

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 451.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany  
in English.

Office: Dresden, Steube Strasse 5<sup>1</sup>  
Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of  
Germany and Austria:  
1 mark a month.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Macdonald, Labour, Member for N. Falkirk, asked if the agreement recently concluded with Russia was of a general nature or if it was only concerned with frontier disputes, or if on the other hand, as was the case with the Anglo-French Treaty, agreements which only had local importance were to replace a general *entente*; further, if Sir Edward Grey would take into account the feeling of the English people toward the Russian Government and the Russian people.

Mr. Runciman, representing the Foreign Secretary, replied that he could only repeat the answer of Sir E. Grey on June 13, to the effect that the domestic affairs of another country could never be taken into consideration in negotiations of this kind. With regard to the corresponding Anglo-French agreement, it was perfectly clear that the development of things was the result of favourable tendencies and of public opinion, which always goes its own way and does not suffer itself to be crossed, but when it has once made itself apparent, exercises the strongest influence in bringing about cordial relations between the nations.

The Indian Secretary, Mr. Morley, announced that the Imperial Government had informed the Chinese Government that they agreed that the export of Indian opium should be decreased by a tenth every year provided that a corresponding decrease was made in the home-grown article. Further they agreed to the raising of the *likin* duty on foreign opium, whereby the opium tax in China would be brought to the same level as that already levied on home-grown opium.

## INDIAN UNREST.

The Government of Nepaal has forbidden the publication of 3 local Indian papers on the ground that they incited the people against the Government. The Maharajah has also ordered that the Bengalees and all other foreigners in his service, are to avoid any relations with Indian agitators.

## DISASTROUS FIRES IN AMERICA.

On Monday morning Longbeach Hotel at Longbeach on Long Island, one of the largest hotels on the American coast, was completely destroyed by fire. The Hotel visitors, 800 in number, barely escaped with their lives.

On the same day a six-storeyed building on the East side of New York caught fire, 15 to 20 persons lost their lives, and 30 were injured, most of them Italians.

A third of the town of Coney Island was destroyed by Sunday's fire, the damage amounting to a million dollars. The fire began in a dancing establishment and spread with great rapidity through the show booths. A woman and a child were mortally injured. Twenty seven firemen were injured while fighting the flames. Many hundreds of persons are homeless and are encamped on the beach.

## DEATH OF PROFESSOR MILLER.

Professor of dentistry Miller, late of the Berlin University, died at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on Monday last.

## REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN ECUADOR.

On account of the recent plot against the President of Ecuador 15 soldiers were sentenced to death and nine to life-long imprisonment. The Government discovered a new conspiracy in the chief town, Quito. The leaders of the movement fled thence to Guayaquil.

## A NEW N. G. L. LINER.

The trial trip of the new express steamer "Kronprinzessin Cecilie", of the North German Lloyd, has been carried out to the full satisfaction of the Management. Shortly before reaching Cape Skagen the ship passed the Imperial Yacht "Hohenzollern"



## Peters-Furs

52 Prager St.  
near Main R.R. Station

the largest and finest selection.

Models 1907-8 now on Sale

Headquarters for "Royal Ermine".



## MÜLLER & C. W. THIEL

Prager Strasse 35  
Linen Store  
Saxon Damask  
Hand-embroidered work.

## OTTO MAYER

Photographer

38 Prager Strasse 38

Tel. 446.

By appointment to T. M. the King of Saxony  
and the Emperor of Austria.

Superb artistic work.

Moderate terms.



## E. W. STARKE

only Prager Strasse 6

Table Linen. Bed Linen.

Hand-embroidered goods.

Shirts to measure.

For Cures and Aftercures

of every kind is recommended

The Cure and Bathing Establishment

## "AUGUSTA"

Prager Strasse 46, Gardenhouse

opposite Europäischer Hof.

Telephone 678.

Moderate charges.

## Finest handpainted Dresden China

### A. E. Stephan 4, Reichs Str. 4

Succ. to Helene Wolfsch. Nachf. 2 minutes from Hauptbahnhof.

Manufacturer & Exporter to Highest recommendations.

the American & English trade. Most reasonable prices.

## Pfund's unskimmed milk. 1st quality

only Pasteurised and purified, therefore free from bacilli of any kind.

Delivered free. Depots in all parts of the city.

## Pfund's Dairy, Dresden.

Telephone: 3831 & 3832.

and exchanged greetings by flag signals. On the measured mile the contract speed was considerably exceeded, so that the new steamer, which in all its dimensions is a sister ship to the "Kaiser Wilhelm II.", hitherto the holder of the Blue Ribbon of the ocean, may be confidently expected to at least equal the latter.

