

The Daily Record

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BERLIN

Mrs. Sarah Passmore and Mrs. Harrison, from Minneapolis, who are at present at Carlsbad, will shortly come to Berlin to visit friends and then proceed to Russia, before going back to America.

Mrs. McElwee, who had been visiting her brother in Paris, has returned to Berlin.

People are coming back from Easter excursions, and among the latest arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Alton Derrick of Prager Platz, who spent the holidays in Eisenach, and Mrs. Peterson, of Kurfürstendamm, who visited her daughter, Mrs. Dean Mason in Paris, with her children. Mrs. Keppler, of Münchener Strasse 15, had Miss Raymond, of Lawrenceville, Mass., as a holiday visitor.

Dr. George Watson and his family spent Easter at Hildesheim.

Mrs. Giese, the American wife of ex-Consul Giese, will soon go to America to visit her parents, and to recover from the effects of a very severe illness, which compelled her to remain in bed for weeks and which, finally, necessitated an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Giese is slowly regaining her health and expects beneficial results to accrue from her sojourn in the little country village where her parents reside.

Mr. Wm. K. Vanderbilt and family left Berlin a few days ago. During their stay at the Hotel Bristol whole mountains of begging letters arrived each day. People imploring Mr. Vanderbilt to assist them to exploit some fantastic invention or other appeared, and the hotel attendants were kept busy averting annoyance to the Vanderbilt party.

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The new exchange professor for Berlin University is about to be appointed in the person of Professor William Morris Davis, professor of geology at Harvard.

WEEKLY MUSICAL REVIEW.

By M. O.

In the Kaiser Wilhelm memorial church a performance was given by the Bach-Verein of Brahms' *Requiem*, which we are accustomed to hear rendered in perfection by the Philharmonic choir. The difficult task was this time undertaken by the new conductor of the Bach-Verein, Herr Walter Fischer, and on the whole satisfactorily fulfilled. The soloists Emilie Herzog and Herr Gerhard Fischer, and the Mozart orchestra, did their utmost to secure a success for the work and to do justice to Herr Fischer's diligent efforts, while the organist, Herr Haensgen, merits special praise. The beautiful church was crowded in every part. — On Good Friday a concert was given in the Blüthner Saal for the benefit of a maternity house in connection with the Gräfin Rittberg Sisterhood, and there was a large audience. Professor Xaver Scharwenka and the famous violinist Emile Sauret gave their services to the good cause, performing together in a masterly manner a Händel Sonata in A, and thereby winning great applause. Herr Walter Scharwenka played some organ pieces, and Herr Robitschek conducted the string orchestra of the Klindworth-Scharwenka conservatorium with excellent results. Vocal music was contributed by the Anna Wüllner Ladies' Choir, Anton Sistermann, and Professor Blanck-Peters. At charity concerts criticism should be silent, but I must say that all the performers did honour to their reputations. — The most interesting item of the musical week was the announcement that Dr. Richard Strauss has been definitely appointed to succeed Felix Weingartner as conductor of the Symphony Concerts of the Royal Orchestra. It would have been hardly conceivable that so great a genius could be passed over in choosing a conductor, but it almost seemed that he was to be.

THE NEWS FROM MANCHESTER.

The news flashed around Great Britain on Friday night of Mr. Winston Churchill's defeat in the N. W. Manchester constituency aroused the country to a pitch of tense excitement almost unparalleled in the annals of political contests. Unionists everywhere were wildly jubilant, while corresponding depression prevailed amongst even the most optimistic Liberals, for this indeed has been the unkindest cut of all. The last three by-elections clearly indicated the trend of public opinion towards the present Administration; they represented, as it were, the preliminary sparring, but the overthrow of Mr. Churchill is tantamount to a blow in the Government's face. All thoughts of appealing to the electorate on matters of minor or major importance must now be abandoned: such a

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Herr Robert Laugs, from Hagen, had been allowed to wield the baton on two evenings although on the first of the two occasions he had given no proof of fitness to take the place of a Weingartner. All the critics agreed that he is a sound and indeed inspiring musician but not yet fitted for so high a position as this. Herr Laugs appears, however, to have a powerful patron, as he conducted for the third time at the last Symphony concert. With all good will I can add nothing to what I have already written of this gentleman. At this third concert he ventured to produce the "Ninth", the indestructible, Weingartner's hobby. Of course one must not compare the two conceptions, but is nevertheless bound to admit that the aspiring young musician made a highly respectable figure in the difficult situation. At first the public did not seem to be favourably impressed, the applause sounded thin; but at the close of the concert—perhaps in consideration of the fact that this was Herr Laugs' last appearance in Berlin this season—the audience honoured him with very hearty parting cheers. Kammerängerin Frau

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Goetze and Herr Baptist Hoffmann were welcomed as old and well-tried friends; Fräulein Hempel and Herr Kirchhoff were new. Fräulein Hempel's lovely soprano voice, which easily reaches the highest notes, is well qualified to meet Beethoven's difficult requirements; on the other hand the young tenor appeared to me to be suffering from indisposition, his rich voice did not sound free. — An event at the close of the music season was the Beethoven concert given at the Philharmonic by the Philharmonic orchestra for the benefit of their Pension Fund. The conductor's place was taken, not by Dr. Kunwald but by Dr. Richard Strauss, the ultra-modern. As the composer of *Salome* is seldom seen in the concert hall, one was all the more anxious to get to know him as an interpreter of our greatest classic master. He chose works which may be numbered among those best known, which are like daily bread to every one because they are most often heard—viz. the *Leonora Overture* Nr. 3, the pianoforte Concerto in E-flat, and the C-minor

