Dominion, full of possibilities, as a splendid field of enterprise for the surplus population of Japan. Enjoying the benefits of the free institutions of Britannia, such emigrant sons of Japannia would still remain patriotic citizens of their Fatherland. But in Australia, in the northern territory, where the white man cannot settle and multiply, Japanese and Chinese immigrants might settle in such swarms as to occupy and dominate the land entirely and look to Japan or China for protection, unless Australia wisely controls any such movement in the future. America may legitimately feel compelled to control the immigration of Orientals on her Pacific coast, and restrict it to a percentage of the population of a state or district. The dominance of Japan, and the possible overwhelming influence of China in a not far distant future, in the area of the Pacific Ocean, together with Japan's recent successes against Russia, would seem to be a fulfilment in measure, of the late Mr. C. H. Pearson's pessimistic forecast of fifteen years ago in his work "National Life and Character". He predicted that the white races ere long would be unable to sustain their present dominance in the world against the non-white races; that the latter occupied the richest belts of the world, and were fast becoming possessed of the instruments and advantages of modern civilization, mechanics and science; that concurrently with the advance and multiplication of these races there had set in a waning of the power of certain influences which have largely contributed, up to the present, to strengthen the peoples of Europe and America. Foremost among these influences is the decline of the high ideal in family life and the decay of character. The marriage bond is less sacred, the *patria potestas* is rapidly disappearing, and laxity in religious belief, which has done so much for Europe, has set in. Altogether a downgrade is beginning which will bring about a semi "twilight of the God"—Ragnarök. A growing tendency to lean upon the State will lead to State Socialism which will become the universal form of government in Europe, and tend naturally to still greater decay of vigorous, independent individuality and character, disinclining to enterprise and venture. Physical comforts increasing, a low level of mind and intelligence will bring about a lack of originality in art, high aspiration in literature and any inspiring ideal in morals. Thus the vigour and grit, the moral fibre and the soul of the white races, which have made them what they are and brought about their dominance in the world, will be and is being sapped and history illustrates the saying *corruptio optimi pessima!* Then by sheer weight of numbers and material force—for white increase is not nearly on a par with that of the other sections of the race—and unconscionable determination of their rivals, the

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white races will find themselves restricted in the area of their activities and discover that their competitors are more resourceful and capable than themselves.

Such in outline is Mr. Pearson's gloomy outlook: but the forecasts of scientific historians have rarely come true. Apart from other considerations and arguments against this view the Christian Faith is a factor which, as history shows, has come to the rescue in many a crisis, and changed the course of human currents from one channel to another, entirely different from what had been anticipated and counted on. In the day of the great *debacle* of Rome, when it seemed certain that all which the old world had won, of knowledge, of civilization, of law, would be overwhelmed and swept to fragments, society was saved by one institution—the Christian Church. Out of that hideous confusion of blood and destruction, of chaos and dislocation, the Church created modern Europe by humanizing the conquerors. The question is: can the Church now, in its hopeless divisions, save a new world emerging out of the old? Mr. Pearson has indicated great dangers which are before us. We can at least take home his warnings. It is still possible to roll back the tendencies to decay, and it is our duty to leaven the world and non-European races with the higher ideals the Christian Faith instills.