## NAVIGATION ON CHINESE RIVERS.

According to a report received by *The Morning Post* from Shanghai, the German gunboat "Vaterland" has gone up the Yang-tze as far as Tui-fu, the farthest point to which the river is navigable. The journal further reports that the gunboat will now go up the Min river as far as Kia-ting, in order to show that Sze-chuan may be opened to navigation.

## COREAN AFFAIRS.

*Reuter* reports that all reinforcements of the twelfth brigade have already landed. According to the new plan of occupation the military occupation of Seoul by the Japanese troops was to be finished yesterday.

## THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Buchta ben Bagdadi is not far from the fortified market town of Chechuan.

Raisuli and Maclean have gone further South. Maclean attempted to escape under the pretext

that he was going hunting, but he was caught and is now confined to his tent. His servant has been taken away from him and he is no longer allowed to write.

## LOCAL.

The Grand Duke of Hesse and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar have appointed Herren Emil and Otto Irmeler, the partners of the firm *J. G. Irmeler*, pianoforte makers to the King of Saxony, to be pianoforte makers to the Courts of Hesse and Saxe-Weimar respectively.

This evening, Wednesday, "Das Lebensfest", comedy in 3 Acts by Carl Rössler, will be given for the last time at the Central Theatre.

Tomorrow, Thursday, evening "Der Dieb", a play in 3 Acts by Henry Bernstein arranged for the German stage by Rudolph Lothair, will be given for the first time, with Herr Emanuel Reicher of the Lessing Theatre in Berlin, in the principal rôle.

The celebrated "Koschat Quintett", which is making its annual summer tournée, gave its first concert on Monday evening in the "Bergkeller".

The attendance was so large that the garden was almost completely filled before eight o'clock.

The concert was all that could have been desired, not only in point of excellent tonal balance but also in shading and expression. The various dialectic Alpine songs were immensely enjoyed by the audience. Those of special significance were "Schlaf, mein holder Engel du" by Dressler; "Die dreifache Hochzeit", quartet by Koschat; "An alte G'schicht" by the same composer; and "Was i hab", a Bavarian "Volkslied", by Karl Bohm, arranged by Rudolf Traxler; all of which were sung with exemplary finesse and colouring; the pathetic and humorous sides in the various numbers were given with wonderful effect. The enthusiasm of the audience grew to such a height that many encores had to be given.

It is to be regretted that many who attended the concert were obliged to procure their own refreshments at the buffet owing to the small staff of waiters.—*H. M. F.*

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows: (1) Oceanic March, Sousa; (2) Overture, "Die Zauberflöte", Mozart; (3) Die Allmacht, Schubert; (4) Peasant Scene, "Der Evangelimann", Kienzl; (5) Overture, "Si j'étais Roi", Adam; (6) Shepherd Serenade, Petras; (7) Fantasia, "Martha", Flotow; (8) Overture, "La Princesse de Trapezunt", Offenbach; (9) Lied, "Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt", Tschaiakowsky; (10) Waltz, "Hofballtänze", Lanner; (11) Galop, "Wonnetrunk", Faust.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry Regiment No. 177. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizei-direktion*, Schless Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, boas, 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.

## "THE LATIN HEART."

An Englishman writing in Paris on the fate of the cab horse in that city has come to the conclusion that the only chance for the poor brute is to abolish him—not by slaughter, but by rendering him obsolete. The writer thinks that the Latin heart cannot be reformed or the French limited company rendered humane. Only the spread of the autocab can avail the cab horse.

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

## LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

### EXETER HALL AND CROSBY HALL.

London, 27th July.

Comparisons, we have been often told, are odious. To compare Crosby Hall with Exeter Hall seems not only odious, but entirely ludicrous as well. Yet there is an extraordinary coincidence in the closing and disappearance for ever of Exeter Hall and in the "saving" of Crosby Hall, within a few days of one another. Nor does the similarity of circumstances cease there. Exeter Hall has been sold to Mr. Joseph Lyons and his friends, the well-known caterers, for £25,100, and all the furniture and fixings have already been brought to the hammer.

The Y. M. C. A., who have owned the lease, have arranged to carry on their work in the second floor of the new *Morning Post* buildings, at the corner of Aldwych, while their new home in Tottenham-court-road is in course of erection, for which structure they still require £98,000 to complete the total cost of £209,000.

This means that Exeter Hall, after passing through many vicissitudes, after being a concert-hall and a famous meeting-place, is finally to become a popular restaurant in the busiest part of the Strand. On the other hand, Crosby Hall, in the heart of the City, after having been the home of Sir John Crosby, the grocer and woolstapler, in the fifteenth century, a royal palace afterwards, the home of more than one Lord Mayor of London, a prison-house and a meeting-place for the Nonconformists, subsequently a warehouse, and what not thereafter, had finally become a popular City restaurant too.

