

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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Owing to the Whitsun Holidays, our next number will appear on Wednesday morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE KING'S JOURNEY TO RUSSIA.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Victoria, left London on Friday night at ten o'clock for Sheerness, to embark on board the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" for the journey to Reval.

Later: The royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," with the King, the Queen, and Princess Victoria on board, left Sheerness for Reval yesterday morning.

SIR ROBERT HART ON CHINA'S FUTURE.

The correspondent of a London paper has had an interview at Genoa with Sir Robert Hart, late Inspector General of Chinese Customs, who stated that his return to China depended upon the progress of his health. Sir Robert uttered the conviction that China is destined to play an important rôle in the future history of the world, but though it may introduce an element of dangerous competition into the industrial sphere, China's awakening has nothing of a military or aggressive character.

GERMAN LECTURER COMPLIMENTED.

Yesterday's edition of the London *Morning Post* contained a flattering article on the lectures delivered at Oxford by Professor Wilamowitz-Möllendorf, of Berlin, in which it is stated that discourses such as were held by this Berlin professor are of greater benefit to the cause of peace, mutual understanding, and humanity in general than all the political speeches and politico-sociological and economic international visits which have of late become so customary.

A BRITISH STEEL COMBINE?

The London papers report that a conference took place yesterday at Newcastle on Tyne in which the leading steel manufacturers of Great Britain participated. It was decided to establish a union for the regulation of steel prices at home and abroad, and it is expected that all British firms will become members of the association.

THE NAVAL VISIT TO SCANDINAVIA.

The Christiania municipal authorities intend giving a banquet in honour of the officers of the British Channel Fleet, when the vessels visit Christiania next month.

THE QUEBEC CELEBRATIONS.

It is officially notified at London that the armoured cruisers "Indomitable" and "Minotaur," which have been selected to convey the Prince of Wales and his suite to Canada, will leave Portsmouth on July 15, arriving at Quebec via the Straits of Belleisle, on July 22, and leaving Quebec on July 29 on return to England. The cruisers are to be regarded as on detached service during this cruise, under the orders of Cap. H. G. King Hall, C. B., D. S. O., of the "Indomitable."

PENNY POSTAGE TO THE U. S.

The following statement as to the cost of the scheme for the establishment of penny postage between Great Britain and the United States, and the probable effect of the reform on the volume of postal business, has been issued by the British Postmaster-General:—

Ten years ago the estimated number of letters sent from this country to the United States was 11 millions. In 1902, five years later, the estimated number had grown to 13 millions; last year it reached 20 millions, showing an increase in the ten years from 1897 to 1907 of 82 per cent. Similar increases are also shown in the numbers of letters

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received from the United States addressed to this country.

Throughout the period covered by these statistics the postage has been at the uniform postal union rate of 2 1/2 d. per half-ounce, but since the 1st October, 1907, the scale of weight was increased from the half-ounce to the ounce, and the scale of postage, after the first ounce, was reduced to 1 1/2 d. per ounce.

On the basis of the number of letters dispatched to the United States in 1907, it is estimated that the loss to the British Exchequer upon the adoption of penny postage will amount to about £130,000 a year, but as there will be a small margin under present conditions between the receipts and expenditure, it is hoped that part of this loss of £130,000 may be recouped by the exceptional growth of correspondence, which may be expected to follow the adoption of the penny postage to the United States.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. ROOSEVELT AS NIMROD.

It is stated with certainty at the White House, says a Washington cable, that President Roosevelt will leave New York in April of next year, and proceed to Cairo, whence he will undertake a big game shooting expedition into the wilds of Africa, probably remaining there for a year. Mr. Roosevelt has no intention of visiting any other country.

The foregoing statement is regarded as having especial significance, since it indicates that the President has finally decided not to accept renomination.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN RUSSIA.

