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GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND LORD TWEEDMOUTH.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In expectation of Lord Tweedmouth's declaration concerning the Emperor's letter the House was crowded with members on Monday, while the public and diplomatic galleries were full to their utmost capacity. When Lord Tweedmouth rose to speak there was tense silence and a subdued but marked air of excitement.

"I hear," said his Lordship, "that several members of this House are disposed to ask questions regarding the extraordinary commotion which has occurred in the Press during the last few days, and I want to anticipate every inquiry which may be raised. It is a fact that on the 18th of February I received a letter from His Majesty the German Emperor, which reached me through the post in the ordinary way. The letter was private and personal, and was couched in very friendly terms quite free from restraint. Upon its receipt I showed the communication to Sir Edward Grey, who agreed with me that it should be considered as a private letter,—not as an official document. In conformity with this view I sent an answer to His Majesty the Emperor on the 20th of February, written in the same friendly, unconstrained tone that characterised his own letter. All that I can say further is: I beg the House to rest assured that my conduct in this matter was good and politic, and was based upon that which we all so much desire, namely, the promotion of a good understanding between the German Empire and ourselves so far as it lies in our power."

Lord Lansdowne stated that in his opinion Lord Tweedmouth had, in any case, done well to make some explanation of the remarkable episode which had engaged public attention during the last few days. "Lord Tweedmouth has not, it is true, said much in reference to this correspondence, but he has thrown some light on the affair. We know firstly that letters were actually exchanged between the German Emperor and him; that the correspondence began with a letter written to him by the Emperor, a letter which, I assume, was not invited by Lord Tweedmouth and did not constitute part of a long continued correspondence." (Here Lord Tweedmouth nodded his assent.) Lord Lansdowne then dwelt upon the private character of the letter, its unofficial form and friendly tone towards England, as shown by Lord Tweedmouth's declaration, and said that such a communication was a counterpart to the oral communications that are exchanged between a great Sovereign and a British Minister in conversation on occasions that occur from time to time when British Ministers are brought into touch with the rulers of foreign countries. He was bound, continued Lord Lansdowne, to say on behalf of his friends that they would bring no pressure to bear on Lord Tweedmouth to publish the letter if he did not think of doing so. It would indeed be intolerable if, besides the official, an extra-official correspondence should exist. There was a rule that should be observed on both sides of the House, with reference to any irregular correspondence which was actually to be treated as private, that that private character should be respected.

"I consider it my duty," remarked his Lordship, "to say that Lord Tweedmouth betrayed his own secret, or let some one else betray it. The result has been very unfortunate; public opinion has been very much roused. I am sure that all who wish Anglo-German relations to bear a friendly character must regret this incident."

Lord Rosebery then rose, and said: "I have only one fear with regard to the affair, viz. that we as a nation may have made ourselves somewhat ridiculous by the noise which this episode has created. I am quite sure that it never entered the mind of the German Emperor, nor the mind of any educated person in Germany outside the walls of a lunatic asylum, to believe that an influence could be exercised on the extension of British armaments by means of a private communication to Lord Tweedmouth. There is no reason in the world why our friendship with France should involve a hostile



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attitude on our part towards Germany. The English and German Press should therefore not throw the two nations into a state of irritability. This consideration arises out of the constitution of the German army, which really consists of the German nation. The German Government can only declare war against a country when it has the support of the nation behind it, and when the feelings of the nation are so united that further peaceable relations are impossible." (General cheering.)
The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that he had nothing to add to his utterance of Friday last except that Lord Tweedmouth, immediately upon receipt of Emperor William's letter, showed the communication to Sir Edward Grey, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and they mutually agreed that, as the letter was not of an official character, it should be treated as a private communication. (Applause.) There could be absolutely no question of laying private, personal correspondence upon the table of the House.

In the course of Monday's debate on the Navy Estimates Mr. Robertson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that in the year 1910 England would possess 9 battleships of the "Dreadnought" type and 3 cruisers of the "Invincible" type; France would possess 3 battleships of the type in question but no armoured cruisers; Germany would have 4 battleships and 2 armoured cruisers. In the Spring of 1911 England would have 14 such vessels, as against the 12 ships of the same type belonging to France and Germany together. The shipbuilding programme of last year was quite adequate to maintain the two-Power standard. The House accepted the proposed strength of the effective Navy personnel for the current year, viz. 128,000 men.

