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THE GERMAN MUNICIPAL VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The Mayors and other municipal authorities of South German towns at present visiting England are receiving a very hearty reception from representative Englishmen, and the visit cannot fail to result in a further improvement in the understanding between the two countries. It may be doubted whether even royal visits have such a substantial effect in cementing feelings of international friendship, for in such cases the personal element furnishes the chief source of interest; but a party consisting of shrewd business men represent to a greater degree popular opinion in the country of their origin.

Taken in conjunction with the recent journey to England made by a similar municipal assembly from cities of North Germany, it is highly probable that this latest visit will do much towards finally eradicating the doubts entertained in both countries respecting community of interests, doubts which, unfortunately, are fostered by a section of the German and British Press for certain ulterior motives known only to themselves.

The following details of the festivities in London are contained in telegrams to hand yesterday:

The party of South German mayors visited Westminster Abbey on Monday and also the Guildhall, where they were greeted by the City aldermen. After an inspection of the library, the museum, and the art gallery, breakfast was served in the Grocers' Hall.

The Houses of Parliament were next visited and the company were received by Mr. Haldane, Lord Avebury, Mr. Henniker-Heaton, and other notabilities, and after apologising for the unavoidable absence of the Prime Minister, Mr. Haldane greeted them in the name of the Government. He expressed his pleasure at their presence and declared that many bonds existed between Germany and Great Britain. The German Emperor had recently honoured England with a visit, and the welcome accorded him in London came directly from the hearts of the people. The bonds between the two countries were chiefly of an intellectual nature; Germany read and revered Shakespeare, while the English nation respected Germany on account of her deeds in the sphere of industry and mental culture. But there were other affinities: Germany, as well as England, had undertaken the spread of civilisation in distant parts of the earth, and was acquitting herself of this task in the interests of peace and progress. The two nations had embarked upon a policy of colonisation not entirely in their own interests, but for the world at large, and in pursuance of this policy they must proceed hand in hand. Mr. Haldane concluded by saying: "We have worked together in the past, let us do so still more closely in the future."

In reply, the Oberbürgermeister of Munich said: "It would be a dire mistake to conclude from the peaceful if energetic competition in economic spheres and from certain measures taken by the German Empire to protect its rapidly developing commerce—following, within modest limits, the example set by Great Britain—to conclude from this, I say, that there exists any enmity in Germany against your magnificent Fatherland. The history of the past thirty-seven years has given ample proof of what a united German Empire can do towards the maintenance of peace. All the shedding of blood whereby England gained glorious victories on German soil might have been spared; the complete stagnation of commerce in Europe by the activity of Napoleon I. which had the effect, in spite of the

heroic feat of Nelson at Trafalgar, of impeding the march of English industry for a decade, might have been averted had not England's natural ally, Germany, been so helpless and impotent. In view of these facts brought home to us by history, the teacher of the people, it appears incompatible with reason to imagine that England and Germany—for whose combined activity there is ample room, whose political interests clash at no point—could become estranged on economic grounds. Would that my words were not confined to this hall but could resound far beyond its walls, receiving the attention they merit as an expression of warm-hearted, honest German sentiment."

In the evening a banquet was arranged in honour of the visitors at which Sir John Gorst presided. Ninety-five guests were present, including all the London mayors and many from the provinces. The greatest cordiality characterised the affair. Sir John Gorst, proposing the health of the German Emperor, said that His Majesty had always guarded the legitimate interests of his people, and that he recognised in peace the most beneficent course for his nation. Whenever he (Sir John) visited Germany, he always returned with the firm conviction that German schools rather than German warships constituted a danger to England. Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K. C., M. P., followed with a speech in which he laid stress upon the tremendous progress made by German municipalities in the care of their poor, and concluded by emphasising the good relations existing between the two countries. Replies were made by the Bürgermeister of Frankfurt and of Munich, both of whom acknowledged the value of such visits as those recently exchanged between Great Britain and Germany. Among the other speakers were the Bürgermeister of Heidelberg and Mr. C. A. Niessen, C. V. O., British Consul at Cologne.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the sitting on Monday Mr. Bowerman (Lab., Deptford) asked whether it was true that the Armour Company of Chicago wished to increase its capital by a million sterling in order to establish shops in London and the provinces for the direct sale of their meat products to consumers, and so to avoid the market dues in Smithfield Market, and whether the Government intended to take preventive measures against that plan, which would destroy the trade of English slaughterers and purveyors.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Winston Churchill, said in reply that he had heard from the Armour Company that they had no desire to raise new capital and no intention of establishing retail shops in London or in the provinces.