Symphony. The Overture was enthusiastically applauded, and one was delighted to recognise and admire Richard Strauss' rare power of penetrating the depths of Beethoven and discovering their treasures. After the C-minor symphony the applause of the audience knew no bounds; the performance was a joy, an event, a revelation. The most popular of all the Beethoven symphonies sounded new, like a première. The Philharmonic orchestra played with a devotion, a beauty of tone, not to be equalled. It was for them an exulting triumph, a revel, a lifting out of themselves, which only the animating leadership of a Richard Strauss could bring about. I have never heard the Finale of the C-minor symphony played with such enormous volume and power of tone, and this concert will be a crowning honour for the hard-working, enterprising, and distinguished Philharmonic orchestra. The pianoforte part of the E-flat Concerto was worthily interpreted by Herr Arthur Schnabel. — Fräulein Erna Bauer, who gave a concert in the Klindworth-Scharwenka Saal, is a sympathetic singer gifted with an agreeable soprano voice. In a long programme containing 25 numbers Fräulein Bauer showed that much may be looked for from her in future, after further diligent study. She is a pupil of the well-known singing master Hacke, who has made a name for himself by his interesting and comprehensive work "Lerne Singen". The audience recognised the merits of the young lady and encouraged her to further efforts by hearty applause. — Unalloyed enjoyment was afforded by the Caecilie Madrigal Choir from Copenhagen, which is among the best existing, and consists of 36 ladies and gentlemen admirably trained by Kapellmeister Frederik Runge. Under his highly intelligent direction the choir tone is strikingly powerful in *forte*, while in *piano* it is in quality like that of a muted violin; the intonation is beautifully clear and the expression most refined. The repertoire comprises old and new works from Italian, Norwegian, English, and German literature. The Choir's rendering of John Dowland's (1562—1615) "Shall I sue?", and of Thomas Bateson's (1604) "Have I found her?", was delightful, and their performance of Brahms' "Barcarole" quite wonderful. The "Agnus Dei" of Palestrina (1524—1594) was an edification, and the audience were deeply affected by the three "Psalms" of Grieg (1843—1907), in the solo verses of which the sound, well cultivated baritone voice of Herr Ernst Schönberg was heard. On the whole, the performance was one of rare beauty and interest. The large audience applauded enthusiastically, and several extra numbers were given. — At the Singakademie, Professor Georg Schumann conducted, as he has done every year for some time, the St. John Passion of J. S. Bach. Of this important but familiar performance by the Singakademie there is nothing new to be said, except to mention the constant change of soloists. Herr Albert Jungblut is a good tenor singer but not yet qualified to take the part of the *Evangelist*. Technically he did well, but he was far from reaching Bach's ideal. Bach requires a simple and earnest narrative style, and not one à la Verdi. Even Felix v. Kraus, as *Jesus*, was not satisfactory, by reason of his far too heroic manner. The character of *Jesus* demands tones that touch the heart, but there was nothing of that kind in the singing of Herr v. Kraus. His wife, Frau Kraus-Osborne was in her right place, as was also Ema Legsmann, who has a charmingly fresh voice. *Pilate* and *Peter* were represented by Herr Lederer-Prina. The Philharmonic orchestra and their instrumental soloists were up to their usual high standard. — At the Lortzing Theatre, our people's opera, Mozart's *Zauberflöte* was given for the 25th time, a jubilee performance that promised good things for the future. The *Tamino* of Herr William v. Haxthausen, who was again in brilliant form, was quite excellent as usual. His clear, full-toned voice, particularly in the high register, sounded remarkably well, while his acting was also good. He was vigorously applauded by an audience that filled every place in the theatre.

London paper to dub him the "pot-boy" of the present Government. Recklessness may be a quality on the battlefield, but carried into the delicate labyrinths of political life it proves ruinous. The political Churchill was merged in the journalistic Churchill; the youthful imagination which stood him in good stead when inditing hair-raising accounts of sanguinary dramas of the veldt, played him false when weaving dreams of a Radical millenium, and he found to his cost that the stolid British voter inwardly objects to having wild, uncorroborated assertions thrust down his throat by a practically inexperienced young man. A sudden blaze of meteoric rhetoric and uncontrolled oburgation may evoke a mechanical outburst of applause from the momentarily fascinated audience, but the peoples' suffrage is, in the long run, given to men of matured thought, men who carefully balance every syllable that falls from their lips

men who have given more substantial evidence of administrative capability than a mere boyish disregard of the unwritten laws that govern political controversy.

The conflict itself presented many points of interest. The Unionist candidate fought a "lone-hand" fight in the most literal meaning of the term. Deserted by those of his party who joined issue with him on the Tariff question, he manfully raised his banner and contested every inch of the ground with bulldog determination. Opposed to him were some of the keenest intellects of the Liberal party. Mr. Lloyd George, hurriedly summoned to Manchester to fire the drooping spirits of the Cobdenites with his magnificent oratory, spoke to crowded audiences a dozen times in the course of the day, while Mr. Churchill, piqued at the coolness which was apparent on every hand, hurled his rhetorical thunderbolts with a wealth of the theatrical gesture which is characteristic of the man. But the electors, mainly composed of hard-working, hard-headed cotton spinners, and Lancashire withal, had made up their minds, though it is known now that both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George considered the battle as good as won.

No doubt the usual well-worn attempts to belittle this crushing defeat will emanate from the Liberal organs in the time-honoured way, but the public are not to be deluded. Commenting upon the recent Mid-Devon election we styled it the handwriting on the wall; in the light of Friday's contest we will go farther, and say that the downfall of Mr. Churchill in Manchester denotes the beginning of the end of the present Administration.

GENERAL NEWS.

UNIONIST VICTORY AT N.W. MANCHESTER.

The by-election at North West Manchester on Friday night resulted in victory for the Unionist candidate Mr. Joynson-Hicks, who polled 5,417 votes, as against the 4,998 for Mr. Winston Churchill and 276 for the Socialist candidate, Mr. Dan Irwin.

Tremendous excitement prevailed during the polling, our telegram stating that the tumult bordered on a general uproar. The streets were crowded with people to such an extent that voters had great difficulty in reaching the booths, and the automobiles and other vehicles engaged in bringing them to the booths caused many accidents. All the ambulance stations were thronged with people suffering from bruises, broken limbs and ever more serious injuries.

This result will cause consternation in the ministerial ranks, for it represents the worst defeat sustained by the present Government since its accession to power. The Unionist candidate had to fight against very heavy odds; Manchester has always been regarded as a Free Trade stronghold, and the Free Trade Unionists of the constituency were active in their opposition to Mr. Joynson-Hicks, so that his victory is all the more remarkable. Mr. Winston Churchill is now in an unfortunate position, a Cabinet Minister without a seat, but it will of course be an easy matter to secure him a safe constituency by sacrificing some unimportant and compliant member of his own party.

In a speech delivered at the Reform Club, subsequent to the announcement of the result, Mr. Winston Churchill admitted that his defeat was a severe blow, and one that would entail serious results to Free Trade. It is stated that the Liberal party in Dundee have telegraphed to Mr. Winston Churchill inviting him to stand as candidate for that constituency. The Unionist candidate is Sir George Baxter.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE LATE EX-PREMIER.

One who was in constant attendance on the late Prime Minister during the later stages of his illness states that Sir Henry was a most patient sufferer, rarely complaining to those around him. Invariably he appeared in the most cheerful mood, always preserving that optimistic outlook which has characterised his public and private life. Every morning he had a bright greeting for those whose duty it was to attend to his wants, and up to within the last few days he could enter into the spirit of a joke with the heartiness of one in a much better state of health. Almost throughout his illness he was able to read the newspapers, and he followed with close attention the progress of events in the political world in which so recently he was a prominent figure.

Sir Henry was an ardent lover of flowers. His favourite blooms were roses and carnations, with which the sick room was usually abundantly supplied. Each morning his friends, and even several of his political opponents, sent to Downing-street bouquets or baskets of flowers with which to adorn the sick room of the sufferer, and Sir Henry always made inquiry as to who the donors were.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion have united in eulogising the deceased statesman. "England

STOP PRESS NEWS.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN ALBANIA.