So far Mr. Pearson's forecast. The writer of the article "Japan and Tomorrow" gives a very pessimistic forecast of the results of America's competition with Japan, commercially and belligerently. He considers that commercially Japan has already ousted America from any position or possibility of dominance in the Pacific, and that she would do the same in a naval war. Surely this is very questionable. America's capacity for increase of her naval Power is unlimited, her present navy is manned by an intelligence and determination, scientific skill and seamanship, unsurpassed by any naval power in the world. Ugly as are some features in the domestic, social and political life of the great Republic, yet its heart is sound and righteous, and its powers in every line immense. Moreover, has Japan the staying powers for a contention for life and death with a people that would never give in? By some who know Japan well and are in a position to utter prophecies, e.g. such an authority as Mr. Petrie Watson in his late work "The Future of Japan", it is considered questionable whether the future destinies of that country, whose amazing achievements within the last quarter century have astonished the world, will become such a powerful factor in the international situation as many suppose. In choosing to throw in her lot with Western civilization, Mr. Watson thinks that Japan is exposing herself to the action of a dissolvent force which will, in course of time, undermine the foundation of the edifice of her political conceptions, and compel her to abandon that naive and unquestioning attitude towards the deepest problems of human existence which has hitherto saved her from many of those heart-searchings which disturb the lives of European nations. In hastily donning the outward garb of European political institutions, wearing it, apparently, with ease, she has not yet assimilated the spirit of those institutions, and it will become increasingly difficult to reconcile them with what has hitherto been, and still is, one of the profoundest influences in Japanese life—the belief in the divinity of the Emperor! The real difficulty of the solution of this problem has yet to come. Many influences in Japan, as well as in Europe and America, are working for disintegration. In the Empire of the Mikado there has set in a loosening of the old family-bonds under modern conditions; protests against the old obligations of filial piety. Complaints of the growing weight of the family yoke are said to be of frequent occurrence. Old beliefs too are being rudely shaken by the introduction of larger knowledge, as Lafcardio Hearn points out. A new generation is being taught the rudiments of science and the modern conception of the universe. Old cosmologies, with their fantastic pictures, have become nursery tales: the youngest school boy has learned that the constellations are neither gods nor Buddhas, but far-off groups of suns. All the breaking away from old beliefs must bring changes and problems which will necessarily affect the spirit and conditions of the coming times, and not necessarily for betterment at once. The self-sacrifice, devotion and unflinching courage shown by Japan in the late war is not a proof that Japan has already attained as high a moral standard as Christian nations, or a reason for believing that the lofty conceptions of duty which Christianity endeavours to uphold does not enable people who profess it to equal an Oriental people which does not. The Japanese, it is said by the *Times* reviewer of Mr. Watson's book, recognize that the Bushido Code, which has been extolled beyond its merits, is no longer equal to the needs of the times, and that a process of disintegration is in progress rendering necessary a reconstruction of their civilization not on a religious but a purely intellectual basis. The vast experiments which Japan is at present making must be productive of many political and social problems which might greatly impair the unity and force of the Empire.

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When Japan took to heart the lesson drawn from the visit of Commodore Perry's "black ships" she recognized the fact that the only hope of withstanding the intrusiveness of Western people was by assimilating their science and methods. This endeavour developed into an enthusiastic acceptance of Western ideas. The great question is: will the eating of the fruit of the tree of Western knowledge lead eventually to disappointment and disillusion—perchance disruption? Θεός ἐν πρόσωπῳ γάρται—it rests on the knees of the gods!

Mr. Watson is of opinion that the future still remains with Europe and America, in spite of all, "For in Europe—" says he, "in the mind and in the heart of Europe—there is a concept and image of the Universal that guarantees the essential permanence of the European idea against every particular type and every peculiar originality. That concept and image may undergo modifications and reinterpretations, but their ultimate reference and authority being concrete Personality, they are for ever capable of a renewal and reorganization impossible to any particular type or to any peculiar genius which has no universal relationship or reference, and no universal motive." So the strength and the potency of the world still belong to the white races, and seemingly are likely so to belong, at least until the Orient is Christianized.

THE FRENCH MOTOR "GRAND PRIX".

The Grand Prix of the Automobile Club of France will be run on Tuesday, and in all the countryside adjoining the triangle formed by Dieppe, Eu, and Londinières, the greatest animation and speculation reign. Wherever one goes notices of seats to let *pour le circuit* meet the eye, and the proprietor of a certain orchard overlooking the dangerous double turning of Londinières has made a small fortune in letting it out at a sovereign a head to those who desire a good place from which to see the race. All the peasants with fields giving on the *circuit* are resolved to make hay while the sun shines, and if they do not get a franc at least from everyone who wants standing room on their property they will be very much disappointed. The Circuit de la Seine-Inférieure is 48 miles long, and the competitors in the race will have to complete the triangular journey ten times, making a total of 480 miles. During the first trials in May some of the motors made the round of the course in 35 minutes, and among those who attained this terrible record was Albert Clément, the young racing motorist who was killed on the course a few weeks ago. If this enormous speed is kept up during the entire race the winner should complete the 480 miles in 350 minutes, say six hours, or six and a half with the inevitable delays for recharging with petrol, replacing burst tyres, or any other unlooked for incident. As the first man will get away at six o'clock in the morning the victor should finish about 12.30, and before one o'clock the great interest of the race should be over. Englishmen are naturally much attracted by the event, and visitors from across the Channel have arrived in large numbers. The British Automobile Club has retained 50 rooms in one of the principal hotels in Dieppe, and the steamers from Newhaven have daily brought hundreds of people who never owned a motor car in their lives, but who are none the less anxious to see the big race. The principal competitors in the contest arrived in Dieppe a week ago, and have been busy every day practising on the course between the hours of three and five o'clock in the morning. The roads are admitted to be satisfactory, but the racers complain that the tarring has been badly done. It would be more exact to say that the tarring was properly done, but since it was effected the traffic on the roads has greatly deteriorated it, and large patches of the tarred portion of the road have been "lifted" by the wheels of the vehicles which have passed that way since the tarring was done. Out of the thirty-eight cars which will take part in the race most attention is being paid to the F.I.A.T., which will be piloted by Nazzaro. His recent victory at Homburg, when he won the Emperor's Cup, has made him hot favourite for the Circuit de la Seine-Inférieure, and, although they do not like to admit it, the French competitors are just a little apprehensive lest the daredevil Italian should again be victorious on Tuesday. This much is certain, the car which beats the Italian team will be, indeed, a very good one, and its driver no ordinary "chauffeur."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending about 10.15