The second reading of the Education Bill was then moved by Mr. McKenna, formerly President of the Board of Education but now First Lord of the Admiralty, who said that the Government earnestly desired that a settlement should be reached. The debate is to last three days.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER FIGHTING.

According to advices from the front, the troops engaged in the operations against the Mohmands are suffering severely from the intense heat and lack of water. Twelve men of the 59th Sincde Rifles were incapacitated on Saturday. During the night a heavy thunderstorm broke over the district and gave the enemy an opportunity of attacking

the British force. On two occasions it was necessary to bring up reinforcements, and the casualties were nine killed and ten wounded. By order of General Willcocks, the native villages through which the expedition passes are burned, and all the provisions of which use cannot be made by the troops are destroyed. The Munster Fusiliers are suffering from an outbreak of cholera, and have so far lost twenty-one men. In consequence of the epidemic this regiment has been unable to proceed to the front.

Later: The India Office has received a despatch from General Willcocks to the effect that twenty-seven men of the Royal Munster Fusiliers have so far died of cholera.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THAW STILL IN CUSTODY.

The patience of Harry Thaw's friends is being severely tried, as judgment in the proceedings at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., for his release has not yet been pronounced and he is still in custody. Thaw's bearing during the case was one of absolute dejection, and when called by Attorney Jerome he stepped up with shaking limbs and chattering teeth; his face was pallid with fear, and he gazed at his interlocutor with a countenance devoid of expression. His answers were lacking in lucidity, and he constantly repeated phrases which had evidently been learned by heart. When asked by Mr. Jerome whether he would submit to examination by six alienists, Thaw was shouted at by his counsel not to answer. The presiding judge decided that the prisoner and his counsel might consult over this question, and after an hour's deliberation it was announced that the examination might take place provided it was strictly confined to Thaw's person and had no reference to the murder trial. Mr. Jerome refused these conditions, and Thaw was thereupon taken back to the asylum. Judgment will probably be pronounced on May 25.

PROTEST AGAINST ARMAMENTS.

The National Union of Manufacturers held a meeting at New York yesterday, in the course of which a resolution was passed condemning the heavy expenditure on the army and navy and demanding an immediate revision of the tariff.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT KRUPP WORKS.

On Monday morning an explosion occurred in the laboratory on the Krupp firing ground at Essen, through which two workmen were killed, an engineer and several other workmen being injured. The cause of the disaster is not yet known.

Further advices state that the fire brigade after great exertions were able to extricate all the men from the ruins of the laboratory. Three of the men immediately succumbed to their wounds, and seven were conveyed to the hospital suffering from severe injuries. In the laboratory, which was subterranean, picric acid was stored together with other chemicals, and further explosions are feared. The catastrophe was owing to the explosion of a shell during experiments with a new explosive.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The Vienna *Korrespondenz Wilhelm* learns that the usual Imperial audience on Monday last was countermanded in order to save the Emperor from fatigue, as he intends to take part in the forthcoming festivities. His Majesty is in the best of health, and for some weeks past his strength and appetite have been satisfactory.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

It was the intention of His Majesty the Emperor to leave Wiesbaden last night after the gala opera performance on his return to Berlin, accompanied by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bülow.

Contrary to other rumours, this date had been decided upon for the Emperor's return as far back as his stay in Corfu. There is, therefore, no justification for the remarks circulating about a precipitate return to the capital.