Achilleion, April 25. His Majesty the Emperor, accompanied by Prince August Wilhelm, embarked on board the despatch boat "Sleipner" yesterday morning and went to Albania, where they paid a visit to the yacht of the Sultan's representative, Turshen Pasha. Subsequently they inspected the garrison of Turkish troops, who passed in review, and then the Emperor addressed a telegram to the Sultan, couched in very cordial terms. The return journey was again made on board the "Sleipner" as far as Corfu, and thence in automobiles to the Achilleion.

may have had more showy servants," says the *Express*, "but she has never had one more fully instinct with those fine qualities we like to think are national characteristics." The *Chronicle* says what gave the late Prime Minister his hold upon the political affections of the Liberal and Radical electors was the sincerity of his convictions. He was a convinced democrat, with a true sympathy for the downcast and oppressed, and a genuine passion of humanity.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, was at Chattanooga, Tennessee, when he received a message from the British Foreign Office informing him of the death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannermann. The local representative of a New York newspaper called on him shortly afterwards, and found him genuinely moved at the death of his personal friend and former chief. Asked if he would make a statement for publication, Mr. Bryce said: "Sir Henry's death will be mourned by everyone in the British Isles and throughout the British possessions, without regard to political views. For he was an honourable and an upright man, and as such was respected and trusted everywhere. That is all I feel I can say at this moment."

FLEET COALING RECORDS.

The battleship "Exmouth", flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, and the "Drake", flagship of Rear-Admiral C. H. Adair, commanding the second Cruiser Squadron (Atlantic Fleet), have just made excellent coaling averages at Gibraltar. The details are as follow:—

	Amount (Tons)	Time (Hours)	Average Per Hour.
"Exmouth"	1,000	4 1/2	220.2
"Drake"	1,180	5 1/4	224.76

Vice-Admiral Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe has complimented both the ships' companies on their performances.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

Major General Sir John Wilcocks telegraphed to headquarters at Simla on Friday that as the Mohmands were threatening his communications he had attacked them with all his available troops and driven them from their entrenchments. The British loss amounted to 60 killed and wounded; that of the enemy was not known.

LOCK-OUT IN THE SHIP-BUILDING TRADE.

The Shipbuilders' Union at a meeting held in Carlisle on Friday decided on a general lock-out. Proposals of arbitration and peaceful settlement were rejected.

LAST WEEK'S ARCTIC WEATHER.

Advices from England indicate that as April advances the weather, instead of getting warmer, increases in Arctic severity. During last week snowstorms were reported from all parts of Great Britain, and for the first time for many years the Newmarket Craven meeting had to be abandoned owing to a snowstorm. Snow and sleet fell heavily all Thursday morning in Somerset, and the hills are thickly covered with the white mantle. Scotland is enduring heavy frosts, the temperature at Fort William registering ten degrees on Thursday night. The cold snap will affect the lambing season and advanced vegetation will receive a set-back. Ireland has not been exempt from the inclement weather; a blinding snowstorm swept the Curragh Camp on Wednesday, and Gen. Lord Grenfell's farewell inspection of the troops had to be postponed in consequence of the severity of the weather.

Reuter telegraphs from Rome that the weather is unusually cold in many parts of Italy. At San Vito, near Belluno, there is a foot of snow, and the Apennines are covered. Snow has fallen at Piacenza, Siena and Spoleto.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MARK TWAIN'S THRILLING ADVENTURE.

On the voyage home to New York from a holiday in Bermuda a fortnight ago, Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) was nearly carried overboard by a great wave. He had escorted a young lady, Miss Dorothy Sturgis, to the promenade deck, says the *Boston Herald*, and they were making

fun of their hazardous progress in the gale, with the spray beating in their faces, when suddenly a giant wave burst slantwise over the rail.

Mark Twain's feet went out from under him, but he managed to seize the rail and save himself. Miss Sturgis was swept from him down into the scuppers, where he reached her after a struggle and brought her fainting to the shelter of a cabin.

THE DRUCE CASE.

It is stated from New York that the medical officers of the Matteawan Asylum report that Mr. Caldwell, who is alleged to have committed perjury in England in connection with the recent police-court proceedings arising out of the Druce case, is a mental and physical wreck. The hearing of the petition for the extradition of Mr. Caldwell has been adjourned until May 22nd. It is stated, however, that his condition makes it improbable that he will ever be sent to England.

THE PANAMA-COLOMBIA DISPUTE.

In pursuance of the decision of a Cabinet council, the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, will start on the 30th instant on board the cruiser "Prairie" with an escort of Marines for Panama. During his stay on the Isthmus a number of questions outstanding between the United States and Panama and between Panama and Colombia will be discussed. It is declared to be necessary that the concessions acquired by the United States in Panama should form the subject of a treaty. Mr. Taft is expected to be back again by the 20th of May.

SOUTHERN STATES SWEEP BY TORNADO.

A vast amount of damage has been done by a tornado in the South, South-West and Western States, says a New York telegram. Some small places have been completely destroyed, and loss of life is reported from all sides. Later advices put the number of persons killed at 10, besides many injured. In Richland (Louisiana) alone, there were 4 people killed and 100 injured.

Later information makes it only too plain the above was unhappily but a faint echo of the tempest's violence. A telegram received yesterday afternoon gives a much more grave account of the losses of life and property. Many towns in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama have been almost entirely destroyed, and others laid waste. The killed are numbered by hundreds, the majority being negroes. Up to midnight on Friday 250 deaths and 400 cases of injury had been reported in Atlanta alone. The amount of the damage cannot be estimated as, in consequence of the interruption of the means of communication, particulars as to the extent of the storm's effect have not yet come to hand. Relief trains have been despatched to the localities that have suffered most.

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN THE ARGENTINE.

The Buenos Ayres newspapers of yesterday published reports that a revolutionary movement had broken out in Santiago del Estero. The Governor and the Ministers were taken prisoners and the other officials dismissed. There were several people killed and wounded.

DUCAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

A legal guardian has been appointed over Duke Heinrich Borwin of Mecklenburg by order of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on account of his extravagance. Only recently Duke Borwin had to leave the Army for similar reasons, and the resulting investigation into his affairs has probably led to the guardianship appointment. It will be remembered that the Duke's parents have both been under legal guardianship since 1906, also by reason of extravagance.

ARRESTED ENGINEERS IN BELGIUM.

The Court of Appeal at Brussels, sitting as a Chamber of Indictments, has ordered the release of the four young English engineers who have been imprisoned here for a month without trial, on a charge of stealing documents. The court also ordered repayment of the 20,000 francs (£800) bail disbursed by the British Consul on their behalf.