For some time American manufacturers have been studying the special needs of the Russian market. A special effort is now about to be made to find openings there for various kinds of wares produced in the United States. For this purpose two hundred American merchants and representatives of trade generally will arrive in St. Petersburg at the end of the week. They will visit various parts, and some of the leading towns in European Russia, while some of these enterprising Americans will journey across Siberia, and return home from Japan. The main endeavour will be that of securing Russian agents for American goods and machinery.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON A CRUISER.

Advices from Los Angeles announce that four men were killed on board the United States armoured cruiser "Tennessee" yesterday, in consequence of the bursting of a steam pipe.

STREET RAILWAY DISASTER IN MARYLAND.

We learn that a collision between street-cars occurred in the vicinity of Baltimore yesterday, resulting in the death of eight people, while twenty others were injured. Several of those hurt are not expected to recover.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH URUGUAY.

Reuter reports from Monte Video that an extradition treaty has been signed between the United States and Uruguay.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

No dividends will be paid on Missouri Pacific railroad bonds for the last half year, says a New York cable.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE QUARRY STRIKE NEAR PARIS.

The quarry strikers at Vigneux near Paris demolished several houses and cafés, forcibly borrowed automobiles, and maltreated non-strikers. Giobellina, the striker who was killed during the last fight with the gendarmes, was buried on Friday, the occasion being marked by the delivery of inflammatory speeches, which led to further collisions with the authorities.

(Continued on page 3.)

BERLIN

The former Brazilian Ambassador at Lisbon, Señor da Cunha, has been transferred to the Embassy in Berlin in place of Señor da Costa Motta, who has been appointed to the Lisbon Embassy.

The last monthly concert and reception of the American Women's Club was well attended. On Wednesday last the members of the Club gathered for their monthly meeting, which lasted nearly two hours, as there were several very important questions to decide. Rumour has it that the financial condition of the Club needs some careful attention, as it leaves something to be desired.

Within a few months we shall have the pleasure of greeting in Berlin one of America's greatest philanthropists and scientists, Professor Felix Adler. He has been selected by Columbia University, New York, as the next Roosevelt Professor for Berlin. His lectures will embrace ethical problems of America, especially the negro question, lynching, and similar subjects. Professor Kuno Francke, of Harvard University, has received leave of absence for one year; his place will be filled for that period by Professor Kühnemann, of Breslau, who has already lectured in America with great success. Berlin will send the famous geographer, Professor Penk, as Roosevelt Professor to New York. Professor Davis, of Harvard, will also lecture in Berlin during the coming semester, and the University of Chicago has invited Professor Dr. Clemen of Bonn to lecture there next winter on the New Testament, as Professor Clemen is one of the most prominent German theologians. The professorial exchange between Germany and the United States of America is thus in full swing. Moreover, a large number of American teachers will shortly arrive in this country in exchange for the German teachers to be sent to America, as already reported in the *Daily Record*.

The leasing of the New Royal Opera House (Kroll Theatre) seems likely to prove a more difficult matter this summer than in former years; since the authoress Frau Rosa Dodillet, who has certain business relations with the Mozart orchestra, cannot enter into a contract with the Intendant General of the Royal theatres, in consequence of not receiving money which was to have been placed at her disposal. The last three summer seasons of the Kroll Theatre have not been altogether favourable, owing less to the freaks of the weather than to the competition of other summer-theatre enterprises. Perhaps the Intendant General will now make the terms of the lease lighter, and at the same time give permission for the performance on the Kroll stage of several attractive operas of which the Royal stage has the monopoly. Hofrat Köbke was in Berlin a week ago, and, in all probability, in treaty with the Intendant General with respect to the Kroll summer-theatre. It appears, however, that no agreement was arrived at, as nothing more has been heard of the matter.