The company of the Imperial Opera House at St. Petersburg will give performances today in the New Royal Opera House. The performances will be directed by Prince Zereteli.

At a meeting of the town council of Schöneberg on Monday it was decided to erect a crematorium in the new municipal cemetery in course of construction on the Tempelhof boundary. The magistrate was instructed to take steps to gain the Government's sanction for the erection of such a crematorium and for the carrying out of cremations.

A labouring man named Pfitzner, of Schöneberg, was killed by a balk of timber falling on his head while passing under a scaffolding in the Trebbiner Strasse on Monday. His skull was crushed, and a physician who was quickly on the spot was only able to pronounce death as having been instantaneous.

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution

Meininger Strasse 6, IV., I.

Shortly before seven o'clock on Monday evening the driver of a heavy dray, drawn by two horses, lost control of his animals while proceeding along Prenzlauer Strasse. There is a good deal of traffic about at that hour and as the frightened team dashed down Prenzlauer Strasse towards Alexander Platz it appeared as if a terrible catastrophe was imminent. This, however, was averted by the gallant behaviour of a policeman named Hans Papke who was on duty at that point. Without a moment's hesitation he threw himself in the way of the advancing vehicle and succeeded in grasping hold of the reins, but was not able to stop the horses before he lost his footing and fell, sustaining serious injuries about the head and shoulders. The animals were then brought to a standstill, and the gallant fellow conveyed to the Friedrichshain Hospital, where it is to be hoped that he will speedily recover from his injuries. Papke already wears a medal for saving life, a fact which seems to indicate that this was not his first act of heroism.

English Kindergarten 10-12 daily.

Pfalzburger Str. 73, part.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

HENRIK SINKIEWICZ FINED.

Henrik Sinkiewicz, the well-known author of *Quo Vadis*, had to answer a charge of libel before a Vienna jury on Monday last. A number of Ruthenian students, represented by five, had taken exception to an article written by Sinkiewicz in which he said that the Ruthenian students who had been imprisoned for political disturbances had gone on what is called a "hunger strike," while in prison, but at the same time they had been treated to wine and beefsteaks by their friends.

Sinkiewicz was not present in person during the hearing of the case, as his counsel said that he had been taken ill at Cracow while on his way to Vienna. The defence was that the above remark had been made in good faith, but the prosecution called the doctor stationed at Lemberg prison who testified that several of the Ruthenian students had become so weak through their self-imposed fasting that their removal to the infirmary had been necessary. One of the warders also gave evidence that no food was brought to the prisoners, as it was known to be useless.

The jury found for the plaintiffs, and Sinkiewicz was sentenced to pay 300 kronen damages or submit to thirty days' arrest.

BOATING DISASTER IN SWITZERLAND.

A telegram from Berne states that a boat on the lake containing seven people capsized on Sunday evening, and two girls were drowned. Two men managed to save themselves by swimming, while the other three persons were rescued by a boy who rowed to the spot in the nick of time.

THE PROSECUTION OF PRINCE EULENBURG.

The report circulating in Munich to the effect that the legal authorities were contemplating fresh proceedings for perjury against Prince Eulenburg is quite unfounded.

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Franz Kalweit, 31, Hohenstaufen Str.

Drug Store, Medicines, Toilet and household articles.
Georg Kunkel, 82, Martin Luther Str.

Steinert & Hansen, First class Wine Restaurant
Prop. Fritz Kiel. Rendezvous of the Art World. Kurfürstendamm 235.

Martha Melzer, Manicure, Potsdamer Str. 108 A. II.

Residenz Buffet Rendez-vous for Americans **64, Kronen Strasse.**

Fruit and Vegetables. August Knöpfel, Speyerer Str. 24.

Excellent bakery. Albert Sehnert, Martin Luther Strasse 9a.

Large assortment of English books, old and new. Books for connoisseurs!
EDMUND MEYER, Berlin W. 35, Potsdamer Strasse 27b.

HURRICANE IN GALICIA.