It appears that the British Government has instructed the Consul-General at Antwerp to make inquiries as to the treatment of the engineers in prison.

FRENCH OFFICIAL OPINION OF THE N. SEA CONVENTION.

The *Petit Parisien* of yesterday contained the following statement made by M. Piehon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on Friday: "The convention with regard to the *status quo* in the Baltic and North Sea which was signed yesterday and the signature of which would unquestionably have been impossible a few years ago, must present itself to all eyes as a new bulwark of peace and as an undoubted proof of the desire of seven Powers, that is of more than half Europe, to remove from their mutual relations all danger of dissension. France, who has been completely won over to an international policy, must lend her support to this paramount work of peace."

(Continued on page 6.)

DRESDEN

VI. Symphony Concert (Series B). A long concert season came to an end on Friday, and for that reason the management of the Royal Orchestra did well to strike a closing chord of simplicity in the floods of tone which the Winter brought us, for the public is tired, and no longer able to appreciate new and complicated works. There was a so-called "novelty", *Variations symphoniques* for piano and orchestra, by César Franck (not Frank, as the programme had it), but this work of the Belgian master is just as old as the fame of the composer, and may be safely counted among the classics. Judged in its entirety, from both the instrumentalist's and composer's point of view, it gives evidence of delicate structure, and concerning such works as these there can be no dissension; we imbibe their beauties without being conscious of the aesthetic delight they afford. The pianist, Herr Auguste Pierret, hitherto unknown in Dresden, played this captivating work with all the grace in which French taste excels, but also with that plastic grandeur which denotes the musician of sterling quality. In this work, as well as in the charming C-minor Concerto of Saint-Saëns, the pianist, gifted with a beautiful touch, avoided all virtuoso affectations. He played with that simplicity and winning naturalness which at once predisposes the audience in favour of the true artist, and although playing from notes he carried his artistic intentions to a lofty height, free of all material gravity, producing an impression that he was improvising prophetic utterances. Under Herr von Schuch's baton the orchestra achieved a triumph with Mozart's Symphony in A, for string orchestra, two oboes and two horns, albeit the first three movements were played somewhat conventionally; but the last movement, with its simple, fascinating charm, manifested the individual conception of the conductor. Yet an even greater triumph was gained, and all the delights which an exceptional conductor can magically produce with the latent coöperation of an equally exceptional orchestra, were felt during the rendering of Beethoven's Overture *Die Geschöpfe des Prometheus*, while the interpretation of Liszt's brightly coloured symphonic poem *Mazeppa* surpassed in these qualities even the preceding work. The audience revelled in ecstacy, and the farewell to the symphonic concerts and their artistic revelations was made doubly hard to say. M. N.

Grand Art Exhibition Dresden 1908. Within the last few days nearly 3000 invitations have been issued to the opening of the Grand Art Exhibition, which is to take place on the 1st of May. The invitations have been sent to the ladies and gentlemen of Court society, to the Ministers and diplomatic officials accredited to the Saxon Court, to generals and the commanding officers of the regiments in garrison, to the heads of Imperial and Royal departments, to the chief municipal authorities of Dresden, to the professors of the high schools, to representatives of the financial world and of the Press, and to persons connected with art. The opening on this occasion will be on a specially brilliant scale. His Majesty King Friedrich August, the Patron of the Exhibition, accompanied by the Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, will be present. The opening address will be delivered by the first President, Professor Gotthard Kuehl, who has again carried out the arrangements for this great exhibition with rare energy and complete success.

In order to meet the general wish for a recreation department in connection with this Exhibition as in the past, the eastern portion of the park has been arranged as a "Vergnügungseck" (place of recreation), which will certainly meet with universal approval. The centre of attraction here will be the country inn "Zum Jägerhof," with its bakery, sausage kitchen, and skittle alley. At the back will be the cinematograph theatre where visitors will find a frequent change of pictures. A shooting booth will offer a combination of amusement with skill in the use of weapons, while the Punch and Judy show close by will present grave scenes of life in a comic guise. A bit of the past will be revived by the silhouette cutter, who will ply once more a trade or profession in vogue early in the last century, but since fallen into disuse. The great "Luftschiff-Autodrom", which rises high above its neighbouring buildings, will tell its own story at first sight. To the left of it are a liqueur pavilion and a fortune-teller's kiosk, to the right is a milk pavilion with garden surroundings, from which the boat landing place is reached for a row on the lake. The Arab café which was so popular in previous exhibition seasons has again been cleverly introduced into the recreation scheme. Passing by a flower and newspaper kiosk, one comes to the model theatre, and a little farther on to a kiosk where post-cards may be bought and letters written. A photographic pavilion and a children's playground are also provided. The architectural arrangement and plans are due to Herr Alexander Tandler, of Bank Strasse. The pretty gardens have been laid out under the superintendence of Herr von

Uslar, Director of the City gardens. No doubt many visitors to the Exhibition will spare an hour for recreation afterwards in this part of the grounds. An early application for tickets at the office at the corner of Lenné Strasse and Stübel Allee is desirable, to avoid the probable crowd as the opening day approaches.

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At the Central Theatre today the last Sunday performances of operetta for this season will take place. 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; and at 7.30 in the evening, at the usual prices, *Die Dollarprinzessin*, an operetta in 3 Acts by A. M. Willner and Fr. Grünbaum, music by Leo Fall. Tomorrow *Der Rastelbinder* will be repeated for the last time, and on Tuesday, also for the last time, *Die Dollarprinzessin*. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, absolutely the last two operetta performances of the season, *Der fidele Bauer* will be performed.

On Friday, May 1, the summer comedy season will be opened with *Panne*, a play in 3 Acts by Rich. Skowronnek.

Fräulein Maria E. Orthen, in her concert at the Palmengarten, on Tuesday evening next the 28th instant, at 8 o'clock, will sing the following songs. Schubert: Dem Unendlichen, Die Hoffnung, An Sylvia, Die Rose, Wiegenlied, Im Frühling. Brahms: Auf dem Kirchhof, Auf die Nacht in der Spinnstub'n, So willst du des Armen, Die Mainacht. Hugo Wolf: Rat einer Alten, Begegnung, Nixe Binsefuss, Mausfallensprüchelein. Max Reger: Mutter, tote Mutter; Lied eines Mädchens; Warnung; Reiterlied. Professor Max Reger, assisted by Herr Paul Aron of Leipzig, will play "Variations and Fugue on a Beethoven theme" for two pianofortes, op 86 of Max Reger. Professor Max Reger will also accompany Fräulein Orthen in her songs.

Dr. Horneffer's II. Nietzsche Lecture on "Der Uebermensch" which had to be postponed will be delivered this morning at the Palmengarten, at 11.30. Numbered tickets at M. 2 and 1, and unnumbered at 50 Pf. may be obtained at the Palmengarten (only).