The New Royal Opera. In the performances of Rubinstein's opera "Der Dämon" Herr Beklanoff, a new Russian "guest," is taking the leading rôle, with extraordinary success. Herr Beklanoff is the happy possessor of a splendid baritone voice of rare quality, and with brilliant and full upper notes; he phrases with remarkable taste and emphasis, and as an actor is also very different to his predecessor. His appearance is in itself attractive; a manly, muscular figure, with finely moulded head and sharply chiselled features. He portrays the "demon" characteristics of his part with admirable judgment and effect. This change of actors is a decided gain to the performance. But there is still an utter lack of discipline and ensemble. The other actors sing, each for himself, in the front of the stage, apparently without any idea of coöperation. That is much to be regretted. Seldom is an institution to be found that possesses such a wealth of good voice material as this; but of what avail are a number of individuals if they do not combine to form a whole?—M. O.

The title of Professor has been conferred upon Hugo Rüdell, conductor of the Royal Opera Chorus, and teacher at the Royal High School for Music.

Professor Felix Berber, the well-known violinist, has accepted an appointment at Geneva as the successor of M. Henri Marteau, and will move there in September from Frankfurt o. M., where he now resides.

The Grand Duke of Hesse has conferred the Order for Art and Science on Professor Max Reger.

The German Imperial Committee for the Olympic Games met in Berlin to discuss the sending of representatives to the games in London this summer. It was, says *Reuter*, decided to make five entries for the lawn tennis tournament which begins on July 6.

For the sports, which begin on July 13 in the Stadium at the Anglo-French Exhibition, the German Gymnasts' Association, will send 32 competitors, the German Authorities for Athletic Sports 18, the German Cyclists' League 14, the German Swimming Union 10, and the German Fencing Clubs 10.

Special deputations are also going to take part in the Olympic boat races, and football, hockey, and skating matches. Germany is represented on the International Board of Umpires by Count von der Asseburg, Baron von Huenefeld, and Dr. Martin.

Kammersängerin Ida Hiedler will leave the Royal Opera at the end of the present season, after having been engaged there since 1887. She intends to confine herself to occasional appearances on the stage and in the concert hall.

The admission fees at the Komische Oper have been reduced to the so-called "ermässigte Preise" for the remainder of the season.

At the Neues Operetten Theater Léhar's successful operetta *Der Mann mit den drei Frauen* will be given until the end of this month, at considerably reduced summer fees.

The Passage Theater has brought out a highly diverting burlesque of the best sort, in which the well-known Munich comedian Willy Agoston represents the factotum *Quasslich*, an extremely effective stage character. Herr Agoston is well-supported by Kurt Reising, Versa Versa, Käthe v. Braich, Albert Kühne, "the five Olympia stars," &c., so that the audience was immensely amused. Of the other specialities we will mention the famous comic quick-change artist Amon, the charming soubrette Käthe Hyan, with her songs of the olden time, the strong man and juggler Albert Alberto, who really does wonders. Taken altogether, the programme is one of pleasing variety, which will certainly be successful. M. O.

In the Apollo Theater the Verona troupe of six trick bicycle riders are performing with rare elegance and certainty, to the loudly expressed satisfaction of the spectators who flock to the house notwithstanding the heat. The reckless Japanese equilibrist Aroyama wins equally loud applause; while the very popular "fattest humourist" Edi Blum keeps the muscles of risibility in constant exercise. M. O.

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution

Meininger Strasse 6, IV., I.

In the Neues Theater a one-act play is at present on the programme: "Unter der Guillotine," by the Frenchmen, MM. Héros and Absic. This is one of the worst pieces ever given here. It is hard to understand how the Director of the Theatre can have made such a selection. The scene of the play is a Panopticon, or wax-work exhibition, in the Chamber of Horrors of which stands a guillotine. Into this machine an athlete, or wrestler, forces himself, and the authors expect the audience to look on at the man "writhing with pain." Why? Because there is a flirtation between this wrestler and the wife of the mechanic who has set up the machine, and she has expressed the amiable wish to be able to see him and kiss him "under the guillotine." Very clever, is it not? At this thrilling moment I left the "artistic institution," as I really had no wish to be further horrified, and the great heat was by no means refreshing. M. O.