A telegram from Lemberg reports that a fearful hurricane, accompanied by hail squalls, did immense damage in the district of Tarnopol on Sunday. The growing corn was destroyed, trees uprooted, buildings damaged, and roofs stripped or carried bodily away. In Chodaczow one man was killed and five persons were severely hurt through the overturning of a carriage by the wind.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

THE IMPERIAL DUMA.

The first order of the day on Monday was the interpellation with respect to Finland. The Premier, M. Stolypin, in the course of a long speech which was frequently interrupted by loud cheers from the Centre and Right, referred to the complicated history of the development of the Finland constitution and said that the complication consisted in the fact that the Finns construe the proclamation of their rights by the Czar Alexander I. as the rights of an independent State, and not in the sense of internal autonomy only. The task and endeavour of the Government was, in conjunction with the Imperial Duma, to establish Finland as a province incorporated in the Russian Empire and inseparable from it, but at the same time to maintain inviolate the internal legislation of Finland. "Might in Russia," remarked M. Stolypin, "is not superior to right, but Russia and Finland have an identical Government."

At the conclusion of the Premier's speech, 23 members expressed their wish to be heard. Count Benningsen, on behalf of the Octobrists, said they were prepared to support M. Stolypin in the straight and open course on which he had entered. The arguments of the head of the Government were hailed by the Octobrists as the answer they had looked for, and they therefore withdrew the interpellation. (Great cheering.) M. Samysslowski, in the name of the Right, said they were fully satisfied with M. Stolypin's explanations.

The debate was then adjourned *sine die*.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Donna Diana	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Ein Erfolg	" 8
Deutsches Theatre	Was Ihr wollt	" 8
	(Kammerspiele) Erdgeist	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Hofenraths Erben	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	" 8
Comie Opera	Die Fledermaus. Ruth St. Denis	" 8
New Theatre	Die Heimsüder	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Der Dummkopf	" 8
Kleines Theatre	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Das Pastors Rieke	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Frau Warren's Gewerbe	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Loreley	" 8
Urania Theatre	Über den Brenner nach Venedig	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Ohne Geldut	" 8
" Charlotten-	Der rote Leutnant	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Selbstmörder-Klub	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Der Weg ins Verderben	" 8

Every evening until further notice.

Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	at 8
Follies Caprice	Parisiana. Das ruhige Heim	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Casino Theatre	Der Brandstifter	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Trianon Theatre	Seine erste Frau	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Dieses Grisetten. Spezialitäten	" 8
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	" 8
Theatre des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Theatre an der Spree	Der Cowboy	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8

LATEST ARRIVALS IN BERLIN

up to the 19th of May, 1908.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

Mr. and Miss Andrews, New York. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bötger, New York. Mr. Louis Baumann, New York. Mr. John O. Consul, New York. Mr. H. Fr. Fayen, New York. Mr. J. C. Gossler, New York. Mr. B. H. Goodmann, New York. Mr. J. Goetzinger, New York. Rev. Hutchins, U.S.A. Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Harzfeld, Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Keidel, Baltimore. Mr. Geo. Kolb, New York. Mr. Louis Letzler, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Lüders, U.S.A. Mr. J. Newmann, New York. Dr. Otto Oberländer, London. Mr. L. Oettinger, New York. Mr. and Mrs. L. Owsley, Chicago. Mr. H. Phillipsborn, Chicago. Mr. Alex. Spear, Chicago. Mr. Edw. Thomas, Chicago. Mr. Unger, Chicago. Mr. W. J. Vent, Sunderland. Mr. Wolf and family, New York.

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.

PORTUGUESE PREMIER'S SIGNIFICANT SPEECH.

The Premier of Portugal, speaking in the Chamber at Lisbon yesterday, said that he would remain in office and administrate according to the constitution for as long a period as possible, but as soon as he did not see his way clear to continue in this course he would hand in his resignation to the King. Never, he declared, would he remain at the head of a Government which had recourse to a Dictatorship.

THE PLAGUE AT BAGDAD.

Official advices received at Constantinople from Bagdad report four cases of suspected plague there, one of which proved fatal. Strict regulations have been issued for travellers who wish to leave the city.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

According to a *Reuter* telegram from Peking of Monday's date, although the question of utilising the forests on the Yalu has been settled, other questions are pending between China and Japan. The Wai-wu-pu have received from Japan a lengthy Note as to the position taken up by Corea with regard to the proprietary right to the Chientao territory situated between Corea and China.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

General d'Amade, in the course of a night march through the country of the Mdakra, surprised a body of that tribe, who fled from their homes and were driven into the Bera hills, which lie beyond the boundary of the Schaujas. The French detachment captured cattle, war material, and ammunition; its loss amounted to three killed and 22 wounded.

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DRESDEN

The Oxford University Extension Lectures. In consequence of desires which have been expressed by many of his hearers Mr. J. C. Powys, M. A., has decided to lecture on Meredith and Hardy in the same evening (Tuesday, May 26th), thus leaving one evening clear for a lecture on Walt Whitman, which will be delivered on Friday, May 29th. The next lecture will be given on Friday, May 22nd, the subject of the evening being Dickens.

Charity Performance. The "Lesson in Public" in calisthenic exercises and dancing given at the Vereinshaus on Saturday last by Miss Agnes Flint and her pupils, for the benefit of the free bed in the Children's Hospital, Dresden, maintained by them, was a brilliant display of its kind, and was witnessed with delight by several hundreds of keenly interested spectators. The programme contained, besides Indian-club drill and ball games, a Scottish reel and sword dance, an English hornpipe, an old English Maypole dance, a Minuet, a serpentine dance, and others too numerous to particularise. All were executed with great precision and graceful charm; and certainly not the least charming was the Minuet, in which every dancer carried a lovely bouquet of fresh flowers, destined for the children in the hospital when the dance was over. The Scottish sword dance and the serpentine dance were also immensely applauded. In short, the occasion was an enormous success, and we hear that the financial result was very gratifying.

On Monday the art exhibition of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse, was visited by the Crown Prince, Prince Friedrich Christian, and Prince Ernst Heinrich, attended by Major Freiherr O'Byrn. Their Royal Highnesses looked attentively at all the pictures exhibited by H. Heinmann of Dresden, Adèle v. Fink of Berlin, Hans Licht of Berlin, and Eugen Wolff of Hechingen, and especially at the portrait of King Friedrich August in the uniform of his regiment of Prussian Ulanen, painted by Georg Meckes of Dresden.

Yesterday, Prince Johann Georg visited the exhibition and showed much interest in the works of the Dresden and Berlin artists, as well as in the portrait of His Majesty, and other portraits of Dresden notabilities by Herr. Georg Meckes.

The Museum at Eisenach, in Thuringia, has just added to its treasures an unpublished letter of Richard Wagner, which is of considerable interest to musicians in that it explains Wagner's reasons for holding that a composer should always be his own librettist. "By the old method," says the composer, "you obtain, at the best, only good music or a good poem, but never a true musical drama, any more than two artists could produce a real work of art. My power of production, and, above all, musical production, is founded on the fact that I conceive a subject which has occurred to me, only that I treat it in such a way as not to be able to distinguish myself where the poet ends and the musician begins, and finally in the fact that I finish my work with the words and the musical form which vaguely suggested themselves to me in the beginning."

Musiksalon August Ludwig. Herr August Ludwig has with great taste turned one of the rooms of his charming residence, at Anton Graff Strasse 21, into a music salon, in which from time to time he invites his friends to hear performances of his musical and poetical works. On Sunday last the first of such performances this summer took place. There was a numerous audience and unstinted applause greeted the various artists. As the matinée was of a quite private character, without any educational purpose, criticism of the works is not called for. But it may be mentioned with special emphasis that Frau Ernestine Münckheim recited some of Herr August Ludwig's poems with very admirable effect, due to her melodious speech and great power of expression. M. N.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:— (1) March, Rückkehr der Fahnenkompanie, Blon. (2) Overture, "Die vier Menschenalter," Lachner.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending about 10.15

Don Juan.