The III. and last Nietzsche lecture of Dr. Horneffer, on the subject "Umwertung aller Werte", will be given at the Palmengarten on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Tickets from F. Ries.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, 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 droshkes, 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.

A stroll along the principal thoroughfares of the city affords ample evidence that the tourist season has commenced in good earnest. Prager Strasse has again become as polyglottic as the Champs Elysées or the promenade at Nice, and hundreds of cross-Channel and trans-Atlantic visitors are eagerly seeking out old haunts where they were wont to make merry in former years. This is especially noticeable at the Stadt Gotha in the Schloss Strasse, that hub of Dresden's social life, where every preparation is being made for the in-

Hermann Moellering
and Bertha Moellering **Osteopaths**
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flux of old friends and new acquaintances. Everybody who is anybody in the city's artistic circles may be seen at the Stadt Gotha, either indulging in a glass of the famous beer or dining luxuriously in the splendidly appointed wine restaurant.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the 12th Infantry Regiment No. 177, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p.m. Tomorrow the guards will be furnished by the 2nd Jäger Battalion No. 13, and the band will play in the Schlossplatz about 12.30 p.m.

U. S. CONSULAR REORGANISATION.

On June 1 the American Consulate at Annaberg will cease to exist, and several other American Consulates in Germany will be eliminated during the year.

Swedish Gymnastics for ladies, young girls and children in the large, airy original Swedish Hall of the Institut Kox, Linden Gasse 3.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, April 26th. *Sunday in the Octave of Easter Low Sunday.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evening-song and Carols.—The Week-day Services are suspended during the Chaplain's absence from Dresden, as a holiday.
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 26th. *1st Sunday after Easter.* 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.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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.
Sunday, April 26th. Evening service 6 p.m. Lecture on Dante's *Hell of the Incontinent and Inferno.*
Rev. Duncan Cameron, Minister of the Parish of Bridge of Allan, Scotland.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinzess Irene," from Genoa for New York, left Naples April 24th.
"Bilow," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Colombo April 24th.
"Frankfurt," from Baltimore for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven April 25th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Shanghai April 24th.
"Friedrich der Grosse," from New York for Genoa, left Naples April 24th.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Hamburg, left Genoa April 24th.
"Königin Luise," from New York for Genoa, passed Vellas April 24th.
"Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Antwerp April 24th.
"Cassel," from Bremen for Baltimore, passed Dover April 24th.

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 Kupperstich 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.

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

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

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

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

THE ENGLISH DECADENT.

Decadence was once a fine art; it has now become an unfashionable vice. The decadent stands before us like an imitation ruin, repulsive both by reason of the models he copies and from his manner of doing it; and he has acquired, what he never possessed before, a pathetic interest. What are the forces that have contributed to this change of attitude, that are making us, as we hope, sensitive and open-minded without leaving us loose in life or mawkish in sentiment? Is it the mere change of fashion, or are there deeper springs to our motives? In these matters one always goes back to the much-maligned Victorian era as a starting-point, and one recalls the brawling, pompous spirit of those times, a spirit which roared with a bull-like voice at every show of sensibility as though sensibility were a sin. Do we not find Thackeray, often the justest of men, bellowing at Steme because Steme sells his delicate feeling (what matter if it be real or false, so long as it be artistic) for money and fame? Must not every writer who writes with his heart, and not merely with pens, ink and paper, do the same? Must not Thackeray himself do the hated thing, writing against inclination, yet writing admirably? Thackeray's protest is less a part of himself than of his time and environment, and would scarcely be conceivable on the part of a contemporary of our own Thackeray's position in the world of letters. We cannot imagine Meredith, or (among lesser men) Henry James or Thomas Hardy, censuring Steme because he had his tongue in his cheek. We do not take ourselves so seriously as did the mid-Victorians; we are not unaccustomed to having our own immaculate tongue in our cheeks; yet we may be almost as moral as Thackeray's contemporaries without wishing to quarrel about our morality. Is it possible, then, that we have grown a little more tolerant?

In a number of things the world has not changed since the time of Tiberius; there have been "mohawks" at all times, whether in the streets of Rome, in the student taverns of the Middle Ages, in Richelieu's Paris, in Mayfair drawing-rooms, or at fashionable American watering-places. In England, when "mohawks" were transformed into intellectuals and rakes into poets, an event of some twenty or thirty years ago, we witnessed the cult of the decadent. Intelligent people divided themselves into two camps, one of which poured forth morbid sentiment and the other mordant satire; the "mohawks" exchanged their virility for a snake-like quiescent cunning, and, after dying ignominiously, produced from their ashes not another decadence, in imitation of the Phoenix, but ten thousand petty superstitions—in art, music, letters, and religion—a petty, omnipresent dilettantism. Thus far the diseased elements of society, and the changes that were purely changes of fashion. But behind these manifestations something vaster has been in motion. New types of thought and taste, new artistic standards, new political aims have grown up on the framework of our old ideas, and with such rapidity that even the last ten years have substantially altered the aspect of the artistic world. Much that was questioned a decade ago is accepted as classical today in every department of art.

Everywhere the intensely rapid, simple, expeditious methods which condition modern life have been introduced, or are being introduced by business-like advance agents, as though art were some hotel to be fitted up with every comfort and convenience. Perhaps we may prefer the more considered methods of the old masters in painting or literature—something of the stern spirit of Michael Angelo or Milton, something of the ampler air which Shakespeare breathed; perhaps the leisured march of a Gibbon would be welcome. These things, however, are of the past, and, since we live today, let us make the best of the gifts which today can offer, for they, too, are rich and worthy. The infinite variety and complexity with which the conditions of modern life compensate us for racking and hurry are a precious artistic "discovery," (if the word be permissible) in the hands of the creator. At no previous time has the relation of imaginative power to pure realism been more thoroughly understood, and at no time has there been such inexhaustible wealth of raw material. If we have few great novelists, save those who survive to us from a dead generation of giants, we have a thoroughly efficient rank and file. The mediocre books, like the newspapers, are much better written than they were thirty or forty years ago—with directness, freshness, and simplicity. The average picture is better than the average Victorian picture or the terrible artificialities of eighteenth-century mediocrity; and if our poets are few and feeble-voiced there are many sweet notes in their singing. Expedition and efficiency are the requirements of today, and we have not been able to keep them out of the province of art. Mainly from inanition, but also because of the advance of the real principles of the day, the decadent has ceased to be a power. He threatened at one time to contaminate taste and judgment; and it is something to be thankful for that he has left the standards of the majority uncorrupted. One good quality he certainly possesses:

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Frau Felber-Jacob.

he has demonstrated a great law of Nature in showing how changes of fashion shift upon the surface of the greater changes of the world. What enormities have not been perpetrated in the name of the Renaissance? If the changes of the last half-century are less great and important, so too the surface of things has been less violently agitated.

A GLOBE-TROTTER'S PILGRIMAGE.