A Berlin Hotel Theatre. The plan of establishing an hotel theatre in Berlin is to be realised at last. It is to be a theatre with a large stage, and an auditorium holding from 1500 to 1600 people. It will be equipped with the latest stage machinery, and the technical staff will be permanent, but there will be no permanent company of artists. Only travelling companies will appear on the stage. It is to be built in the NW. district, between the Lessing Theater and the Neues Operetten Theater. There is a rumour afloat that Director Siegfried Lautenburg is endeavouring to obtain the post of Managing Director.

The phenomenal heat of last week was not unwelcome to the cafés and other refreshment resorts in Berlin. Each perspiring patron betook himself to his favourite establishment, there to quench the thirst created by the pitiless rays of Old Sol. It goes without saying that Steinert's Weinstube, in the Kurfürstendamm, came in for an unusually large share of patronage, and this is not a matter for wonder when one reflects upon the excellent quality of the refreshments served at that renowned place. Agreeable environment is another feature characteristic of Steinert's, a feature that can only be appreciated after one has grown weary of the lack of comfort and congeniality so conspicuous in many other so-called places of entertainment.

The Cabaret Chat Noir has engaged for this month two artists from Vienna—Fräulein Mela Mars and Herr Béla Laszky—whose performances enhance the attractiveness of the programme. The former is an interesting figure on the platform, and possesses a pretty voice; she sings, exclusively and with much taste, the compositions of Herr Laszky, and his accompaniments are, as might be expected, intelligent and expressive. Both artists are warmly applauded. The smart Ida Perry, and the ladies Zimmer and Saldern continue to exercise great power of attraction; while the amiable poet Willy Hagen, the amusing Albert Paulig, and the reciter Banden are also favourites. Herr Nelson, the Manager, has again shown, by the arrangement of his programme, that he well understands how to please the public. M. O.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.
Sundays: 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a. m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).
6 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a. m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a. m. Regular Service.
4.0 p. m. Song Service.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

By letter, dated May 25th, from our New York correspondent)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TUBERCULOSIS.

According to a report from Washington, President Roosevelt, in a long letter addressed to Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, of Philadelphia—the Chairman of the Committee for making preparations for the International Conference on tuberculosis, which is to assemble at Washington in the Autumn—has accepted the invitation to take the chair at the Conference. The President remarks in the letter that the Tuberculosis Conference will be a meeting in the interest of the peace of the world; since, in a conflict against a common enemy, all the people of the Earth will be brought nearer together. Vice President Fairbanks, Mr. Cannon, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governors of the different States of the Union have been asked to act as Vice Presidents. Most of the Governors have consented.

A NAPOLEON OF FINANCE.

The Cotton Exchange in New York has produced a new Napoleon. His name is Livermore, and he is a broker and speculator of not yet thirty years' standing. Mr. Livermore is said to have netted the small amount of half a million dollars in the last fortnight, by a "corner" in July cotton. But it is further asserted that, when all Mr. Livermore's transactions have been carried out, his gains will amount to ten times the above sum. Mr. Livermore is at present the most interesting personage on 'Change, and this is not the first time he has made himself remarkable. He is one of the few who profited largely by the financial crisis last Autumn, when he is believed to have increased his capital by three million dollars.

CRUSADE AGAINST "MERRY-WIDOW" HATS.

One would hardly have thought it possible that such a harmless thing as a lady's hat could have made such a fuss, and caused a real revolution in the world of men. Yet the "Merry-Widow" hat, the latest feminine head-covering, distinguished by its enormous height and width, has become an object of the greatest horror to men. The women with the monster hats jostle people everywhere, brush away men's eye-glasses with their feathers, and take up all the room with their broad hat-brims. In the theatres and churches they shut out all the view. The Merry-Widow hat nuisance is too much even for American men, whose gallantry to ladies is proverbial, and they have made protest in public in various ways. One New York theatre has responded. The following notice is posted and hung in conspicuous places in the Circle Theatre: "Ladies wearing hats more than 32 inches in diameter will not be admitted with their hats on. Ladies wearing hats more than 28 inches in diameter, with feathers more than 20 inches long, must take off their hats during the performance. Ladies' hats of unlimited size are allowed at the Wednesday Matinées only." The exception on Wednesday afternoons is made because on that day the theatre is visited almost exclusively by ladies. Every attendant at the theatre is provided with a measure, and must carry out his orders strictly.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE OUTRAGE ON MAJOR DREYFUS.

