

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## THE STATE OF IRELAND.

At Queen's County Assizes Mr. Justice Andrews, addressing the Grand Jury, said the returns did not show a satisfactory indication of the state of the county. He found that that grave, dangerous, and open violation of the law called cattle driving had made its appearance in the county, and was apparently spreading. He found that the illegal interference with property had been attempted to be practised, in some cases successfully practised, at a variety of places in the county. In those circumstances he was not able to congratulate the Grand Jury on the state of the county, or to say more than that, if that illegality was not suppressed, there was a dangerous prospect before them in Queen's County.

## SENSATIONAL THEFT IN DUBLIN.

While preparations were being made for the reception of King Edward at the chapter of the Order of St. Patrick it was discovered that the insignia of the Order, valued at £50,000, which were kept at the Castle, have been stolen.

## ACCIDENT TO A BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

As the British Minister, Sir Arthur Herbert, and Lady Herbert were driving along in a carriage, on their way from Bergen to Christiania, one of the horses took fright at a passing cyclist when the carriage was at Filefjæld, three kilometres from Nystuen, and bolted. The carriage was thrown down a steep incline and dashed to pieces.

Lady Herbert was unhurt, but Sir Arthur was severely injured, and it was feared that several of his ribs were broken. He was also badly bruised about the face. A doctor was immediately summoned from Landal, and the British Minister was conveyed on a mattress to Nystuen. He was fully conscious, but suffered severe pain, and was unable to move.

Two doctors and a nurse left Christiania by motor car for Nystuen.

The examination of the patient showed that three ribs were broken. The injuries, which at first caused considerable pain, having been bandaged, Sir Arthur consequently feels considerably better.

He will probably remain two or three days at Nystuen, and then be taken by motor car to Fagernaes, whence he will proceed by train to Christiania.

## RIVER STEAMER WRECKED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The S. S. "Mount Royal" of the Hudson Bay Co., which plies on the Skeena river, is lying a complete wreck on the rocks. Five of her crew were drowned, but her passengers were saved.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE U. S. AND JAPAN.

The *Globe* learns from its New York correspondent that reassuring statements as to the Japanese situation have been forthcoming from Washington and from Oyster Bay, but the *Herald* persists in its declaration that international friction connected with the Far Eastern situation is alone responsible for the alleged decision of the Navy Department to concentrate nearly all the battleships of the United States Navy in the Pacific. The scare, it must be said, has not seized upon the American people, so far as popular opinion is reflected by the newspapers.

A few clear words from President Roosevelt would knock it upon the head. These have been said indirectly, according to a special correspondent who claims to have obtained inspiration at the fountain head. But what is really wanted is a set speech with the true ring which the people are accustomed to look for to Mr. Roosevelt, in the confident expectation that the right word would be said in the right place. The Japanese Ambassador has once more declared politely that all talk of

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war between Japan and a Power which Japan so highly esteems as she does America is perfectly preposterous. Simultaneously come polite assurances that the last thing in the world that the Japanese Chambers of Commerce are thinking of is a national boycott of American products and manufactures.

Hereafter there is a marked disposition to believe that the Chambers of Commerce do protest too much. It is not forgotten that the Chinese boycott, which inflicted upon Americans losses aggregating millions of dollars, was most politely disavowed, and indeed repudiated, by the Chinese Government and the Chinese newspapers. The argument that a boycott would inflict loss upon the boycotters, equally with the boycotted, was used in the case of the Chinese movement, but the boycott went on all the same. It is suggested that the Japanese are in such things more sensible and practical than the Chinese, or that the Japanese Government may be better able to make its influence felt in the matter, if it should really desire to put a stop to such an unfriendly attack upon a friendly Power. As much is hinted to inquirers at the Japanese Embassy at Washington, but somehow these reassuring hints and suggestions are not particularly satisfying.

It may be, and it has been so suggested in some quarters, that the whole scheme of a boycott has been put forward, with a view to intimidating the local authorities in California into some action, in satisfaction in whole, or in part, of Japanese susceptibilities. Such an idea is, however, distinctly amusing to all those acquainted with the present state of public feeling on the Pacific Slope. The suggestion that the Federal Government may be worried into some concessions has more probability. What is certain in the opinion of all responsible persons, and most newspapers, is that there can be absolutely no danger of war between the United States and Japan.