By H. F. L.

IX.

From early morn till dewy eve the halls and corridors of an Indian hotel re-echo with cries of "boy," the generic name for the household servant of the East. Apart from the numerous staff of the hotel itself, each member of which answers to the shout of "boy" albeit he may have probably long emerged from the halcyon days of boyhood, there is the host of private servants—for no one in India can stir without a personal attendant—for whom shouts are raised at all hours of the day, oburgatory, minatory, inflammatory or merely exclamatory.

It will be readily gathered that for the G. T. proceeding up country a "boy" of sorts is a vital necessity. He will save altogether or appreciably lighten the tedium of travelling. No station coolie or porter in India will dream of lifting more than one piece of baggage, consequently half a dozen become necessary at every halting place, and the "boy" acts as major-domo over this motley, gibbering throng, pays them, hustles them and generally keeps them in their places. Besides this he makes your bed in the train, for sleeping cars as known in Europe are not in India; he fetches soda water and ice where the traveller is in a state of semi-asphyxiation from the palpitating heat; he buys things for you at a far less cost than at that you yourself will induce the most accommodating vendor to part with them and, above all, he acts as general interpreter, since the probability is that your knowledge of Hindostanee is limited to "jao" which, being interpreted, meaneth "go to the—!" Now there are "boys" and "boys," and while a large percentage of available servants are rogues, an equally large percentage are fools, so the traveller is in grave danger of falling between two stools. Whereby hangs a tale. Accompanied by yards of testimonials which would have stretched from Cape Comorin to Peshawar, a "boy" presented himself to us, and was duly engaged to fetch, carry, and generally administer to our comfort while scampering across India. His reign was brief: the cause was thus. The time having come for us to leave Bombay and take the night mail to the North, the "boy" was bidden proceed in advance to the terminus with the impedimenta, and arrived there to make ready the beds for the all-night journey. Money was given him to pay for coolies, conveyance, &c. In due course he set forth, to be followed some twenty minutes later by ourselves. But to our dismay, on arriving at Colaba station there was no sign of bedding, boxes or "boy." The station master, knowing the folly of the "boy" race, suggested that he might have driven to the next station, so thither we proceeded, but only again to find the platform "boy"-less. Suddenly we reflected that there was another terminus in Bombay, viz. Victoria station, whence trains depart for Central India and the South. Resigning ourselves to the inevitable missing of the train, which meant a delay of at least 12 hours, for trains do not start on a 600 mile jaunt every five minutes we drove to Victoria station, and there stood our prize idiot, surrounded by luggage, vaguely wondering how he was going to get to Ahmedabad. There was nothing for it but to return to the hotel. Objurgations in English were useless, and our Hindostanee terms of abuse stopped short at "spor" or *Cochon*, but when we discovered that the money entrusted to the "boy" for payment of coolies, &c. had already been expended on his personal requirements, to speak à la Kipling, the

Accumulation of Disaster gave Spur to the Outpourings of Wrath, and we incontinently kicked the "boy" out of the hotel and incidentally out of our service.

Luckily an acquaintance but recently arrived from Calcutta offered us his "boy," who was desirous of returning to his native city. He rejoices in the name of Ghalab Khan, and we have found him a veritable jewel of Asia, honest as the day and no fool withal.

Travelling in India, were it not for the dust, would be most comfortable, nay even luxurious, and the 300 mile run to Ahmedabad was accomplished on a broad gauge line in great comfort. But over the next 14 hours let us draw a veil. The heat was far greater than in Bombay, and no matter how one shut windows and drew up dust-blinds, the grits and smuts and grime gradually deposited a layer of filth over everything. Luckily, by some occult means, the dining-car was kept clean, and meals, excellent by the way, were welcome oases in a day of desolation. The country through which the train passed was a tract of god-forsaken, desert-like sand, dotted with squat, stunted bushes and cactus, sure sign of poverty of soil. And yet we are told that the sand enables the Rajputana ryot to grow a singularly rich grass which affords ample sustenance for vast herds of cattle, sheep and goats. It was midnight before our sorrows found alleviation, and worn out and travel-stained beyond the ordinary, we found welcome shelter at the Kaiser-i-Hind hotel at Jaipur.

This same Jaipur is the most Indian place, Indian, that is, in the sense of non-European, we are likely to touch. A broad street two miles in length, called the Chand Pol Bazar, is thronged all day, but never a white man did we see, and with the exception of the British political resident and a missionary or so there are none in the place. One of the chief sights of the city is the Rajah's palace, a vast building standing in roomy grounds, the interior of the palace being the usual mixture of barbaric magnificence and Tottenham Court Road furniture. The Zenana,—and the Rajah is a much-married man, the number of his wives running into three figures,—is a huge eight-storey building, a fine specimen of Saracenic architecture. The Rajah has a pretty taste in horticulture, and the gardens are beautifully laid out, the masses of flowering shrubs being intersected by broad marble water conduits, culminating in a large artificial lake, where crocodiles innumerable may be seen taking their pastime therein. Monkeys and pea-cocks abound, and in one corner of the gardens is an "elephantery," one of the inmates of which had gone *muoth*, or mad, and had to be carefully secured by ponderous chains in order to prevent him wreaking his vengeance on his keepers.

But the chief lions of Jaipur are the tigers. Forming a *cul-de-sac* at the end of an ordinary street are a number of cages in which are confined some half dozen Bengal tigers, ferocious enough, judging by the way they sprang lowering at the bars when their keeper approached. From time to time they are "butchered to make a rajah's holiday," in other words they are made, willy nilly, to fight à l'outrance.

Seven miles from Jaipur in a cleft in the hills lies the now forsaken city of Amber, once the prosperous and thriving centre of the locality, but now only a grim fortress, and a palace beautiful in the simplicity of its lines looks down from the hill above upon the deserted valley. The place is well worth a visit for its natural beauties, although as the Palace is now used to house the late Rajah's harem it is closed to visitors. The gate of the city lies at the head of a sharp incline, which in the burning sun is caviare to pedestrians, but a timely warning to the head porter of our hotel has had its effect, and at the foot of the hill was waiting for us a gigantic elephant, mounted upon whose capacious back we inspected Amber. Truth to tell an elephant is not an ideal charger; apart from the slowness of his ponderous gait—a well-trained tortoise could have given us a few hundred stone and a beating—there was a sort of rocking motion which was excessively trying. The pea-cocks screeched, the parrots screamed and the monkeys jabbered at us in mockery of our unaccustomed steed, and we were none too sorry when we regained terra firma or rather the comparative luxury of a gharry, here a kind of landau-victoria. When we did leave the elephant's back there was the usual shout for reward from the pachyderm's three attendants,—why three I know not, but presumably in virtue of the animal's steam-roller-like pace. A man clad in snowy white walked twenty paces in front; at our side strode his wife, garbed in a sort of blue and white striped bathing costume with a bright orange wrap round her head, while astride the animal's head just behind his ears sat a youthful *mahout*, armed with an elephant goad, whose costume left a good deal to the imagination. The man and his wife had to be satisfied with coins of the realm, but the *mahout* after much salaaming was amply content with an Egyptian cigarette.