The Orleanist organ, *Action Française*, reports that "on the evening of Wednesday last a courageous patriot offered, in the presence of three unimpeachable witnesses, to kill Dreyfus. The three witnesses in question did not, however, take advantage of this offer, as it was not their desire to see Dreyfus die by the six bullets from the revolver of a citizen, but by the twelve bullets from the rifles of a military platoon."

The Paris Press in general condemns the attempt on the life of Major Dreyfus during the Zola ceremony at the Panthéon. The Nationalist papers, however, strive to excuse Gregory's deed, denouncing the honour paid to Zola's memory by the Government as an unheard of slight to every patriotic Frenchman. The *Gaulois*, on the staff of which Gregory was formerly a member, says that the affair represents a species of civil war consequent on the revival of the retrial of Dreyfus at Rennes. "We have endeavoured," says the journal, "to forget all this. M. Clémenceau, however, insisted upon the Army taking part in the Zola celebrations, and he is therefore responsible for the revolver shot fired at Major Dreyfus." The *Libre Parole* remarks that it was significant that the one who risked his liberty by protesting in the name of France against the glorification of Zola and the release of Dreyfus is a civilian, and a former schoolmaster. The *Radical Rappel* opines that the revolver bullet fired by Gregory inflicted a deeper wound on the Nationalist party than on Dreyfus. It remained to be seen whether political murder still had many adherents in France. The *Radical Siècle* believes that the two shots will suffice to arouse Republican France to alertness, since she already considered herself secure; they showed that the opposition were prepared to go to any lengths to secure the reinstatement of throne and altar.

AN INTERNATIONAL DUEL.

On Friday evening a duel with swords was fought at Paris between the Venezuelan commercial attaché in Berlin, Señor Gil Fourtoul, and the editor of the Madrid journal *Liberal*, Señor Gomez Carrillo. After a short but fierce combat, the first-named opponent received a thrust in the arm, and the contest was then terminated.

PRISON WALL COLLAPSES AT TOULOUSE.

A section of the outer wall of the military prison at Toulouse collapsed during a heavy gale yesterday, burying several people beneath the debris. One person was killed and another severely injured, and two more bodies are believed to be under the ruins.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA; ALLEGED BETRAYAL OF SECRETS.

During Friday's sitting of the Duma, the Government was interpellated with regard to the alleged

irregularities connected with the construction of the armoured cruiser "Rurik" by the English firm of Vickers, Sons and Maxim. After the reading of the report submitted by the committee for the investigation of this affair, several Deputies sharply attacked the Marine Ministry, and amid an atmosphere of extreme tension Admiral Boström, assistant to the Minister of Marine, rose to reply to the criticisms. The responsibility for these irregularities, he said, rested with the former Ministry; moreover, the Duma only possessed the right of asking questions respecting illegal affairs, whereas the present was not a case of this kind. The information given to Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim with regard to armour construction and plans of naval guns did not constitute a betrayal of military secrets, and in any case the Ministry was only responsible to the Czar for its actions. This declaration caused great excitement on all sides of the House, and finally a resolution was passed declaring that the Duma could not be satisfied with the explanation vouchsafed by Admiral Boström and would pass on to the ordinary business of the day, in the hope that the entire matter of the "Rurik" would be made the subject of a judicial enquiry.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE REVAL MEETING.