A cablegram from Oyster Bay, dated yesterday, states that President Roosevelt has caused it to be announced through Admiral Brownson that the projected voyage of American battleships to the Pacific Ocean next winter, is concerned with speed trials and also is intended to show that the American navy is in a position to defend at the same time the coast lines of the Atlantic and the Pacific. This demonstration must not be taken in any way to mean that there is a belief in the danger of war. Mr. Roosevelt's intention must rather be regarded as being that the fleet should serve to ensure international peace. No moment could be more favourable for such demonstrations than the present, when the United States are at perfect peace with all nations.

## THE WAR AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

The towns of Spokane and Seattle have both complained to the Inter State Commerce Commission that the steel freights charges from Pittsburg on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads are far too high.

Mr. John Rockefeller was called as a witness on Saturday before the Chicago District Court. He stated that his position of President of the Standard Oil Company was purely an honorary one and that for 8 or 10 years he had taken no part in the company's business. He believed that the outstanding capital of the company was 100 million dollars, the yearly profit being about 40 per cent. After some further examination he was allowed to leave the stand.

## A NEW NAVAL BASE.

The *Associated Press* announces from Washington that negotiations are to be conducted by Mr. Secretary Root during his approaching visit to Mexico for the purchase of a naval base in Magdalena Bay, Lower California. Numerous officers consider that the value of Magdalena Bay to the United States is great enough to warrant the purchase of all Lower California, if necessary.

A cablegram, dated Monday, from Washington states that M. Adee has denied that the Government intends to buy a naval base in Mexico. The statement originated solely in the fact that Mexico has recently consented to the United States establishing a permanent coaling station in Magdalena Bay; this station will contain the coal for the annual gunnery trials of the American battleships.

## THE KAISER'S HOLIDAY.

The "Hohenzollern" with his Majesty the German Emperor on board has arrived at Bergen accompanied by the despatch boat "Sleipner". The Royal Yacht exchanged salutes with the fortress and anchored off Puddefjord.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

### THE PRESS ON M. PICHON'S SPEECH.

Most journals express their lively satisfaction at M. Pichon's speech.

The *Aurore* says they were gladdening and encouraging words that M. Pichon spoke in the Chamber and they would be well received outside the frontiers of France.

The *Petit Parisien* considers that the speech, which in every way gave a full explanation as to the international situation, would give satisfaction since France's relations with Germany were replete with courtesy and her foreign policy could disturb no one. The ministerial statements had shown at the right moment that international relations have not been for years so correct and smooth as now. This fact need not lead France and her diplomats to childish sulking or to imprudent zeal and passionateness.

The *Gaulois* on the other hand says that M. Pichon confined himself to the merest generalities.

### THE WINE-TRADE CRISIS.

Nearly 100 mayors held a meeting at Montpellier on Sunday and decided only to resume their official duties when their action had been approved by the voters and if the Government took steps to relieve the distress in the South. They further demanded the release of the arrested persons and the withdrawal of the troops.

A meeting of mayors of the Arrondissement at Narbonne decided that each individual official of the municipality should again hand in his resignation.

In Châlons-sur-Saône the representatives of the vine growers have held a meeting at which Law accepted by the Chamber touching wine-adulteration was declared wholly insufficient.

A meeting of peasants, brandy-distillers and tavern keepers has been held at Lille, at which violent protest was made at the claims of the South. Several parliamentary representatives attended the meeting.

### THE GARIBALDI FÊTES IN ITALY.

Representatives of the Government, Parliament, the army, the municipal authorities of Rome and other cities, Garibaldian Unions and other Leagues marched in procession on Sunday from the Vatican to the Garibaldi memorial, where numerous wreaths were deposited. A vast crowd cheered the procession *en route*. At the foot of the memorial Senator Cavalli made a speech which was enthusiastically applauded.

