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THE NEW BRITISH PREMIER.

There can be no party in England which does not welcome the choice of the King in calling on Mr. Asquith to take up the reins of government as the best choice which it was open to him to make. In a sense, that choice has been inevitable. Since Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's indisposition assumed the grave aspect which necessitated his withdrawal from an actual share in public business, the responsibilities of the Premiership have, in fact, rested upon the shoulders of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it has been clear that he has borne them in a manner that left no question as to his fine ability. But ability, however, magnificent, is not Mr. Asquith's sole claim to the high position he has been called upon to fill; he embodies to a very full extent the solid, conservative elements of his party's faith; he could be claimed alike by broad-minded Liberals and broad-minded Conservatives. He is not a Home-Ruler; he is not in favour of the movement against the House of Lords; he is a staunch Imperialist; and, if he is not a Tariff Reformer, he is, at all events, guilty in good company. To his Licensing Bill most Conservatives, and many Liberals, must find themselves opposed, and if it is the case, as he declared at the dinner given to Lord Swaythling the other day, that the Government mean to persevere in it with unabated zeal, it must certainly tend to weaken his popularity in the country. On the whole, however, Mr. Asquith has the confidence of his party, and his opponents are glad to accept him as an upright and worthy enemy.

The question which will everywhere be asked is, how far the change in the leadership of the House of Commons is likely to affect the political programme of the Liberal party, or how far the aspirations of Unionists are likely to be deferred by the new conditions of the contest. In a word, will Mr. Asquith be able to hold the party together? The answer depends upon several considerations. In general terms, the Government are pledged to a wider scheme of political reconstruction than Mr. Asquith has declared himself ready to approve of. They are pledged more definitely than they care to admit, even to themselves, to Home Rule—by inches in practice, fully in theory; they are engaged upon two unpopular measures which are also measures of the first magnitude, the Education Bill and the Licensing Bill; they are encountering opposition to many measures of minor importance; and in their crowning effort against the House of Lords they run a danger of outraging the common-sense of the nation. How much will turn on

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the scheme of Old Age Pensions which is to be incorporated in the Budget it is impossible to predict; but, in view of expert opinion on the subject, the probability would appear to be that between the dissatisfaction of the recipients, since the scheme is hardly likely to be non-contributory, and the reluctance of the legislature to embark on dangerous enterprises, the measure will meet with severe handling.

On these things much must depend; but we are misconceiving the mainsprings of English political life if we put too small a value on the personal influence exerted by the Premier himself. It has been observed that not the least remarkable feature of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's last few weeks in the House of Commons was the influence of his personality on an angry Opposition. Where his lieutenants were unable to satisfy the demands of their opponents a word from the Premier, though it added nothing to what had already been said by other Ministers, produced an entirely contrary effect through the exercise of sheer personal authority. We do not claim the capacity of soothing the Opposition as the highest requirement of statesmanship, except in so far as this capacity indicative of the kind of power on which successful statesmen have always relied, in addition to the more technical accomplishments of office. Mr. Asquith, especially of late, has had occasion to give proof that he is not wanting in personality, and it must be agreed that he has acquitted himself more than creditably. His lucidity and common-sense commend him to all men who love straightforwardness in politics. As Dr. Jowett said of him at Balliol, "Asquith is sure to get on; he is so direct." Will this quality stand him in as good stead in the House of Commons as it undoubtedly will in the country? Will it be sufficient to knit together the divergent views of his colleagues? If it is to do this, concessions, which will appear to outsiders like sacrifices, will have to be made; whole portions of the

old programme will have to be abandoned; or else Mr. Asquith, yielding to the pressure of the majority, must place before the country views which have never been his own. But that assumption is belied by the character Mr. Asquith has borne among friends and opponents. His period of power will be no easy one; and, for his own sake and the sake of Conservatism, we wish that it may be successful. He is so exceptional a Liberal that it would be no exaggerated compliment on the lips of a Conservative to desire him on the Conservative side.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

KING EDWARD'S SCANDINAVIAN VISIT.

With reference to the coming visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Denmark, it is officially stated from Copenhagen that their Majesties will be accompanied by the Countess of Antrim, Lady of the Bedchamber, Miss Knollys, Lord Althorp, Lord High Chamberlain, Earl Howe, Lord Chamberlain to Her Majesty, Lord Farquhar, Lord in Waiting, Sir Charles Hardinge, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, General Sir Stanley Clarke, Sir Francis Laking, and Colonel Ponsonby. The following persons will be attached to Queen Alexandra's suite during her Majesty's stay: Countess von Ahlefeldt-Launvigen and M. Oxholm, Count Frijs zu Frijsenborg, Lieut.-Col. Engelbrecht, Capt. Grut, and Lieut. Count Blucher, of the Royal Hussars, will be attached to King Edward's suite. On Thursday, the 23rd inst., there will be a gala performance at the Royal Theatre.

THE NEW PREMIER.

On Thursday morning Mr. Asquith had two short interviews with King Edward at Biarritz. He left at noon by the Sud Express on his return to London. Wishing to take advantage of the sunny weather, and to obtain a little walking exercise, Mr. Asquith started on foot for the railway station, but the King's motor car, which had been placed at the Premier's disposal, picked him up on the way and conveyed him to the train. He was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby. Mr. Asquith conversed amiably with several persons who had gathered at the station to see him off.

The official announcement of Mr. Asquith's appointment as Prime Minister appears in the *Court Circular*, as follows:

(Continued on page 2.)

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Early in the month of May the British Relief Association of Berlin will celebrate their 50th anniversary, by reproducing three times in succession the famous Dickens play: "Mr. Pickwick and his friends." The Association was founded in the year 1858 with the remainder of a fund collected at that time by Britishers living in Prussia to welcome the Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, who had just been married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia—the late Empress Frederick, mother of the present Emperor.

Some time during this week Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and party will arrive in Berlin; they will stay at the Hotel Bristol.

At the invitation of Kultusminister and Frau Holle a large assembly gathered at the big hall of the Ministerial building on Unter den Linden, to attend a musicale, the entire programme of which had been arranged by Madame Auby Pearl-Meyer, wife of the American Consul at Sonneberg. Mrs. Pearl-Meyer has a fine soprano voice, and was cordially applauded.

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

On Sunday, April 12. At the Philharmonie at 12 noon, public rehearsal of the concert for the benefit of the Pension Fund of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, under the kind direction of Dr. Richard Strauss, and with the assistance of Herr Arthur Schnabel.

At the Beethoven Saal at 8 o'clock, concert of the Madrigal Choir of the Kopenhagener Cäcilia Verein (26 ladies and 12 gentlemen). Direktor: Frederik Rung.

At the Saal Bechstein, at 7.30, IV. and last subscription concert (Beethoven evening) for the benefit of the Pensions Zuschusskasse des Zentralverbandes Deutscher Tonkünstler und Tonkünstler Vereine, assisted by Robert Hausmann and Ernst von Dohnanyi.

