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TOLSTOY'S EIGHTIETH BIRTH-DAY.

Every preparation is being made to honour in some worthy form the eightieth birthday of Count Tolstoy; and it is to be sincerely hoped that the organizers of the movement will meet with an adequate measure of support. However much Tolstoy himself would deprecate any such recognition of his services to mankind, it is due to the conscience of the civilized world that the recognition should be framed in an unmistakable form. We may not agree with Tolstoy's teaching; we may regard it as too idealistic, too detached from the conditions of actual reform; but we cannot help admitting that it is lofty and sincere. And whatever we think of him as a prophet, we must realize that as a pure man of letters, as a student of human motive and character, he has the true touch of genius. It is not that he fails to see clearly but that he sees too much; and, since the world began to analyze itself, the habit even of the most honest of us has been to shut our eyes to many aspects while intent on a few. Tolstoy's greatness lies not a little in the power of making the world acknowledge its pettiness. Whether or not such an acknowledgement can be taken as a promise of amendment is, after all, another question.

The harsh proverb which tells us that no man is a prophet in his own country, and which is possibly the least true of all proverbs in a general way, finds some measure of justification in Russia. Outside Russia, Tolstoy has no enemies; everywhere his name is honoured; in Russia, those who do not share his views, and those who do not countenance him in spite of them, are his bitter adversaries. They are not a small section, for they are the section which is called the "Union of the Russian People", or, to use their more sinister badge, the "Black Hundred". Again and again it has been demonstrated to the outside world that this Union is no small or feeble one, but that it is a mighty engine in the hands of the bureaucracy. Brutal, remorseless, powerful, secret, it is the Inquisition of the State, and its ultimate tribunal: it is an Inquisition of scurrility and a tribunal of bloodshed. Inspired from official quarters, it is suffered to execute its missions according to the horrible impulses of a mob of ruffians; no inquiries are made, and no punishment is meted out. Once they have achieved their end, the Government care little by what means they have achieved it. We may, at all events, judge the character of the Union by reading what the *Retch*, its official organ, is capable of saying in connection with the Tolstoy celebration. The words are characteristic. "If the Duma persists in the infamous celebration of which

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we hear, it will be committing the greatest possible crime against Russia and all God-fearing Russians... but neither the Duma nor the Holy Synod should demean itself by celebrating the anniversary of this impious scoundrel, who has done more harm to Russia than all the brigands of the past put together." There is more in the same vein; and when such is the pollution at the source of the spring we can understand what gross elements it is likely to absorb in its subterranean course.

The fact of his having been born to such a condition of affairs is sufficient to account for Tolstoy's desertion of literature in favour of dogma. In Russia every great writer is not an exponent of art, but of morality. There are great artists, but the material in which they work is sombre and forbidding; and out of the nature of things they cannot touch on character without trespassing upon politics. These men and women of character are *ipso facto* politicians: it is essential to their personality. The new classes who belong neither to those who have ruled traditionally nor to those who have been ruled, new classes with sensibilities, impulses, and ambitions stimulated by European culture, are denied the atmosphere of freedom; and, as a consequence, every struggle of the soul and intellect becomes also a struggle for political emancipation: the one is not possible without the other. In the case of Tolstoy the logical process is carried further. Looking the facts in the face, he finds that political struggles have led not to emancipation, but to terrible abuse and terrible confusion; that, individually, men grow worse instead of better in the fight for liberty; and he sees the only solution, satisfactory alike to logic and instinct, in the life and teachings of Christ. This is to cut the knot rather than to unravel it; but the knot is cut earnestly and heroically. To many people Tolstoy's teaching is more than a lesson; it is a new gospel, a new inspiration. For this reason, if for no other, it is well that he should be honoured.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

KING EDWARD'S TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS.

The programme of King Edward's journey to Scandinavia has now been definitely settled. His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen and Princess Victoria, will arrive at Copenhagen on April 21st; four days later the Royal visitors will arrive in Stockholm, where they will stay some 36 hours prior to leaving for Christiania. There a three days' stay is contemplated. The return journey will be made via Denmark, Germany and Holland. It is noticeable that King Edward will visit Stockholm before King Gustaf of Sweden has paid a visit to the British Court subsequent to his accession.

THE NEW "VANGUARD."

The keel plate of the battleship "Vanguard" was laid at Vickers, Sons, and Maxim's yard, Barrow, on Thursday morning, without ceremony. The vessel, which is one of the improved "Dreadnoughts," is to be completed in two years, and will be handed over to the Admiralty ready for placing in commission. It is estimated that a thousand tons of material will be laid on the stocks within ten days.

THE NAVAL DISASTER IN THE CHANNEL.

Further details of the terrible naval catastrophe in the English Channel on Thursday night are contained in a telegram from London. It appears that the collision occurred during a sham attack by destroyers on the other ships of the Home Fleet; all the vessels were steaming without lights, there was no moon, and a light rain fell. The destroyer "Tiger" was steaming at 24 knots and suddenly found herself across the bows of the armoured cruiser "Berwick." She held on her course, attempting to pass, but the cruiser's ram caught the frail craft amidships and sheared clean through the hull, cutting the destroyer completely in twain. The forward part, on which were stationed the commander and most of the crew, sank immediately; the after section kept afloat for three minutes. This time was sufficient to enable the men below to come on deck, from whence they were taken on board the rapidly lowered boats of the "Berwick." Other ships also sent out their boats to rescue the men struggling in the water. Official advices, however, confirm the heavy loss of life; thirty-five men in all lost their lives, including the commander, Lieut. William E. Middleton.

(Continued on page 4.)



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BERLIN

Mrs. F. Keppler returned last Thursday to Berlin from a three months' visit to relatives and friends in America. At Washington she was the guest of Chief Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court.

The many friends of Mrs. Arthur Nevins, of 52 Barbarossa Strasse, will hear with regret that she has been very ill for the last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McClennan are now settled in their new apartment, 2 Aschaffenburg Strasse. Mrs. McClennan's sister has come over from London to spend some time with her. It may be mentioned in this connection that Mr. McClennan sang last Thursday, for the first time, the part of *Rhadames* in Verdi's "Aida," in which rôle Caruso excelled when he was here some months ago. It speaks extremely well for Mr. McClennan's artistic qualities that the Berlin critics, with very few exceptions, speak favourably of his singing and acting.

Mr. and Mrs. Alisheimer, who have no fixed home but prefer to travel just where and when they please, have returned from a trip through Italy and will remain in Berlin for some time. Mrs. Alisheimer is the lady who presented the American Boy's Club with two medals for their basket-ball match.

Mrs. Whiteacre, of 5 Kalkreuth Strasse, will entertain her friends at tea on Monday next, April sixth.

Mr. and Mrs. Macallister and Madame Macallister, who lived at 7 Culmbacher Strasse, have left for Munich, where they expect to spend a few weeks before going to Italy.

A Milwaukee couple, Dr. and Mrs. H. Frank, who had been stopping at the Savoy Hotel while visiting Berlin, have left for America.