During the Garibaldi fêtes in Brescia, anarchist demonstrations took place and the police were forced to interfere. The ringleaders were arrested. In consequence, the Socialist Unions declared a general strike.

#### SPANISH ANARCHISTS.

Twenty two Anarchists have been arrested in Barcelona; they had formed a League for carrying out dynamite outrages. They were supported by an anarchist fund. During the distribution of money disputes arose which led to their discovery.

#### NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

##### THE EVER GROWING TALE OF OUTRAGES.

An armed band hurled bombs and hand grenades at a military train conveying two Companies of the Guard to St. Petersburg in the vicinity of Lapy. Little or no damage was done as the bombs failed to explode; the band escaped.

As the Chief of police was walking with a Gendarmerie officer M. Pyschkin in Ekaterinburg a revolver was fired at them. M. Pyschkin was killed. The murderers were pursued but escaped, wounding a policeman in their flight.

#### THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

The English Embassy has heard that Maclean continues to be well treated.

It is reported from reliable sources that the Hkmass tribe has held a meeting to discuss what attitude it should adopt; the tribe is openly inclined to support Raisuli.

#### BOMB OUTRAGE IN SHANGHAI.

On Saturday evening as the Governor of Anhui was mustering the Cadets a bomb, which exploded, was hurled at him. Three officers were killed and one wounded.

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#### CHURCH SERVICES.

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Friday, June 12th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
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Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

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#### LOCAL.

The programme of this (Wagner and Strauss) evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows:

- (1) Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger" . . . . . R. Wagner.
- (2) Czardas, "Ritter Passmann" . . . . . J. Strauss.
- (3) Waldweben, "Siegfried" . . . . . R. Wagner.
- (4) Overture, "Eine Nacht in Venedig" . . . . . J. Strauss.
- (5) "Träume aus den fünf Gedichten" . . . . . R. Wagner.
- (6) Tonbilder, "Der Zigeunerbaron" . . . . . J. Strauss.
- (7) Finale, "Rienzi" . . . . . R. Wagner.
- (8) Overture, "Tannhäuser" . . . . . R. Wagner.
- (9) Waltz, "Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald" . . . . . J. Strauss.

Herr Paul Schnurrbusch, lately a pupil of the Petri violin class in the Royal Conservatorium, has been appointed to the Court orchestra in Weimar, as the best of 29 candidates.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

#### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light airs, generally bright but thunder in places, warmer.

## LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

#### GARIBALDI DAY.

London, July 4.

"The correspondence is polyglot. In one little bundle, Cavour writes in Italian and French; the Archbishop of Cephalonia congratulates him in Greek on the first Irish Land bill; and in the same tongue the Archbishop of Chios gives him a book on the union of the Armenian with the Anatolian communion; Huber regales him with the luxury of German *Cursivschrift*. The Archimandrite Myrianthes forwards him objects from the Holy Land. The patriarch of Constantinople (1896) sends greetings and blessings, and testifies to the bonds of fellowship between the eastern and anglican churches, undisturbed since the days of Cyril Lukaris. Dupanloup, the famous Bishop of Orleans (1869), applauds the plan of *Juventus Mundi*, its grandeur, its beauty, its moral elevation; and proceeds to ask how he can procure copies of the articles on *Ecce Homo*, as to which his curiosity has been aroused. A couple of notes (1864 and 1871) from Garibaldi, the great revolutionist, are neighbours to letters (1851-74) from Guizot, the great conservative. Three or four lines in French from Garibaldi were given to Mr. Gladstone the day before leaving Cliveden and England (April 24, 1864): 'In leaving you pray accept a word of recognition for all the kindness you have heaped upon me, and for the generous interest you have at all times shown for the cause of my country. Your devoted G. Garibaldi.'"

I take the foregoing from Morley's *Life of Gladstone*. It refers, of course, to a part of the G. O. M.'s correspondence, and it is of general interest, but it is particularly interesting today which happens to be Garibaldi Day, the day upon which Giuseppe Garibaldi the Italian Liberator was born at Nice (or Nizza as he always preferred to name it), a hundred years ago.