Moloch.

A musical tragedy in three Acts.
Words and music by Max Schillings.

Cast:

Hiram of Carthage	Herr Scheidemann.
The King of Thule	Herr Perron.
Teut, his son	Herr v. Bary.
Wolf, the King's friend	Herr Plaschke.
Belleda, the Queen	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Theoda, a young girl	Frau Krull.
A soldier	Herr Kraemer.
A young man	Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Hiram of Carthage has brought the image of Moloch to Thule with the idea of gaining power over the people and inducing them to wreak vengeance on Rome for having destroyed Carthage. He is unexpectedly aided in his plans by Teut, the King's son who, in spite of the remonstrances of Wolf, his father's friend, and of Theoda his betrothed, declares himself ready to yield unquestioning obedience to Moloch; and most of the people follow his example. His mother Belleda is horrified and has a vision in which she sees Teut lying dead. But even her warnings are of no avail, and Teut and the people induced by Hiram's promise of a rich and speedy harvest, turn to tilling the soil and sowing grain. They get into a state of fanatic, ecstatic frenzy as Hiram sacrifices a ram before the image of the God. Desiring to yet further gain the predominance over the people and so advance his plans of vengeance on Rome, Hiram convinces the people that in devotion to Moloch they must cut down the sacred yew tree, the symbol of Thule's prosperity. He himself is about to bury his axe in the tree's trunk when the King appears, and is on the point of slaying him when Teut throws himself between the two men, but bids his father consecrate his sword to Moloch. The King indignantly refuses and, in spite of the remonstrances of Theoda, Teut is about to fight with his father, when his filial feelings overpower him and he throws away his sword. The King does likewise, and he and Teut wrestle, the people calling on Moloch to aid the latter. Their prayers are heard, for Teut overcomes his father who, being refused death, goes sorrowfully away accompanied only by Theoda. Teut takes his father's sword and lays it at the feet of Moloch's image. Hiram sees his complete success at hand and, although Teut, horrified by the news that his mother, in despair at her son's apostasy, has committed suicide, wavers for a moment, Hiram soon recalls him to his allegiance. Some months pass and a bountiful harvest has been gathered in; the people have built ships and are on the point of setting out to make war on Rome, when Teut encounters Theoda who has penetrated the grove of death. In his fanaticism he is about to kill her, but his love for her is too strong and in a flash he is convinced of his own error and realises that Hiram's stories of Moloch's power have merely been suggested by his own ambition. He turns against Hiram who, distraught at the prospect of losing his revenge on Rome, huris himself from the cliffs into the sea. The people, still obsessed by Moloch, when they hear of Hiram's death set upon Teut, but they are driven back by Wolf who, unaware that Teut has come to his senses, stabs him in the side. The King and Theoda only arrive in time to witness his death.

Composer: Max Schillings, born 1838.
(See "The Standard-Opernglas" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Fittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.80 80 A.)

Tomorrow, Monday, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.45

43. Tonkünstler-Fest.

I. Orchester-Concert.

PROGRAMME.

Prelude and Fugue in C sharp minor for grand orchestra E. N. von Reznicek
"Erstes Lieben" a chaplet of songs for tenor voice, violin and orchestra Ludwig Hess.
Soloists: Kammersänger LUDWIG HESS (Berlin) und Konzertmeister Professor PETRL.
Kaleidoscop, original theme and variations for orchestra Heinrich G. Noren.
Overture to the Christmas fairy-tale "Christelflein" Hans Pfitzner.
Two ballads for baritone and orchestra Julius Weismann.
Soloist: Kammersänger PERRON.
Symphonic Festal March Ludwig Thuille.