A very interesting afternoon had been arranged by the Lyceum Club, to which many American and English ladies belong, at the club-rooms on Potsdamer Strasse, for last Wednesday. There were lectures and musical items on the programme.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutmacher, who had been visiting Paris for some weeks, have returned to their apartment in Münchner Strasse.

Somebody living at 39 Nachod Strasse kept the telephone wires hot last Monday morning telling his many friends that a son and heir had been born to him. At the dinner table of the American and English newspaper men of Berlin, in the "Tucherbräu" on Friedrich Strasse, Mr. Frederick William Wile invited all his colleagues to a lunch while he was receiving congratulations by the bushel from his many friends, and assuring everybody that he now had a strong son to defend him against all comers. So the editors of the *New York Times* and *London Daily Mail* need not fear that hereafter their Berlin special correspondent might be inclined to keep out of any diplomatic or political imbroglio which is liable to spring up in any part of the globe.

Mrs. Wile and the baby are doing very well, and the *Daily Record* correspondent wishes to join the long procession of congratulating friends of the Wile family.

The April programme of the Passage Theatre contains much that is worth seeing and hearing. Music, good music is very strongly represented. Pia Carozzi is an excellent harpist, and Ota Gygi a brilliant performer on the violin. Rita Tanca, who has a charming and distinguished appearance and possesses a very beautiful and promising voice, sings to her own accompaniment on the violin. Geza Varady evoked a storm of applause by dancing a fiery Czardas; no less so the De Toma troupe, which includes some first-class acrobats and is really well worth seeing. The programme of this select and well managed variety theatre contains many other interesting numbers which it is impossible here to particularise. Let every one go and see them for himself!—Dr. A. S.

The well-known singer Gustav Adolph Henckels gave his second song recital in the Beethoven Saal on the 30th of March. There was again a very large and enthusiastic audience present, who at the close of the concert—in which Herr Henckels sang songs by Schumann, Fritz Fleck, Hugo Wolf, Gustav Lazarus, Loewe, and Bungert—gave the artist a series of ovations and so induced him to sing many extra songs. Adolph Henckels takes a place of his own among concert-singers. He has a very fine full bass voice, and a power of facial expression which any humourist and basso buffo might well envy. Cheerful songs suit him best; in these he strikes a note of waggish drollery which takes the hearts of his hearers by storm. His singing of Loewe's "Hochzeitslied" and "Mädchen sind wie der Wind," and of Bungert's "In der Rosenlaube am Rhein," was masterly in all respects, and well

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deserved the ovations it called forth. Herr Gustav Lazarus was at the pianoforte and accompanied with perfect execution; as a composer he also earned applause; Herr Henckels sang his "Hexensteig" with great spirit, and brought out the points of the story with full expression. Dr. A. S.

The programme of entertainments at the Mozart Saal for the week is as under:

Today, at 8 p. m., the VI. grand humorous evening.

Tomorrow, at 8 p. m., the III. Beauty Evening, arranged by the Verlag der Schönheit.

Tuesday, at 8 p. m., the IV. and last popular folk-song recital of Helene Staegemann.

Wednesday, at 8 p. m., the III. dance evening of the Geschwister Wiententhal.

Thursday, at 8 p. m., popular song recital by Frau Lula Mysz-Gmeiner.

Friday, at 8 p. m., song recital by Frau Zerlett-Olfenius, assisted by the pianist Kgl. Musikdirektor J. B. Zerlett.

Saturday, at 8 p. m., the IV. dance evening of the Geschwister Wiententhal.

Sunday, April 12, at 8 p. m., the VII. grand humorous evening.

A heavy loss was incurred by a Berlin commercial man who was moving from the city to one of the suburbs the other day. One of the men accompanying the furniture van had probably been careless enough to drop a lighted match on to some upholstered furniture. Very soon the entire van-load was ablaze, and as the vehicle was proceeding along an unfrequented country road it was impossible to obtain assistance. The van and its contents were utterly destroyed.

A syndicate which has been formed with the Imperial Bank and Preussische Seehandlung at its head, has taken over 250,000,000 marks (£12,500,000) of an Imperial Loan issue, and 400,000,000 marks (£20,000,000) Prussian Consols. Both loans will bear interest at 4 per cent., and will not be redeemable until April 1, 1918. Subscriptions are invited for the loans at the price of 99.50. For subscribers undertaking not to dispose of their bonds until October 20 next, the price will be 99.30. The same syndicate has taken over from the Prussian Finance Department 200,000,000 marks (£10,000,000) four per cent. Treasury Notes, due on April 1, 1913. These will not be offered for public subscription. The subscription list for the new Imperial Loan and Prussian Consols will be opened on the 11th inst.

The plan of the concerts of the week arranged by the firm of Hermann Wolff is as follows:

Sunday, April 5. At the Saal Bechstein, at 12 noon, matinée of *August Oeser*, with the kind assistance of Fräulein *Hetta von Schmidt* (alto) and Herr *Max Schulz-Fürstenberg* (cello).

At the Philharmonie at 7.30, popular concert of the Philharmonic orchestra. Director: Dr. *Ernst Kunwald*.

Monday, April 6. At the Saal Bechstein at 7.30, concert of *Hermann Schwarz* (piano), assisted by Frau *Clara Schwarz* (song) and Herren *Bruno Wendel* (cello) and *Karl Wendel* (violin). At the Beethoven Saal at 8 o'clock, last song recital (Hugo Wolf evening) of *Franz Naval*; at the piano: Otto Bake.

At the Klindworth-Scharwenka Saal at 8 o'clock, a lecture entitled "Mutter und Kind" will be delivered by *Ellen Key*.

Tuesday, April 7. At the Saal Bechstein at 7.30, pianoforte recital of *Marie Schade*.

At the Singakademie at 8 o'clock, IV. song recital of *Johannes Messchaert*, with the kind assistance of Herr Professor *Robert Kahn*.

At the Philharmonie at 7.30, popular concert of the Philharmonic orchestra. Director: Dr. *Ernst Kunwald*.

Wednesday, April 8. At the Beethoven Saal at 8 o'clock, II. and last pianoforte recital of *Ossip Gabrilovitsh*.

At the Philharmonie at 7.30, popular concert of the Philharmonic orchestra. Director: Dr. *Ernst Kunwald*.

Thursday, April 9. At the Saal Bechstein at 8 o'clock, concert of *Anni Kalthoff-Theinhardt* (song) and *Ludwig Kalthoff* (piano).

At the Beethoven Saal at 8 o'clock, violin recital of *Emil Floris* with the Philharmonic orchestra. Director: Dr. *Ernst Kunwald*.

At the Singakademie at 8 o'clock, song recital of *Gustav Kirchberg*; at the piano *Fritz Lindemann*.

Friday, April 10. At the Beethoven Saal at 8 o'clock, pianoforte recital of *Byrd Jourdan-Cutsinger*, with the Philharmonic orchestra under the direction of Herr Professor *Xaver Scharwenka*.

At the Klindworth-Scharwenka Saal at 7.30, song recital of *Erna Bauer*; at the piano: *Gustav Lazarus*.

Saturday, April 11. At the Beethoven Saal, at 8 o'clock, VI. and last subscription concert of the *Hekking-Trio*.