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It is a curious coincidence, but not an unhappy one, that this Garibaldi celebration, in which fourteen Italian associations in London and two in the provinces take part, comes together with the annual commemoration of the Americans' Independence Day. For both celebrations are akin, though widely apart, and it is a "double event" that Englishmen can take an interest in, good-heartedly, without any *arrière pensée*.

At the moment of writing, the representatives of the various Italian associations in London, with some thirty veterans who fought for a united Italy, are marching, with bands and banners to Stafford House, the home of the Duke of Sutherland, whose father was the host of Garibaldi, when he visited England in 1864. Here they will place a bronze commemorative wreath on the bust of their hero, and will be present at the subsequent meeting.

**G. WIRSING, American Dentist.** Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).  
Bismarck Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9967

Speeches will be delivered by the Italian Ambassador, Lord Crewe, Sir Charles Seely, and Mr. George Trevelyan. In the evening there is to be a banquet at the Holborn Town Hall with more speechifying to be followed by a reception and a ball.

The latter is certainly quite *à propos*. Garibaldi set so many balls rolling during his adventurous career, that it seems quite appropriate that others set a special Garibaldi ball rolling, on a day like this.

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## The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy.

Of course the visit of Garibaldi to England in 1864, to which his letter to Gladstone refers, and which John Morley quotes (see above) is the great feature in the Garibaldi souvenirs of this day. The incidents of that visit are fully treated in the *Life of Gladstone*. Here are a few extracts:

"The Italian sentiment of England reached its climax in the reception accorded to Garibaldi by the metropolis in April 1864. 'I do not know what persons in office are to do with him', Mr. Gladstone wrote to Lord Palmerston (March 26),

'but you will lead, and we shall follow suit'. The populace took the thing into their own hands. London has seldom beheld a spectacle more extraordinary or more moving. The hero, in the red shirt and blue-grey cloak long associated in the popular mind with so many thrilling stories of which they had been told, drove from the railway at Vauxhall to Stafford House, the noblest of the private palaces of the capital, amid vast continuous multitudes, blocking roadways, filling windows, lining every parapet and roof with eager gazers. For five hours Garibaldi passed on amid tumultuous waves of passionate curiosity, delight, enthusiasm. And this more than regal entry was the arrival, not of some loved prince or triumphant captain of our own, but of a foreigner and the deliverer of a foreign people. Some were drawn by his daring as a fighter, and by the picturesque figure as of a hero of antique mould; many by sight of the sworn foe of Giant Pope; but what fired the hearts of most was the thought of him as the soldier who bore the sword for human freedom. The western world was in one of its generous moments. In those days there were idealists; democracy was conscious of common interests and common brotherhood; a liberal Europe was then a force and not a dream.

'We who then saw Garibaldi for the first time', Mr. Gladstone said nearly twenty years after, 'can many of us never forget the marvellous effect produced upon all minds by the simple nobility of his demeanour, by his manners and his acts. . . . Besides his splendid integrity, and his wide and universal sympathies; besides that seductive simplicity of manner which never departed from him, and that inborn and native grace which seemed to attend all his actions; I would almost select from every other quality this, which was in apparent contrast but real harmony in Garibaldi—the union of the most profound and tender humanity with his fiery valour.' He once described the Italian chief to me as 'one of the finest combinations of profound and unalterable simplicity with self-consciousness and self-possession. I shall never forget an occasion at Chiswick; Palmerston, John Russell, and all the leaders were awaiting him on the *perron*; he advanced with perfect simplicity and naturalness, yet with perfect consciousness of his position; very striking and very fine.' Garibaldi dined with Mr. Gladstone, and they met elsewhere. At a dinner at Panizzi's they sat by one another.