At the Philharmonie at 7 o'clock, popular concert of the Berlin Philharmonic orchestra. Director: Dr. Ernst Kunwald.

At the Künstlerhaus at 8 o'clock, farewell soirée of the dancers Wiesenthal.

Monday, April 13. At the Philharmonie at 7.30, concert for the benefit of the Pension Fund Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, under the kind direction of Dr. Richard Strauss and with the valued assistance of Herr Arthur Schnabel.

Tuesday, April 14. At the Beethoven Saal at 8 o'clock, popular soirée of Sven Scholander.

At the Philharmonie at 7 o'clock, popular concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra. Director: Dr. Ernst Kunwald.

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Wednesday, April 15. At the Philharmonie at 7.30, V. and last concert of Ludwig Wüllner, assisted by Fräulein Anna Wüllner, Karl Mayer, the Philharmonic Orchestra (Director: Dr. Ernst Kunwald), die Musikalische Gesellschaft (Direktor: Edward Levy), and Anna Wüllner's ladies' choir.

Friday, April 17. At the Blüthner Saal at 12 noon, matinée for the benefit of the Mutterhaus für den Graf Rittbergschen Schwesternverein, arranged by Professor Xaver Scharwenka and assisted by Frau Marie Blanck-Peters, Herren Emile Sauret, Xaver Scharwenka, Anton Sidermans, Walter Scharwenka, Anna Wüllner's ladies' chorus, under the direction of Fräulein Anna Wüllner, and the string orchestra of the Klindworth-Scharwenka-Konservatorium under the direction of Robert Robitschek.

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On Monday an auction will commence at Rudolph Lepke's Kunst-Auktions-Haus, Koch Str. 28-29, of paintings by old masters of the XV.-XVIII. centuries. Of the great German artists, Lucas Cranach (1472-1553) is represented by an excellent wood-painting of Christ on the cross between the two thieves, while His disciples lament and the soldiers draw lots for His garments. Albrecht Dürer is represented by a Madonna and Child, in a beautifully carved frame. Two portraits, showing Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, in pastel, together with "Christ with boys," appear to be of the Hans Holbein school. Those best represented in the

collection—which also includes some new masters, such as Courbet and Corot—are the Netherlands' painters. A finely executed landscape by Pieter Brueghel the Elder shows a woodland path frequented by many vehicles, equestrians and peasants. The floral and still-life painter J. Davidz de Heem (1606-84) is represented by a magnificently coloured and well arranged picture showing a table laid with decorated china and succulent delicacies,—a tasteful ornament for a dining-room. Four pictures of peasants, dancing and carousing, belong to the Teniers school. A beautiful landscape, with windmills on a hill and peasants' dwellings fronting a canal, is the work of Salomon van Ruysdael (1600-70), Goethe's favourite. The satirist, Isack van Ostade (1621-49) is represented by an interior of a barn, in which all manner of dwarfs are dancing. Other great Netherlands artists, such as Rubens and van Dyck, are represented by charming studies. Lovers of French and Italian art will find in this collection everything they may desire. Altogether, some 170 pictures are to be sold in the auction.

Dr. A. S.

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution

Meininger Strasse 6, IV., I.

ARTISTIC NOTICES.

The former Hofchauspieler of the Munich Court Opera Herr E. Bachmann, has inaugurated a class at Meininger Strasse 6, with the object of teaching German elocution and the strengthening of the voice. Herr Bachmann enjoys the special recommendation of the Breslau professor of the German language and literature, Herr Theodor Siebs, who has authorised Herr Bachmann to use his method. The latter, however, is thoroughly capable of giving individual treatment to his pupils—especially foreigners—and, at the same time, is a master of the art of mimicry: in fact, in this latter respect he has been designated by Herr Oberregisseur Schmidt-Hässler, of the Neues Theater, as the most talented teacher of his acquaintance. To anybody desirous of acquiring a perfect German pronunciation, Herr E. Bachmann, Meininger Strasse 6, may be warmly recommended.

Fräulein Barkhausen-Büsing, Naussauische Strasse 6, teacher of piano playing at the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conservatory, informs us that she can include a few more pupils in her private course of instruction which she holds every week at the above address. Fräulein Barkhausen-Büsing teaches after the well-known method of Professor Kevast, with marked success.

Herr Ignaz Paderewski, the renowned pianoforte virtuoso, has been appointed director of the Warsaw Conservatory of Music.

The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra will play at the Chatelot Theatre, Paris, on April 26.

In a city where places of entertainment and refreshment abound, a stranger is often at a loss to hit upon the particular establishment where his needs will be satisfactorily met. For the benefit of such people we would recommend Steinert's Weinstube, in the Kurfürstendamm. Here three desiderata are conspicuous: excellent wines and liquors, comfortable surroundings, and congenial fellowship. Remarkable testimony as to the general excellence of Steinert's Weinstube is furnished by the fact that the transient customer almost invariably develops into the permanent patron. This result is the highest testimonial that can be offered.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

Biarritz, April 8.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M. P., had an audience of the King today and tendered his resignation as Chancellor of the Exchequer, which His Majesty was graciously pleased to accept.

The King subsequently offered the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith the post of Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury vacated by the Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M. P.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith accepted His Majesty's offer, and kissed hands upon his appointment.

In Parliamentary circles it is said that among other Ministerial changes foreshadowed is the retirement of Lord Elgin from the Colonial Office. Clearly this is a piece of mere conjecture, which in the first instance probably sprang from a theory that the promotion of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies was to be within the department in which he has won his spurs. Mr. Asquith, of course, carries his secret with him, but the disposition in a fairly authoritative quarter is to discredit this particular rumour.

A NEW FIELD MARSHAL.

General Lord Grenfell, commanding the troops in Ireland, has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal.

GRAVE REPORTS OF EX-PREMIER'S HEALTH.

There was no change on Friday in the condition of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The right honourable gentleman was very weak.

NAVAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUMMER.

The naval correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports that during one month of the coming Summer the entire British Fleet will be placed on a war footing. The Admiralty has issued orders that on June 25 the crews and the ships of the Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham divisions of the Home Fleet be brought up to war strength, and remain at that strength for a month. The reserves will not be called out.

THE MINE DISASTER NEAR BATH.

The bodies of ten of the men who were missing after the Morton Hill Colliery explosion have been recovered from the mine.

SCHOOL TEACHER'S AWKWARD CHOICE.

A London correspondent sends us the following amusing report: The Governors of Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall, have confirmed the recommendation of the committee that a pupil teacher student, Mr. Cannock, aged 19, who broke the rules

by smoking a cigarette, should have the alternative of going back to school to be caned by the headmaster or being expelled. The Staffordshire County Council Education Committee has upheld the decision of the governors.