Opera in two Acts. Music by W. A. Mozart.

Cast:

Don Juan	Herr Perron.
Donna Elvira, Don Juan's abandoned wife	Fräul. Seebe.
The Governor	Herr Puttlitz.
Donna Anna, his daughter	Frau v. Falken.
Don Octavio, her bridegroom	Herr Grosch.
Leporello, Don Juan's servant	Herr Erwin.
Masetto, a peasant	Herr Plaschke.
Zerline, his bride	Frau Nast.

PLOT. Don Juan attacks the virtue of Donna Anna, the daughter of the governor, who, in defending his daughter is killed by Don Juan. Donna Anna incites her supine betrothed to avenge her father's death. Don Juan, aided by his servant Leporello and pursued by Donna Anna and Donna Elvira, his own bride, falls from one extravagance into another. He makes violent love to Zerline, wife of a peasant Masetto. Pursued by his foes, Don Juan takes refuge in the park by the statue of the late governor, which he mocks, and asks to supper. Donna Elvira comes and tries to make him repent, as does the governor's ghost, but in vain, and, the statue vanishing, the demons of hell appear and drag Don Juan off.

Composer: Mozart, born 1756, died 1791.

Thursday night	Frühlingsnacht — Zierpuppen.	at 7.30
Friday night	Rokoko	" 7.30
Saturday night	Tiefand	" 7.30
Sunday night	Acte	" 7.30
Monday night	Hoffmanns Erzählungen	" 7.30
	Lohengrin	" 6.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Kriemhilds Rache	at 7.30
Thursday night	Torquato Tasso	" 7.30
Friday night	Doktor Klaus	" 7.30
Saturday night	Die Journalisten	" 7.30
Sunday night	Kabale und Liebe	" 7
Monday night	Weh' dem, der lügt	" 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Die Puppe	at 7.30
Thursday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30
Friday night	Die lustige Witwe	" 7.30
Saturday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Panne	at 8
Thursday night	Panne	" 8
Friday night	Panne	" 8
Saturday night	Panne	" 8

Victoria Salon . . . Cabaret "Roland" from Berlin at 8.



Schönau, stat. Berchtesgaden, Bavaria.

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(3) Mazurks, Richter. (4) Ballet music, "Rienzi," Wagner. (5) Czardas-Szenen, Hartenstein. (6) Der Wanderer, Schubert-Kempler. (7) Tonbilder, "Euryanthe," Weber. (8) March, The Stars and Stripes, Sousa. (9) Overture, "Die lustigen Nibelungen," Strauss. (10) Pizzicato, Schröder. (11) Waltz, Strauss.

A Canine Adventure. His name has not transpired, but he is a beautiful Dachshund owned by a Neustadt tradesman. Last Saturday week he was missed by his master, who soon found that the animal had been last seen disappearing into an old drain, now disused, on the ground formerly occupied by the military hospital. His master sought the aid of the Alte Tierschutzverein (Animal Protection Society), who in turn enlisted the services of some men of the 12th Pioneer Battalion. Early on Friday morning, the 15th inst., after a considerable amount of strenuous delving by the kind-hearted soldiers, the dog was once more restored to the sunlight, after having been underground for six days. He was in perfect condition, evidently having consumed rabbits *ad lib.* during his subterranean sojourn.

Nothing definite has resulted from the investigations so far made into the circumstances attending the death of the young Russian student, which occurred in Sedan Strasse on Sunday afternoon. The two men in custody have been handed over to the Prosecuting Attorney. From the result of the *post mortem* examination it would appear that suicide was out of the question.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101, whose band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p. m.

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

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

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

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

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

Miss Hope, London,
Receives Ladies daily from 10—1 and 2—5.
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and Manieurist,
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Wanted for Berlin, an English Lady's maid; knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing required. Addr.: D. K. 7510
Rudolf Messe, Dresden.
The Daily Record
Strawe Strasse 5, I.

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Bathing apparatus, Invalid chairs,
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Payments on all Letters of Credit.
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English and American newspapers.
Office hours 9—1, 3—6, Saturdays 9—3.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH SOCIETY NOTES.

American women are certainly full of bright ideas. A letter from the States has just reached me, practically full of an account of a "Calendar Luncheon" given by a large women's club in Chicago. It certainly seems to have been delightfully planned. To start with there were twelve tables, each decorated to characterise a month, and every guest had to sit at that table in which came her birthday. The table for the January "babes" was covered with cotton-wool to represent snow; frost and icicles were also represented. The menus were in the form of calendars, while tiny booklets designed to contain New Year resolutions were given as favours. The women whom Fate placed at the February table had waxed sentimental. They wore red paper hearts attached to their gowns, while the menus represented old-fashioned valentines. The centre of the March table held a doll attired as St. Patrick, while the guests donned becoming caps of green paper. The menus were shaped like shamrocks, while the favours were silken snakes! The April table was commonplace. It gave violets as favours, while the cards depicted a small girl struggling with an umbrella. In the centre of the May table was set up a bright-coloured Maypole, from the summit of which gay ribbon streamers reached to each place. June claims for its own both brides and sweet girl graduates. The guests were all clad in white, the favours were roses, while the menus were imitation diplomas. July was patriotic (American). Everything here was red, white and blue, with star-spangled banners forming the menus. August was typified by clusters of crimson silk poppies and brightly-hued fans. September, being the first month of the school year, gave as favours small satchels filled with sweets, while the items of the feast were written in a very round and infantile hand upon real slates of small dimensions. October went in for autumn leaves and tiny sheaves of corn. The menus of the November guests represented plump turkeys (this was a little premature according to English ideas). Their favours were very appropriately tawny and pink chrysanthemums. December, of course, was very easily arranged—holly, mistletoe, Christmas pudding—everything seasonable was employed, the favours taking the form of crackers.

There was an average of thirty women at each table. American men are far too busy as a rule to attend day-time amusements, with the result that these festivities of women alone have reached a pitch of perfection in America not equalled in any other country. At this luncheon the merriment seems not to have waned for a moment. Each table had a "leader," and the affair concluded by each leader making a typically bright little American speech, referring especially to the events that distinguished her own particular month. At some tables all the guests helped in the general amusement. Thus the Maypole ladies arose from their seats and danced round the table, duly holding a strand of ribbon; the July dames sang in chorus "The Star Spangled Banner" and waved flags; while all the ladies of sentiment at the February table recited a verse off a valentine.

We have been told that America set the fashion in restaurant life. That is possible, since she has been pioneer in so many things. At all events, it is undoubtedly becoming more and more popular for women to lunch and dine out, from the smartest of Society leaders, who go to the smartest of hotels, down to the business girl or her journalistic sister, who can get a splendid meal for one shilling and sixpence at one of the many little French and Italian restaurants dotted about Soho. And why not? The dearth of servants and the disagreeables one is subjected to if one does get someone who will condescend to do the work, are doing much to destroy home life. Besides, many of us, like the people in the song, "ain't got any 'omes." And dining out, especially for the unattached ones, is often cheaper and pleasanter. There is a gaiety about restaurant life which may aptly be styled stimulating, and if one always attends the same place, one gets to know the different *habitués*, and it is often good to see a familiar face. Then, too, it affords scope for the interesting study of one's fellow creatures. One also gets the chance of being in the presence of the distinguished ones of this world. I was lunching the other day in the same room with a well-known actor, a journalist and a Suffragist. Think of it! By the way, there is a new fashion even for restaurants. The latest thing is a picnic luncheon. We like to chat to our friends and have them at our table, but our purse is not always commensurate with our would-be hospitality; so now one issues invitations to a picnic luncheon, which means that your friends come and sit at your table, but each pays for her own lunch. It is not a bad plan.—*J. B.*

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz edition, to appear May 28th.
"The Millionaire Girl" by *Rita*. Author of "Souls,"
"The Pointing Finger" &c. 1 vol.