Suddenly one morning the country was surprised to learn that Garibaldi was at once departing. Dark suspicions rose instantly in the minds of his more democratic friends. It had always been rather bitter to them that he should be the guest of a duke. They now insisted that the Whig aristocrats were in a panic lest he should compromise himself with the Radicals, and that he was being hustled out of the country against his will. This suspicion next grew into something blacker still. A story spread that the Emperor of the French had taken umbrage, and signified to the government that the reception of Garibaldi was distasteful to France. Lord Clarendon promptly denied the fable. He told the House of Lords that the Emperor (of whom he had recently had an audience) had even expressed his admiration for the feeling of which the reception was a sign. Lord Palmerston in the other House explained that Garibaldi was going away earlier than had been expected, because at home he went to bed at eight and rose at five, and to a person of these habits to dine at half past eight and to remain in a throng of admirers until midnight must necessarily be injurious. Still the fog hung heavy on the public mind. A rider was now added to the tale, that it was the Chancellor of the Exchequer who out of deference to the Emperor, or to please the Whigs, or out of complaisance to the Court, had induced the hero to take his hurried leave. Mr. Gladstone was forced to explain to the House of Commons, seldom reluctant to lighten its graver deliberations with a personal incident, that the Duke of Sutherland had carried him to Stafford House; there he found that Garibaldi had accepted invitations to thirty provincial towns and that the list was growing longer every day; the doctors declared that the general's strength would never stand the exhaustion of a progress on such a scale; and the friends there present begged him to express his own opinion to Garibaldi. This Mr. Gladstone accordingly did, to the effect that the hero's life and health were objects of value to the whole world, and that even apart from health the repetition all over England of the national reception in London would do something to impair a unique historical event. The general was taken to show excellent sense by accepting advice not to allow himself to be killed by kindness. At any rate he firmly declared that if he could not go to all the places that invited him, it was impossible for him to draw a line of preference, and therefore he would go to none. His Radical friends, however, seem to have instilled some of their own suspicions into his mind, for two days later (April 23) Mr. Gladstone writes to Lord Clarendon:—'I am to see Garibaldi at Cliveden this evening, and it is possible that some occasion may offer there for obtaining

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from him a further declaration. But since I received your note the following circumstance has occurred. Clarence Paget has been to me, and reports that Mrs. . . . ., a well-known and zealous but anti-Mazzinian liberal in Italian matters, who is also a friend of Garibaldi's, has acquainted him that Garibaldi himself has made known to her that according to his own painful impression the English government do consider the prolongation of his stay in England very embarrassing, and are very anxious that he should go. What a pity, if this be so, that this simple and heroic man could not speak his mind plainly out to me, but wrapped himself in the depths of diplomatic reserve, instead of acting like Lord Aberdeen, who used to say, "I have a habit of believing people." After three or four days at Cliveden the general still held to his purpose. April 24.—Cliveden. Conversation with Garibaldi. The utmost I could get from him was that it would be sad if the Italian people should lose its faith. So Garibaldi forthwith sailed away from our shores."

John Morley does not really decide the question: what drove Garibaldi from England in 1864. The circumstances have never been explained, but Lord Malmesbury distinctly says in his *Memoirs* that the Italian Liberator made himself impossible, perhaps through his Mazzinian leanings, perhaps by his "ungodliness", which may have estranged him even from the Gladstonians in the sixties.

Here are a few extracts from the *Memoirs of an Ex-Minister* which seem to have escaped attention:—

April 13th. We dined at Stafford House to meet Garibaldi. The party consisted of the Palmerstons, Russells, Gladstones, Argylls, Shaftesburys, Dufferins, &c., and other Whigs, the Derbys and ourselves being the only Conservatives; so I greatly fear we have made a mistake, and that our party will be disgusted at our going. Lady Shaftesbury told me after dinner, in a *méchante* manner, that we had fallen into a trap, to which I answered that I was very much obliged to those who laid it, as I should be very sorry not to have seen Garibaldi. The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland walked off with him to her boudoir, where he smoked. This created great astonishment and amusement, as this boudoir, which is fitted up most magnificently with hangings of velvet and everything that is most costly, has been considered such a sacred spot that few favoured mortals have ever been admitted into its precincts; and to allow anyone to smoke in it is most astonishing to all who know the Duchess.

April 15th. Our party are furious with us and Lord Derby for dining with the Sutherlands last Wednesday, and Lord Bath has written to Lord Colville to resign his office of Whip, and says he will not spend a farthing upon elections. Lord Derby has written him a very temperate letter.