At the Singakademie, at 8 o'clock, concert of *Betty Tennenbaum* (violin) with the Philharmonic orchestra (conductor: Dr. *Ernst Kunwald*) and with the kind assistance of Professor *Friedrich Gernsheim*.

At the Klindworth-Scharwenka Saal, at 8 o'clock, *Ellen Key*.

Sunday, April 12. At the Saal Bechstein, at 7.30, IV. subscription concert (Beethoven evening) for the benefit of the Pensions-Zuschusskasse des Centralverbandes Deutscher Tonkünstler und Tonkünstler-Vereine.

At the Beethoven Saal, at 8 o'clock, concert of the Madrigal choir *Caecilia Foreningen* from Copenhagen. (Director: Kapellmeister *Frederik Rung*.)

At the Philharmonie, at 7 o'clock, popular concert of the Philharmonic orchestra; conductor: Dr. *Ernst Kunwald*.

Professor Josef Sucher, former Hofkapellmeister at Berlin, died yesterday morning.

NOTICES.

Hungaria-Germania is the title of a company just formed with the object of facilitating and promoting tourist and commercial intercourse between Germany and Hungary. The enterprise enjoys the support of the Royal Hungarian Government. Special attention is paid by the company to the prompt issuance of accurate information and the supervision of all matters concerning travel, such as procuring tickets, arranging tours and excursions for shooting and sporting purposes. Hungaria-Germania also arranges such excursions on its own account, one of which is to take place on May 16th, the occasion being the International Automobile Exhibition in Buda-Pesth. In connection with this trip there will also be excursions to Bosnia, Dalmatia, Herzegovina, Croatia and the Tatra Mountains. The tour will last for 5, 13 and 16 days respectively, and all information relative thereto may be obtained free of charge at the office of the company, Friedrich Strasse 73.

Apart from such touring arrangements, however, the company also attends to purely commercial interests, such as the providing of suitable agents and the distribution of advertisements, &c.

The Russian Buffet in Dorotheen Strasse, Nr. 85, still basks in the favour of the jeunesse dorée, of whom it has become the recognised rendez-vous. An interesting phase of cosmopolitan life can be witnessed there any evening; and the proprietress, Madame Vera Vanna—one of the most celebrated beauties of the metropolis—with her distinguished and experienced manner gives to the entire establishment a dignified appearance.

(Continued on page 4.)

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The Friday occas their who tu the cor service of the natural of app a char might That t consequ fact af direct anee v strictly theless from M the Ka gether known concert from of ful and gems, v formanc the orig ideas of the fin combin Herr H the enjo on the influenc Variatio of new "Carnev flash of in the of the F élan, b merited phony I the hea note to an echo him, fest and too Beethove elegiac this sym custom second r But v. E and rest to its rig Herr H spirited canon su character But the made up At the received

Follow Americ Droese gave an The par to India, voyage l Fri. Dr of the mi is usually the count of the y opening o to four r from vill with the miles a d enting an in these utensils a is made i of the pe under a t to a nati or other Bible with gather a missionar Each villa returning The sp a Hindu o Christian which can

DRESDEN

The little Princess Anna (Pia Monica) will probably arrive in Leipzig on the 9th inst., where she will shortly afterwards be joined by her father H. M. King Friedrich August, who will convey her to Dresden.

The VI. Symphony Concert Series A. On Friday last the Dresden public had welcome occasion to express, by enthusiastic acclamations, their congratulations to Hofkapellmeister Hagen, who two days before had been able to celebrate the completion of 25 years of distinguished artistic service as an accomplished and careful conductor of the Royal orchestra. And the cheerfulness natural to a public man who receives such a proof of appreciation lent to the worthy conductor such a charming freshness and glow of feeling that he might have been taken for one of the youngest. That the whole concert gained in importance in consequence is easily intelligible, and it did in fact afford throughout enjoyment of the most direct kind. Herr Hagen had, in accordance with his artistic convictions, compiled a strictly conservative programme; but he nevertheless treated us to a novelty, Ballet music from Mozart's *Les petits riens*. Dr. Georg Göhler, the Karlsruhe Hofkapellmeister, has brought together in a Suite a number of separate and little known works of Mozart, and arranged them for concert use. That he has done well to rescue from oblivion and bring to life again these delightful and, in their graceful animation, incomparable gems, was proved by the effect of Friday's performance; an effect which was due, not only to the original charm of the abundant and graceful ideas of the composer, but at least as much to the finished rendering of the Royal orchestra in combination with the subtle taste of its leader, Herr Hagen. The happy mutual relations between the enjoying public and the illustrious band of artists on the stage were here interlaced; and under the influence of that *entente cordiale*, Brahms' difficult Variations on a Haydn theme acquired the pulse of new life, and in Dvorák's sparkling and rushing "Carneval" Overture, every refinement and every flash of genius kindled immediately responsive fire in the hearer. In particular the pompous climax of the Finale, which was played with overpowering élan, brought Herr Hagen abundant and well-merited honours. But of Beethoven's VIII. Symphony Herr Hagen did not make much, although the heart-stirring cheerfulness that gives the keynote to this immortal work might well have found an echo in the mind of the conductor on this, for him, festive occasion. Here everything was too heavy and too massive; the second movement, marked by Beethoven *Allegretto scherzando*, became almost an elegiac *Andante*. There is no slow movement in this symphony; and, therefore, it was formerly the custom to make up for that "want" by taking the second movement more slowly than it is marked. But v. Bülow shook off the fetters of that custom and restored the exquisite grace of the movement to its rights. His model has not been adopted by Herr Hagen—more's the pity—and so this high-spirited part, the theme of which is a mocking canon suggested by Maetzel's metronome, lost its character and became as a stream without banks. But the Menuet movement, very brightly played, made up for that loss.

At the close of the concert Herr Hagen again received an ovation. *Dr. Max Neuhaus.*

Following Litany at the rectory of the American church Friday afternoon, Fräulein Droese, for many years a missionary in India, gave an address on Christian work in that country. The parents of Fr. Droese were also missionaries to India, making their first trip thence when the voyage lasted from seven to nine months.

Fr. Droese described the characteristic itinerary of the missionaries in India. The missionary station is usually located in some large city. Travel about the country is made impossible for the greater part of the year by the intense heat. But with the opening of the "cold season", which lasts from three to four months, the missionary begins to journey from village to village. The travelling is done with the Indian bullocks, and eight or ten English miles a day is considered good progress. As public eating and sleeping places, or even shops, are scarce in these villages, the bullocks also convey tents, utensils and provisions. A three or four days' stop is made in each village. To engage the attention of the people the missionary and his helpers stand under a tree or near the village wall, sing a hymn to a native tune, to the accompaniment of a violin or other instrument, or read a chapter from the Bible with raised voice. A crowd of natives soon gather about and their curiosity becomes the missionary's opportunity to deliver his message. Each village is left with the hope and promise of returning the following "cold season".