In parliamentary circles the opinion prevails that the discussion regarding the Tweedmouth episode is now closed.

MORE PRESS OPINIONS.

The London papers of yesterday unanimously agree that Lord Tweedmouth acted very wisely in at once showing the Emperor's letter to Cabinet Ministers. The *Daily Chronicle* says: "After Lord Tweedmouth's explanation we may be permitted to close the episode. Lord Tweedmouth's and Sir Edward Grey's assurances with regard to the character of the letter will satisfy all reasonable men. Before we finally leave the affair it must be acknowledged that an injustice has been done the German Emperor which, in some way or another, ought to be atoned for. It would be very regrettable if a lasting discord has been provoked among the German people, and it would be still more deplorable if an impression had been created that the generosity and courtesy of the English people were on a lower plane than its patriotic sensitiveness. The entire affair has been an indiscretion, but no harm has been done." The *Daily Telegraph* says: "The incident has been a most unfortunate one from beginning to end, and we fear that it has already caused a good deal of damage. It would be extremely regrettable if the absolutely false idea that the Emperor had sought to exercise any coercion on a British Minister is not eliminated at once. We confidently hope that the incident is now dropped once and for all. It is most annoying to reflect that it never could have occurred if even ordinary discretion had been exercised."

FRENCH SYNDICATE'S DEPOSIT ANNEXED.

Several months ago a French syndicate entered into negotiations for the purchase of three collieries and the patent briquette manufactory in the Swansea Valley, South Wales. £250,000 was the amount mentioned as the purchase money, of which £6,000 was deposited when the negotiations were opened. As the negotiations have now fallen through, this deposit has been confiscated by the English principals.

TO COMBAT THE SLEEPING-SICKNESS.

The first sitting of the International Conference for the investigation of the sleeping-sickness took place in London at the Foreign Office on Monday. Lord Fitzmaurice greeted the delegates in the name of the Government. A discussion then commenced with regard to the measures already elaborated by the British and German Governments.

AMERICAN NEWS.

THE VOYAGE OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET. A SENSATIONAL SPEECH.

Not alone the American Yellow Press, but also official Washington, if we are to credit James McCleary, Assistant Postmaster-General, was filled with grave misapprehension that America's fleet, on its way to the Pacific, would be made helpless at the Straits of Magellan by an attack of the battleships of Japan. It was in the course of a speech at the dinner of the New York State Postmasters' Association, held in New York on Saturday, that he imparted this startling information. Mr. McCleary's speech, says the New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, was taken as confirmation of the information and rumours mysteriously published here in our saffron organs, to the effect that dynamite, presumably Japanese, was found in coal intended for the American fleet; that a plot, presumably Japanese, was unearthed to blow up one or two American battleships before the Straits of Magellan were reached; and that there was a possibility of efforts—presumably Japanese efforts—being made to harry and destroy the American fleet before the Straits of Magellan "were rounded."

Mr. McCleary's speech was in that strain, and was delivered, despite the official statement which Mr. Takahira, the new Japanese Ambassador to Washington, made in New York the other day, that the most friendly relations existed between America and Japan, and that the voyage of the American fleet to the Pacific was not in the least resented by his people. I heard the long and pacific statement which Mr. Takahira made a few hours after he disembarked here, last Sunday week, and it was printed verbatim in the American Press next day.

(Continued on page 4.)

BERLIN

Hans Goldberg BERLIN W. 30
Motz Strasse 63.

**EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
AND ENGRAVINGS.**

ADMITTANCE FREE
Open daily 10-8. (Sunday 12-2).

The old English masterworks, the exhibition of which was opened at Copenhagen yesterday, bid fair to arouse as much interest in the Danish capital as in Berlin.

The opening ceremony took place in the presence of His Majesty King Frederik, the Royal family, the diplomatic corps, and a number of art societies, the spacious exhibition-hall of the Glyptothek presenting a most brilliant appearance.

In spite of the fact that several of the pictures originally on view in Berlin were sent back to England, the exhibition is very extensive, as another series of works by Gainsborough, Reynolds, Raeburn, Romney, Turner, etc. has been included.