So, in the eternal whirligig of time, the ancient Crosby Hall and the modernised Exeter Hall will meet upon an equality of footing. In both, people will meet to enjoy the material comforts of twentieth century London life at "popular prices", without troubling themselves very much about the past.

The souvenirs belonging to Crosby Hall and Exeter Hall are necessarily of a very different character, which does not mean that the attachment of people to Exeter Hall was any less than that of others to Crosby Hall.

Rather more, I should say, which is entirely natural, because Exeter Hall is well remembered by the present-day generation—we all have attended meetings there, not always in May by any means, meetings of the Salvation Army, meetings against the Turks and for the Boers (when those attending them were besieged by a howling mob in the Strand), meetings of the Suffragettes *e tutti quanti*—whilst most of us cannot possibly remember anything of the glories of Crosby Hall in former days, even with the aid of antiquarian handbooks.

The Young Men's Christian Association will take with them from Exeter Hall, of course, the venerable chair which has answered as a "pulpit" from which Gladstone, Charles Spurgeon, Wilberforce, Peel, Moffat, Livingstone, Mendelssohn, Ward Beecher, Lord Brougham, Lord Shaftesbury, Spahr, Guizot and D'Aubigné, and many other distinguished men have spoken during the past century; also the well-known mahogany handrail around the spacious platform; the desk and the Bible which has been used at so many interesting and historic gatherings.

It was in Exeter Hall that the late Prince Consort made his first public appearance in England. The occasion was a meeting held to promote the abolition of the slave trade, on June 1, 1840. "He was," said Queen Victoria afterwards, "very nervous, and repeated his speech to me in the morning by heart." In fact, it was from Exeter Hall that the death-blow of slavery was struck, and not only of slavery, but also of State lotteries and of capital punishment—save for murder.

Meeting after meeting against the slave trade was held, a famous occasion being the meeting when the aged Thomas Clarkson, in his eighty-first year, addressed a great assembly of anti-slavery delegates. The scene was described by the painter Haydon, who, not thinking he would be much impressed, was, nevertheless, profoundly touched by the earnestness and even simple grandeur of the scene.

He was in search of a subject for his brush, and he thus describes it: "I have seen the most affecting tragedies, imitative and real, but I never did witness in life or in drama so deep, so touching, so pathetic an effect produced on any great assembly as by the few unaffected, unsophisticated, natural, and honest words of this aged and agitated person. The women wept, the men shook off their tears, unable to prevent their flowing. For myself, I was so affected and so astonished, that it was many minutes before I recovered sufficiently to perceive the moment of interest I had longed for had come to pass—and this was the moment I immediately chose for the picture."

One of the most striking scenes ever witnessed here was the presentation of a Bible to Mr. Gough by a number of drunkards who had been reformed by his zeal. George Cruikshank presided. Mr. Gough had spoken ninety-five times in the hall, and on the ninety-sixth occasion this Bible was presented. The first temperance meeting in London was held at Exeter Hall shortly after it was opened.

In its earlier days the hall was the home of first-class musical performances, and became closely identified with the Sacred Harmonic Society. Jenny Lind's celebrated concerts were given at Exeter Hall, and also the first four performances of Mendelssohn "Elijah." Indeed, in no public building in London—in those days—were so many concerts given as at Exeter Hall.

The building arose because early in the nineteenth century there was a great dearth of halls—in fact, it might be said there was no suitable hall for the holding of meetings of religious and philanthropic societies, which took place in taverns. It was opened on March 29th, 1831 to accommodate "members of the religious, benevolent and scientific societies and institutions connected with the metropolis."

The uses to which it was put quickly earned for it the description "a temple of modern philanthropy." But it gained an even greater distinction. It came to rank amongst the national buildings, and was better known than some that come more appropriately within the category. There are thousands of provincials now living more certain of the whereabouts of Exeter Hall than many people born and reared in London. It has been their Mecca of annual visitation for decades, embodying the spirit which keeps alive and invigorates their social ambitions. That spirit was not always spoken of with respect. There was a time when the phrase "the Exeter Hall spirit" was used derisively in some quarters. It was meant to imply a surfeit of cant and dogmatism.

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

"Exeter Hall" became almost, at one time perhaps rightly, a term of reproach. Carlyle particularly directed his keenest shafts of bitter sarcasm against it. Hence, after one of the anti-slavery meetings Carlyle wrote: "O Anti-Slavery Convention, loud-sounding, long-eared Exeter Hall! But in thee too is a kind of instinct towards justice, and I will complain of nothing. Only black Quashee over the seas being once sufficiently attended to, wilt thou perhaps open thy dull, sodden eyes to the hunger-stricken, pallid, yellow-coloured 'free labourers' in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Buckinghamshire, and all other shires?"

Nevertheless, amid some evil, the "spirit of Exeter Hall" has worked a great deal of good, for without its enthusiasm, even where wrongly directed, nothing at all could have been accomplished.

**J. A. Henckels**  
Zwillingwerk Solingen.  
Trade Mark  
founded 13th June 1731.  
Finest knives and steel wares.

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

The "saving" of Crosby Hall has gladdened many hearts, not only those of antiquarians. For it is a remarkably well-preserved example of domestic Gothic architecture, and identified as it is with the history of England, it has passed, as I have stated, through many strange vicissitudes, but its late proprietors had restored much of its fine ornamentation, and many of the rooms are now put to the use for which they were built.

The news that the site had been sold by the freeholder, Alderman Sir Horatio Davies, to a bank for £250,000, of course to be pulled down, evoked much regret in many circles, and that regret was immensely increased, when the City Corporation refused to repurchase it, in order to preserve the beautiful and ancient building.

For these reasons the announcement of the "way out" was strongly welcomed. How it was done was explained by Alderman Sir Vezey Strong, who reminded the Court of Common Council at its last meeting, that the question of the preservation of Crosby Hall was referred to a joint committee of three committees of the Court. The report of that committee was unfavourable to the preservation of Crosby Hall, but since then private enterprise had been at work, and help was being rendered by

most of the learned societies of this country, who were greatly interested in the preservation of this fine specimen of British architecture. The result had been that it was now thought possible to effect an exchange of sites, but to do that it would be necessary to close up the existing street running into Great St. Helen's and make a new and improved street a few yards distant. He asked the Court to allow the matter to be referred to the Finance Committee and the Street Committee, so that during the vacation of the Court the necessary attention could be given to it. He assured the Court it would not be put to the expenditure of a single penny in the matter.

Mr. Deputy Pannell seconded the resolution, and suggested that the committees concerned should have power to act. He also stated that the proposed new thoroughfare into Great St. Helen's would be more commodious than the existing one. Mr. Deputy Wallace said that everyone sympathised with the motion.

Replying to a question, Sir Vezey Strong said that no compulsory powers were required to be put into force, as there was no property to be acquired—they were dealing with willing sellers, and the money to satisfy them would be found by those promoting the scheme.

The resolution was carried, with the proviso that the corporation should not be put to any expense in acquiring land, and the joint committee of the two committees was given power to act.

## CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated July 16th, from our New York correspondent.)

### STRICT INSPECTION OF IMPORTED MEAT.

Like the products of home cattle-breeders and slaughter-houses, all imported meat products are to be subjected to an extremely strict inspection. According to an order of the Federal Bureau for examining provisions and drugs, imported meat products will henceforth be admitted only when they are accompanied by an official certificate of inspection from the country of origin, which certificate must be countersigned by an American Consul. The certificate must state that the animals from which the products emanated were inspected both before and after being slaughtered and were found in good condition. Such foreign meat products will be again examined here by the inspectors of the Bureau of Chemistry, who will have to satisfy themselves that the meat has not deteriorated on the voyage, and as to whether it contains preservative ingredients or compounds that are forbidden by the United States laws. Not until this American inspection has ascertained that the meat is good, can it be offered for sale. American slaughter-house owners, to whom the new and strict meat inspection law was not acceptable, of course welcome the order with regard to the importation of foreign meat with acclamation. In comparison with the American meat production, the import of foreign meat is extremely small. But as a leading meat-trade journal, the *National Provisioner*, remarks, the import may become still smaller under the new regulations, as only two countries—Belgium and Uruguay—have a system of meat inspection sufficiently strict to satisfy the American law. The *National Provisioner* remarks further, that it is not believed that meat or meat products from Germany or from Italian ports could come up to the requirements of the American law.

### THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN SITUATION.

By virtue of the "American-Japanese situation", there are not of course lacking all sorts of views as to the efficiency of the American and Japanese fleets, and of comparisons between the fleets of the two countries. It is, moreover, interesting to note that the views put forward and comparisons made by Americans are not always very favourable to the United States fleet. As a matter of fact there are not wanting numerous critics who reproach the Naval department with neglecting to maintain the efficiency of the fleet, and a terrible vengeance might be taken in a period of crisis. In individual cases the existence of this neglect has been proved. But now the view, of far more serious import, is put forward that the battle-ships "Kearsage" and "Kentucky", which were only commissioned a few years ago, would be absolutely worthless in an emergency. The naval journal appearing in Washington, *The Navy*, in which among other officers Admiral Dewey is said to take great interest, criticises the construction of these two ships with the utmost severity, and believes that their constructional defects are of such a kind that when they were sent to Europe last year, in order to be admired as models of American ship construction, wooden screens had to be erected to prevent the European experts from having any insight into the weaknesses of construction. The Under-Secretary of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Brownson, replied to these criticisms with the remark

# Hch. Wm. Bassenge & Co.

## Bank.

Prager Strasse 12.