The speaker also gave an interesting account of a Hindu devotee who, in good faith, plagiarised the Christian teachings. This Hindu, from a tract which came into his possession, got enough of the

Christian ideas to enable him, together with a strong personality, to gain a following which considered him the representative of Christ on earth. He would occasionally test the faith of his followers in good old mediaeval fashion by bidding them stand for an hour in a lake inhabited by alligators or by asking them to go into the jungle at midnight, build a fire and plant a stick in the ash-heap of the burned-out wood, telling them that if their faith in God were strong enough He would protect them from alligators, tigers and bears. Later, upon the death of the leader of the new sect, when his followers met the missionaries, it became a disputed point whether they owed their faith to the missionaries or the missionaries owed their faith to the Latgurnas, as the new sect was called, they firmly believing that Baba-ji, their deceased leader, was the first to promulgate the Christian doctrine. But finally, after they became convinced of the human origin of the solitary tract which to them had been shrouded in mystery, and which was the inspired Bible of their faith, they were baptised and became full-fledged Christians.

A curious custom is that by which the Hindus consider one as dead who has committed some unpardonable sin. As becoming a Christian involves a breaking of the Hindu's caste, and as breaking one's caste is regarded as an unpardonable sin, the convert to Christianity is dead to his family, and they burn him or her in effigy, with all due ceremony. But an unpleasant contradiction consists in the fact that the convert's figurative death does not shield him from persecution in the flesh.

What impressed us very much in Fräulein Droese's address was that the missionary spirit and activity at their best strikingly exemplify the simple faith, the sacrifice, the patient suffering, and the sincerity of the early Christians.

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Pianoforte Recital by Télémaque Lambrino. That M. Lambrino is a pianist of importance was proved by the "Chopin evening", in giving which a short time ago he sought to strengthen, among the public and the Press, his dawning reputation as a Chopin player. Those who were present at his second pianoforte recital on Friday perceived that he does not wish to earn his laurels by a one-sided assertion of a special gift. Not a few sterling musicians have failed to succeed through one-sidedness, after showing, time after time, that they had nothing new to say. And, therefore, it is not only prudent, but a duty of self-maintenance as an artist on M. Lambrino's part, to show that he can ride on more than one saddle. The manner in which he played the F-minor Sonata, opus 5, by Brahms—with strength and energy of rhythm, tenderly and dreamily in the *cantilene* of the second movement, above all so clearly and emphatically in the climaxes—deserves the highest praise. I was less pleased with the eminently gifted pianist's treatment of Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata. Here there were many irregularities of tempo, particularly in the first and last movements, which were strange in their effect. On the other hand, the short adagio was of quite unearthly beauty in the poetic drawing of the lines of melody. As a novelty M. Lambrino produced "Stimmungsbilder", in the form of variations, by the Polish composer Brzezinski, who is living in Cairo. This composition is not free from shallownesses, but it contains so many delightful ideas that one may heartily welcome this gifted composer. The pretty work was played with great mastery; and when M. Lambrino had brought his concert to an end with a virtuoso performance of Liszt's "Rhapsodie Espagnole" he was rapturously applauded, and induced to play several encores—among which two Etudes of Chopin again aroused great enthusiasm. The hall was not so full as one might have expected it to be considering the importance of the artist. *M. N.*

The IV. and last Lewinger Chamber-music concert takes place tomorrow, Monday, at 7 p.m., in the small hall of the Gewerbehause, with Mr. Percy Sherwood assisting. The programme is as follows:—Brahms: Sonata in F-minor, for viola and pianoforte. Beethoven: Septet, played by Messrs. Striegler (violin), Rokohl (viola), Schilling ('cello), Lange (clarinet), Knochenhauer (bassoon), Lindner (horn), and Kleinert (double-bass).

Hermann Moellering
 and **Bertha Moellering**
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 Münchener Str. 8, 1, Dresden A.

The Budapest painter Hugo Poll has introduced himself to the Dresden public with some 90 works, which are to be seen at Emil Richter's art-gallery in Prager Strasse. The collection consists largely of typical figures and groups, characteristically illustrative of Hungarian folk-life. There are also a number of interesting landscapes, Italian as well as Hungarian, not the least attractive among these being some views of Venice and Chioggia. As a whole the pictures, most of which are pastels, are remarkable for the softness and brightness of the colouring.

In the smaller room there is a collection of drawings by the Vienna water-colour artists: E. Ameseder, M. Arnsburg, J. Basek, R. Bernt, F. Brunner, H. v. Friedlaender, S. Glax, O. Grill, O. Herschel, A. Kasimir, E. Kasparides, W. Krausz, A. Mielich, H. Ranzoni, T. Schmeegans, A. Schwarz, H. Tomeo, H. Wilf, E. Zetsche, and Hugo Charlemont.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the II. Jäger battalion No. 13, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p.m. Tomorrow, the guards will be furnished by the XII. Infantry regiment No. 177, and the band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p.m.

(Continued on page 6.)

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
 Sunday, April 5th. *5th Sunday in Lent. Passion Sunday.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
 Monday, April 6th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
 Tuesday, April 7th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
 Wednesday, April 8th. 9.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
 Thursday, April 9th. Memorial of JOHN SMITH GILDERDALE, 2nd Chaplain of All Saints' Church, Dresden. 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion.
 Friday, April 10th. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and address.
 Saturday, April 11th. 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.
 Sunday, April 5th. *5th Sunday in Lent.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p.m.
 Tuesday, April 7th. Service 4.0 p.m.
 Thursday, April 9th. Service 4.0 p.m.
 Friday, April 10th. Litany 3.0 p.m. followed by address on "Prison and Rescue Work and our responsibility" by Baronin von Krusenstjerna.
 The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,
 at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
 Until further notice the services will be conducted by the Rev. D. R. Henderson, M.A., Minister of the Parish of Leecroft, Bridge of Allan, Scotland.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: MANSFIELD DE CARDONNEL FINDLAY, Esq. C. M. G.
THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. PALMIÉ, Esq.
THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Str. 2, p. American Consul-General: T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:
 FR. BREMERMANN, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"York," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Singapore April 2nd.
 "Kleist," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Antwerp April 2nd.
 "Friedrich der Grosse," from Genoa for New York, passed Vellas April 2nd.
 "Barbarossa," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York April 3rd.
 "Königin Luise," from Genoa for New York, left Naples April 3rd.
 "Köln," from Galveston for Bremen, passed Lizard April 3rd.
 "Roon," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Adelaide April 3rd.
 "Frankfurt," from Galveston for Bremen, left Galveston April 3rd.
 "Prinzess Alice," from Japan for Bremen, left Shanghai April 4th.
 "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Aden April 4th.
 "Gneisenau," from Bremen for Australia, left Suez April 4th.
 "Bülow," from Hamburg for Japan, left Gibraltar April 4th.
 "Seydlitz," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven April 4th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
 Moderate south-westerly winds, rain at first, clearing up later at times, temperature not much altered.

She takes good care to provide none but the best wines and spirits, as well as original Russian cooking, so that even the most exacting gourmet is satisfied. Tasteful and excellent music enhances the pleasurable surroundings in the Russian Buffet, and we warmly recommend a trial of this first-class resort.