The semi-official St. Petersburg journal *Rossiya*, commenting on the impending meeting between the Czar and the King of England at Reval, says: "We do not for one moment entertain the possibility of new treaties, in view of the perfectly defined character of relations between the European Powers at present. Any attempt to disturb existing conditions or to further new combinations would carry in itself the seeds of dissension and concealed hostile intentions, in sharp contrast to that growing love of peace which has found such powerful expression of late in the numerous special agreements made between the various nations. Among agreements of this nature concerning Russia, that with England must be allotted first place, constituting as it does a stepping-stone to trustful cooperation between the two peoples after many years of mutual distrust and envy in certain questions concerning both Powers in Central Asia. King Edward's visit naturally endorses the importance of this agreement, and confirms the friendly character of the negotiations now pending between Russia and England with regard to the latter's proposals for reform in Macedonia."

"In warmly welcoming King Edward to Russia, we see in his visit a new pledge of that international peace which Russia is ever anxious to support. While Russia values a friendly understanding with all the Powers—particularly with her next door neighbour, Germany, with whom she is united by many old bonds—she rejects at the present moment the idea of concluding any new treaties, since such would be purposeless. We object to that section of public opinion which is endeavouring to persuade Russia to proceed along a path paved with political treaties. If the organs which voice this opinion persist in making incessant sharp attacks upon Germany, attributing to her in every

question of international politics the exercise of sly machinations, of which there is no proof, it is our opinion that such an attitude might be followed by the direst consequences, since it inevitably prepares the ground for sowing the seeds of mutual enmity between the two races, the results of which cannot be foreseen. The arrival of our exalted guest must not furnish a preamble to such a state of affairs. Russia desires above all peace and quiet to prevail in her scope of foreign policy, in order to give her an opportunity to engage in creative work at home. The rapprochement with England, which is being confirmed by King Edward's visit, does not connote a violation of our old friendly relations with our neighbours. In the consciousness of this unimpeachable truth, and in the firm conviction that these views are shared by the King of England himself, who has been remarkably successful in his labours for the cause of peace, we offer him our sincere greeting, certain that the visit will not react detrimentally on the opinion of those countries who value cordial relations with Russia."

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SERVIA.

Evidence of the most sensational character has marked the proceedings in the trial at Cetinje of the 52 persons charged with conspiring to overthrow the existing régime in Montenegro, by means of bomb outrages.

One of the witnesses, a Bosnian journalist and University student named Nastics, in a written statement, declared that the bombs which were seized were, by order of the Crown Prince George of Serbia, intended for use against the Montenegrin Government, and were manufactured by Serbian Artillery officers at the Arsenal of Kraguyevatz.

The Servian Minister here has declared that in consequence of this alleged revelation his further stay in Cetinje has become impossible, and that he is only awaiting instructions from his Government.

A complete rupture of Diplomatic relations between Servia and Montenegro is extremely probable.

CONTINUED FIGHTING IN COREA.

During the last few days, says a Seoul despatch, a number of encounters have taken place between Japanese troops and the insurgents in Corea. The latter are said to have lost 372 killed, and 55 taken prisoners. The Japanese losses were insignificant.

THE SITUATION AT SAMOS.

Two of the Samos Senators have addressed a Note to the Ambassadors of the protecting Powers, i. e. England, France, and Russia, testifying to their loyalty to the Sultan and accusing Prince Kopassiss of violating the autonomy of the Principality. The people of Samos, they declare, place their destiny in the hands of the protecting Powers, and ask for the reinstatement of the *status quo*. The withdrawal of troops from the island is demanded, as their presence is a source of constant irritation.

ALPHABETS IN THE BIBLE.

(Contributed.)

Some reader, reduced to mental ineptitude by the sultry oppressiveness of these quasi "dog-days," and unequal to any greater mental exertion, may have tested, over his or her matutinal coffee, the statement under the above heading of Thursday's issue. No doubt the discovery that the tenth letter of the *Abecedarium* was missing came as a refreshing breeze and acted as a mental stimulus! But one must *mind* ones I's and J's, as well as dot them. The version of Ezra 7. 21 dates back to A.D. 1611. It was not until perhaps half a century thereafter that the differentiation of the letters I and J, in form and value, was completely established, and they ceased to be treated as merely forms of the same letter. One of the ten i's that occur in the verse instanced may legitimately be made to represent a modern j. The assertion that all the letters of the English alphabet can be found in the particular verse in Ezra would be quite correct to the English reader of two hundred years ago, when "the appearance of Your Majesty (King James I) as the *Sun* in his strength . . . instantly dispelled mists," to quote the *verba ipsissima* of the highly laudatory Dedication to the new monarch by the translators, lamenting "the setting of that bright *Occidental Star*, Queen Elizabeth of most happy memory!"