STOP PRESS NEWS.

FIGHTING ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

London, May 19. *Reuter* reports from Nabakki that General Barrett's brigade advanced as far as the Bohoidag Valley yesterday, and encountered fierce resistance from the tribesmen. Twenty-nine casualties occurred on the British side, but further details are not yet to hand.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(From our New York correspondent.)

New York, May 10.

A CURE FOR ECONOMIC DEPRESSION.

The economic depression at present existing in America will soon be a thing of the past if the cure for economic diseases discovered by a number of men in St. Louis comes into use. While philosophers in many circles were setting up theories as to the true cause of the crisis, expressing the most heterogeneous views for its alleviation, and endeavouring to determine what subtle influence the depression would have on the election chances of the Republican party in the coming Presidential election; the wise men of St. Louis were cudgelling their brains to find a remedy for the actual state of things; and a remedy was found. At the same time, however, the cause of the depression was ascertained. If the economic crisis was brought on by over-speculation and the failure of large banks, it was generally intensified, according to the theory set up in St. Louis, by the unreasonable pessimism prevailing throughout the country. That pessimism is regarded as the real cause of the general depression, because, in a manner quite unjustifiable, it shook the confidence of the public in its own economical strength. The cure for such pessimism and, therefore, for the depression was made known by Mr. Yoakum, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Rock Island Railway, in a lecture at St. Louis. It is entitled "Rest and Sunshine." An organisation was immediately formed, consisting of manufacturers, merchants, and workmen and called "The National Prosperity League". The object of the League is to start a systematic movement in all parts of the country, to restore public confidence and to work for the resuscitation of industrial and commercial activity. Calmness in the presence of senseless utterances calculated still further to weaken public confidence, and sunshine to ripen a full harvest, are the chief conditions of the accomplishment of that object. This interesting movement has found approval everywhere, and even so important a body as the New York Chamber of Commerce has promised the League its fullest support. The League circulates pamphlets in which it is stated that the crisis owes its existence in great measure to empty, ill-considered gossip, and that manufacturers, men of business, and workmen could improve their position by showing more optimism. As to whether a real recovery of healthy economical conditions will result from the removal of pessimism alone, the opinions of people who do not support the League differ very widely. The general crisis did not originate in pessimism alone when, in consequence of the crisis, the number of bankruptcies increased in the first four months of the current year to 5,331, compared to 3,361 in the same period of the previous year, and the amount of indebtedness reached 134,000,000 against 48,000,000 dollars. It is therefore remarked that economic diseases, however desirable an organised movement for the restoration of confidence in the business world may be in itself, can only be effectually and durably cured by removing certain morbid growths from the economic body.

AN ESPERANTO NEWSPAPER.

"Disvastigi viglegan propagandon por Esperanto en Usono kaj Kanado, kaj kura gigi la publikigon de teknikaj vortaroj." The foregoing sentence is not an extract from a Hindoo poem, but a paragraph from a prospectus announcing the publication of a bi-weekly journal "for the purpose of carrying on an active propaganda for Esperanto in the United States and Canada, and to promote the publication of an Esperanto dictionary." So runs the translation of the Esperanto paragraph. The Editor of the Esperanto newspaper is Mr. David H. Dodge, and the offices are in the financial quarter of New York.

WRITING TO LIVE.

When Mr. Marion Crawford, the novelist, was in the United States last year, he was dining at a house celebrated for the intellectuality of the guests. One clever woman took the author in to dinner, and asked by way of saying something pleasant, "Mr. Crawford, have you ever written anything that will live after you are dead?" "My dear madam," replied Crawford, "I am always endeavouring to write something that will enable me to live."

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Hongkong May 18th.
"Prinz Heinrich," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Hongkong May 19th.
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, passed Dover May 18th.
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Hamburg, left Naples May 18th.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

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