LORD MINTO AS NIMROD.

Reuter reports from Simla that Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India, has shot seven tigers in Gwalior.

AMERICAN NEWS.

THE MANCHURIAN AFFAIR.

The views of the State Department with regard to the Charbin Consulate affair, as expressed in a Note which has been despatched by State Secretary Root to St. Petersburg, are that the attitude of the United States Consul General towards China and the Railway Company should be a non-party one. It is reported that, as a result of the negotiations that have been going on between Washington and St. Petersburg, no new instructions have been given to the Consul General. It appears from other reports that, with regard to the fundamental question, an extremely conciliatory spirit prevails both in St. Petersburg and Pekin.

(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

H. M. King Friedrich August has presented the pianist Herr Wilhelm Backhaus with a gold pin, bearing his Majesty's name set in brilliants, as a souvenir of the last Court concert in which Herr Backhaus took part.

On Friday afternoon, after Litany at the rectory of the American church, Baroness v. Krusenstjerna spoke on "Rescue Work and Our Responsibility." This was the last of the series of interesting Lenten lectures brought about through the energy and forethought of Rev. J. F. Butterworth.

Baroness v. Krusenstjerna is the chief founder of a home for fallen women in Stockholm, Sweden. Starting in 1896 with the modest subscription fund of 4,000 marks, to which the Queen of Sweden liberally contributed, subsequent subscriptions have brought this sum up to 50,000 marks, and at the present time some thirty young women are enjoying all the good influences of a religious home atmosphere in this institution and are there happily beginning life anew.

The Baroness told many touching stories growing out of the rescue work, and said most of these girls were more sinned against than sinning; that unjust laws, the want of the sheltering influences of a home, and ignorance were responsible for most of the unfortunates. Adverse economic conditions and deadening overwork were also assigned as factors in the placing of young women on the downward path. One girl said she was content to go back to prison again and again, because there she was at least provided with the necessities of life and even some of the comforts.

The speaker laid great stress on the power of the gospel of Christ, as manifested through His followers, to redeem these women to lives of wholesomeness and usefulness. She also dwelt on the social expediency of any effort put forth to improve the condition of those less fortunate than ourselves, pointing out the greater security which accrues to society as a whole by reason thereof. By way of illustration on this point, she said that such endeavour does much to mitigate the growing bitterness of the anarchists and socialists, partly because wealth is thus more used for the benefit of humanity and less in ostentatious, extravagant, and invidious consumption.

The sore need of this rescue work, as well as of the prevention of that need, was strikingly presented when the speaker told of her search in Dresden for a girl missing from Berlin. The Baroness consulted the authorities at police headquarters in Dresden to obtain a clue, if possible, to the whereabouts of the missing girl. Upon giving the police official a description of the girl, that gentleman directed her attention to a deep stock of papers—files of descriptions of lost women who had for the most part sought death by drowning in the river Elbe.

The Rev. Butterworth, in a few closing remarks anent this series of lectures, emphasized that the movements for Christ and goodness are in all parts of the world working together in unity, and expressed the assurance that universal peace and fellowship are bound to come to the world if the followers of Christ are true to their mission.

A Charity Concert. The *Walderholungsstätten* (forest convalescent homes) are intended to afford to weakly children, in the open air of the woods, alleviation from the sufferings of inexorable fate and opportunities of gentle recovery from sharp pain. And if such blessings are attainable, no hand should hesitate to contribute as best it can to mitigate suffering, and so to help on a work which in the end must be beneficial to all mankind. The Committee of these *Walderholungsstätten* arranged at the Vereinshaus on Thursday evening a concert, the net proceeds of which were to be applied to the objects of the charity. There was a very good audience, although the hall was not quite filled. The concert itself, unfortunately, did not offer very much that was calculated to charm the public. As Fräulein Helene Staegemann had been compelled at the eleventh hour, by hoarseness, to abstain from singing, there remained, as the one great attraction, Herr Wicke's recitations. And the enjoyment provided by this excellent artist in his beautiful and impressive selections from the works of Paul Renner, Lillienron, and Oscar Wilde, compensated for much that was dull and immature in the first part of the concert. Two young ladies, evidently only beginners—Fräulein Schmidt-Guthaus (violin) and Fräulein Krug (pianoforte)—came from Leipzig to play Grieg's Sonata in G, and some pieces for violin and pianoforte by d'Ambrosio, Klengel, and Wieniawski. They might have spared themselves the trouble of the journey, in order to hear such performances as theirs, the concert-givers need only have gone to any street in Dresden. Every one of the Conservatorium students would gladly have volunteered. In the stead of Fräulein Helene Staegemann, Frau Gerta Saalburg-Döhringen—who as Fräulein Barley created some sensation at a recent operatic per-

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formance in the Residenz theatre by pupils of the Petrenz School of Opera—kindly appeared at short notice, and shone brightly in comparison with the two beginners, although in a large concert hall of any importance she would not be able to achieve success. One remarks that her voice, although it is very powerful and has a compass of more than two octaves, is yet much in need of further training. This artist makes the great mistake of forcing the chest register upwards, so that the tones from g sound pressed and ignoble; while the low g and neighbouring tones are still undeveloped. But that Frau Saalburg commands pure and easily produced head notes was shown in her rendering of Hans Pfitzner's song "Gretel", which was sung with graceful fluency and very beautiful effect. Frau Saalburg should avoid for the present Weber's "Ocean Aria" and Wolf's "Weylas Gesang", and leave them to great artists. With such performances she prejudices the good impression she would otherwise make. When she shall have overcome the faults above noted one will be glad to hear her again on the stage or in the concert hall. M. N.

The International Pharmacy
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Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10.

Concert of the Volkssingakademie. The performance of Johannes Brahms' *Deutsches Requiem* by the Volkssingakademie at the Dreikönigskirche on Friday evening showed in a splendid manner how marvellously the artistic intelligence of the Dresden working classes has developed, and what wonderful effects carefully and, at the same time, enthusiastically practiced art can produce. This Requiem is one of those works regarded as very difficult even by the most highly trained and well educated societies; but when the Volkssingakademie hazards such a production, and with phenomenal success—if we overlook a few blemishes in the choruses—it calls for our respectful praise. The chorus at present consists of over 400 members and possesses excellent material, especially in the alto voices; nay, better material than is to be found in any other choral society. And this promising material has been moulded with conscientious devotion to his artistic temperament by Herr Johannes Reichert into a musical factor of particularly brilliant magnificence. The refined musical taste and lofty artistic spirit of their conductor permeates the entire chorus, and, therefore, it is not astonishing that the production should have proved to be one on which the performers can look back with just pride. Even the Gewerbehaus orchestra profited by Herr Reichert's circumspective and inspiring leadership, and developed a beauty of tone quite remarkable. The solos were sung in a careful and excellent manner by Fräulein Magdalene Seebe—the character of whose voice was not, however, exactly adapted to the sombre mournfulness of the works on this occasion—and Herr August Kiess, the latter's magnificent baritone voice revelling in a feast of splendid melody. The primary item of the programme was furnished by Herr Alfred Sittard, who performed several pieces on the organ. Especially in the rendering of Händel's grand Concerto in F for organ and orchestra accompaniment, did this eminent artist display his masterly technique and his highly developed taste in tone colouring. M. N.