Payments on all Letters of Credit.

Exchange of Circular-Notes,  
Cheques and foreign money at most favourable rates.

Postal Orders.

English and American newspapers.

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

that ships of the "Oregon" class, and the two ships already mentioned, have got certain defects. But one can only be surprised that these defects are not greater, when one considers that these were the first large battle-ships which were constructed in this country. New battle-ships show none of the defects of these earlier ships. "I am convinced," said the Rear-Admiral, "that if the situation were fully understood, it would turn out that other countries, in carrying out their ship construction programmes, have encountered even more difficulties than we have."

One thing is certain, namely that the Japanese-American situation, whether it contained a real danger of war or not, will nevertheless spur on the American Naval Administration to greater activity. The determination to despatch the Atlantic battle-ship fleet to the Pacific betokens greater activity on the Pacific coast, where at present all dockyard facilities for a large fleet are wanting.

### FROM FARM LABOURER TO MULTI-MILLIONAIRE.

It is just as easy to become a millionaire today as in former decades. A pushing man has just as much opportunity to raise himself as heretofore, and to reap the fruits of his earnest labour and will-power in the form of ringing coins. John D. Rockefeller, the Oil King, has himself testified to this. He appeared recently as a witness before a Chicago Court, in order to testify to the charges brought against the daughter company of the Standard Oil Company, which he was unable to do. It was only after trying for several days that the Court officials were able to serve a legal process upon him, and after a veritable game of hide-and-seek Mr. Rockefeller allowed himself to be induced to appear before the Chicago Court. His summons became a regular spectacle for a vast multitude who stretched their necks in order to see the richest man in the world in close proximity. After he had made a few unimportant remarks, Mr. Rockefeller accorded an interview to the representatives of some journals. He said that every ambitious young man had still got the best chances of advancing forward, and that the field of millionaires was by no means overfilled. There are, as a matter of fact, still the most varied possibilities which make plain the way to millionaire fortunes. One can only concede that it is right not to lose courage and to have some luck, as, for example, is shown by the case of the German multi-millionaire Bernhard Schreiber, who landed in America in 1885 without a penny.

He was son of a countryman in Württemberg. In spite of the emptiness of his pocket he had great ambition and followed from day to day the caravan track leading to the West. He was at first occupied on a farm, and was then salesman in a clothing store. But commercial life did not suit him. He staked his money in a gambling den in Kansas city and won. He remained for some months in Kansas city and in a short time he was returning Eastward again, and trying his luck on a race-course. He became a bookmaker, and had a gigantic income. He then became connected with horse-breeding, and soon he placed his whole fortune in a stud out West. During his first years he was more often than not disappointed in his horse-breeding, but he never lost courage and luck remained with him. Every year better racehorses come from his farm. A whole number of the best modern racehorses were trained on his farm, and—this is the chief point—they have brought him, by their repeated victories, the fortune of a millionaire.

### GAS OUSTS COAL.

Gas is to be employed in future in steel production at Pittsburg. It is announced from thence, the city of steel and iron: in order to lessen the cost of steel production by some cents per ton, new machines to the value of millions of dollars will shortly be introduced into the manufactories of the United States Steel Corporation, and about 100 of the old machines will be thrown on the scrap-heap. Two or three years will probably be necessary for carrying out this reform, but that it must come has been made plain by experiments carried out in the corporation's Edgar Thompson factory in Braddock, and in which it was a matter of replacing coal in its use as a heating material by gas, and that too by gas obtained from the main stoves. By virtue of these experiments the United States Steel Corporation has come to the determination to proceed with the reform in all its factories and to instal gas engines everywhere as speedily as may be.

## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CLOSED.

## ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

## RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft  
des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

### Jugend.

Drama in drei Acten von Max Halbe.

Cast:

Pfarrer Hoppe . . . . .	Hugo Werner-Kahle.
Annenchen, seine Nichte . . . . .	Erna Nitter.
Amandus, ihr jüngerer Stiefbruder . . . . .	Ernst Legal.
Kaplan Gregor von Schigorski . . . . .	Paul Barleben.
Hans Hartwig, ein junger Student . . . . .	Walther Tautz.
Maruschka, Dienstmädchen . . . . .	Gertrud Guder.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

Klein Eyolf.

### Furs, Summer prices.

Emil Wünscher  
Frauenstrasse, Ecke Neumarkt.