The Danes are noted for their love of the fine arts, and the nineteenth century was fruitful in the production of a number of artists of increased power and variety. The father of Danish painting, Nikolaj Abildgaard (1744-1809), was a man of great but rhetorical talent, taught in the French school of his day. Jens Juel (1745-1802), a portrait-painter of the same age, is a great favourite among the Danes. It was, however, Eckersberg (1783-1853) who gave the first real stimulus to the art of the nation. He was the pupil, first of Abildgaard, afterwards of David in Paris. In a distant and imperfect way he may be said to hold a position analogous to that of Turner in England. The influence of this genius has not been entirely beneficial, and while the Danish painters reproduce what they see around them with photographic precision, they are usually cold in colour and void of imagination. Marstrand (1810-1875) was by far the most richly-gifted of the pupils of Eckersberg; his best works are full of brilliant qualities, and would command admiration in any country. Sonne (born 1801) made himself a name by painting a series of large canvases representing the victories of the Danish people in 1848, and their misfortunes in 1864. He has tenderness and a skill in composition that make up for the absence of greater gifts. Vermehren (born 1823) has shown an eminent talent in depicting the Danes in their country life, on serious and mournful occasions; he carries stiffness and reserve to their greatest excess. Exner (born 1825) is far more genial and charming, a genre-painter of a high order, full of delicate fancy, and rejoicing in sunlight, humour, and soft gay colours. He has produced a large number of studies of the fast-disappearing habits and dresses peculiar to the peasants. Dalsgaard (born 1824) has followed the practice of Marstrand with originality and success. Skovgaard was the most eminent Danish landscape painter. Among the more recent artists the most powerful is Carl Bloch, who has produced some very brilliant work.

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Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).
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Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
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General Dr. PAUL V. SCHWABACH. Consulate, Behrens
Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This afternoon:	
Deutsches Theatre	(Kammerspiele) Tänze d. Schwestern Wessenthal at 4.30
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig 4
This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Cavalleria rusticana. Johann von Paris at 7
Royal Theatre	Schrittmacher (1st performance). Der zerbrochene Krug 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Die Räuber 8
Lessing Theatre	(Kammerspiele) Lysistrata 8
Berliner Theatre	Lebendige Stunden 8
New Theatre	Fürster Christel (Hanni Niese) 8
New Schauspielhaus	Simon (Ferd. Bonn) 8
Kleines Theatre	Der Dummkopf 8
Lustspielhaus	Zweimal zwei ist fünf 8
Hebbel Theatre	Panne 8
	Mit dem Feuer spielen (1st performance) 7.30
Theatre an der Spree	Ungültig 8
Trianon Theatre	Baron Toso 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Weg zum Herzen 8
	„ Charlottenburg
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Auf der Sonnenseite 8
Unser Theatre	Lokomotivführer Clausen 8
Comic Opera	Unser Doctor 8
Theatre des Westens	Die Fledermaus 8
Lortzing Theatre	Ein Walzertraum 8
Thalia Theatre	Fidelio 8
Residenz Theatre	Immer oben auf (Girardi) 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Bibl. Der selbige Octave 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Onkel Tom's Hütte 8
Urania Theatre	Die Geier-Wally 8
	Eine Nilfahrt bis zum zweiten Katarakt 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n at 8
Casino Theatre	Die Freuden der Häuslichkeit 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten (Oto Reutter) 8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten (Yvette Guilbert). Mitalaw der Moderne 8
Central Theatre	Ein seltsamer Fall 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten (Madme Hanako) 8
Gebr. Herrfeldt Theatre	Papa und Genossen. Salomonisches Urteil 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Folies Caprice	Mal was anders. Jeunesse dorée. Paragraph 343 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Folies Bergère	Spezialitäten (Guerrero) 8.30

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UNJUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE IN AMERICAN MINES.