It should be remembered that the present authorized English version is a "She" Bible. The first edition of the new translation, in King James's time, was known popularly as the "He" Bible, because of a mistranslation of Ruth 3. 15. "He went into the city." Subsequent editions were termed the "She" Bible, on account of the correction, "She went into the city." Various versions and editions earned curious popular titles owing to some mistranslation, quaint expression or typographical error. Among these may be instanced the "Treachle" and the "Rosin" Bibles, so called from the rendering of Jeremiah 8. 22, "Is there no balm in Gilead?"

* Vide the Preface to the English Bible.

by "tryacle" and "rosin." There was a "Leda" Bible in which the initial letters used in the New Testament contained woodcuts to illustrate an edition of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," and the initial of the Epistle to the Hebrews represented Jupiter appearing to Leda in the form of a swan! The "Vinegar" Bible was so named because the headline of S. Luke 20 ran thus "The Parable of the Vinegar," instead of Vineyard. The term "Breeches" Bible arose from the word aprons in Genesis 3. 7 being rendered "brechis." Another edition was known as the "Whig" Bible from the misprint "Blessed are the *place* (peace) makers!" Several versions earned the unenviable title "Bugge" Bibles from the rendering "Thou shalt not nede to be afrayd for any *bugges* by night," (Ps. 91. 5). Perhaps the perfection of typographical imperfection is reached in the astounding error of omitting the word *not* in the seventh Commandment, and earning for that edition the distinction of being called the "Wicked" Bible!

CHIT CHAT.

There has never been an exhibition in which women and women's work is displayed to such an extent and to such advantage as is the case at the newly-opened Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush. For the first time almost in the history of enterprises of this nature, a special and exclusive building has been erected for the exhibition of everything under the sun of interest to women. The edifice is a delightful and charming structure and occupies a prominent position in the grounds. In tasteful architecture it is a perfect little gem, one of the prettiest white structures it is possible to imagine. It has two graceful towers, which can be seen from any part of the grounds, and a magnificent dome with a spacious cloister running the whole way round. The various ladies' committees under the leadership of the Countess of Jersey, which have been formed for the special purpose of attending to this section of the exhibition, have displayed much tact and knowledge

in their selection of the interesting exhibits and priceless treasures which fill this palace of women's work. One-third of the total space is devoted to what is termed the trades—that is to say, to examples of high-class dress-making, tailoring, millinery and to the various lace and tapestry-making associations. Indeed, every art and craft practised by women from needlework to photography, will be shown. Then there are the treasures of the loan collection and these are practically endless. Their Majesties the King and Queen have sent appropriate treasures and there are portions of Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe, insured for £500. There is a piece of embroidery worked by Mary Queen of Scots and a Venetian rose point lace flounce, originally the property of Marie Antoinette. Literary visitors will be interested in the manuscript of "Jane Eyre," a treasure also insured for £500, and other exhibits include the carriage in which the veteran nurse, Miss Florence Nightingale, drove about in the Crimea. In the centre of the building, occupying about 400 square feet of space, the Hon. Sydney Holland of the London Hospital has erected a miniature ward. A number of nurses are in attendance and demonstrate to the visitor how to dress wounds, attend fractures and render first aid to the injured. Then there are examples of day nurseries, including a real crying baby and also a woman's bureau, where anyone can obtain information on every conceivable subject likely to interest women, from the best method of cooking a plain dinner to bee-keeping.

JOHN CALVIN.