April 18th. I dined with the Clanricardes to meet Garibaldi, and smoked a cigar with him after dinner. He spoke very sensibly, and, far from seeming proud of the fuss that was made with him, he said he feared it might become ridiculous. Sir Robert Peel, talking of Rome, said that he did not think it possible to get rid of the Papacy; that Garibaldi might drive the Pope out of Rome, but another would be elected as long as the Roman Catholic religion existed. Garibaldi replied, '*Vous l'avez bien fait, cependant!*' Again, some one said that the career of the present Emperor Napoleon was a more successful one than that of the first. Garibaldi answered, '*Il faut attendre la fin!*'

April 20th. Garibaldi leaves England on Friday. Lord Clarendon, who has just returned from Paris, has informed the Government that the Emperor has made *that* the condition of his joining with us in the conference; and certainly there must be some intrigue, as Mr. Fergusson, the surgeon, writes a letter to the Duke of Sutherland—which is published—saying it would be dangerous for Garibaldi's health if he exposed himself to the fatigue of an expedition to Manchester, &c. On the other hand, Dr. Basile, Garibaldi's own doctor, says he is perfectly well and able to undergo all the fatigue of a journey to the manufacturing towns. The publication of this letter in contradiction to Mr. Fergusson's must have been done with Garibaldi's consent; it shows he is angry, and does not leave England willingly.

April 22nd. Garibaldi goes today to Cliveden, where he remains with the Dowager-Duchess of Sutherland until the 25th, when he leaves for Plymouth.

## Mühlberg



### Tennis, Golf, Hockey

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## Mühlberg

The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary attacked me for going to Stafford House to meet him, saying that they admired my devotion to Lord Derby, which induced me to accept the invitation."

### LOCAL.

The fine weather on Saturday and Sunday was all in favour of the International Lawn Tennis Tournament and a very large number of matches were decided.

The first final to be reached was that of the Ladies' Open Singles, and spectators of this match were rewarded by seeing some of the best tennis of the meeting. Comtesse E. Soumarokow, who met Miss Salusbury, had the disadvantage of knowing that her opponent had defeated her comparatively easily at Leipzig a week previously, so her brilliant victory on the present occasion was all the more creditable. The first three games went with the service, the games being 2-1 in Miss Salusbury's favour. The same player took the 4th game, but Comtesse Soumarokow by some fine drives down the side lines took the next. In the 6th game deuce was called no less than 6 times; Miss Salusbury then won it as she did the 7th. Comtesse Soumarokow took the next two games, but the 10th fell to her opponent and with it the set, 6-4. In the second set the first four games went against the server; Miss Salusbury then won the next two, but this was all she was destined to get, for Comtesse Soumarokow, playing finely, won the next four off the reel, and so took the set 6-4. In the third set Comtesse Soumarokow, after losing three aces in the first game, brought the score to deuce and won the game. Miss Salusbury won the next, but after that, was completely outplayed, only scoring two aces in the next 5 games, Comtesse Soumarokow thus winning the set, 6-1.

The chief event of the meeting, the Gentlemen's Doubles for the Championship of Saxony, went, as was generally expected, to Rhodes and Logie. They are without doubt a very useful couple, but it hardly speaks volumes for the "class" of their opponents when we record that they were never extended and never looked like dropping a set. Their best match was against Pipes and Hicksch, though they defeated them 6-2, 6-2. Fuchs and Boza gave them very little trouble and they met Lüdke and Kleinecke, who had beaten Dannenfelsser and Holmers easily, in the final. Rhodes and Logie only lost one game in the first set, though the latter was by no means at his best. In the second set their opponents managed to win the 1st, 4th, 6th and 9th games, Logie finishing this last game by serving a double fault. In the final set Rhodes and Logie again won 6-4, thus winning the match; they scored 95 aces to 63, a fact which is more eloquent than the score in games, 18 to 5, of the ease of their victory. Logie, to our way of thinking, plays better with his usual partner, Curt Bergmann, but Rhodes' accuracy, especially in lobbing, and activity have seldom been seen to greater advantage.