Mr. Clarence Hall and Mr. Walter O. Snelling, the explosives expert and the explosives chemist to the United States Geological Survey, publish in the *Engineering Magazine* for February an appalling article concerning the waste of life in American coal mines. It was prompted by the four recent mine disasters, which cost nearly one thousand lives. In the year 1906 nearly seven thousand men were killed and injured in the coal mines of the United States. In seventeen years 22,840 men have been killed in the coal mines of America. The percentage of mortality has increased in America, and has gone down in all European countries, and they attribute this to the action of the European Governments in establishing testing stations for the study of problems relative to safety in mining, including the use of explosives. The following figures show how appalling is the difference between the industrial slaughter in the United States and that elsewhere:—

Country	Averages for five years.
France (1901-1906)	0.91
Belgium (1902-1906)	1.00
Great Britain (1902-1906)	1.28
Prussia (1900-1904)	2.06
United States (1902-1906)	3.39

Considered in periods the average results obtained are as follows:—

Period	Number of men killed in the coal mines of the United States for each million tons of coal produced, by periods.
General average, 1890-1906	5.93
1890-1895	5.97
1895-1900	5.77
1901-1906	6.04

In Great Britain in the decade 1874-1883 the number of men killed in the coal mines for each million tons of coal produced was 7.42. This has been reduced to the ratio of 4.31 in 1906. In France in 1900 the number of men killed for each million tons of coal produced was 5.55. In 1905 this was reduced to 4.17, but probably the 1906 ratio was larger. In Belgium in 1895 the number of men killed per each million tons of coal produced was 7.70. In 1906 this had been reduced to 4.96. These figures show in regard to deaths per million tons of coal that the United States not only occupies a position worse than most European countries, but also shows a general increase in the rate, whereas every other country has shown a decrease. This situation is still worse when it is considered that the natural conditions in America for getting out coal with the minimum amount of danger to the workmen employed are as favourable as in any other country in the world.

The article concludes with suggested remedies which would bring up the regulation of mines in the United States to the standard of civilisation already attained in the older world.

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DRESDEN

The Chamber Music Concert of the Lewinger Quartet. An unlucky fate hung over the Lewinger Quartet on Monday evening. The head of it, Concertmeister Lewinger, is so ill that he will not be able to resume his artistic work for some little time; and, of the loyal colleagues who act with him, Herr Rokohl was incapacitated by sudden indisposition from taking the viola part, so that Herr Striegler and Herr Schilling were left alone; but they were not disconcerted, and determined to give the concert in spite of mishaps. Herr Rudolf Feigerl had already been engaged to take the pianoforte part, and Kammermusik A. Eller undertook at the last moment to fill Herr Rokohl's place. Beethoven's delightful Trio for strings, op. 9 No. 1 had to be given up, but we were compensated for that loss by a very good performance of Beethoven's Trio for clarinet (for which the violin may, according to the composer's own instructions, be substituted), violoncello, and pianoforte. Here Herr Striegler showed himself a quite excellent solo violinist, and Herr Feigerl proved that in chamber music he can employ his instrument with much more discretion and taste than he displays as a soloist. The Sonata for violoncello and pianoforte op. 102 No. 1 of Beethoven, which followed, gave Herr Schilling an opportunity of showing what rich tone he can produce—in the high position it was a little wanting in *noblesse*—and of once more bringing out the beauties of this rarely heard composition. The short and magically beautiful *Adagio* suffered from a certain gossiping style, and the last coquettish *Allegro* from being taken a little too brusquely. But the spirit of Beethoven brooded over the whole, and so it was easy to understand that the audience should be delighted and applaud, as they did, vigorously. The pianoforte quartet op. 16 of Beethoven brought the concert to a close.

M. N.

Concert Agency H. Beck.

Friday, March 20, at 7.30, at the Vereinshaus II. and last Pianoforte Recital of

Wilhelm Backhaus

Tickets at 1, 2, 3 and 4 marks from H. Beck, music-seller to the Court, Prager Strasse 9.

At the Central Theatre today, *Der fidele Bauer*, an operetta in 1 Prologue and 2 Acts by Victor Léon, music by Leo Fall, will be given for the 23rd time.—Next Tuesday the 17th instant, the eve of *Busstag*, when operetta performances are prohibited, *Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld*, a folk-drama with song in 4 Acts, by L. Anzengruber, music by A. Müller senior, will be performed. Tickets may be obtained daily at the theatre up to 2 p.m.

A. K. JANSON, American Dentist. Graduate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery Dresden, Prager Strasse 10, I. Specialist in straightening teeth.

Graf Hoensbroech will only give one lecture on the subject "Centrum und Papsttum," viz. at the Vereinshaus this evening at 7.30. Tickets should therefore be obtained at once from F. Ries, Kaufhaus.

Robert Kothe will produce a select programme, entitled "Humour in German Folk-Song" on Saturday the 21st instant at the Palmengarten, with lute accompaniments.

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At the VI. and last Petri Quartet concert, which will take place at the Palmengarten on Monday the 23rd instant, the programme will consist of the Beethoven string quartets: in A, op. 18; in E-flat, op. 74; and in C-sharp minor, op. 131.

(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House. Tonight, beginning at 7, ending about 10

Die Fledermaus.

Operette in three acts. Music by Johann Strauss.

Cast:
Gabriel von Eisenstein, gentleman . . . Herr Rüdiger.
Rosalind, his wife . . . Fräul. Seebe.
Frank, governor of the prison . . . Herr Erwin.
Prince Orlofsky . . . Frau Bender-Schäfer
Alfred, his singing teacher . . . Herr Grosch.
Doktor Falke, notary . . . Herr Kiess.
Doktor Blind, lawyer . . . Herr Nebuschka.
Adele, Rosalind's maid . . . Frau Nast.
Ida, . . . Fräul. Keldorfer.
Sidi, . . . Fräul. Lehmann.
Faustine, . . . Fräul. Krüger.
Paula, . . . Fräul. Kronau.
Felicitä, . . . Frau Lehmann.
Melanie, . . . Fräul. Boden.
Minni, . . . Fräul. Weinert.
Hermine, . . . Fräul. Kretschmer.
Xandi, . . . Frau Wenzel.
Berta, . . . Frau Lehnert.
Ali Bey, an Egyptian noble-
man, the Prince's
guests
Ramusin, a Japanese at-
taché, Herr Gedlich.
Murray, a rich Canadian,
Cariconi, a Spaniard,
Lord Middleton,
Baron Oskar,
Frosch, prison warden . . . Herr Erl.
Ivan, the Prince's valet . . . Herr Büssel.
First . . . Herr Römer.
Second . . . Herr Wehrle.
Third . . . Herr Scheer.
Fourth . . . Herr Wolf I.
Fifth . . . Herr Hafner.
Sixth . . . Herr Mildner.
First . . . Herr Ernst.
Second . . . Herr Hiekel.

PLOT. Adele, Rosalind's maid, is invited by her sister Ida to an entertainment given by a Russian Prince Orlofsky; but Rosalind will not let her go. Rosalind's husband, Eisenstein, has been given a sentence of five days imprisonment, which, owing to the stupidity of his lawyer, Blind, has been increased to 8 days. Eisenstein turns Blind out of the house. Rosalind has promised a lover, Alfred, whose tenor voice she loves, to admit him after her husband has gone; so when Eisenstein goes with a friend, Falk, to the Russian prince's entertainment, after which he is to go to jail, she lets Adele go, and admits Alfred, but is disturbed by Frank, the governor of the prison. She passes Alfred off as her husband and he is taken to prison. Adele creates a sensation at Orlofsky's ball, and though Eisenstein recognises her, no one believes him when he says she is a servant. Rosalind also appears masked, and Eisenstein flirts violently with her, she taking possession of his watch. At supper Eisenstein relates how Falk, who had disguised himself for the occasion as a bat (*Fledermaus*), got intoxicated at a ball, and went to sleep in the street, when the crowd jeered him, calling him Dr. Fledermaus. Frank is also at the ball, masquerading as a Marquis, and gets very intoxicated, and on his return home finds the prison warden, Frosch, still more so. Adele and Ida come to ask the Marquis to smooth matters for Adele at the Eisenstein's; when a ring is heard, the girls are put in a cell: it is Eisenstein arriving to give himself up.

Blind arrives to defend Alfred, the supposed Eisenstein, but the real Eisenstein turns him out, and putting on his gown and spectacles has Alfred fetched. Rosalind also arrives. Eisenstein reveals himself and mutual recriminations ensue, when Falk arrives with all the other guests and explains that the whole thing is a joke concocted by him to avenge the Fledermaus incident, and all pledge each other in champagne.
Composer: Johann Strauss, born 1825, died 1899.

Thursday night . . . Oberon . . . at 7.30
Friday night . . . Salome . . . " 7.30
Saturday night . . . Hoffmann's Erzählungen . . . " 7.30
Sunday night . . . Don Juan . . . " 7
Monday night . . . Die Tochter des Régiments . . . " 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight . . . Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . at 7.30
Thursday night . . . Die Nibelungen . . . " 7
Friday night . . . Hedda Gabler . . . " 7.30
Saturday night . . . Prinz Friedrich von Homburg . . . " 6
Sunday night . . . Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . " 7.30
Monday night . . . Hedda Gabler . . . " 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight . . . Die Glocken von Cornéville . . . at 7.30
Thursday night . . . Ein Walzertraum . . . " 7.30
Friday night . . . Das Jungfernstift . . . " 7.30
Saturday night . . . Ein Walzertraum . . . " 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight . . . Der fidele Bauer . . . at 7.30
Thursday night . . . Der fidele Bauer . . . " 7.30
Friday night . . . Der fidele Bauer . . . " 7.30
Saturday night . . . Der fidele Bauer . . . " 7.30

Victoria Salon . . . Variety performance . . . at 8



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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

Mr. McCleary's speech, in view of that statement, was a challenge of the *bona fides* of his Excellency, and it induces one to think less slightly of the "information and rumours" in the Yellow Press, when so high an official of the American Administration can so far forget himself.

The Assistant Postmaster-General is in charge of the transportation of the United States mails by sea, and he adduced his pet argument in favour of a subsidy for the restoration of the American merchant marine. He especially deplored that all but one of the auxiliary fleet concerned in carrying coal and supplies for the fleet of Admiral Evans should have been British. "It is a matter of duty, of high Imperial duty," said he earnestly, "to change all this. A fleet without proper auxiliary vessels, without coal and supplies, is like a fleet without guns. There is a nation which has the reputation of striking first and declaring war afterwards. It did it with China and it did it with Russia. Suppose that that splendid fleet of ours were approaching the Straits of Magellan, and suppose that the Japanese fleet anticipated it. Suppose that fleet struck, and none of us knew where that foreign fleet was. I can tell you there was grave anxiety in Washington, but that is all passed now. Suppose, if you will, that fleet had met our colliers and carried them out to sea, taken what coal they wanted, and sunk them, and our fleet had then arrived. What could that £40,000,000 fleet have done then? The telegraph lines would have been cut. This is only a hint of what might be. We must have an auxiliary fleet of our own."

Mr. McCleary introduced a novelty in the middle of his speech by asking his hearers to sing the National Anthem. This they did, and then settled down to hear the remainder of the Assistant Postmaster-General's address. From what I know of "official Washington," adds the *Telegraph's* correspondent, I cannot accept literally the statement that official Washington was ever so disturbed as is suggested, but possibly it may be today, now that Mr. McCleary's injudicious remarks are published to the world.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN CHILL.

According to a Valparaiso despatch, an Anglo-American syndicate has purchased the Portocoloso railway and saltpetre fields in the province of Atofagasta and Jarapaca for the sum of 12 million dollars.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

The Report of the Bureau of Agriculture published at Washington on Monday shows that the stock of provisions in the hands of farmers on the 1st instant, expressed in percentages, was: 23.5 bushels wheat, 37.1 maize, and 35.5 oats, as compared with 28.1, 44.3, and 39.8 respectively at the same time last year.

STRAINED RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA.

In its issue of yesterday the *New York Tribune*, which is often officially inspired, published a despatch from Washington according to which the State Department is of the opinion that the United States must either address an ultimatum to Venezuela or expect further unfriendliness from that nation. Both President Roosevelt and State Secretary Root are of the opinion that President Castro should be punished, but the query is raised as to whether it would be wise or advantageous to inflict such castigation in consideration of the endeavours of the United States to maintain international peace. The Senate demanded the production of the correspondence between the United States and Venezuela. When this is produced Congress will shortly be able to adjust the matter.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE.

In Canton, says a Hongkong telegram, a mass meeting was held to protest against the release of the Japanese steamer "Tatsu-Maru." Prominent persons declared in the course of the meeting that China's sovereign rights must be upheld. It was decided to boycott Japanese goods if the ship and cargo were not confiscated.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

General d'Amade telegraphs to Paris that his troops are operating in two columns. One has defeated the Medakras, inflicting heavy loss upon the tribesmen. The other column captured a camp of Mulai Hafid's, with a number of tents and a considerable quantity of ammunition. The French losses were very slight.

NEW SWEDISH FERRY.

The Swedish Parliament has passed the Bill providing for a steam ferry service between Treilleborg, in Sweden, and Sassnitz, on the Island of Ruegen. The ferry will improve what is already the shortest and quickest route between Berlin and Stockholm. The total cost of the undertaking is estimated at £450,000.

DRESDEN

The VI Test Concert of the Conservatorium took place on Monday evening at the Kreuzkirche and consisted to a great extent of exclusively religious music. On such an occasion it is natural that the organ pupils of the institution should show what they have learnt, as the splendid instrument in the Kreuzkirche is the dream of every organist. Whether the students who were heard for the first time in public on this Kreuzkirche organ will in the future exercise their art on equally fine instruments is very doubtful, as the marked talents for which such positions are reserved were not apparent among them. In some degree satisfactory perhaps was the performance of Herr Fritz Thiele, of the class R. Schmidt, who played the Concerto in F, op. 137 of Joseph Rheinberger. Herr Thiele's execution both on the manuals and pedal is very good and, when his ear has been trained in refined registration, considerable hopes may be set upon him. But the performances of the other organ pupils were not above the average. Herr Schlücke played a "Praeludium und Doppelfuge" in A-minor on the name B-A-C-H, by his teacher Herr Fähmann, a work remarkable rather for skilful counterpoint than for any abundant gift of invention; but by the side of the first of the Schumann series of Fugues on the same theme—Schumann, as is well known, composed six B-A-C-H fugues—the Fähmann work would not appear to great advantage. A ten-part choral work by Caldara was sung with the best tone effects and much impressiveness by the choral class, showing the excellent results of Herr Kluge's earnest work in training it. Two four-part choruses for mixed choir with orchestral accompaniment were compositions of a Draeseke pupil, Herr Albert Schneider. The composer has a fine sense of euphony, though in time he becomes tiresome and fatiguing because he cannot have enough of honeyed sweetness. Fräulein Helene Bruck has a beautiful mezzo-soprano voice, but the middle register is not very sonorous, and the low register sounds pressed; the high register is as yet the best. At the close of the concert, which was very well attended, the duet "Von deiner Güte, o Herr und Gott" from Haydn's "Die Schöpfung" was performed, Fräulein Braasch (of Frau Söhle's class) and Herr Kipper (of Herr E. Mann's class) taking the solo parts, and showing their fine voices to much advantage in spite of defects of imperfect execution. The orchestra and choral class acquitted themselves well in this performance under the direction of Herr Striegler.

The concert of the Dresdner Lehrergesangverein at the Gewerbehau this evening begins at 7.30 o'clock, under the direction of Professor Friedrich Brandes. The Verein will be assisted by Herr Hofopernsänger Walter Soomer (Baritone) from Leipzig, and by the Gewerbehau orchestra.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p.m.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
 Wednesday, March 11th. *Ember Day.* 9.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
 Thursday, March 12th. 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion.
 Friday, March 13th. *Ember Day.* 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
 Saturday, March 14th. *Ember Day.* Memorial of HENRIETTA GOSCHEN, Foundress of All Saints' Church, Dresden: Entered into rest her 90th year March 14th 1895.—8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins. Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B.C.L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
 Thursday, March 12th. Service 4.0 p.m.
 Friday, March 13th. Litany 3.0 p.m. followed by Address on Turkish Life, Prayer Rugs and other matters of interest by Mrs. T. H. Norton.
 The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M.A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.
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 Rev. Alexander Ritchie, B. D., Minister of the Parish of Dunblane, Scotland.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.
 "Kaiser Wilhelm II." from New York for Bremen, left Cherbourg March 9th.
 "Prinzess Irene," from New York for Genoa, left Gibraltar March 9th.
 "Rhein," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven March 10th.
 "Scharnhorst," from Australia for Bremen, left Southampton March 9th.
 "York," from Hamburg for Japan, left Algiers March 9th.
 "Prinz Ludwig," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Shanghai March 10th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
 Rather strong westerly winds, changeable weather with rain, temperature not much altered.

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