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 given at half-prices. In the evening, at 7.30, *Die Dollarprinzessin*, an operetta in 3 Acts by A. M. Willner and Fr. Grünbaum, music by Leo

Hermann Moellering and Bertha Moellering
Müschauer Str. 8, I, Dresden A. **Osteopaths**

Fall, will be performed for the 25th time, at the usual prices.

Tomorrow *Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld*, on Tuesday *Sherlock Holmes*, and on Wednesday *Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld*, will be repeated. From Thursday to Saturday inclusive the theatre will be closed. During the Easter holidays *Der fidele Bauer* will be given each afternoon at 3.30, and *Der Mann mit den 3 Frauen* each evening at 7.30.

An extensive and interesting exhibition of "Easter Eggs" has been arranged by the universally and deservedly popular firm of Olivier in their well-known shop in Prager Strasse. Time was when people were content to paint hens' eggs as Easter gifts, but now art industry turns out productions which, for good taste in form and decorative design, are gifts worthy of the festive season. In glass, porcelain, terracotta, basket-work, cardboard, sugar, chocolate, the theme "Oster-Ei" is here worked out with all conceivable variations. Not only the cheap articles but the cheapest deserve notice for their elegance as well as for substantial utility. Selected from the best manufactures, German and foreign, these "Easter Eggs" appear to form an exhaustive collection of their species, and may be strongly commended to all who are looking out for the best among the good.

The orchestral concert at the Gewerbehaus on Tuesday evening next will consist exclusively of compositions by Richard Wagner. The programme will be as follows: Overture, "Rule Britannia!" (first time). (2) "Eine Sonata" (composed for the Album of Mathilde Wesendonk in 1853). (3) Vorspiel to *Lohengrin*. (4) "Das Liebesmahl der Apostel". (5) "Karfreytagszauber" (paraphrase for violin with orchestra) and Vorspiel, from Parsifal.

On Easter Sunday and Monday there will two grand festive concerts on each day, beginning respectively at 4 o'clock and 7.30.

The summer concerts at the Belvedere will commence on Friday, May 1.

It is a great satisfaction to the man with a discriminating palate to know that it is possible to obtain his favourite beverage, year in and year out, without the faintest change in flavour or quality. This is the great advantage of the *Stadt Gotha*. Patrons of that famous establishment have the knowledge that while the beer obtained elsewhere is rarely uniform in flavour for any lengthy period, that at the *Stadt Gotha* never varies. Hence it is that the place boasts of the largest clientèle in Dresden. Its fame has spread throughout Saxony; and it is said that policemen in the Schloss Strasse are continually directing strangers who breathlessly inquire the whereabouts of this unique hostelry.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p. m. Tomorrow the guards will be furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment Nr. 100, and the band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p. m.

(Continued on page 6.)

STOP PRESS NEWS.

DEATH OF A BERLIN EDITOR.

Berlin, April 11. The chief editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, Herr Arthur Levysohn, has died in Meran.

THE MUNICH STUDENT AFFAIR.

Munich, April 11. The policeman Schauer who in December last shot the student Moschel dead while the latter was resisting arrest, has been acquitted by the jury after a trial lasting three days.

JAPAN SUFFERING FROM BOYCOTT.

London, April 11. *Reuter* reports from Hong Kong that in consequence of the boycott instituted against the Japanese, the mail steamer "America-Maru" left on her last voyage to San Francisco with absolutely no Chinese cargo and carrying only 25 passengers. In contrast to this the Canadian-Pacific steamer "Empress of India" left Hong Kong for San Francisco on Tuesday with 730 passengers on board.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

THE PACIFIC COAST AND JAPAN.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, which is constructing a line to Seattle, has arrived at an agreement with the Japanese Steamship Company Osaka Chosen Kaisha, in connection with the furtherance of trans-Pacific communication.

MASSACHUSETTS AND TARIFF REFORM.

The Republican State Convention in Boston has adopted an electioneering cry in favour of immediate tariff-reform. While the nomination of Mr. Taft is not, in order to avoid differences, specifically mentioned in the Convention's programme, it is stated that the majority of the delegates desire his candidature. The policy of Mr. Roosevelt is unreservedly approved.

THE ABRUZZI ROMANCE.

The New York correspondent of the Roman journal *Corriera della Sera* reports that Miss Elkins has already begun to suffer the disagreeable experiences of those who are about to occupy exalted stations. The Anarchists of Paterson, New Jersey, have sent her a letter written in Italian in which they threaten her with a dynamite attack if she does not reject the offer of marriage made by the Duke of the Abruzzi. Miss Elkins has already received four such letters, and is stated to have forwarded them to the Duke. The police were informed of the threats, and the Duke's residence in Rome is being guarded lest an outrage should be attempted by Anarchists in Rome.

It is reported from Rome that the jeweller to the Royal Household has received important commissions from the King, Queen, and Queen-mother, connected with the marriage of the Duke of the Abruzzi to Miss Elkins; and it is also said that Queen Margherita, who possesses a wonderful collection of old lace, intends to present the bride with some valuable specimens for her wedding dress. Whether the wedding will take place in Rome or in Piedmont has not yet been decided, but the newly-married pair will certainly proceed to Rome, and the rooms to be occupied by them at the Quirinal are already undergoing redecoration, under the Queen's personal supervision. The rooms are those formerly occupied by King Humbert and Queen Margherita, which have not been used since the terrible tragedy of Monza. They comprise ten magnificent apartments, looking towards the square before the Quirinal and St. Peter's.

AMBASSADOR AND AUTHORESS.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, the distinguished English novelist, was entertained with her husband one evening this week by Mr. and Mrs. Bryce at the British Embassy in Washington.

ATLANTIC FLEET NOT TO VISIT ENGLAND.

A telegram from London to the *Kölnische Zeitung* reports that the United States Government has decided to decline the invitation extended to the U. S. Atlantic Fleet by Great Britain to visit a British port, as a further extension of the homeward voyage is impossible. The Fleet will, however, touch at Malta and Gibraltar.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

Five special trains arrived at Montreal on Friday, conveying immigrants who arrived at Halifax (N.S.) by the steamers "Kensington" and "Ionian." The settlers are in charge of the Salvation Army officers, and situations have been found for all of them. Three hundred of the new arrivals will be sent to British Columbia.

A representative of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway endeavoured at Halifax to obtain a number of the immigrants for construction work, but he only secured seven, the labour bureau on board the steamers having provided places for all before they landed.

MURDERER'S EXTRADITION REFUSED.

Advices received at Washington state that the French legal authorities have decided to reject the application of the United States Government for the extradition of the Frenchman Roy, who is alleged to have shot and killed his brother-in-law, a man named Carkins, in a quarrel in New York.

The refusal is based on the ground that Roy is a French citizen, and as such is not extraditable from his own country; but the French authorities have offered to begin proceedings against him in France on the murder charge if the American authorities will forward the necessary evidence.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

WINDFALL OF £50,000.

A house painter of Montpellier named Guittart has just been declared the winner of the first prize of £50,000 in the lottery of the Ligue Maritime de Bordeaux. He has been noted as an industrious man by his neighbours during the twenty years that he has been settled in the district. The sudden

acquisition of fortune has not turned Guittart's head, and we learn that he has banked the money, and has announced his intention of continuing his business. The happy family consists of the painter and his wife, her mother, and their two daughters, one of whom is married and has a little boy seven years old.

DEATH OF AN AMBASSADOR.

Count Tornelli, the Italian Ambassador in Paris, has died at his post.

THE ARREST OF ANARCHISTS IN PARIS.

The three anarchists—Roussel, Kühn, and Roux—whose arrest in one of the Paris boulevards we reported yesterday, were found to be carrying ten dynamite cartridges of 100 grammes each, three meters length of Bickford's fuse, and ten detonators. The City laboratory authorities state that the dynamite seized would have sufficed to charge six bombs of great force.

NEWS FROM ITALY.

EXCITING SCENE IN AN ITALIAN COURT.

An extraordinarily dramatic and alarming occurrence happened in the Judges' Court at Genoa on Thursday last, where a young man of 20 years was tried and convicted of fraud. As the sentence was being read out, the prisoner suddenly snatched a carbine from the armed policeman standing at his side and aimed the weapon at the presiding judge. Before he could pull the trigger, however, the police in Court threw themselves upon him and disarmed him after a short but violent struggle.

RAILWAY STATION BURNT.

A Florence telegram reports the destruction of the Campo di Marte station by fire on Thursday night. From some cause which has not yet been ascertained flames broke out about 11 o'clock, and in a very short time the whole of the station buildings, which were of wood, were in ashes. The passengers' property deposited in the parcels office and the stationmaster's safe were saved. No lives were lost and no one sustained bodily injury.

PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS.

Lisbon, April 10. According to the latest information two Republicans were elected at Setubal. The new Chamber of Deputies will therefore consist of 7 Republicans, 58 Progressists and only one Nationalist.

THE OPERATIONS IN MOROCCO.

A Tangier telegram states that Captain Clement Loubet of the second company of Tirailleurs, who was wounded in the engagement near Settat, has since died of his wounds.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* published yesterday a report from General d'Amade of his operations from March 12—14, and particularly of the occurrences on the 15th of March which were made the subject of M. Jaurés' interpellation in the Chamber. The report states that the women and children and unarmed men, who had gathered round the tent of the Kaid Bunuala and from that position encouraged their warriors to fight, were spared by the French troops as they charged the fighting men with the bayonet. General d'Amade himself ordered a Captain who spoke Arabic to collect the unarmed people and quiet them. This officer hurried through the camp, entered the tents and dragged out those who had taken refuge in them, including about 60 armed guards whom he deprived of their ammunition, and so gathered about 150 people together and remained with them until the last of the French troops had passed. General d'Amade's orders, issued before the attack, were that no raiding or act of plunder was to be permitted, and that the same moderation and discipline should be observed in clearing the camp as during the open fighting. The General states that throughout the whole length and breadth of the extensive camp he allowed nothing but munitions of war, to be set on fire; and only from three to four hundred tents were burnt. The General thinks these measures will suffice to break the power of Bunuala.

THE ANCESTRY OF TRADES UNIONISM IN ENGLAND.

(By our London correspondent.)

Modern trades unionism may safely be said to originate immediately from what economists call the Industrial Revolution; but it is not superfluous to inquire into the mediæval systems which undoubtedly suggested the idea of this kind of co-operation. The theory that the struggle between capital and labour had its origin in the decay of the gild system is now more or less discredited; but the mere fact that it could have been upheld by weighty authorities does something to justify a comparison. What then was a gild, and how did it come into being?

The "frith-gilds," of which we read as existing in Saxon times, appear to have had for their pur-

pose the preservation of life and order. They were, in fact, merely a kind of police organization. Before the Conquest there also appear to have been "nighthen-gilds," which were composed of men generally interested in trade. Neither of these bodies, however, are of great historical importance: our knowledge of them is meagre, but there is little ground for assuming any serious degree of relationship with the later organizations.

After the Norman Conquest, it is possible to trace the development of the gild-merchant, which, appearing at the end of the 11th century, becomes universal in the 12th. The gild-merchant contained the principal householders of the town, the consumer no less than the producer; it existed for the protection of the trade interests of the towns, and, before the reign of Edward III., it is best regarded as the government of the town itself controlling one side of its interest. The gilds-merchant became affiliated to the State by the granting on the part of the Crown of the customs of some particular place; and they thus had, before the reign of Edward III. at any rate, a distinctly national tendency. Nor is this the only point at which the mediæval gild-merchant differs diametrically from the modern trade union. Just as there were many types of municipal government, so the gild-merchant would appear to have differed in its relations to the municipal authorities. It is possible that the general government of the town was sometimes carried on by the gild-merchant, although it is more probable that this was in the hands of a separate body, at the head of which was the mayor of the borough. But it may be conjectured that, as a general rule, the gild-merchant was absorbed into the government of the town—a conjecture borne out by the fact that the town-hall of many towns still retains the name of "gild-hall," or, to use the modern spelling, guildhall.

The decay of the gild-merchant synchronized with the birth of another organization—the craft-gild. The craft-gild introduces a new element, albeit this is the result of the exclusiveness lying at the bottom of the gild-merchant. The craft-gild is not only exclusive, it is specialized. The members of the first craft-gilds of which there is evidence seem to have been principally foreigners. No doubt, it was through the introduction of Flemish weavers into England that the earliest craft-gilds took shape; and, further, it was an organization set up by the Crown. To these craft-gilds the king accorded special privileges and advantages beyond the reach of his ordinary subjects. The gildsmen were exempt from the customary contributions to the Crown; they were not "at seat and lot" with the burgesses.

There ensued a bitter struggle between the burgesses and the gildsmen, and it is this that has been considered as marking the commencement of the struggle between capital and organized labour. The burgesses merely objected, however, to the existence of a privileged class, and, though racial antipathy had undoubtedly a share in stimulating the hatred, it was not in this case, nor in the parallel case of the Jews, the solitary motive. At this period, the gilds were so far from being an organization of the ordinary workers that they fought for their rights against them. They fought, and they succeeded. The craft-gilds were forced to contribute to the maintenance of the Crown. The period between the 12th and the 14th centuries is one of mutual opposition, although by the end of the 13th century it was already clear that the townsmen had triumphed over the gildsmen.

The craft-gilds which came to prevail at the end of the mediæval period must therefore be clearly differentiated from those which have just been described. The 14th century craft-gild, as an organization of some particular trade including employer and employed, was set up by the Crown in spite of opposition, and largely for its own convenience: the craft-gilds which were established during the 15th century were set up by the town itself as a part of its own organization. A systematic basis was now necessary in order to set up the several trades of the town, and the body of wealthy English merchants was able to enforce this necessity. But their power was short-lived, for by the religious legislation of Edward VI. the craft-gilds received their death-blow; and from the time of the Tudors onward individual enterprise more than organization becomes the dominating characteristic of English trade. In the transition from the domestic to the capitalistic systems of industry real trades unionism began to have its immediate stimulus; but it is in the trade organizations of the middle ages that the original suggestion of organization for mutual benefit must be sought. The mediæval habit of mind did not draw so rigid a distinction between master and man as the modern system compels us to adopt, nor was the result of labour so immediately connected with the vitality of the State. Nevertheless, the modern system of mutual help has so much resemblance to the mediæval ideas of trade organization that if, for example, the Government were to establish Old Age Pensions on a voluntary contributory basis it would tend to reproduce mediæval conditions, at all events in one direction. We should have an analogy to the protection of industrial workers by the Crown.

It is ill-temper in the should slender fection rather urge p dignity of con hundre ference able r I who closely permit in the faith; For ev acknow genuine elusive, that th sentiment in favo you be to his spib be wron will, an Far t and hu versary, be it f quarrel blemish of carpi provoca mantle. But, tho we mock let us a Moods and bac sionate moods; gives an moods a eye may me not it clear and the false les placable which w ness, by fools ar while n ability p peevish, phenome relation. the ultim unconsci on earth predilecti personal penetrate fool (and little of t exist, and if unplea the worl all conse pleasant The fool, man is c cynics, an wisely. From t moods an just as it wisest, ar clear that Moods ear source of men have themselves the men when they out feeling grace of a philosophy out mind, mechanica ture, are moodiness of volition this one ir no other v allowing i tyrants by your will will by it opposition. Such me that I hav only do I boot, but

FROM A SENTIMENTAL DIARY.

VII. MOODS.

It is no novelty in this hypocritical world that ill-tempered persons should cloak their peevishness in the honourable garb of moodiness, or that they should excuse their moments of frivolity with this slender plea. Most men are so enamoured of perfection that they will make a thousand evasions rather than admit a single shortcoming; they will urge provocation in every petty dilemma of their dignity, whether on the side of expansiveness or of contraction; and, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they will dismiss the subject with a reference to the inevitable, unavoidable, incalculable nature of their moods. Now, in truth, I who have watched my fellow-mortals as closely as my sight and their modesty would permit me, will confess straightway that in the matter of moods, so-called, I have little faith; nay, that I have much weary scepticism. For even the most self-centred victim of moods acknowledges that they are something less than genuine feeling, since feelings, even when most elusive, are admittedly subject to causation; and that they are also something different from wilful sentimentality, which is a suspending of the reason in favour of emotion for its own sake. Nor will you be received with favour were you to suggest to the victim aforesaid that his liver rather than his spirit is at fault. Besides, even here you may be wrong; for is not the root of the evil in the will, and often in the will alone?

Far be it from me, or from anyone who is frail and human and as apt to err as his detested adversary, to preach the sermon of a Pharisee; far be it from me, or from anyone who seeks no quarrel with other men, nor strives to search out the blemishes of his neighbour, to carp for the sake of carping. Let not you and me, at any rate, plead provocation for a mood of petulance; otherwise the mantle of the philosopher will grow akin to motley. But, though we be merciful, let us be just; and if we mock at moods as an affectation or a stupidity let us assure ourselves of the wherefore.

Moods are of many kinds. There are good moods and bad moods; there are weak moods and passionate moods; there are sad moods and joyous moods; there are moods of irritation, where one gives and receives; and, above all, there are true moods and false moods. Benignant reader, whose eye may chance upon these scattered pages, accuse me not of inconsistency, at least until I have made it clear that the falsest mood is also the truest and the most true the falsest. For we are true or false less according to the principles of some implaceable system than according to the motive with which we commit our most gross stupidities. Witness, by way of illustration, the fact that most fools are thoroughly good-natured and amiable; while most men of parts, especially if their ability be devoted to the welfare of mankind, are peevish, morose, loose-tongued, ill-tempered. The phenomenon does not arise from the inalienable relation of good works and bad spirits, but from the ultimate dependence of good spirits on an unconscious egotism. The first pangs of men's hell on earth are felt when men begin to take their predilections seriously. There follows a denial of personal desire, and with it a bitterness which penetrates into the sweetest fruits of earth. The fool (and, incidentally, the philosopher also) reckons little of these things: for him great things do not exist, and the little things are always pleasant, or, if unpleasant, negligible. To the wise ones of the world all things have their consequences, and all consequences which make man wiser are unpleasant until man's wisdom has outgrown them. The fool, at all events, is true to himself; the wise man is only true to his wisdom. Choose, O ye cynics, and the more foolish you if you choose wisely.

From true men and false the transition to true moods and false is an easy and natural one; for just as it is clear that the most foolish man is the wisest, and the wisest the most foolish, so is it clear that falsest moods are truest in being false. Moods earnestly adduced in extenuation are the resource of a coward—perhaps that is the reason why men have always called women more cowardly than themselves. Yet there are many cowards among the men who do not blush for their cowardice when they call that cowardice a mood. Men without feeling, without tenderness, without the saving grace of a handful of humour, without a grain of philosophy in all their sluggish composition, without mind, without pity, without anything save the mechanical energy of a dissatisfied puppet of Nature, are none the less allowed the artistic gift of moodiness and are exempted from the responsibility of volition. No world could be more unjust than this one in its gifts, no less than in its punishments; no other world could be so unjust as this one in allowing its pettiest spirits to become its veriest tyrants by reason of that pettiness alone. Call your will a mood, and it is respected; call your will by its true name, and you rouse a pitiless opposition.

Such moods cannot be true; yet I do not forget that I have called moodiness an artistic gift. Not only do I assert it once more, and emphasize it to boot, but I will call the mood one of the most

DRESDEN

Art Photographers, Schiffer & Genscheidt, Bismarck Platz 6.

Jewelry. G. A. Scharfberg, See Strasse 16.

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close to Hauptbahnhof.
Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.
Also elegantly furnished rooms without board.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, April 12th. Palm Sunday. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.

HOLY WEEK.

Monday, April 13th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and address. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.
Tuesday, April 14th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and address. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.
Wednesday, April 15th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and address. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.
Thursday, April 16th. Maundy Thursday. 8.0 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. (Choral) Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.
Friday, April 17th. Good Friday. 9.0 a.m. Matins' Litany and ante Communion. 12.0 m.d. to 3.0 p.m. The Three Hours Service. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.
Saturday, April 18th. Easter Even. 9.0 a.m. Matins, ante Communion and Office of Commemoration of all the Faithful Departed. 6.0 p.m. Festal Easter Evensong: Corals.

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 12th. Palm Sunday. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.

HOLY WEEK.

Monday, April 13th. Holy Communion 11.0 a.m. Service 4.0 p.m.
Tuesday, April 14th. Service 4.0 p.m.
Wednesday, April 15th. Service 4.0 p.m.
Thursday, April 16th. Holy Communion 11.0 a.m. Service 4.0 p.m.
Friday, April 17th. Good Friday. Service 11.0 a.m. and 4.0 p.m.
Saturday, April 18th. Easter Even. Service 10.0 a.m. 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. Duncan Cameron, Minister of the Parish of Bridge of Allan, Scotland.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: MANSFELD 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.

Museums &c.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10—3. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 10—3. A 0.50. Mondays 10—2. A 1.50.

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 0.25.

Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais). In the week (except Saturdays) 9—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance.

Kürner-Museum (Kürner 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 (Brühlsche Terrasse). Picture exhibition Fritz Erler. 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.

Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. Perman. picture exhibition.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-easterly winds, fairly bright with occasional showers of rain or snow, temperature not much altered.

precious of artistic gifts, just as I would call by a similar name the faculty of sight, or speech, or fancy. More than this, so far are they artistic gifts that in the hands of the inartistic they lose their higher nature, or, as in the case of moods, their whole purpose. Nay, I will venture even to maintain that the mood is proper only to greatness, for it is only greatness that can use so dangerous a tool in its craft without abusing it, that can subordinate the mood to the reason, the breadth, the fine judgment on which art depends. Yet, though the mood is the instrument proper only to greatness, it cannot but fall into the hands of lesser men, and may be by them not unkindly treated. It becomes a plaything. Neither, however, in the armoury of greatness nor in the that of pleasure is the mood a reality such as hunger, weariness or pain, and it is therefore false in spite of its sincerity. When soulless men embrace the mood on the wave of their restfulness, or boredom, or ill-humour, it is truest and yet most false, for then it has been torn out its natural sphere. Such cold comfort may philosophy throw down to cynicism!

C. M. K.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

MR. TREE'S SHYLOCK.

(From our London Correspondent.)

A very warm welcome has been accorded to Mr. Tree's production of the "The Merchant of Venice" at His Majesty's Theatre; the appreciation of the audience was assured before the curtain fell upon the first scene, and whenever Mr. Tree appeared in front of the house there could have been no doubt in the mind of anyone that he had achieved a great success.

The scenery and mounting of the play are admirable; the Italian spirit breathes freely both in the picture of the Rialto bridge and in that of Portia's beautiful house, with its marble colonnade and stately balcony facing on to the open country. The Ghetto is carefully conceived, and is perhaps the most realistic of all the scenes. The representation of the Venetian court of justice is effective and dignified, but Mr. Tree, in his great care for detail, is somewhat puzzled to arrange the procedure of a court where a young and unknown doctor of law suddenly appears and takes upon himself the functions of advocate, judge and associate: as an advocate he argues the law with the prisoner and not with the Duke, while the latter sits in the judicial seat, wondering why he is there, and a little embarrassed by his own ignorance of applied law. The last scene, that of Portia's garden, is a very remarkable one; the moonlight is thoroughly convincing, and the distant lake, dimly engirdled with tall trees, lends an air of true romance to the half serious, half comic matters which are enacted there. Perhaps the birds rather spoil it; they do not sound like birds.

Mr. Tree's Shylock is much what one expected it to be; it is certainly cleverly done, and it is intended to represent the true Shylock of Shakespeare, the usurious, spiteful, passionate and yet human Jew. In respect of the last quality, Mr. Tree does not carry much conviction; this is a great pity, since Shakespeare undoubtedly intended Shylock to be human in spite of his hypocrisy. Mr. Tree's rendering inspires a great deal of ridicule, some loathing, but very little pity; and then it is only the pity drawn from all men at the sight of one sorely oppressed, whoever the oppressed may be. Shakespeare's Jew was human, though indeed his humanity had been much warped by his love of gain and his bitter hatred of the Gentile; but the Jew now at His Majesty's is too much like the Jew who was there some little while ago in "Oliver Twist". Fagin inspired loathing and ridicule, but no real pity at all; Mr. Tree's Shylock is not so repulsive and horrible as his Fagin, but it errs in containing that very characteristic the possession of which made the other an unequivocal success; this Shylock is an unmitigated hypocrite, inhuman as Fagin though covering his inhumanity far more cleverly; his passion at the thought of his oppressed nation, his love of his daughter, his own sense of injustice to himself, do not strike a true, clear note. Mr. Tree has not failed to understand Shakespeare, but he has failed to carry out his own right interpretation of him. He has, however, succeeded in thoroughly representing the real hypocrisy, the spite and the bitterness of Shylock, and with it he inspires his audience with a strong and wholesome loathing; it is on the more delicate side of this part, where only a consummate actor could combine in his audience feelings of fear, loathing and yet also a true spontaneous pity, that Mr. Tree has not been successful.

As Portia, Miss Alexandra Carlisle is very pretty and very charming; but although she tries very hard she only half acts the part. In a rôle which demands the very quintessence of the genius of acting it would not be fair to judge her too hardly; and indeed she pronounces the famous "quality of mercy speech" with singularly fine feeling. In ap-

DRESDEN

The reputation enjoyed by the Budapest painter Hugo Poll in his native city and country has been amply justified by the success of the exhibition of his pictures at Emil Richter's art-gallery in Prager Strasse, where the large collection of his works—numbering nearly 100 paintings and pastels, figure subjects and landscapes, brightly and characteristically representative of Hungarian folk-life and scenery—has attracted a large number of visitors and aroused great interest. Some views of Venice and Chioggia by the same artist have a special charm of their own. The collection of water-colour drawings by Vienna artists now exhibited at this gallery include works by: E. Ameseder, M. Arnsburg, J. Bask, R. Bernt, F. Brunner, H. v. Friedlaender, S. Glax, O. Grill, O. Herschel, A. Kasimir, E. Kasparides, W. Krausz, A. Mielich, H. Ransoni, T. Schneegans, A. Schwarz, H. Tomec, H. Wilt, and E. Zetsche. The exhibition will only remain open a few days longer.