"SEA DOGS."

The French fleet, like that of England, can boast its Cloudesley Shovels. One of these sea-dogs of the old fighting time—Admiral Pleville Le Peley, is momentarily recalled to memory by a memorial which is being erected to him in his native town of Granville. Pleville's record was adventurous enough for any romance. His name alone shows that he was a man of family, but for all that he ran away from college at the age of twelve, to become ship's boy on a cod-fisher, with the alias of Duvurer. Under this name he fought his way up, till in 1747 he was lieutenant on a privateer, and had had many fights with English ships. In one of these fights he was wounded and captured, but escaped and took to privateering again. It was not until 1762 that he joined the French Navy under his own name. He was an excellent tactician, and rose to the highest grades. He was Minister of Marine under the Directory, and later became Senator and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. Long life was the old salt's portion. Born in 1726 he died in 1805.

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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	Herttha Alsen.
Charley Utterson, Advocat	Ernst Legal.
Nelly Crofts	Elvira de Miot.
Bobby McLean	Walther Blencke.
Poole, Jekyll's Kammerdiener	Paul Barleben.
Jekyll's Groom	Robert Babinsky.
Ein Polizei-Inspector	H. v. Wolzogen.
Ein Arzt	Paul Köllner.
Der Mann aus Whitechapel	Georg Mendel.
Eine arme Frau	Rosa Laassner.
Ein Mann	Rud. Horstmeier.
Edward Hyde	—

Tomorrow, Monday, at 7.30 p.m.

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NEW "PROPHET" DOWIE.

A new "Prophet" Dowie has arisen in Ohio, who expects to take up the dead leader's mantle and found a new Zion. The new "Prophet", the *Chronicle* says, is Levi Lupton, who is the leader of a sect called "The Disciples of the Gift of Tongues." His headquarters at present are at Alliance, Ohio, and he declares he will establish a faith which will spread over the world. Lupton says he has had revealed to him the rules under which the adherents of the faith shall live. One of these rules limits the faithful to one meal a day, and the converts babble a gibberish invented by Lupton, who claims that it is the tongue of the new nation. The sect is increasing.

Since B... to be pa... chairman... national... Exhibition... ested in p... program... distribute... of exhibit... the Exhi... previous... is the fa... Munich a... of the app... poned. F... the offic... Neumarkt... The ini... fest" of t... took plac... haus" and... reason of... tion of n... themselves... Quartett... formance... pretation... for eleven... Bassoon, ... and Harp... Herr v. S... numbers... and capt... Puga" an... astically... magnificer... in D-min... which sho... technical... less to sa... occasion, ... number o... movement... Violincello... Lange, W... which is... performed... that he is... The secon... this morn... On Thu... which the... male choir... in the "G... A large... concert w... may be ob... 9 and 1 a... C. A. Klem... cigar sho... Strasse 37... The Dre... Tourist Cl... run a spe... weis—Linz... opening of

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LOCAL.

Since H. M. King Friedrich August has consented to be patron and H. R. H. Prince Johann Georg chairman of the working committee of the International Photographic Exhibition, interest in the Exhibition has largely increased among those interested in photography and the general public. The programme, written in several languages, will be distributed in September. An enormous number of exhibits are expected, especially from abroad and the Exhibition will surpass in importance all previous enterprises. A characteristic sign of this is the fact that the photographic exhibitions in Munich and Florence planned for 1909, in view of the approaching one in Dresden, have been postponed. Further information may be obtained at the offices of the Exhibition Hotel Stadt Berlin, Neumarkt 1.

The initial concert of the 43rd "Tonkünstlerfest" of the "Allgemeiner Deutscher Musikerverein" took place on Saturday morning in the "Vereinshaus" and was an unqualified success, not only by reason of the performance but also of the selection of novelties. The Petri Quartett surpassed themselves upon this occasion and in a beautiful Quartett by Reuss which received its first performance the ensemble, finish and general interpretation were of the highest order. A Serenade for eleven instruments (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Horn, Bassoon, 2 Violins, Viola, Violincello, Double bass and Harp) by Bernhard Sekles and conducted by Herr v. Schuch was one of the most interesting numbers on the programme and the beautiful and captivating "Avertimento in forma di Fuga" and the "Andante" were most enthusiastically applauded. Herr Alfred Sittard gave a magnificent performance of a difficult "Parsaeaglia" in D-minor for Organ by Wilhelm Middelschulte which shows modern tendencies and makes great technical demands upon the Organist. It is needless to say that Herr Sittard was equal to the occasion, both technically and musically. The last number on the programme was a Quartett (in one movement) by Hans Posge for Violin, Clarinet, Violincello and piano played by the Messrs. Petri, Lange, Wille and Percy Sherwood. His composition which is somewhat reminiscent was excellently performed and the pianist Mr. Sherwood showed that he is a splendid and careful ensemble player. The second Chamber Music Concert will be given this morning in the "Vereinshaus" at 11 o'clock.