## REPertoire OF THE CENTRAL THEATRE FOR THE WEEK.

This evening: Das Lebensfest. 8.0 p.m.  
Thursday: Der Dieb. Herr Reicher as guest. 8.0 p.m.  
Friday, Saturday & Sunday: The same performance.

### AMERICAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Travelling Americans who have already made acquaintance with the burdensome Customs regulations of New York will receive with satisfaction the news that in the New York Custom House an order of Mr. Secretary Cortelyou has come into force whereby a liberal alteration of the customary methods of baggage examination is held in view. At present passengers are pitchforked together into their cabins, where they have to make declarations as to the dutiable articles in their baggage. They then pass by the officials in a long row at slow march. In spite of all their declarations on oath on board ship, when it reaches shore their baggage is rummaged through and through by the Custom House officials. For hours they have to wait in their cabins till the examination is over, and consequently under these circumstances but very few enjoy the beautiful spectacle of the entrance to New York Harbour. The Customs revision methods prevailing hitherto had, indeed, something in them insulting to the passengers, but by the new regulation Customs declaration sheets will be distributed among the passengers at the commencement of the trip, so that they can fill them in at their leisure during the voyage. The traveller has only to declare what articles he has with him purchased abroad, and what their value or cost price was. This manifesto is to be given on the last day of the voyage to a ship's officer who will give a receipt in the shape of a coupon. The same officer will hand the manifestoes to the Customs officers on their arrival on board, so that the traveller will not have to deal with them till he is on shore. There he hands his coupon to the Custom official who will then examine his baggage. No declaration on oath will be necessary in future.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

According to reports which have reached New York, the Queensland Meat Company, an Australian undertaking, has completed a contract with the American Government for the supply of meat to the American troops in the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year 1908. The contract stipulates that seven million pounds of meat are to be supplied.

The newly founded Society for the care of German seamen now possesses a home of its own, having purchased the house No. 64 Hudson Street in Hoboken for twelve thousand dollars. The Home, in which the German Seamen's Office for registering the arriving and departing crews of German ships will be established, will probably be formally opened in October.

## RANDOM NOTES.

### A ROGUE'S INSURANCE CO.

Professional criminals in America have formed a secret Insurance Company in which they can insure against incarceration. If those who have thus insured are caught in the meshes of the law the director of the Company at once supplies the money necessary for providing comforts in gaol and for feeling counsel for the defence. The value of the policy varies between 125 and 62,50 dollars and the premiums depend upon the kind of robbery of which the criminal makes a speciality. It may be conceded that these American rogues are nothing if not practical.

### A PRINCESS'S SKELETON.

A skeleton has been discovered in Gravesend Churchyard which an expert has declared to be that of an Indian woman.

There are several excellent reasons for supposing the remains to be those of Pocahontas, the Indian Princess whose tercentenary is shortly to be celebrated in Virginia.

In 1607 Captain John Smith, the leading pioneer in the colonisation of Virginia, went up a river from Jamestown to get food, and was captured by the Indians at Werowocomoco. They were just about to beat out his brains when Pocahontas, "the King's dearest daughter, got his head in her arms, and laid her own upon his, to save him from death," with the result that he was sent back to Jamestown laden with presents.

After this Pocahontas frequently visited Jamestown, and was next to Smith himself the salvation of the colony. After he had returned to England she was captured by treachery, in 1613, and taken to the town, where she fell in love with a man named Rolfe, and married him in the following year. Subsequently Rolfe and his wife, now called Rebecca, went to England, where she was received by the Court and the people. After seven months she and her husband embarked for Virginia again, but she died off Gravesend. Numbers of towns perpetuate her name and good deeds.

### SARASATE AND HIS IMPRESARIO.

Within the ancient walls of Pamplona, the quondam capital of the Kingdom of Navarra, every summer there is festivity for a whole week. Every afternoon during that week there is a magnificent bull fight, every evening a concert, so beautiful, that it has not its equal. For at each concert appears no less an artist than the world-renowned violinist Pablo de Sarasate. He first plays the works of old and modern masters, as they appear upon the programme. But then the jubilant crowd that fills the theatre to its doors insists on hearing from him the melodies of their home, and will not be appeased until Sen. Sarasate has played upon his Stradivarius all the songs and dances which still live among the Spanish people. And it is in this way that the gifted virtuoso annually shows his gratitude to the little town that bore the expense of his artistic education at the Paris Conservatoire. No engagements, whatever they are, have as yet prevented the artist from paying his debt of gratitude to his native town. For a whole generation Sarasate has always been accompanied by his inseparable *fidus Achates*, the German pianist Otto Goldschmidt, who accompanies him on the piano and acts as impresario to the artist. In the latest number of the *Nuevo Mundo* the origin of their old friendship is described. In February, 1877, Sarasate was giving a concert in Frankfurt. The attendance was extraordinarily large, for the name of the artist was already world-renowned. A young man, who had paid four times the usual price for his ticket, was proudly about to enter the Hall when a lady besought him to give her his ticket. He was gallant enough to grant her request, but was then unable to get another ticket. Disappointed and out of humour he repaired to the railway station in order to go to Wiesbaden. A man of about 30 years of age, with an interesting head covered by a veritable mane, entered the same compartment of the train; he was carrying a violin-case. The younger man looked at his companion for a time and then asked in Spanish: "You are Sarasate, are you not?" "At your service", replied the violinist surprised at hearing his own language, "Are you a Spaniard?" "No, I am a German, but I have lived many years in Mexico." A lively conversation ensued and the young Otto Goldschmidt from Mainz told the artist of his misfortune in the matter of the concert ticket. Sarasate smilingly invited him to come to a concert

which he was giving an evening or so later in Wiesbaden. The virtuoso was at that time exploited considerably by his impresario; in Wiesbaden he was to play for 500 francs. His success was, however, so enormous that Wilhelm Jahn, conductor of the Wiesbaden orchestra, at once attempted to engage him for a second concert. Since Sarasate understood no German, he requested his new friend, Goldschmidt, to interview Jahn for him.

"What will your receipts be tomorrow if Sarasate plays," asked Goldschmidt of the conductor.

"Oh, 4,000 francs for certain," was the reply.

"And if he does not play?"

"Then I could not give the concert at all."

"Well then, you must pay him half your receipts, viz. 2,000 francs."

The conductor agreed and from that time Goldschmidt has remained with Sarasate and acted as his impresario.

#### FRENCH OFFICIALS TO BUY THEIR OWN ROSES.

The Paris Municipal Council has decided to save £600 a year by stopping the purchase of flowers for the writing-tables of officials at the town hall. The President of the General Council, M. Felix Roussel, asked his office boy where the beautiful roses came from which he found on his table every morning. The boy said they were bought out of the petty cash, and that this was done in all the other offices in the building. Inquiry showed that £600 a year went in this way, and M. Roussel ordered that officials who want flowers to look at while they are at work must in future purchase them with their own money.

### CHURCH SERVICES.

#### ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Wiener Strasse.

Wednesday, July 31st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Friday, August 2nd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.  
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winkelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

### LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 30th of July 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Appel, New York, H. Carlton.  
Mr. and Mrs. S. Bloom, New York, H. Carlton.  
Mr. and Mrs. L. Pavleek, St. Paul, H. Carlton.  
Mrs. A. B. MacDonald, New York, H. Curländer Haus.  
Mr. A. Dickes, Vienna, H. Deutscher Herold.  
Mr. A. Green, Reichenberg, H. Deutscher Herold.  
Mr. and Mrs. L. Link, Burlington, H. Drei Raben.  
Miss M. Meriew, Bournemouth, P. Donath.  
Miss C. M. Cole, Kansas, P. Donath.  
Miss M. J. Sweet, Kansas, P. Donath.  
Miss M. Hopkins, Kansas, P. Donath.  
Miss S. E. Steele, Kansas, P. Donath.  
Miss A. L. Allen, Pittston, P. Donath.  
Miss H. Dany, Pittston, P. Donath.  
Miss A. M. Wurm, Wilkes Barre, P. Donath.  
Miss B. Perry, Wilkes Barre, P. Donath.  
Miss K. MacGorray, Decatur, P. Donath.  
Miss M. Liebarger, Lambertville, P. Donath.  
Miss L. K. Miller, Wilkes Barre, P. Donath.  
Miss E. Austin, Wilkes Barre, P. Donath.  
Miss M. Hockreiter, Wilkes Barre, P. Donath.  
Miss H. L. Mitchell, Bainbridge, P. Donath.  
Miss H. M. Goodwin, Kingston, P. Donath.  
Miss M. Sloan, Missouri, P. Donath.  
Miss M. A. Cole, Kansas, P. Donath.  
Mr. D. Bahrenburg, New Jersey, H. Weber.  
Mr. and Mrs. L. Flint, Boston, P. Kinze.  
Miss B. Bradford, Warminster, P. Kuhlemann.  
Miss M. Percival, New Orleans, P. Schaumberger.  
Miss A. Percival, New Orleans, P. Schaumberger.  
Miss G. Moulton, New Orleans, P. Schaumberger.  
Mr. E. W. Pratt, and family, Chicago, P. Schmidt.  
Miss M. M. Roller, Harrisonburg, P. Todd.  
Miss L. L. Roller, New York, P. Todd.  
Miss M. A. Martindell, Washington, P. Wagner v. Bothmer.  
Miss E. M. Clark, Washington, P. Wagner v. Bothmer.  
Miss E. Saunders, Washington, P. Wagner v. Bothmer.  
Miss O. Gregory, Peducah, P. Wagner v. Bothmer.  
Miss H. Walters, New York, P. Wagner v. Bothmer.  
Miss H. Merry, Hamilton, P. Wagner v. Bothmer.  
Miss E. Parrist, Hamilton, P. Wagner v. Bothmer.  
Miss H. Silverthorn, Mansan, P. Wagner v. Bothmer.  
Miss N. Srikbush, Mansan, P. Wagner v. Bothmer.  
Miss B. Spring, Dryesbury, P. Wagner v. Bothmer.  
Miss M. Sones, Washington, P. Wagner v. Bothmer.  
Miss M. Thurston, Louisville, P. Wagner v. Bothmer.  
Miss E. Pusey, Atlanta, P. Wagner v. Bothmer.  
Miss M. Silley, Kalamejow, P. Wagner v. Bothmer.  
Miss J. Lytton, Chiswick, P. Wagner v. Bothmer.

### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.  
Minister Resident: Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq. C. M. G.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.  
British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.  
American Consul General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

## ROYAL BELVEDERE

### Grand Concert Daily

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



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

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

### C. A. Klemm, Augustus Strasse.

Music Library, largest stock of Pianos for hire. Steinway pianos.

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

Baumcher & Co., Mackintoshs. See Strasse 10.

### Photo-Articles! Wunsche—Lang

corner Moritz & Ring Str.  
MINIATURES.  
Portraits on ivory from life or photograph. H. M. Mist. Studio Helmholtz Strasse 2. I.

### PARIS MODES M. Neumann, Struve Str. 5.

### Zwieback Carl Roeder.

By appointment to the Saxon Court.  
Galerie Strasse 2.

### CURIOS. C. Schulze, Marien Strasse 32.

SENDIG-DRESDEN,	HOTEL Europaischer Hof
SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL Wurttemberger Hof
SENDIG-SCHANDAU,	SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana &c.
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	150 ROOMS.

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

**Hotel Westminster**  
QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT.  
Rooms from 2,50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board.  
Electric Light.

### Grand Hotel de Rome

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

### Franzensbad. Kopp's Hotel Königsvilla

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

### Hotel Kroh Karlsbad

I. Cl. House.

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

### Marienbad. Park Hotel Waldmühle.

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

### Marienbad, Hotel Weimar

Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

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

### Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel.

Moderate Prices.

### Nuremberg. Private Hotel and Pension Trefzer.

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

### J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn

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

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

### Jewelry. G. A. Scharffenberg, See Strasse 16.

Trunks. Bernhard Rüdiger, Wilsdruffer Strasse 3.

The Original English Bakery Fr. B. Schreiber, Tel. 7141, Schnorr Str. 58

### The only genuine American Manicure

and Hairdresser for Ladies and Gentlemen Alex. Rabending, Prager Strasse corner of Mosezinsky Strasse 1.

Magnetic Treatment. L. Tormin. Struve Str. 30 Office hours II-1.

### New! American Drinks New!

Victoria Strasse 3.

First class Wine Restaurant  
**Malepartus**  
Johannes Strasse  
corner Ring and Moritz Strasse.  
This excellent Wine Restaurant is situated near the Exhibition grounds, in the centre of the city. Separate room for parties. American bar. English cooking. Exquisite cuisine. Excellent wines.  
In the evenings: "Quartet-concert".  
Proprietor: Max Gottsmann.

### 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).

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

### WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

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

**Electrical Cures**  
according to the latest invention. Most effective of all remedies. (Founded 1893.) Wonderful results.  
Prospectus free.  
J. G. Brockmann, Mosezinsky Strasse 6, Dresden.  
Practising representative since 1890. Office hours 9 to 3. English spoken.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Belfast, July 30. A great sensation has been caused in Ireland by the fact that the police here have received telegraphic messages of sympathy from the police of various other places in Ireland. It was said this morning that the Cork police had requested the permission of the Inspector General to hold a meeting for the discussion of matters in regard to which they feel themselves aggrieved. Yesterday constant rumours were in circulation that Belfast was to be placed under martial law, but nothing has been stated officially on the subject. The discontented policemen resumed duty yesterday.

### DEADLY PYROTECHNICS.

A remarkable tragedy is reported from the French town of Valence. During a local merry-making a young man had rigged up a fireworks display of his own, when a bomb which he was discharging exploded, and the unfortunate fellow's head was blown off, and his arms torn away. His name was Roux. He was the son of the Mayor of Sainte-Jalle, and was only twenty years of age.

### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Rather strong west winds, at first rain, later clearing up at times, somewhat cooler.