The 400th anniversary of the birth of John Calvin (on July 10, 1509) is attracting much attention in Geneva, where already some £8,000 has been subscribed towards a great "Monument of the Reformation" to be inaugurated in that city next year. The monument will include symbolic figures representing the various nationalities influenced by Calvinism. Calvin's figure will form a prominent object, and around it will be grouped statues of Beza, Farel, and Knox.

DRESDEN

At the art gallery of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse, an exhibition has been opened of paintings by members of the "Society of 25 English Painters," a newly formed society which includes many of the best English artists. The collection here exhibited comprises 70 pictures, for the most part landscapes, by the following painters: R. Anning Bell, Isabella Dods-Withers, J. R. K. Duff, S. Melton-Fisher, Constance Halford, Oliver Hall, Whitelaw Hamilton, W. Lee Hankey, Dudley Hardy, James L. Henry, George Houston, Sydney Lee, H. M. Livens, W. Llewellyn, David Muirhead, Prof. Gerald E. Moira, Bertram Priestman, Cecil Rea, Walter W. Russell, Montagu Smyth, H. Hughes Stanton, Terrick Williams, Alfred Withers. The pictures by Alfred Schneider, of Chemnitz; F. Steiniger, of Dresden; and Frau E. Müller-Müller, of Dresden; will continue to be exhibited for a short time.

The programmes of the orchestral concerts at the Royal Belvedere today, tomorrow and Tuesday evening will be as follows.

Today: (1) Fest-Reveille, Golde. (2) Overture, "Lanetta," Auber. (3) Es war zu Pfingsten, Gavotte, Hollstein. (4) Ein Fest in Aranjuez, Spanish phantasy, Demerssemann. (5) Prologue to "Der Bajazzo," Leonevallo. (6) Prayer from "Rienzi," for trombone and orchestra, Wagner. (7) Goldene Myrthen, Waltz, Fahrbach. (8) Von Gluck bis Wagner, Potpourri, Schreiner. (9) Fest-Overture, Lassen. (10) a. Prelude; b. Menuet, Massenot. (11) Ungarische Lieder for violin and orchestra, Ernst. (12) Grand phantasy, "Faust und Margarethe," Gounod. (13) Jubelfestmarsch, Fetras. (14) Overture, "Die Hani weint, der Hansi lacht," Offenbach. (15) a. Trautes Dämmerstündchen; b. Norddeutsches Wiegenlied, for string orchestra, Köhler. (16) Wiener Blut, Waltz, Strauss.

Tomorrow: (1) Kyffhäuser-Marsch, Blon. (2) Overture, "Stradella," Flotow. (3) Melody, Rubinstein. (4) Hochzeits-Hofball-Polonaise, Trenkler. (5) Prologue, "Romeo und Julia," Gounod. (6) Zu spät, Lied for trumpet and orchestra, Forwerk. (7) Die Tanzlustigen, Waltz, Fetras. (8) Erste Suite "Carmen," Bizet. (9) Overture, "Friedensfeier," Reinecke. (10) Flirtation, for string orchestra, Steck. (11) Heyre Kati, for violin and orchestra, Hubay (Herr Kapellmeister W. Olsen). (12) Fantasia, "Don Juan," Mozart. (13) March, "Der fidele Bauer," Fall. (14) Overture, "Der Fremdenführer," Ziehrer. (15) Priska, Ital. Ständchen, from "Die Najaden," Rupprecht. (16) Quadrille, "Die Fledermaus," Strauss.

Tuesday: (1) Hei! Hussa! Zigeunermarsch, Jarno. (2) Overture, "Im italienischen Stile," Schubert. (3) Japanischer Laternentanz, Joshitomo. (4) Volksszenen "Der Evangelimann," Kienzl. (5) Overture, "Raymond," Thomas. (6) Der kleine Tambour, for violin and orchestra, David. (7) Tonbilder, "Rienzi," Wagner. (8) Vorspiel and Siciliana, "Cavalleria rusticana," Mascagni. (9) Galop Chromatique, Liszt. (10) Serenade for string instruments, Pierné. (11) Mein Ideal, Valse, