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ENGLAND'S BEREAVEMENT.

Men of all parties and of all views will hear with profound regret the news of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's decease. For more than a month past the bulletins had been assuming an ominous tone, and King Edward's visit to the patient's bedside before his journey to Biarritz was interpreted by many as a sign that the late Premier's medical advisors recognised the possibility of a fatal termination. Barely a fortnight has elapsed since Sir Henry tendered his formal resignation as Prime Minister, and it can be truly said that he died "in harness."

Of the late statesman's distinguished career it is unnecessary to speak at length, since many of the achievements with which he was more or less directly connected are contemporary history. His death will be mourned by every Englishman; it removes another great personality from the international stage, one, indeed, whose understudy will not easily be found.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATISTS.

The difficulties, only recently overcome, respecting the post of American Ambassador at Berlin have found echoes in Congress, which indicate the delicacy of the subject. It has been a delicate subject since Deane and Franklin came to Paris as the fathers of the American Diplomatic Service. "Now to behold our Deane, our Franklin, American Plenipotentiaries," says Carlyle, "here in person soliciting: the sons of the Saxon Puritans, with their Old-Saxon temper, Old-Hebrew culture, sleek Silas, sleek Benjamin, here on such errand, among the light children of Heathenism, Monarchy, Sentimentalism, and the Scarlet-woman. A spectacle indeed; over which saloons many cackle joyous." It must, in fact, be recognized that the standards of diplomatic representation throughout Europe do not tally naturally with the democratic principles of the American people; on the other hand, to regard the question as though the development of American plutocracy had left the democratic principle unaffected would be to shut one's eyes to vital changes in the character of the American nation. Money may be the gad-fly that stings the American nation to higher and higher leaps of democratic activity, but, if this is the case, let us at least admit that American democracy, like *Io*, has been changed into a lower form. Facts, as Mr. Gradgrind might say, are facts; or, to put the same thought into the words of Stephen Blackpool, "everything is a muddle." It is no use pretending that Americans are so narrowly democratic as to wish their poor men to meet rich men of other nations on an equality without contributing something to the expense which such representation involves. Doubtless, extravagances are evils much to be deplored, but since America's influence is neither so all-powerful as to efface them, nor her principles so menaced at home by the obligations of her ambassadors abroad as to unsettle her subjects, the only course is to do at Rome as the Romans do, and to arrange her Diplomatic Service on a basis which will admit other qualifications also than the rare combination of diplomatic skill with inherited millions.

At present, the demands which Americans make on their Ambassadors are enormous. The Service is inadequately financed; the highest posts involve

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their holders in expenses which their private purses must bear almost exclusively; and the diplomatists themselves run the constant danger of a dilemma in the direction of undue modesty or undue magnificence. If the conditions of competition render a career open to talent possible only within the narrowest limits, there would appear to be something wrong with this application of democratic ideas. *Ex hypothesi*, where an English Evan Harrington can sneak into the British Service through a back-entrance, an American Evan Harrington should be welcomed at the main gates, without reference to birth, influence, wealth, or anything but character and capacity for the post. There is room in Europe for reform in the conditions of the diplomatic career, and while America is at the point of considering reforms it would be agreeable to find in them a powerful example. There is nothing in the world more truly independent than sheer ability; no amount of private fortune can make a man more fearless before privilege and caste than the good sense and self-respect of honest effort and sound experience; and America must wish, above all things, that into the unwholesome atmosphere of courts and embassies her envoys should bring something of the ampler air in which they have been raised. But poor men are powerless in the midst of riches; if the honest humility of a Quintus Fixlein before stars and garters is to be avoided, the American people must give its representatives such means as will enable them to base their state on the dignity of a great nation, rather than on the extravagance of a private individual. An American Ambassador, though he be as brilliant as Calonne or as compelling as Mirabeau, is no better than a theorist when circumstances compel him to live, like another Diogenes, in a mere tub; while an Ambassador who is a millionaire tends to merge his first character too completely in his second to be an efficient diplomatist at all moments. In America money has replaced many things which do not yet, in Europe, respond to the exchange, but let us hope that wealth and ability have not become interchangeable qualities. Now, more than ever, there is room for earnest diplomacy in the councils of the Powers, when there is reason to hope that the shallowness and insincerity of international relations may be gradually replaced by more generous aims. We wish every success to Mr. Nicholas Longworth's Diplomatic and Consular Appropriations Bill, by which more adequate arrangements are to be made for American representatives. As the son-in-law of President Roosevelt, Mr. Longworth appears to have imbibed something of the directness of aim and breadth of vision of his distinguished father-in-law, and perhaps, during his recent visit to Europe, he had means of judging how unsatisfactory were the provisions made for American ambassadors.

GENERAL NEWS.

DEATH OF SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

The ex-Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, died at his Downing Street residence yesterday morning at 9.15 o'clock. He was unconscious 36 hours before death took place, this being due to sudden heart-weakness. The end had not been anticipated so soon.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

KING EDWARD IN DENMARK.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra, with Princess Victoria, arrived at Copenhagen on Tuesday evening, and were received by the royal family and high officials of State. An enormous crowd had gathered to greet the visitors. The King and Queen will take up their abode in the castle of Amalienborg.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT CORFU.

The British armoured cruiser "Aboukir," having on board H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, entered the harbour of Corfu at 8 o'clock yesterday morning amidst the thunder of guns from the batteries. A salute was also fired from the German cruiser "Hamburg."

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

We learn that Mr. Chamberlain continues to make the most gratifying progress at Cannes. A walk of a mile along the sea-front has now become part of his daily routine, and, though he usually leans on the arm of his wife, his increased activity and strength are very noticeable. Mr. Chamberlain also takes longer and more frequent drives, and generally appears to take a keener interest in life. Once again he wears an orchid in his button-hole and affects his monocle. All things considered, he looks marvellously young, and his doctors believe now that he will be able to take an active part in politics when he returns to England.

ENGLISHMEN IN BELGIUM.

Indignation is rising apace in English circles in Belgium, owing to the arrest in Antwerp of four English electrical engineers, who were originally charged with the betrayal of secrets, and who, after four weeks' imprisonment, have had the original charge reduced to one of petty larceny, but have not yet been released or tried. Moreover, the *Chambre de Conseil* of Antwerp having deliberated as to the release on bail of the accused, has fixed the amount of the bail at £800. The whole procedure to which these young men have been subjected seems more than strange, and to a certain extent arbitrary, and it must be hoped that the joint efforts of the British Consul-General and the London Foreign Office will secure the early release of the prisoners or their trial.

Commenting upon the incident, the *Belgian Times*, of Brussels, in a strong leader, says very rightly:—There is no longer any doubt that a grave injustice has been committed, and a question of principle is at stake. It is therefore high time that official notice should be taken of the action of the Belgian authorities; and that a full explanation should be demanded. The bald fact remains that these men were imprisoned on an unproven charge, and that they still remain in prison after nearly a month's incarceration. Even should the

(Continued on page 2.)

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BERLIN

The Exhibition of the Berlin Secession. In the preface to the catalogue, Max Liebermann, the President of the Berlin Secession, praises, as he did in his speech at the opening of the Exhibition, Wilhelm Leibl, 55 of whose paintings and drawings are here seen, the greater part of them hitherto unknown to the public. It may well be said that these works of Leibl's are the *clou* of the Exhibition, its most valuable possession; this notice shall therefore be devoted to them exclusively.

Leibl, who was born at Cologne in 1844, settled in Aibling near Munich, and there, entirely unconcerned with the views and dissensions on art that were troubling the world, lived for his painting and for his "Hackeln"—as he called working with the axe, and the dumb-bell exercises with huge stones, in which this low-German giant was wont to employ his enormous bodily strength. In Aibling he died, in the year 1900. He has been compared with another great low-German master, Jan van Eyck; and both men do, in fact, display the same astonishing, almost inexorable love of truth—whether in the representation of the body or of material—the same preference for complete repose of the human subject. An attempt has been made to show up this preference on Leibl's part as an artistic defect, without considering that it was the natural outcome of his character. This artist, who held on his way with unequalled steadfastness and unconcernedness, and with a strength of purpose that nothing could shake, had no feeling for violent movement either of the body or of the mind. In Leibl, as in van Eyck, the same fine sense of colour and gorgeous colouring are evident. Both artists have shown those qualities with admirable mastery in the representation of the human hand, which under the brush of an inferior painter so easily becomes a lifeless, unsightly object. Both artists are also alike able to truly render the smallest details of a subject without conveying the impression of littleness.

Nearly all large galleries now contain examples of Leibl's portrayal of Bavarian peasants. He alone painted the Bavarian peasants as they are; Defregger poetically transformed them, Millet idealised them, Segantini made them symbols of his own moods. Leibl represents them really and truly as they are—heavy, sly, silent, mistrustful, and tricky. Leibl painted his peasant subjects without sentimentality and without prejudice; they interested him neither more nor less than his other models; but he knew them and their mode of life better than anyone else knew them; becoming himself a peasant by degrees, he lived among them for decades.

Leibl painted young and old, men and women. There is in this exhibition the picture of an old peasant woman, who may have passed the Psalmist's allotment. The flesh of her face is quite shrivelled up; the dry, folded and wrinkled skin allows the big bones of the emaciated face to protrude. Here Leibl's love of truth did not stop short of the hideous and dreadful; he studies the lines with which age indents the human countenance as one studies the markings of a leaf, objectively and keenly, without emotion or feeling. As one looks at this "Study of an old peasant woman's head," one thinks involuntarily of the action of the operator who, skillfully and coolly, applies the knife.

Leibl represented peasant girls and boys, "jägers" and farm-lads. It is impossible even to enumerate

all the excellent pictures here. Only one shall be specially mentioned; it is catalogued as "Mädchenkopf," and belongs to the town of Reichenberg, in Bavaria. This "head of a girl" is the portrait of a young peasant, who looks at you shyly, her head slightly bent. The face is not less than pretty, but quite without expression; thin, ash-coloured hair covers the head. And yet there is a marvellous effect in this little picture. Here we no longer think it is a work of art before our gaze, but life itself. The face is painted with the broad colour surface which is peculiar to Leibl, the hair being rendered with a minute exactness unparalleled. The unusual thing is that this extremely life-like little portrait does not stand alone. There are half a dozen others in the exhibition that are equal to it; for instance, the "portrait of veterinary surgeon Reink," with those of his wife and son; all of whom are represented without the least compunction, true to nature, and they are by no means beautiful people.

Leibl has often been compared with that other great German painter Böcklin, who himself criticized Leibl severely. Want of feeling, of imagination, of high aims, has been thrown in Leibl's teeth, but quite unjustly. The man who has realised Nature and men and things as Leibl did has displayed feeling and imagination in the highest degree and of the rarest kind. But it has always been the way of Germans to play off two great artists against one another, and to dispute "whether Goethe or Schiller was the greater." Dr. A. S.

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11—1.—Consul General Dr. PAUL V. SCHWABACH. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10—12 and 4—5.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, CHARLEMAGNE Tower Esq. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10—1.—Consul General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10—1.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued).

appeal to the Brussels Court result in the men's release, this does not condone the wrong already done. We want the assurance that these things cannot happen with impunity to Englishmen living abroad, and that such a miscarriage of justice will not be allowed to go by without due reparation from those responsible.

A WINTRY EASTER.

London woke up on Monday morning to find a thin layer of snow on the ground and a biting north-east wind that suggested mid-winter rather than the third week of April. During Sunday there were continuous falls of snow. The early morning was bright, but by eleven o'clock the sky became overcast, and this was followed by snow. A bitter north-easterly wind blew, and the conditions were so wintery as to defy the most ardent holiday-maker, the streets being practically deserted.

Monday broke in a very unpromising manner, the forecast of cold weather being, from the holiday-maker's point of view, too forcibly borne out. As stated above, there was snow on the ground in the early hours of the morning, and this was added to by another slight fall about five o'clock. The sun subsequently broke through a heavy sky, giving promise of better conditions, but the day certainly ranked as a "great-coat holiday." The weather forecast was sufficient to damp anyone's ardour, and many who intended going out of town for the

day preferred to seek their pleasure nearer home, where it could be obtained under cover. These, however, were in the minority. Many thousands who look forward to a day's pleasure on the first Bank Holiday of the year took the weather as it came, and set out early in the morning for their various destinations to enjoy themselves to the full. Hampstead Heath had apparently lost none of its charms. The tubes and trams running in this direction were well filled, and the indications were all for a big crowd there.

Other holiday centres in and around the metropolis, such as the Crystal Palace, Greenwich and Richmond Parks, Hampton Court, Blackheath, Kew Gardens, all claimed a large share of the patronage of those on pleasure bent.

The managers of theatres and music-halls were all delighted at the weather, for it had the effect of keeping many people at home, who found amusement at such places of entertainment, all of which had arranged special programmes.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

U.S. AMBASSADORS CRITICISED.

Several Congressmen criticised American Ambassadors for maintaining expensive establishments abroad during the discussion in the House of Representatives of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill. Mr. Longworth asked whether it was believed that Mr. Bryce lived with undue ostentation, declaring that it was impossible to accuse the British Ambassador of exaggerating the importance of social functions. Mr. Underwood

Prof. Ida Lürig **Officier d'Academie (Marchesi Method) Neue Ansbacher Str. 9, Berlin W.**

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Die Hugenotten at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Julius Caesar " 7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Ein Sommernachtstraum " 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Frühlings Er- wachen " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Der Dammkopf " 8
Kleines Theatre	Zweimal zwei ist fünf " 8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr " 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Brüder von St. Bernhard " 8
Thalia Theatre	Die Brunnen-Nymphen " 8
Theatre des Westens	Ein Walzertraum " 8
Lesing Theatre	Das Lumpensindel " 8
Comic Opera	Tiefland " 8
Hebbel Theatre	Frau Warrens Gewerbe " 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Weg zum Herzen " 8
" Charlotten- burg	Der Widerspenstigen Zähmung " 8
Lortzing Theatre	Figaros Hochzeit " 8
Leisen Theatre	Gebildete Menschen " 8
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n " 8
New Theatre	Die gute Partie " 8
Lustspielhaus	Tante Cramers Testament " 8
Trianon Theatre	Seine erste Frau. Die Hand. Charlotte Wiehe " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Loreley " 8
Apollo Theatre	Der kleine Chevalier " 8
Theatre an der Spree	Der Onkel aus Kottbus " 7.30
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen " 8
Gebr. Herrfeld Theatre	Elsa aus der Bar. Es lebe das Nachtleben " 8
Urania Theatre	Cairo und die Pyramiden " 8

Every evening until further notice.	
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten at 8
Folies Caprice	Mal was anderes " 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8
Folies Bergère	Spezialitäten " 8.30
Central Theatre	Ein seltsamer Fall " 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8
Casino Theatre	Ein Dorfroman " 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten " 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Die Autorität " 8
Parade Theatre	Tannhäuser. Nachtsyl Monna Vanna " 8.30

said that if Mr. Bryce spent his salary on entertaining he would not increase or diminish his influence with the President. Mr. Williams saw no reason for Mr. Whitelaw Reid to rent Dorchester House and set a social standard for subsequent Ambassadors. Mr. Harrison defended Mr. Reid, whom he called a good Ambassador, but criticised Mr. White, United States Ambassador in Paris, and Mr. J. Ridgely Carter, Secretary in London, for wearing court costume.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN TEXAS.

Very serious floods, says a New York despatch are reported from Texas. At Fort Worth many persons were drowned and thousands driven from their homes. The loss of property is very heavy.

MR. J. P. MORGAN'S ART PURCHASE.

Another important art purchase by Mr. Pierpont Morgan is reported from Rome. It is stated on good authority that the millionaire connoisseur has purchased the famous picture, "La Vierge de St. Antoine de Padoue," of Raphael, for the huge sum of two-and-a-half million lire (about \$500,000). The picture will remain in Italy, and will probably be housed in the Aldobrandini Palace at Rome, which was recently acquired by Mr. Morgan.

VENEZUELAN PORT CLOSED.

According to a telegram received at New York from Caracas, President Castro has ordered the harbour of La Guaira to be closed for 14 days, or (Continued on page 3.)

DRESDEN

In aid of the funds of the Church of Scotland the Rev. Duncan Cameron, Minister of the parish of Bridge of Allan, will deliver lectures on Sunday, the 26th of April and 3rd of May, at 6 p.m. at the Church, Bernhard Strasse 2, on: *Dante's Hell of the Incontinent and Inferno*. As Mr. Cameron is a well known interpreter of Dante, the lectures promise to be very interesting. Admission free.

It is highly satisfactory to observe how part after part of the Grand Art Exhibition advances towards completion. The domed hall will be seen in quite a new aspect. The effect of the arrangement of the main hall is surprisingly good; in the centre are grouped the large sculpture pieces, while smaller works of the same kind adorn arched corridors. The end of this hall farthest from the entrance is made to form a fountain court.

The special exhibition entitled "Old Japan" will contain a collection of the little Japanese trinkets known as "Netzke," and which, like all such diminutive Japanese objects, show the extraordinarily high sense of art possessed by this people. The "Netzke" is used as a receptacle for small doses of medicine which the Japanese always carries about him, and it is attached to the belt. These trinkets are made of various materials and in many forms.

A performance of sacred music will take place on Sunday afternoon, May 3, at 3.30 o'clock, in the Roman Catholic part of the Garrison Church, Albertstadt, Dresden-Neustadt.

We desire to draw the particular attention of our readers to the forthcoming series of Oxford University Extension Lectures by Mr. J. C. Powys, M. A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, on representative poets and prose writers of the nineteenth century. These lectures should prove of immense interest to the many who are anxious to obtain more insight into the immortal literature of the Victorian era, so justly termed the second Golden Age, and of the earlier decades of the past century. A glance at the programme indicates the catholicity of the lecturer's subject: from Carlyle, the sage of Chelsea, to Rudyard Kipling, the apostle of Imperialism,—surely a more generous field could not have been conceived. Every literary taste is catered for, and it is to be hoped that

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The Dresdner Bank, Prager Strasse 39,
Offices of the *Daily Record*, Struve Strasse 5, and
C. Tittmann's Bookstore, Prager Strasse 19.

At the Central Theatre today *Der Mann mit den 3 Frauen*, an operetta in three acts by Julius Bauer, music by Franz Lehár, will be given for the 13th time, and will be repeated on the following evenings. On Sunday next there will be two performances: in the afternoon, at 3.30, at half-prices *Der fidele Bauer* for the last time; in the evening, at 7.30, *Der Mann mit den 3 Frauen*, at the usual prices. On Thursday, the 30th instant, the last operetta performance will take place, and on Friday the 1st of May the comedy season will open with the premiere of *Panne*, a three act play by Richard Skovronnek.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p.m.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

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DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10.15

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.
Rosalba	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 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.

Friday night	VI. Symphony Concert. Series B	at 7
Saturday night	Lobengrin	" 6
Sunday night	Die Fledermaus	" 7
Monday night	Carmen	" 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Kriemhilds Rache	at 7
Friday night	Othello	" 7
Saturday night	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 7.30
Sunday night	Kriemhilds Rache	" 7
Monday night	Das alte Heim	" 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Ein Walzertraum	at 7.30
Friday night	Orpheus in der Unterwelt	" 7.30
Saturday night	Die Puppe	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	at 7.30
Friday night	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 7.30
Saturday night	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 7.30

Victoria Saloon Variety performance at 8.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

until the report of the Sanitary Commission on the diseases which have broken out at that place is presented. Commercial traffic is only allowed to proceed via Puerto Cabello.

THE PAPER TRUST TO BE EXAMINED.

The House of Representatives on Tuesday authorized preliminary measures to be taken with a view to investigating the procedure of the so-called Paper Trust.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

FAMOUS LITTERATEUR DEAD.

Professor Emile Gebhart, the famous littérateur and member of the Academie Française, died at Paris on Tuesday at the age of 69.

TROUBLE IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Official advices received at The Hague announce that the Kloengkoeng district of the island of Bali is in an uproar, the Dutch troops encountering resistance on every hand. The stronghold of the chieftains at Gelgel has been occupied, and hundreds of the rebels met their death. On the Dutch side one officer is dead, and six soldiers, three coolies and three non-combatants are suffering from wounds. Reinforcements have been despatched to Kloengkoeng. The day following the capitulation of the chiefs' stronghold witnessed a further fight, in which one soldier was killed and four badly wounded.

The exaction of taxes on the west coast of Sumatra has evoked considerable resistance, and troops have been hurriedly despatched to Pajakoemboch. A detachment of gendarmes stationed at one of the neighbouring forts was assailed by natives armed with rifles. The attackers were repulsed with a loss of 18 killed and 50 wounded, and the chiefs who led them were captured by the gendarmes. Two of the latter were wounded.

FLOODS IN RUSSIA.

Terrible floods have been caused at Orel by the sudden rise in the river Oka, probably occasioned by the thaw in the mountains. More than 500 houses are submerged. The local distress is acute.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

A telegram to the Paris newspapers from Oran says that the wounded, who have been taken to Colomb Bechar from Menabba, give interesting accounts of the fighting on Thursday. Different reconnoitring parties explored the country around Menabba without finding any traces of the enemy, but one patrol of seven men disappeared. On the evening before the fighting the usual precautions against surprise were taken, but during the night the Harka (Army), after a march of 25 kilometres, succeeded in approaching the French camp. A number of the tribesmen were posted on the hill overlooking the camp, and opened fire from the shelter of a wood, while the remainder rushed the outposts. The French barely had time to take up their arms, but after a desperate struggle, lasting 20 minutes, they repulsed the attackers, upon whom

they inflicted heavy losses. The French now reformed, but being still annoyed by the sniping from the hill, a company commanded by Capt. Maury was sent to carry the position, being supported in its task by the fire of the artillery. Great deeds of valour were performed, and Capt. Maury himself risked his life in going out to look for the body of one of his men. Col. Fierran thanked the captain in front of the whole force for the brilliant manner in which he conducted the attack on the hill, saying: "Captain, you have saved us." The Moorish casualties were 160 killed and 250 wounded, while the French are stated to have lost Lieut. Coste and 32 non-commissioned officers and men killed, and 8 officers and 77 men wounded.

A telegram from Algiers reads as follows: The battle of Menabba on April 16 was a palpable trap for the French. The Sidi Mahman arabs appeared to be taking sides with the French, but on the night of April 15-16 these tribesmen made a combined onslaught on the French camp, that was wrapped in slumber. This treachery roused the troops to intense anger, and they fought like tigers. Violent resistance is expected from the Berbers, who are being pursued.

TURKEY CLIMBS DOWN.

The *Agenzia Stefani* reports from Constantinople that an Imperial irade has been issued, according to which Italian ships will be free to trade in Turkish waters adjacent to the Tripoli coast.

A GLOBE-TROTTER'S PILGRIMAGE.

By H. F. L.

VIII.

One may doubt whether the plan pursued by German and French alike of giving their mail steamers the names of individuals is in all circumstances a happy one. Coaling is always a disagreeable operation, particularly at Colombo where the coal always seems dustier than elsewhere, but while there is nothing extraordinary about the remark that the "Moldavia" or "Orotava" is in a grimy condition, it smacks of *l'ose majesté* when a passenger is heard to assert that the "Prinz Regent Luitpold" is filthy. The German boats are always named after high personalities, the French are more democratic. It may indeed be a confession of dismal ignorance but I admit that to me "Ernest Simons" is unknown save as the name of a Messagerie Maritime liner, but it does not sound so unseemly when we are told that the said "Ernest" rolled like a drunken man in the Indian Ocean; whereas to hear like propensities ascribed to the "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria" gives one almost a shock.

It was to the "Prinz Regent Luitpold" that we repaired in the usual brilliant Colombo sunshine to bid farewell to a travelling acquaintance, and while standing on deck surrounded by the usual crowd of jeweller's touts anxious to unload spurious gems on us, the heavens suddenly opened, and for a whole hour rain such as Europe knows not descended in torrents. The boat coolies, whose attire is suited well enough to tropical heat, were drenched to the skin in a moment; the force of the rain made the usually tranquil harbour appear quite rough, and we had anything but an agreeable trip to our own ship, a Messagerie boat bound Bombaywards.

It is a pity that the mercantile marine does not follow the example of the world's navies and consign its obsolete boats to the scrap heap. The particular boat upon which we embarked and to which I may give the name "Mésalliance," so ill-fitted was she for modern passenger traffic, was built some 30 years ago for South-American trade. Presumably the Spanish hidalgos, who patronised her then, made every part of the ship a smoke-room; but out East ladies are more exigent, and for those who desire to indulge in the fragrant weed under cover there is but a miserable cabin some 15 ft. by 5, and as it is on the main deck opposite the engines it is stiflingly hot. There is but scanty deck accommodation, and while the cooking is by no means as excellent as one would expect from a French chef, the hours of the meals are somewhat irksome to a mere barbarous Englishman. Evenings afloat are usually protracted enough, but with dinner at 6.30 they become insufferably long. For three weary days it was our fate to endure the discomforts of the "Mésalliance," her squat funnels allowing a constant stream of smuts to pour down upon the deck, where the purser and three French friends continued hour after hour playing a weird game called deck golf, which necessitated an amount of screaming that would have done credit to a party of Scotch Curlers.

However, all things come to an end, and the clear light of an Indian morning saw us making our way up the land-locked bay which forms Bombay's fine harbour. One may land at once by a launch or may elect to see the boat warped into dock, an operation which, if tedious, is not without its humorous side, being presided over by a choleric individual on shore, who is followed about wherever he goes by a coolie bearing an enormous megaphone on a stand. Through this trumpet the Master of the Ceremonies bawls his instructions tri-lingually. For English, French and Hindostanee are all alike to him. His language was more forcible than polite, in fact his terse descriptions of Frenchmen and their methods were so insulting that we momentarily expected the captain to challenge him, until we found that it was "only pretty Fanny's way," and that when he was conveying a German or English boat into dock his epithets were equally strenuous. Bombay is essentially the city of fine buildings, many of which might well be the envy of Western cities. The Victoria railway station, the University, the Sailor's home, the Cathedral, to mention but a few, are quite magnificent. One of the most striking edifices on the sea front is India's premier,—one might almost say only—hotel, the Taj-Mahal. A little daring to name a hotel after the most wondrous building in the world, the Taj at Agra—of which more anon—but it must be conceded that the hotel as far transcends all other caravanserais in India as the real Taj does all other mausoleums. The rooms in the hotel are admirably adapted for a hot climate, being all very lofty and floored throughout with tile mosaic which is cool in appearance and in fact.

Many of the finest buildings in Bombay owe their erection to the liberality of the Parsees, the city's wealthiest residents, all the smartest turned out carriages that throng the Apollo Bunder, as the fashionable evening promenade is called, belong to Parsees, noticeable for their quaint hats which resemble saucepans without handles. To the Parsees

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Friday, April 24th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, April 25th. S. Mark's Day. 8.0 a.m. Holy
Eucharist. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,
at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the
first Sunday of the month.
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.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Goeben," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven
April 21st.
"Friedrich der Grosse," from New York for Genoa, left
Gibraltar April 21st.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from Bremen for New York,
left Bremerhaven April 21st.
"Kronprinzessin Cecile," from New York for Bremen,
passed Dover April 21st.
"Prinz Heinrich," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Genoa
April 21st.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Hamburg, left Naples
April 21st.
"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from New York for Bremen, left
New York April 21st.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Rather strong south-westerly winds, fairly bright
but changeable, slight showers at times, warmer.

belong the Towers of Silence, buildings on Malabar Hill, the picturesque height to the north of the city. To these Towers, round squat edifices, the Parsees bring their dead. The bodies are placed on gratings, which are hoisted to the summit of the towers, and there the flesh is eagerly devoured by numbers of repulsive looking vultures. The practice hardly commends itself to Western ideas, and the charm of a drive through the picturesque hanging gardens on Malabar Hill is not enhanced by the spectacle of numbers of these birds, perched half asleep on the trees, gorged with their revolting food. While we were in Bombay the Parsee festival of the New Year occurred, synchronising with the entrance of the sun into the first zodiacal sign. Curiously enough, numbers of the Parsees do not keep this festival in March, as they already kept it last September. The reason for this hardly does credit to the commonsense of the Parsees. Far back in the dim past when Parsees were found in Persia, this festival was kept at the end of each solar year. Gradually the error, which we allow for by the insertion of an extra day, grew so large that an extra month was intercalated, but in course of time this practice dropped, with the result that the error has now reached a dimension of six months, and the festival which in cold Persia was meant to synchronise with the coming of the genial spring is kept by many Parsees in early autumn!

Another festival which occurred during our stay in Bombay was the Hindoo "Holi" festival, the origin of which is best left unmentioned for obvious reasons. Its immediate consequence is that, during and for two days after the festival, no Hindoo woman may appear on the street without running the risk of being vilely insulted, while for days and even weeks the white costumes of the Hindoos are disfigured by splashes of vermilion or purple paint. Of sights from a globe-trotter's point of view, Bombay has few or none to offer, but most tourists are beguiled into making the trip to see the caves on Elephanta Island, some seven miles down the Bay. Should Mr. Cook, the traveller's friend, not see his way to sending a steam-launch, would-be visitors are accommodated in a motor-launch, owned by the hotel porter who, needless to say is, as are both the managers, a German. Motor-launches are somewhat cork-like in their vagaries in a choppy sea, and the trip to Elephanta might raise the bile of the unseasoned traveller. But one hardly expects it to arouse the spleen! On the occasion on which it was my ill-fate to visit Elephanta, where, by the way, the caves turn out to be an underground temple with some striking pillars and rather commonplace statues of Buddha, our party contained two Germans who, if not born in the purple, were eminently respectable and agreeable; and an American of the very worst class who, from the moment of his boarding the launch, metaphorically waved the Star-spangled banner *ad nauseam*. That could be endured in silence, but when he proceeded to nearly poke one German's eye out with his cane as he endeavoured to point out the superb lines of an American tramp-steamer, and when remonstrated with, began to express his opinion on so and so "Dutchman," there were all the elements of a pretty row. Luckily there was a real Dutchman on board who, with exquisite tact, succeeded in smoothing matters over, and the objectionable New Yorker, who was, I imagine, what is called a "drummer" on his native heath, subsided. The caves inspected we beguiled the time by watching for the 11th time a native juggler. The same old tricks, but they are always interesting, inasmuch as it is quite impossible to detect their method, and yet be it remembered the juggler or conjurer is not on a comparatively remote stage, but on the ground within a few feet of his audience. The usual boy, tied up in the usual bag, was put in the usual basket, and after his retreat had been pierced, downwards, upwards and sideways with the usual sword, he emerged hot but triumphant in the usual way, to extort baksheesh and forced admiration from his mystified audience.

Something has gone wrong with the weather this year, and though India is warming up, and officialdom has fled to the hills, the heat is quite bearable, and we face without dismay our 34 hours' journey to Jeypore. (To be continued.)

THE "CRUCIFIXION" ON THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

A feature of Holy Week in Paris has for many years been the representation on the stage of the "Sacred Drama" of the Crucifixion. This year a new departure has been made, in giving scenes from the life of Christ and episodes of the Passion and Crucifixion on the cinematograph. The representations are accompanied by selections of sacred music, and are usually received, even in the poorest neighbourhoods, with feelings of respect and reverence. There are, however, exceptions, and several readers of a French journal have written to complain of misplaced jokes and irreverent remarks being made during the performances. In lamenting the fact that anyone should find it possible to treat such a sacred subject with levity, our contemporary urges the necessity of discontinuing such exhibitions.