The Gentlemen's Doubles for the Championship of Dresden was also concluded, although in rather a tame fashion, Pipes and Boza scratching in the final to Logie and C. Bergmann. We were informed that the former pair, in view of the Hep. Doubles in which they held a winning chance, came to the

conclusion that they could not win and might as well scratch, but it was a pity, as many were anxious to see Logie and Bergmann contest the final. The latter always plays a fine game in a double and when he has improved his back-hand strokes should be hard to beat.

In the semi-final of the Dresden Technische Hochschule Championship, to the general regret Beer was beaten by Smith. He started well, taking the first set, but then Smith proved too strong for him and won the next two. Beer has to thank for his defeat, partly his own quixotry, but far more the ridiculous conduct of the Committee in allowing a match almost finished to be replayed *ab initio*. Such a course has, we are sure, never been taken before for a similar reason, and the incident was the one unpleasant one of the Tournament. It is to be hoped that in future the Committee will let it be clearly understood that any player declining to finish a match on account of any personal injury, imagined or real, will, *ipso facto*, be considered to have scratched. By their action on Friday the Committee inflicted an unfair disadvantage on the younger and less experienced player of the pair, for on that evening Beer had at least a very fair prospect of winning the match.

Want of space prevents us dwelling at any length on the other events. In the Gentlemen's singles for the championship of Dresden Rhodes practically walked through four rounds as did Logie and Pipes. Fuchs in the top half of the handicap had more difficulty, dropping one set to G. Bergmann, to Dannenfelsser and to O. Pattenhausen. In the semi-finals Logie, as was anticipated, proved too good for Fuchs and defeated him 6-2, 6-2. Rhodes in his match against Pipes was, in the first set, completely off his game and could do nothing right, Pipes winning 6-1. In the second set Rhodes played up and with the score at 5-2 in his favour looked to have the set at his mercy, but he fell off again completely, and Pipes, winning the next five games, took the set 7-5. Granted that Pipes has some fine shots his comparatively easy defeat by Logie in the semi-final of the Open Singles hardly makes him out so very formidable, but Rhodes seems to have lost all ability to "stay the course". He was to meet Logie in the Open and probably in the Handicap Singles yesterday afternoon.

In the Open Singles C. Bergmann played a fine game against Pipes and after losing the first set, won the second 6-2. In the third set Pipes wisely played to Bergmann's weak back-hand and won the match. Logie reached the same round easily enough, as did Rhodes, who completely outplayed Kleinecke, beating him 6-2, 6-1. G. Bergmann, in view of Rhodes' many matches magnanimously scratched to him, thus letting him into the semi-final.

In the Open Mixed both Logie and Fräulein Koering and Rhodes and Comtesse E. Soumarokow had easy tasks until they met each other in the semi-final. A good match was then anticipated but Logie and his partner won fairly easily 6-3, 6-3. It must be admitted that it was Rhodes' tenth match of the day and he had just come from a long 3 set fight in the Handicap Mixed, so Logie was a bit fresher and certainly played better. His partner, too, was considerably Comtesse Soumarokow's superior, keeping her returns well away from Rhodes, whereas Logie was able to kill numbers of his lady opponent's shots.

In the semi-finals of the Ladies Hep. 1st Class, Fräulein Wien—15.4 beat Fräulein Knapp +  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 6-3, 5-6, 8-6, the handicap working out well, while Fräulein Koering—30.3 easily defeated Fräulein Dohrn +  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 6-3, 6-1.

In the Ladies' Hep. 2nd Class, Miss Seymour appear to have been somewhat lightly treated in the matter of handicap, for, starting at scratch, she very easily defeated Baroness v. Pilschau +  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the final.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.**  
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This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Die Stützen der Gesellschaft.  
Schauspiel in 4 Aufzügen von Henrik Ibsen.

## SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Cambridge XI were generally reckoned the superiors of Oxford this year and so no surprise will be felt at their winning the Varsity match, though, owing to the vagaries of the weather, Oxford at one time looked to have a winning chance. Rain delayed play until after luncheon on the second day and Cambridge, batting on a sodden wicket were all out for 108. The start of Oxford's second innings was sensational both Foster and Bruce being out without scoring. Wright, 48, was the only man to play up to form and the side were out for 112. Rain made the wicket easy for Cambridge on Saturday, and they hit off the required 146 for the loss of 5 wickets, Young and Buchanan making 45 and 46.

The Colonial cricketers snatched another match out of the fire. Sussex, having dismissed them for 49, made 186, but the Colonials on going in again made 327, a sparkling 92 by Sinclair being the feature of the innings. Sussex were left to get 191, but though Fry, Killick and Leach all batted well, the bowling was too good and they were beaten by 37 runs. The only other first class match to be finished was that of Warwickshire v. Leicestershire, the former winning by eight wickets. The weather in the North was so bad that not a ball was bowled in the Yorkshire-Notts match.

The Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championship meeting was concluded with dire results to England. In 1905 Miss Sutton, when only 17, created a sensation by winning her way to the final without losing a set, and finally securing the Championship by beating Miss Douglass, now Mrs. Lambert Chambers. Last year, however, Mrs. Lambert Chambers regained the Championship, and emulated Miss Sutton in reaching the final without losing a set. Miss Sutton on Friday was in fine form, and by once again beating Mrs. Chambers, this time by two sets to love, takes the Championship back to America. Both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Championships are accordingly lost to England.

In the Mixed Doubles, Prebble and Miss Boothby qualified to meet Beals Wright and Miss May Sutton in the final; but this was as far as their success went, for the Americans, in the final, won easily, the Mixed Doubles Championship thus following the Ladies' Singles across the Atlantic. The Australian pair, Brookes and Wilding, proved too good for Beals Wright and Karl Behr, the American, in the Doubles, and won by three sets to love. The All-England Plate was won by Wilding, who defeated von Wesseley, the Austrian, in the final, 6-3, 6-4.

Henley regatta finished in vile weather. The Belgian crew met Ch. Ch. Oxford in the final of the Grand. The Oxonians led for a few strokes, but ere clearing the top of the Island, the Belgians had gone up and at a quarter mile they led by three-quarters of a length. They tacked on another quarter in the next quarter of a mile, and then the race was all over, for, though Gladstone repeatedly spurred, the Belgians were always one with themselves and won comfortably by a length in 7 min. 31 sec.

Trinity Hall won the Ladies', Magdalen, Oxford, the Stewards' and Wyfold Cup, Christ's College the Thames Cup and Leander the Silver Goblets. Capt. Darell achieved his ambition by at last winning the Diamond Sculls.

The first motor race meeting on the new track at Brooklands Surrey, was an enormous success. "Everything," says a writer in a contemporary, "served to remind one of the ordinary associations of the racecourse. The stands, quaintly built with red-tiled roofs, and the gaily-dressed occupants, backed by pines and firs, the long stretches of turf whence the ordinary public watched the contests; the equivalent of the paddock, in which those specially favoured could gaze with such admiration as a fine car provokes in the connoisseur on the points of the horseless machines, the "Ring", calling for the backing of one's fancy, the weighing-in rooms where the cars were duly scaled, and passed; the jockeys' room—one cannot escape the ordinary racing terms—where the drivers put on their parti-coloured jackets, or, rather, frock coats; the stables which, if their concrete floors gave the appearance of cattle pens, certainly stabled the cars; in all this one seemed to be on familiar ground, and if there was no "form at a glance" to consult, there were the records of cars and drivers to be discussed, and a very fruitful subject of discussion it was, before the first race, by which time some thousands had reached Brooklands."

The chief race of the day was for the Montagu cup value £200 and £1,400 in cash. Mr. Hutton on a Mercedes led for the first lap, but was overhauled in the 5th lap by a Darracq, going at 90 miles an hour. Mr. Hutton was not to be denied and in the end won comfortably from Okura, a Japanese enthusiast driving a Fiat. The other races were won by an Ariel Simplex, a Darracq, a Daimler and a Lorraine-Dietrich.

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