And so on to Delhi, with its crowded bazaars and grim memories of '57.

(To be continued.)

DRESDEN

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending about 10

Die Fledermaus.

Operette in three acts. Music by Johann Strauss.

Cast:

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

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

Composer: Johann Strauss, born 1825, died 1899.

Tomorrow, Monday, beginning at 7, ending after 10

Carmen.

Opera in four acts. Music by Georges Bizet.

Cast:

Carmen	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Don José	Herr Herold a. G.
Escamillo, bull-fighter	Herr Plaschke.
Zuniga, lieutenant	Herr Wachter.
Moralés, sergeant	Herr Nebuschka.
Micaëla, a country-girl	Fr. Boehm-v. Endert.
Dancairo,	Herr Erwin.
Remendado, } smugglers	Herr Rüdiger.
Frasquita, } female gipsies	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Mercedès, }	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Lillas Pastia, innkeeper	Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Don José, a soldier, is loved by a peasant girl Micaëla, but he forgets her when he meets the handsome gipsy Carmen, to whom he becomes betrothed; Carmen has been arrested; but Don José conspires at her escape and promises to meet her at the inn kept by Lillas Pastia. Meeting her there with the other gipsies, in his infatuation Don José deserts; but the fickle Carmen transfers her affection to the bullfighter Escamillo. He and Don José fight. Escamillo is worsted, but Carmen stays her former lover's arm. Micaëla persuades Don José to come and see his dying mother. A bullfight takes place in Madrid, and Carmen, though warned of Don José's threats of vengeance, determines to be present; but at the moment of Escamillo's victory Don José stabs Carmen through the heart.

Composer: Bizet, born 1838, died 1875.

Tuesday night	Hans Helling	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Mignon	" 7.30
Thursday night	Sizilianische Bauernchore. Der Bajazzo	" 7.30
Friday night	Frühlingsnacht.—Zierpuppen	" 7.30
Saturday night	Margarethe	" 7.30
Sunday night	Der Waffenschmied	" 7.30
Monday night	Tiefland	" 7.30

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founded 1896.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S TOUR.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, and Princess Victoria Louise, will leave Corfu on May 3.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE SZECHENYIS.

Count Szechenyi and his wife, the former Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, were the victims of an unfortunate boating accident last week, which might have had serious results. They were boating on their Hungarian estate at Oermezoe, when their little craft overturned, and both occupants were plunged into the stream, which runs very swiftly.

The boat was carried out of their reach, and the couple were obliged to swim a distance of nearly 1,200 feet before they could reach the shore. They were fortunate, however, in quickly finding shelter at the cottage of a friendly forester, where they were able to sit by a fire while their clothes were dried.

Neither the Count nor his wife was much the worse for the accident, save for the temporary discomfort, and the Countess in fact declared that she was charmed with her adventure.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

CONTINUED REPORTS OF SERIOUS FLOODS.

The news received at St. Petersburg from various centres of floods and inundations continues to be serious. At Kaluga the Oka river has risen more than 50 feet, and the military hospital, the cathedral, and the head police office are inundated. The railway connection between some of the towns of the Government of Kaluga is interrupted, the telegraph lines are damaged in places, and embankments washed away. In the Government of Orel the railway between the towns of Bolwa and Brjansk is damaged, and traffic has ceased. Moscow

is without electric light in consequence of the flooding of the central power station. The whole of the Kremlin quay and all the low lying part of the city are under water, owing to the rise of the Moskwa river. In places the water level is up to the second storeys of the houses, higher than in the great flood of 1856. Some of the villages in the Government of Moscow are also suffering from the floods. In Brjansk the arsenal is threatened, the railway line has been undermined by the water, and about 500 houses are inundated; and in Bjely, in the Government of Smolensk, many buildings seem to be in danger owing to the rise of the Obscha river.

THE NEW SPANISH NAVY.

The Madrid journal *Gaceta* publishes the specifications and conditions of tender for the building of the naval squadron and for the reconstruction of the arsenals at Ferrol and Cartagena. The contract is only open to Spanish firms, or foreign firms having works in Spain.

The Act of January 7, 1908, for the reorganisation of the Fleet, provides for the construction of 4 battleships, 3 torpedo destroyers, 24 torpedo boats, and 4 gunboats, together with a dry dock at Ferrol, the whole to cost about 180 million pesetas (£7,200,000).

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

During a reconnaissance which was being made by a detachment of French troops in the Medakra district a slight skirmish took place, and a non-commissioned officer of Spahis was killed.

THE BELGIAN CHAMBER AND THE CONGO.

The Chamber declined on Friday by 70 votes to 39, with five abstentions, to take into consideration a proposal for a referendum as to the annexation of the Congo Free State.

AN ALBANIAN BAND ACCOUNTED FOR.

A telegram states that the Greek police in Corfu arrested 50 Albanians who had landed from Patras with arms and dynamite concealed in their luggage. Twenty of the number managed to get on board a sailing ship, but were pursued by Greek troops who shot 11 of them and took the rest prisoners.

SHIPPING NEWS.

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

Next Departures for New York:

S. S. "Kronprinzessin Cecilie", via Southampton and Cherbourg, April 28th.

S. S. "Barbarossa", direct, May 2nd.

S. S. "Kronprinz Wilhelm", via Southampton and Cherbourg, May 5th.

S. S. "Derfflinger", direct, May 9th.

For Baltimore:

S. S. "Köln", direct, April 30th.

S. S. "Neckar", direct, May 7th.

S. S. "Breslau", direct, May 21st.

S. S. "Frankfurt", direct, May 28th.

For Galveston:

S. S. "Köln", via Baltimore, April 30th.

S. S. "Frankfurt", via Baltimore, May 28th.

S. S. "Hannover", via Baltimore, June 25th.

For China and Japan:

S. S. "Goeben", May 6th.

S. S. "Prinz Ludwig", from Hamburg, May 21st.

S. S. "Scharnhorst", June 3rd.

S. S. "Prinzregent Luitpold", from Hamburg, June 18th.

For Australia:

S. S. "Zieten", from Genoa, April 26th.

S. S. "Seydlitz", May 13th.

S. S. "Roon", June 10th.

S. S. "York", July 8th.

When American Mails are due in Dresden:

By S. S. "New York", April 27th (American Line).

By S. S. "Kronprinz Wilhelm", April 29th (Norddeutscher Lloyd).

By S. S. "Mauretania", April 30th (Cunard Line).

By S. S. "Touraine", May 3rd (French Line).

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

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Feathers and Fans. Repairs. **O. Flechsig**, Kant Strasse 13.

"Am Zoo" Store for Steel-ware & Weapons. Sec.: J. A. Heedek's, Solingen Johannes Jöhner, Jüchimsdaler Str. 43.

Victoria Drug Store, S. Viktoria Luise Platz Telephone VI. 9361. English and American Toilet Specialities. Agent of the Lette-Verein for photographic requisites.

Frau Elisabeth Windolph, Florists, 57, Motz Strasse.

Winterfeldt Chemistry American toilet art. Neue Winterfeldt Str. 40.

Anna Martens, 15, Hohenstaufen Strasse. Simple Modes.

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Pallas Apotheke. English and American Pharmacy. 21, Pallas Str. corner of Golz Strasse. Berlin W. 30.

Art Store, E. Seering. 40, Hohenstaufen Strasse. First Class Gentlemen's tailor. **Th. Goldmann**, elegant ladies costumes. 51, Motz Strasse.

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English and American Book Store S. Mendelssohn, Tauenzien Str. 12a next to Roman Café.

Humboldt Apotheke. English and American Pharmacy. 29, Potsdamer Strasse. Telephone VI. 1647.

C. Herrmann, Münchener Strasse 5. Fine dessert: seasonable delicacies. Close to the American Church.

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Café Continental, Potsdamer Str. 111. Daily Concerts. Proprietor Otto Kleinart.

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

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Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School and Bible Class. 11.30 a.m. Regular Service. 4.0 p.m. Song Service.
Wednesdays: 4.0 p.m. Prayer Meeting.—Reading Room and Library open all week from 10.0 a.m. till 6.0 p.m.
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BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN & 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 U. S. 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.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN BERLIN

up to the 23rd of April, 1908.
HOTEL BRISTOL.
Mr. Juar Alfson, New York. Mr. Harry Alker, New York. Mr. Jacob Astley, London. Mr. Jul. Bendheim, New York. Mr. S. R. Bliss, U. S. A. Mr. S. J. Champion, U. S. A. Mr. and Mrs. Charrington, New York. Dr. Henry Dean, London. Mr. Henry Doherty, Paterson. Mr. Jacq. Foise, New York. Mr. Freedmann, New York. Mr. Paul Gans, New York. Mr. D. H. Hill, U. S. A. Mr. L. Heilbert, London. Mr. Charles Sklé, New York. Mr. Geo. Kolb, New York. Mr. Ch. Kenyon, and wife, U. S. A. Mr. Lüders, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Latay, New York. Mr. M. J. Mouette, and wife, California. Mr. W. P. Magu, New York. Mr. Paul H. Oppenheimer, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Olney, Frisco, U. S. A. Mr. A. C. Phillips, Seattle. Miss Patridge, New York. Mr. S. R. Rose, New York. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss W. Rose, Mr. Charty Rose, New York. Mr. R. A. Spencer, U. S. A. Mr. J. E. Shoenberg, New York. Mr. M. Stolle, London. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Taylor, New York. Mr. Edwin S. Tonnens, New York. Mr. J. M. Wybe, New York.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This afternoon:		This evening:	
Lessing Theatre	Rosenmontag	Royal Opera House	Götterdämmerung
Kleines Theatre	Mandragola	Royal Theatre	Ein Erfolg
Comie Opera	Carmen	Deutsches Theatre	Ein Sommernachtstraum
Residenz Theatre	Haben Sie nichts zu verzollen	Berliner Theatre	(Kammerspiele) Luylstrata
Lastspielhouse	Panne	Lessing Theatre	Alt-Heidelberg
Schiller Theatre O.	Das Glück im Winkel	New Schauspielhaus	Das Lumpensindal
" " Charlotten-		Kleines Theatre	Der Dummkopf
burg	Das vierte Gebot	Residenz Theatre	Zweimal zwei ist fünf
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der gehörnte Siegfried. Siegfried's Tod	Comie Opera	Der Floh im Ohr
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	Schiller Theatre O.	Tiefland
New Operette Theatre	Der Opernball	" " Charlotten-	Hans Hückebein
Theatre des Westens	Die lustige Witwe	burg	Der Widerspenstigen Zähmung
Thalia Theatre	Der Hochtourist	Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Sein Alibi. Der Brandstifter
Laloes Theatre	Der wilde Reutlingen	Theatre des Westens	Das siebente Gebot
Metropol Theatre	Die Herren von Maxim	Schiller Theatre O.	Sein Prinzessenchen
Theatre an der Spree	Nassauer	Laloes Theatre	Ein Walzertraum
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Trompeter von Säckingen	Comie Opera	Der Mann mit den vier Frauen
Casino Theatre	Nick Carter	Schiller Theatre O.	Seine Nilfahrt bis zum zweiten Katarakt
Apollo Theatre	Family Performance	" " Charlotten-	

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Monday evening:	
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Royal Theatre	Die Rabensteinerin
Deutsches Theatre	Was Ihr wollt
" " "	(Kammerspiele) Frühlings Erwachen
Berliner Theatre	Hopfenraths Erben
Lessing Theatre	Rosmersholm
Kleines Theatre	Zweimal zwei ist fünf
Comie Opera	Hoffmanns Erzählungen
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr
Lastspielhouse	Sein Alibi. Der Brandstifter
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Weg zum Herzen
" " Charlotten-	
burg	Der Widerspenstigen Zähmung
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Brüder von St. Bernhard
Theatre des Westens	Ein Walzertraum
Laloes Theatre	Der wilde Reutlingen

Every evening until further notice.	
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten
Folles Caprice	Nachtarbeit. Ein unheimlicher Besuch. Der ganze Papa
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten
Folles Bergère	Spezialitäten
Central Theatre	Ein seltsamer Fall
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten
Casino Theatre	Ein Dorfroman
Wistergarten	Spezialitäten
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Die Autorität
Parodie Theatre	Tannhäuser. Nachts! Monna Vanna
New Theatre	Die gute Partie
Trianon Theatre	Seine erste Frau. Die Hand. Charlotte Wiehd.
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Loreley
Apollo Theatre	Der kleine Chevalier
Theatre an der Spree	Der Onkel aus Kottbus
New Operette Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen
Gebr. Herrfeldt Theatre	Eise aus der Bar. Es lebe das Nachtleben
Thalia Theatre	Die Brunnen-Nymphe
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n

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| 3. Friday, May 8: Ruskin. | 4. Tuesday, May 12: Keats. |
| 5. Friday, May 15: Emerson. | 6. Monday, May 18: Tennyson. |
| 7. Tuesday, May 19: Browning. | 8. Friday, May 22: Dickens. |
| 9. Tuesday, May 26: Meredith. | 10. Friday, May 29: Hardy. |
| 11. Tuesday, June 2: Swinburne. | 12. Thursday, June 4: Kipling. |

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