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 droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

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

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

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

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

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

- "Prinz Heinrich," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Antwerp April 10th.
- "Goeben," from Japan for Bremen, left Algiers April 10th.
- "König Albert," from New York for Genoa, arrived Naples April 10th.
- "Bremen," from Sydney for Bremen, arrived Colombo April 11th.
- "York," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Shanghai April 11th.
- "Breslau," from Bremen for Baltimore, passed Dover April 10th.
- "Prinzess Irene," from New York for Genoa, passed the Azores April 10th.
- "Prinzess Luise," from Genoa for New York, passed Veilas April 10th.

pearance she is too modern; that is due possibly to the way in which her hair is dressed, but, together with the darkness of it, she falls foul of Bassiano's lines:

"and her sunny locks Hang on her temples like a golden fleece."

Mr. Basil Gill, as Bassiano, is good. His acting is bright, natural and generous. Miss Auriol Lee gives us a very true rendering of the Jew's daughter with her frank, fearless manner, under which there shows an incipient self-will and headstrong temper. Miss Dorothy Minto, as Nerissa, was bright, perhaps too bright; for her manner of alternate timidity and familiarity suggested a recent promotion from some lower rung in the ladder of domestic service rather than that of a lady's waiting maid.

Of the others, Antonio, Gratiano, Launcelot Gobbo, the Duke, the Princes of Morocco and Aragon, Tubal and Lorenzo are all good. It is the uniformly excellent acting of these parts which largely helps the piece to be a real success. It would be a mistake to single out any one of these for special notice, for it is the combined skill of them all which gives such marked effect to the play; all through the acting is good, at least it is never anywhere bad. No one stands out singly either to make or mar any portion of it, and if we take all things into full consideration, conception, mounting and rendering, the production of the play must certainly be considered a great success both from the dramatic and from the artistic point of view.

"DOMINIE SAMPSON."

Magliabechi, the great librarian and bookworm of Florence, lived, ate, drank and slept, says

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Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending at 9.15

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In aid of the widows and orphans of the Royal Orchestra.

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PROGRAMME.

- I. Part. "Parsifal" R. Wagner.
 - (a) *Verwandlungsmusik und Schluss-scene* of the 1st act, for chorus and orchestra.
 - (b) *Karfreitagszauber*, for orchestra.
 - II. Part. Ninth Symphony (D-minor, op. 125) with final chorus founded on Schiller's Ode: "An die Freude" Beethoven.
- Monday till Saturday closed.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight Kriemhilde Rache at 7
Monday till Saturday closed.

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Residenz Theatre.		
This afternoon	Alt-Heidelberg	at 3.30
Tonight	Der Zigeunerbaron	7.30
Monday night	Fuhrmann Henschel	7.30
Tuesday night	John Gabriel Borkmann. En-semble-Gastspiel Lessing Theatre	7.30
Wednesday afternoon	Kaiser Karls Geisel. Ensemble-Gastspiel Lessing Theatre	3.30
Wednesday night	Stützen d. Gesellschaft. Ensemble-Gastspiel Lessing Theatre	7.30

Central Theatre.		
This afternoon	Der fidele Bauer	at 3.30
Tonight	Die Dollarprinzessin	7.30
Monday night	Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld	7.30
Tuesday night	Sherlock Holmes	7.30
Wednesday night	Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld	7.30

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A MAGNIFICENT DOMAIN.

The Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe has sold his Croatian estates to an association of French and Belgian bankers. The amount paid is 55,000,000 francs (£2,200,000). The forest portion, which comprises the greater part of the domain, will be preserved for its timber, and the other part will be cut up and sold in small parcels.

A MILLIONAIRE VIOLINIST.

"Henry O. Havemeyer, the Sugar King, is a violinist whose skill surpasses that of many professionals" (says the *Musical Home Journal*). "He is the proud possessor of a Stradivarius and one or two other famous violins, and in his hours of recreation is first and foremost a musician. Theodore Havemeyer, his brother, has a tenor voice of remarkable quality and beauty, and the two spend many an evening, the one accompanying the other, in mutual musical enjoyment."

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T.P.'s Weekly, among his books. His house was but one continued pile of books. Magliabechi himself was negligent in his person, and was usually dressed in black, with a waist-coat reaching to his knees. His cloak, which was also black, served him for a morning gown in the day and for bed-clothes at night. He wore a large hat, and a Florentine band round his neck. His linen he usually wore until it fell to pieces. He always slept on his books; bound volumes served him for a mattress, those in boards for a pillow, and he covered himself with such as were merely stitched, throwing his cloak over all. His sole diet was eggs, bread, and water.

KNOWLEDGE AT A DISCOUNT.

In his busy and useful life the late Sir Howard Vincent's remarkable knowledge of foreign languages only once did him a disservice. This was when he went as war correspondent on the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Turkey in 1877. He was attached to the headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, but his intimate knowledge of the Russian language, coupled with an equally full acquaintance with the organisation of the Russian Army, was too much for the Commander-in-Chief, and his duties as war correspondent ended almost as soon as they had begun.

NOT SO BLACK AS PAINTED.

Thirteen has such an evil reputation that it is refreshing to find that some have not despised the so-called unlucky number. Thirteen was Richard Wagner's pet number. He was born in 1813; he had 13 letters in his name; he composed 13 operas; "Tannhäuser" was finished on April 13 and was

first played on March 13. He left Bayreuth on September 13 and died on February 13. For years 1,313 was the luckiest engine on the Baltimore and Ohio lines. Thirteen was the sacred number of the Mexicans and ancient people of Yucatan. Their week had 13 days; they had 13 snake gods. There were 13 original states in the American union; its motto, "E pluribus unum," has 13 letters; the American eagle has 13 feathers on each wing, and George Washington, when raising the republican standard, was saluted with 13 guns.

COUNTY COUNCIL LITERATURE.

Enthusiasts sometimes complain that there is no Literary Academy in England. But they may well pray to be delivered from the literary judgments of the London County Council which has just banned the following classics as "unsuitable" for youthful readers:—"Adam Bede," "The Caxtons," "Charles O'Malley," "The Cloister and the Hearth," "Don Quixote," "The Heart of Midlothian," "Jane Eyre," "Kenilworth," "The Last Days of Pompeii," "Vanity Fair," and "Woodstock."

Among Shakespeare's plays the young idea is not allowed to read "Othello," "The Winter's Tale," "Cymbeline," or "Twelfth Night," while Sheridan, Shelley, Keats, Pope, and of all persons in the world, Gray, are now anathema. The list is precisely what one would expect from the pedagogue whose idea of literature is that it should be both colourless and tasteless; and it is as remarkable for what it does not exclude as for what it allows. The amateur bowdlerisers have probably never heard of "Tristram Shandy," "Tom Jones," "Roderick Random," and "Peregrine Pickle." Yet they are equally worthy a place.

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