H. M. F.

On Thursday next a grand double concert, in which the band of the establishment and the Dresden male choir "Orpheus" will take part, will be given in the "Grosse Wirtschaft" in the Grosse Garten. A large attendance is confidently expected. The concert will begin at 5 p. m. Tickets at 50 pf. may be obtained from F. Ries (Kaufhaus) between 5 and 1 and 3 and 6, Ad. Brauer, Haupt Strasse 2, C. A. Klemm, Augustus Strasse, in all Messrs. Wolf's cigar shops and from Herr Andorf, Prager Strasse 37. Tickets at the door 75 pf.

The Dresden section of the German and Austrian Tourist Club intend on the 28th of next month to run a special train via Bodenbach-Prague-Budweis-Linz to Salzburg in connection with the opening of their Wolf-Glanwell hut in the Ampezzo

Dolomites, close to Cortina. The cost of the single journey 2nd class will be 25 marks, 3rd class 14 marks. Tickets for the return journey, good for 30 days, will be issued at the same rates, but only as far as Bodenbach. All information can be obtained from Herr Lehmann, Scheffel Strasse 26. Alpine outfit and tourists' garments for mountain climbing and alpine tours can be obtained, among others, from Carl Stumpf, Waisenhaus Strasse 4, next door to the Central Theatre.

The monster tent in which the performances of the Circus Henry are taking place is nightly filled to its utmost capacity by an appreciative audience not slow to recognise that the show they are witnessing is distinctly above the ordinary. A second visit only confirms our first impression that Herr Henry is eminently wise in attaching most weight to the real *raison d'être* of a circus viz: equine performances. Herr Henry himself is evidently a trainer of marked ability and skill, and we have seldom seen a prettier "act" than the evolutions of the dozen coal black horses Herr Henry introduces in the second portion of the programme. The animals are in the pink of condition, which speaks volumes for the care bestowed upon them, and they seem to obey their trainer's slightest nod. The Yosecaronis are acrobats considerably above the average and their contribution to the programme arouses great enthusiasm. There is hardly a dull moment in the performance and doubtless the box-office receipts are showing Herr Henry that a really good circus will always attract large audiences. An entirely new programme is to be submitted tomorrow night. There are two performances today, the one at 4, the other at 8 p. m.

The number of visitors to Klotzsche-Königswald on the 28th of this month amounted to 528. During last week 1200 persons enjoyed a bath in the König Friedrich August bath, and 190 persons took "cure" baths.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p. m. Tomorrow the guards will be furnished by 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100.

Pension in officer's family

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

Dresden König Albert Strasse

Circus Henry.

Today June 30.

2 Brilliant Performances

at 4 and 8 p. m.

Each adult may bring one child free to the afternoon performance. Each further child, half price. At 8 p. m.

Gala Parade Evening

with specially selected programme.

Tomorrow July 1, at 8.15 p. m.

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Tickets to be obtained at the Circus between 10 and 12 a. m. and from 5 p. m., and at Havanahaus Wolf, See Strasse, Postplatz and König Johann Strasse.

N. B. To the highly interesting rehearsals which take place from 10-1 daily excepting Sundays, admission for adults 30 pf., children 15 pf. Sundays between 10-1 the stables may be inspected.

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S. S. "Köln", do, August 1st.
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S. S. "Seydlitz", July 10th.
S. S. "Scharnhorst", August 7th.

When American Mails are due in Dresden:

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By S. S. "Deutschland", July 5th (Hamburg America Line).
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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

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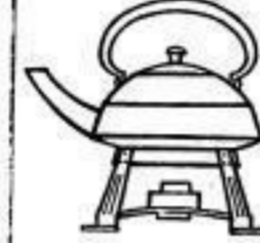
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"Apfelsinenperle" (a genuine orange drink) 20 pf. " "
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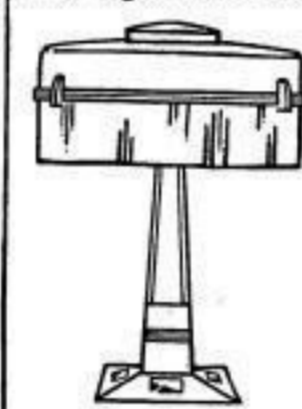
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SENDIG-DRESDEN,	HOTEL Europaischer Hof
SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL Wurtemberger Hof
SENDIG-SCHANDAU,	SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana &c.
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	265 ROOMS
	250 ROOMS.
	150 ROOMS.

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

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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.

XI. International Lawn-Tennis Tournament in Dresden

Thursday, July 4, and following days

arranged by the Akademischer Sport-Verein E.V. in Dresden

on their courts corner of Uhland and Reichenbach Strasse
Entries close on Monday, July 1, at 10 a. m.

MATCHES:

- A. Without handicap:**
- 1) Gentlemen's doubles for the Championship of Saxony.
 - 2) Gentlemen's singles for the Championship of Dresden.
 - 3) Gentlemen's doubles for the Championship of Dresden.
 - 4) Gentlemen's singles for the Championship of the [Polytechnic].
 - 5) Ladies' singles.
 - 6) Gentlemen's singles.
 - 7) Ladies' and gentlemen's doubles.
- B. With handicap:**
- 8) Gentlemen's singles. Two classes, and junior class.
 - 9) Ladies' singles. Two classes.
 - 10) Ladies' and gentlemen's doubles.
 - 11) Gentlemen's doubles.
 - 12) Ladies' doubles.
- Entry forms and further particulars from T. Koerner, Lüttichau Strasse 32, III.

Hotel Bristol

Bismarck Platz 7
First class family home. Moderate Terms.

Kneist Restaurant First-class accommodation for guests.
Grosse Brüder Gasse 2

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

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).

Harry M. Field

Master-school of piano playing. After the methods of Franz Liszt and Hans von Bülow. Studio: Lindenau Strasse 35 II.

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

Pension Weidmann

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

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 29th of June 1907.

Dr. W. Enders, Michigan, H. Amalienhof.
Miss E. J. Roady, Meadville, H. Carlton.
Miss L. Hampstedt, Meadville, H. Carlton.
Mr. L. Aptekmann, London, H. Carlton.
Miss F. Block, Pittsburg, H. Carlton.
Miss J. Leopold, Philadelphia, H. Carlton.
Miss J. Schoenfeld, Johnston, H. Carlton.
Miss J. Benke, London, H. Carlton.
Mr. E. Manfell, and family, New York, H. Europ. Hof.
Miss C. W. Osborne, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. M. L. Ernst, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. H. Kessler, and family, Omaha, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. L. Kraus, Baltimore, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson, Philadelphia, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. L. S. Gimbel, and family, Philadelphia, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss Morris, Philadelphia, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss B. Kwikiewicz, Milwaukee, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss J. Mastbaum, Philadelphia, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. R. J. Leeson, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss E. Gerson, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. F. B. Feiner, and family, New York, H. Europ. Hof.
Miss C. Giesmann, St. Paul, H. Pirnaischer Hof.
Mr. A. Giesmann, St. Paul, H. Pirnaischer Hof.
Mr. J. MacEwen, San Francisco, P. Peterreit.
Mr. R. MacEwen, San Francisco, P. Peterreit.
Rev. and Mrs. W. Lewis, Bradford, P. Rudeloff.
Mr. E. Voigt, Princeton, P. Schaumberger.
Miss E. Palmer, Stonington, P. Schaumberger.
Miss G. Seely, Spencer, P. Schaumberger.
Miss W. Blackie, New York, P. Schaumberger.
Miss M. E. Hery, New York, P. Schaumberger.
Miss L. Adams, Louisville, P. Schaumberger.
Miss J. Adams, Louisville, P. Schaumberger.
Miss E. L. Rosenbaum, Boston, P. Schmalz.

The small boy again. This one lives at King-ton, and the local authorities noticed that he is exceedingly irregular in his attendance at school. Therefore they summoned his mother. "He fell down and accidentally got a black eye with a football while playing cricket," pleaded that excellent lady in excuse. In the future she had better restrain her son's preference for athletic exercises or one of these days he will be getting drowned during a game of billiards.—The Globe.