The firm of Philip Neubauer, Joachimstaler Strasse 2, one of the leading houses in Western Berlin for hat fashions, is also one of the most renowned houses in Germany. In addition to their own manufactures they stock English and American goods, such as those of Christy, Knox and Stetson. According to their latest information the Panama hat this Summer will be worn with a flat crown and a new radium-coloured band, whereas soft felt hats will be worn in gray and green, with the band and edge of the same colour. The latest thing in hard hats is the bell-shaped pattern introduced by this firm. Besides every variety of gentlemen's headgear, the firm stocks the best qualities of ladies' riding hats, so that sport-loving ladies of the Anglo-American colony will find much to interest them. We do not hesitate to draw the attention of our readers to this superior establishment of Philip Neubauer.

As a place of entertainment Steinert's Weinstube in the Kurfürstendamm, No. 22, holds a unique position. It is claimed, with truth, that nowhere else in the capital can one meet such an assemblage of men eminent in the literary, dramatic and artistic world. Indeed, it is safe to say that the place numbers among its *habitués* everybody who is anybody in these circles. Coupled to this undoubted attraction is the no less important fact that Steinert's Weinstube offers equal advantages in the refreshment line, and has, besides, many relics of historical interest within its walls. An ever increasing *clientèle* testifies to the public's appreciation of the hospitable endeavours of the proprietor.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
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).
6 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a. m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A.,
Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 10.15 a. m. Sunday School and Bible Class.
11.30 a. m. Regular Service.
4.0 p. m. Song Service.
Wednesdays: 4.0 p. m. Prayer Meeting.—Reading Room and Library open all week from 10.0 a. m. till 6.0 p. m.
Rev. J. F. Dickie, D. D., Pastor.
(Office hour 1-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday, at Luitpold Strasse 30.)

EFFECT OF LATE HOURS.

A father was lecturing his young hopeful upon the evils of staying out late at night and getting up late in the morning. "You will never amount to anything," he continued, "unless you turn over a new leaf. Remember that the early bird catches the worm." "How about the worm, father?" inquired the young man. "Wasn't he rather foolish to get up so early?" "My son," said the father, solemnly, "that worm hadn't been to bed all night; he was on his way home."

THE TEACHER OF DEAF-MUTES.

The *Jewish Chronicle* announces the death in Paris, at the age of 76, of M. Eugène Péreire, a great-grandson of Jacob Rodriguez Péreire, a native of Spain, who introduced the teaching of deaf-mutes. M. Eugène Péreire held high positions in many financial and commercial undertakings in France and Spain, but he devoted his activity specially to the General Transatlantic Company, that important navigation company of which he was president. He was closely identified with societies in connection with his faith.

OF MANY CALLINGS.

Sketches of the life of Maxim Gorky having shown so many discrepancies, a Paris contemporary recently asked the Russian novelist to make a statement by which the errors might be "truthfully adjusted." In reply Gorky jotted down the principal events of his life as follows:—"1878, shoemaker's apprentice; 1879, patternmaker's apprentice; 1880, helper in a steamship kitchen; 1884, porter; 1885, baker; 1886, chorus singer in an itinerant opera company; 1887, street vendor; 1888, seriously contemplated suicide; 1890, clerk in a lawyer's office; 1891, made trip through Russia on foot; 1892, published first novel, beginning of career."

A CHANCE FOR ARTISTS.

The directors of *Le Journal* are offering a prize of £400 for the best symbolic statue of the French Republic of today. The figure with the Phrygian cap is considered out of date.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

PANAMA AND COLUMBIA.

The New York *Evening Sun* published on Friday a telegram from Washington, stating that the Republic of Panama had solicited the support of the United States in a conflict which threatens to ensue with Columbia. The question at issue is the occupation by Columbia of Jurado, a district in the vicinity of the frontier. The State Department is considering the question.

END OF URUGUAYAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

A telegram from Monte Video says that the strike of railway officials at that place has come to an end.

THE IMPERIAL CRUISE IN THE ADRIATIC.

Their Majesties the German Emperor and Empress made a walking excursion at Syracuse on Friday morning to the ruins of Fort Euryalos, and were conducted around by Professor Orsi, of the Museum, and Professor von Duhn-Heidelberg. In the afternoon the Imperial party took tea at the villa of the German Consul, Marchese Bonanno. Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock the "Hohenzollern" left for Messina.

ENGLISHMAN'S SUICIDE AT HANOVER.

A young Englishman named Holt, aged 20, has been found lying dead on the road leading from the Hanover Zoological Gardens to the so-called horse tower (Pferdeturm). It is stated that he shot himself.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE PAPACY AND THE BISHOPRICS.

The Paris *Figaro* reports that the Pope has regulated the appointment of French bishops for the future in the following manner: Every bishop is required to submit the names of three priests whom he considers eligible candidates for the bishopric once a year, no matter whether a See is vacant or not. All the names are then to be laid before a commission of eight cardinals, who will make proper investigations into the character of the candidates. Without calling anew for the opinion of the French episcopate, the Pope will then fill vacant posts from the list, *motu proprio*, reserving for himself, however, the right to appoint a priest whose name does not figure on the list.

RUMOURED ACCIDENT TO SPANISH ROYALTY DENIED.

The report contained in a foreign newspaper, says a Madrid telegram, that a member of the Spanish royal family had met with an accident at San Sebastian is totally unfounded. At the present moment there is no member of the Spanish royal family at San Sebastian.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

GENERAL STÖSSEL'S IMPRISONMENT.

A St. Petersburg telegram gives some interesting details of General Stössel's confinement in the St. Petersburg fortress. With the Czar's sanction General Stössel, who, since the loss of his military rank, is described in all official documents as "the nobleman Stössel," is allowed to see his wife every day in his own room at the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. She visits him between the hours of one and three. General Stössel receives other visitors once a week, in a large vaulted hall. Generals Fock and Reiss, and other officers who served under him at Port Arthur attended his first reception in the fortress. General Stössel spends most of his time in reading, and he is also engaged in writing his memoirs. He is allowed to receive books and correspondence, but all his own letters are read by the authorities before leaving the fortress. The General is a great bird-lover, and he has arranged a wooden board outside the single window of his room, in order to feed the pigeons and sparrows. His day begins at nine o'clock, when one of the warders brings him a samovar, and his letters and papers. According to the fortress regulations he has to provide white bread for himself. After early breakfast he takes exercise in the small garden beneath his room. The General's friends say that although he looks weary and considerably older since his trial, he does not complain of his health, and is quite content with the food provided for him.

KIDNAPPING OUTRAGE AT ODESSA.

A wealthy merchant of Odessa has been forced, owing to the inactivity of the police, to pay to a gang of kidnapers a sum of 1,000 roubles as ransom for his son, who had been abducted by them. The boy was very badly treated by his captors.

GROUNDLESS RUMOURS OF REVOLT.

The reports circulating in the foreign Press of a naval mutiny in the Black Sea and at Vladivostok are, says a St. Petersburg telegram, authoritatively

denied. No such mutiny has taken place, neither has a plot been discovered. The house-to-house search and the arrests which were recently made in St. Petersburg were only ordinary measures of precaution taken by the police. No seditious organization of any description exists among the troops.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF WAR.

The organ of the Octobrist party *Golosmoski* publishes the following alarmist report from Kars: The mobilisation of the Fourth Turkish Army Corps is completed. The Fifth and Sixth Corps, which garrison Asia Minor, have also been mobilised. Great agitation prevails amongst the Armenian population of Kars, and it is said that in the event of war the Armenians would go over to the Russian side.

THE DISTURBANCES AT ROME.

Rome, says a telegram from that place, presents the appearance of a garrisoned city. The military are occupying every important point. Mail vans driven by soldiers are escorted by cavalry with drawn sabres. The authorities forbid the laying of wreaths on the spots where the collision occurred. The mayor has published a proclamation deploring the disturbances and exhorting the populace to maintain their presence of mind and tranquillity. One of the dead rioters, although still quite a youth, had already been punished a number of times, on one occasion for assaulting his own mother.

The committee of the General Labourers' Union in Turin has, at the request of a group of Parliamentary deputies and the chiefs of the Socialist party, decided to influence the labourers in all Italian towns to desist from participation in the general strike. In Rome the strike was expected to terminate last night. The city presented a tranquil appearance on Friday, but no newspapers appeared, the sole exception being a special edition of the *Popolo Romano*.

According to later reports, the labourers of Genoa, Naples, Milan and other towns have decided not to take part in the general strike.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO QUESTION.

During Friday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Brussels, M. Schoolaert called attention to the necessity of settling the Congo question, which had been an incubus on the country for a long time past. While speaking he was repeatedly interrupted by exclamations, and finally appealed to the patriotism and common-sense of the Chamber when he proposed that the discussion of the question should begin on Wednesday next, and that all the afternoons should be devoted to the same subject. From the extreme Left this proposal was vigorously opposed, and it was maintained that the assertion alleged to have been made to the effect that England had demanded that the question should be settled prior to the next elections was untrue, and that the ascription to England of such a demand constituted a libel on that country. It was eventually decided to commence the debate on the Congo question on April 15. The entire sitting was of an extremely stormy character.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT AND TOURISTS.

The Yildiz has informed the Corps Diplomatique at Constantinople that all visitors to the Selamluk introduced by them will be subjected to a personal search. In consequence of this announcement the diplomatic representatives will altogether refrain from seeking to obtain permission for anybody to visit the Selamluk. The drastic measure in question has been prompted by a fear of outrages, and arose out of the arrests recently made in Constantinople.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

The French commercial attaché in Tangier telegraphs to Paris that, according to news brought by natives, a French ship and an English ship went ashore on the coast west of Kearelkebir at midnight on April 2-3. Nothing is known of the condition of the stranded vessels, but the natives do not appear to have made any hostile moves against them. Assistance has been despatched from Tangier.

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLE.

A large number of chemists in Paris have just been the victims of an ingenious swindle. About 200 of them the other day received a visit from an individual who handed in a prescription to be made up. Among the ingredients was one which was quite unknown to them, and a note added to the effect that it was to be obtained only at a certain wholesale dépôt. The chemists almost to a man sent off to the dépôt for the special ingredient, and paid 12 francs for a bottle of stuff. The prescriptions were duly made up but were never claimed, and it now transpires that a couple of men had temporarily hired the dépôt and sold bottles of coloured water to the unsuspecting chemists at 12 francs apiece. The Paris police are anxiously inquiring for them, as well as for their confederates who visited the chemists' shops.

A GLOBE-TROTTER'S PILGRIMAGE.

By H. F. L.

V.

Half a mile of deep-red, time-stained, brick-colour road, on one side of it cool green turf, on the other the deep blue of the Indian Ocean, which is sending great rollers to break with a thundering crash on golden sands, and the sea-worn globe-trotter reaches a knot of cocoa-nut trees which shade the entrance to the Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, the half-way house between West and East, or rather far East, for Colombo itself in its sights and sounds is essentially Eastern. To many, indeed, on landing, there is the excitement of a brand-new experience, for while walking beneath the fierce rays of a Cingalese sun would be impossible, carriages are at a discount, and we prefer the nimble jinricksha. Brought hither years and years ago from Japan, the "ricksha" has become acclimatised, and there are literally thousands in Colombo. The vehicle is a kind of perambulator with elongated handles or shafts, between which the coolie trots along, hardly ever varying his pace, and that no bad one save when a steep ascent and the stoutness of his fare forces him to break into a walk. It may be imagined that in a temperature nearer the nineties than the eighties the ricksha coolie lives more or less in a bath of perspiration and, in consequence, his costume is distinctly sketchy, consisting for the most part of a thin muslin wrap tied round his temples, and a loin-cloth. The coolies attached to the hotels wear a more pretentious costume: a jacket and short knickerbockers of Khaki drill, and a red tarboosh, but we cannot help fancying they would gladly lay aside their livery and appear in the simpler and cooler costume of their humbler brethren.

Colombo is a perfect feast of colour. Hardly anywhere else does the sea appear so blue, the palms so green: while touches of brilliant colour, saffron, pink and even scarlet, abound on every side. The native Cingalese all of them wear their jet-black hair long and twisted into a ball behind, a custom which gives them a singularly effeminate appearance, enhanced in the case of the upper lower classes by their wearing a semicircular tortoise-shell comb on the top of their heads. These combs partake of the nature of heirlooms, and are often of considerable value when made of the clear, ambré-hued shell beloved of connoisseurs.

Of sightseeing proper there is, perhaps fortunately, little enough in Colombo. There is, in truth, a Buddhist temple in the native quarter, but it is a poor, tawdry affair resembling, with its front adorned with hideous, crudely-carved images, one of those show chariots in which travelling circusers delight. And as there are no particular lions in the place one is content to hail a ricksha and saunter through Pettah, the native quarter, where swarthy merchants sell their curious wares, every third shop existing apparently merely for the sale of the betel nut which the natives never tire of chewing and which, while its ultimate effect is to give that startling whiteness to the teeth so noticeable in the East, is purely disgusting while the chewing is going on, for it makes the chewer look as if his gums were bleeding.—After leaving Pettah, with its crowded, steamy, dusty streets or alleys, it is indeed a relief when your ricksha turns into Colombo's far-famed cinnamon gardens, a large park-like expanse where there are endless cool villas of the well-to-do, not to mention the inevitable racetrack and cricket-ground, and where the air is redolent with cinnamon and camphor and the odours of strange tropical blossoms.

Some seven miles along the coast from Colombo is Mount Lavinia, the imposing name given to a mere hill, on which is a hotel overlooking an entrancing bay, the shores of which are densely fringed with cocoa-nut palms. These same palms—the drive to Mount Lavinia is along a road cut through an apparently endless palm grove—are no small source of profit to their owners. In spite of the fact that the trees have absolutely bare trunks for about 40 ft. of their growth, the Cingalese boy is always ready to nimbly climb them and steal a cocoa-nut. In the day time he desists, for the keeper of the grove might see him and be waiting at the tree's foot with a sufficiently pliant bamboo; but at night other measures, simple enough, are adopted to prevent his marauding ascents. One of the leaves of the palm is wrapped round the trunk of the tree, and this leaf, withering at once in the dry air, gives out such an appalling rattle if touched that the keeper cannot fail to hear it.

For the rest, Mount Lavinia is a most welcome change from Colombo of an afternoon; there arises in the latter place at this season what is known as a "long shore" wind, which is of penetrating coolness, and as one is clad, as befits Colombo's sun, in the thinnest of silk attire, one runs every risk of a chill and its attendant disagreeables. But at Mount Lavinia the wind is not, and one can bask on the hill-slope watching the natives returning from fishing expeditions, while numerous urchins offer to climb trees, swim vast distances, &c. in return for a rupee.

One feature of Colombo, familiar to former visitors, has now vanished. On the arrival of every mail-boat swarms of boys used to surround her in their quaint-looking catamarans, little more than a

DRESDEN

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Marien Strasse 26 adjoining the Postplatz.

couple of logs lashed together. These boys would importune the passengers to throw them silver coins which, falling into the sea, the boys with wonderful agility rarely failed to catch long before they had flickered their way to any depth. The boys would also scale the ship's sides and dive from the topmost decks. But these amphibious youngsters allowed their zeal to outrun their discretion, and waxing proud by the very size of their gains, became over-insolent; and so the stern decree went forth from the harbour-master that no more diving should be allowed, whereby the gaiety of fresh arrivals in Colombo harbour is sensibly decreased. Of a truth, Colombo is somewhat too stifling to abide in long at this season, so we must hie us north to Candy with its incomparable gardens and, if possible, ascend to the interior altitudes to get some idea of Ceylon's great industry, tea-planting.

(To be continued.)

LAUGHABLE ERRORS IN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHIES.

Americans often wonder at the remarkable ignorance of foreigners concerning America. Considering the errors with which many school-books abound, it is, however, not strange. For instance: one learns that Cuba belongs to the United States, that Kansas and Nebraska are Northern States and Virginia a middle State; that Alleghany is pronounced "Aellegbenni" and Chicago "Tschikahgo," Maine "Mahn," New Hampshire "Nju Hämpsehir," and such like. I object to Süchsisch in our American names. And as regards our political divisions, it would seem as though they should be given as we understand them. Else how can the German school-children or editors understand and discuss, for instance, the civil war between the North and the South, or the Presidential election, when the division is falsely given in their school books? I find Indiana and Indian Territory, Kansas and Arkansas, confused; Pittsburg given as "in the neighbourhood of New York," and read of the Coney Island docks in Hoboken. How could I discuss or understand German affairs if I mixed Schleswig and Schlesien? The fault lies in the books. A Father.

THE HAYTIAN ARMY.

An American artist who has lived for many years in Hayti tells an amusing story of the Haytian army. One day the troops were drawn up for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief. A friend of the artist—an Irishman—wagered that he would break up their ranks and throw the whole army into confusion. "How are you going to do it?" said the artist. For reply, his friend took a few silver coins from his pocket, and with a shout threw them into the air. Immediately there was a scramble on the part of the soldiers to get the money, the Commander-in-Chief, who was the first on the spot, getting the major portion of it. The Irishman was nevertheless arrested on a charge of bringing the army into discredit, and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, but a judicious distribution of "palm oil" and a bottle of rum soon settled the matter, and within twenty minutes he was free again.

TRAMCAR FUNERALS.

The street railways of Chicago are said to have made arrangements to run special funeral cars to the city cemeteries. Each car, which will seat forty persons, contains a special compartment for the casket. The cost of hiring such a car is only about £4, while the regular carriage hire for such an occasion is about 30s. for each carriage used.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Norddeutscher Lloyd S. S. Co. of Bremen, Dresden office.

Next Departures for New York:

- S. S. "Kronprinz Wilhelm", via Southampton and Cherbourg, April 7th.
- S. S. "Lützow", direct, April 11th.
- S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.", via Southampton and Cherbourg, April 14th.
- S. S. "Grosser Kurfürst", direct, April 18th.

For Baltimore:

- S. S. "Breslau", direct, April 9th.
- S. S. "Cassel", direct, April 23rd.
- S. S. "Köln", direct, April 30th.
- S. S. "Neckar", direct, May 7th.

For Galveston:

- S. S. "Köln", via Baltimore, April 30th.
- S. S. "Frankfurt", via Baltimore, May 28th.

For China and Japan:

- S. S. "Bülau", from Genoa, April 8th.
- S. S. "Prinz Heinrich", April 8th.
- S. S. "Kleist", from Hamburg, April 23rd.
- S. S. "Goeben", May 6th.

For Australia:

- S. S. "Zieten", April 15th.
- S. S. "Seydlitz", May 13th.
- S. S. "Roon", June 10th.

When American Mails are due in Dresden:

- By S. S. "St. Louis", April 6th (American Line).
- By S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.", April 8th.
- By S. S. "Mauretania", April 11th (Cunard Line).

Apply to Fr. Bremermann, Cabin Booking Office, Reading Room. Dresden, Prager Strasse 49, near Hauptbahnhof.

DRESDEN

Mr. Percy Sherwood will give a Lecture on Beethoven's Ninth (choral) Symphony on Thursday April 9th (in German Wednesday April 8th) before the Performance by the Royal Orchestra on Palm Sunday.—Particulars at Villa Sherwood, Schweizer Strasse 16.

The programme of the Charity Concert which will be given by Wilhelm Backhaus on Tuesday the 14th instant will be as follows:—Rachmaninoff: Prelude in C-sharp minor. Händel: The harmonious Blacksmith. Mendelssohn: Rondo capriccioso in E. Bach: Prelude and Fugue in E-flat. Beethoven: Sonata op. 106 in B-flat. Chopin: Etudes in E-flat, A-flat, C-minor; Valse in D-flat; Nocturne in B. Rubinstein: Barcarole in G-minor. Liszt: the second great Paganini Etude in E-flat, and the XII. Rhapsody.

At the Central Theatre today there will be two performances: in the afternoon, at 3.30, *Der fidele Bauer*, an operetta in 1 Prologue and 2 Acts by Victor Léon, music by Leo Fall, will be repeated, at half prices; in the evening, at 7.30, *Der Mann mit den 3 Frauen*, an operetta in 3 Acts by Julius Bauer, music by Franz Lehár, will be produced, at the usual prices.

As operettas may not be performed in Holy Week, the Management have arranged for three popular performances.

On Monday the 13th instant *Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld*, on the following day *Sherlock Holmes*, and on Wednesday the 15th instant *Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld*, will be given. From Thursday the 16th to Saturday the 18th, both days inclusive, the Theatre will be closed.

The longest word in English. This is probably "urethrocyteaneurysmatotomia"—which, being interpreted, means a certain operation for calculus. It contains 29 letters. Perhaps some of our readers can "see this, and go one better." It is certainly the longest one among the 325,000 defined in the "Standard" Dictionary.

Mind the decimal point! Many of our readers may not always remember that, whereas English speaking nations use a period as decimal point, Germans and French employ a comma. In a price list printed in English in this city the weight of a certain fixture for shop counters is given as 4,700 kg—which would be read in England as four thousand seven hundred kilograms—whereas the manufacturers mean 4.700 (four kilograms, seven hundred grams).

CONVERSATION IN THE SCHLOSS STRASSE.

The famous *Stadt Gotha*, is one of those popular resorts which exemplify the maximum of comfort and quality at the minimum of cost, and has earned a reputation second to none throughout this city of comfortable hostleries. And the reason is not difficult to determine. The management make it a principle to supply their numerous patrons with the best, and nothing but the best, of refreshments. The high quality and delicate flavour of the *Stadt Gotha* beer is proverbial; but it may not be so generally known that the *Wine Restaurant* at this establishment boasts a superb cellar and an excellent cuisine. All *bon-vivants* are recommended to personally verify these assertions.

The answer to Original Puzzle No. III, which appeared in last Wednesday's issue, is as follows:

Original number 285714
multiplied by 3
gives 857142

We must again congratulate the several ladies, both in Dresden and Berlin, who sent us correct solutions. On Wednesday next we shall publish another problem, and are glad to see that this innovation arouses such interest among our readers.

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

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established: for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5; for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and at the Hauptbahnhof.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

Carlo Broschi. (Des Teufels Anteil.)
Comic opera in three Acts. Music by Auber.

Cast:

Ferdinand, King of Spain	Herr Scheidemantel.
Maria Theresa, his wife	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Rafael d'Estuniga	Herr Rüdiger.
Gil Vargas, his steward	Herr Erwin.
Carlo Broschi	Frau Wedekind.
Casilda, his sister	Fräul. Seebe.
Fray Antonio, Grand Inquisitor	Herr Puttitz.
Count of Medrano	Herr Büssel.
A doorkeeper	Herr Ernst.

PLOT. Carlo Broschi, a singer, has placed his sister Casilda in a convent in order to save her from the clergy who wish to hand her to King Ferdinand. Casilda is in love with an unknown cavalier. Carlo meets the King and chases him from deep melancholy by his singing. He is given a position at court where he meets Rafael, Casilda's lover. Rafael in despair at having lost his ladylove is about to sell himself to the devil. Carlo disguises himself as Satan and promises to help Rafael, if he gives him half his winnings at cards. Rafael consents and through Carlo's influence he too obtains a position at court. He is fortunate at cards but always has to give Carlo half his gains. Casilda appears to claim Carlo's protection, the priests having discovered her retreat. The King at first believes her to be a ghost, but Carlo reassures him. Casilda meets Rafael but they are interrupted by the King, who orders Rafael to be put to death. Carlo saves him by telling the King that Casilda is Rafael's wife. The falsehood is discovered and the King is engaged with Carlo, but relents on hearing the latter's appeal to him to keep the whole matter from the knowledge of the Queen and to give his affections to her and his country. The lovers are married and Rafael becomes Count of Puycoerde.
Composer: Auber, 1803-1856.

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Tomorrow, Monday, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Tiefland.

Musical drama in one prologue and two acts after
A. Guimera. Music by Eugen d'Albert.

Cast:

Sebastiano, a rich landowner	Herr Perron.
Tommaso, the oldest inhabitant	Herr Erwin.
Moruccio, a miller's man	Herr Flaschke.
Marta	Frau Krull.
Papa	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Antonia	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Rosalia	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Nuri	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Pedro, a shepherd	Herr Sembach.
Nando, a shepherd	Herr Rüdiger.
A priest	Herr Holder.
A peasant	Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Sebastiano, a supposedly wealthy landowner, finds it necessary to wed a rich girl in order to free himself from financial embarrassments. The girl's father insists upon the suppression of certain rumours regarding Sebastiano's relations with Marta, who is in his service. With this end in view Sebastiano induces Pedro, a mountain shepherd, to come down to the *Tiefland*, the Lowlands, and marry Marta. In the first act the marriage takes place. During the night Pedro sees a light in his wife's room, but she persuades him that he is dreaming. The second act finds Pedro, upon awakening, convinced that he saw the light. Marta's hatred of him turns to love when she is satisfied that he has married her for her own sake and not for money. She opens her heart to Tommaso, an octogenarian, who counsels her to tell her story to Pedro. Everybody has been deriding her husband, and upon her telling him that she has belonged to another and accusing him of having sold himself, he stabs her in the arm. She appeals to him to kill her, but he fondly embraces her and persuades her to return with him to the mountains. Sebastiano appears and asks Marta to dance for him. This Pedro forbids, whereupon Sebastiano strikes him, and Pedro is prevented from retaliating by being forcibly removed. Sebastiano then attempts to make love to Marta, but Pedro returns,—having learned in the interval that Sebastiano was in his wife's room on the bridal night,—and strangles him.
Composer: E. d'Albert, born 1864.

Tuesday night	Tannhäuser	at 7
Wednesday night	Hoffmann's Erzählungen	7.30
Thursday night	Margarethe	" 7
Friday night	(closed).	" 7
Saturday night	Public rehearsal to the Palm Sunday Concert	" 7
Sunday night	Grand Concert	" 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Die Rabenstörnerin	at 7.30
Monday night	Kimiko Terakoja	" 7.30
Tuesday night	Prinz Friedrich von Homburg	" 7.30
Wednesday night	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 7.30
Thursday night	Kriemhilds Rache	" 7
Friday night	Krieg im Frieden	" 7.30
Saturday night	Kimiko Terakoja	" 7.30
Sunday night	Kriemhilds Rache	" 7

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Residenz Theatre.

This afternoon	Die lustige Witwe	at 3.30
Tonight	Der Mikado	" 7.30
Monday night	Fuhrmann Henschel	" 7.30
Tuesday night	Das Jungfernstift	" 7.30
Wednesday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30
Thursday night	Das Jungfernstift	" 7.30
Friday night	Orpheus in der Unterwelt	" 7.30
Saturday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

This afternoon	Der fidele Bauer	at 3.30
Tonight	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 7.30
Monday night	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 7.30
Tuesday night	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 7.30
Wednesday night	Der fidele Bauer	" 7.30
Thursday night	Der fidele Bauer	" 7.30
Friday night	Der fidele Bauer	" 7.30
Saturday night	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 7.30

Victoria Salon Variety Performance at 8

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Royal Kasperstich Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Fridays 10-3 and 7-5, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 10-3. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Mondays closed.

Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays 11-1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3 free entrance.

Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-12. A 0.50, Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays closed.

Royal mineral, geol. and prähist. Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10-12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-1 free entrance.

Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays and Fridays 10-2. A 0.50, Saturdays 9-2. A 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11-2. A 0.50.

Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais). In the week (except Saturdays) 9-5, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance.

Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9-2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9-1 and 2-5, Sundays and Holidays 11-2. A 0.50.

Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9-2 and 4-6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.

Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlische Terrasse). Picture exhibition Fritz Erlor. Fresco decorations for the Kurhaus at Wiesbaden etc. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Sundays 11-3. Entrance fee A 1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays A 0.50.

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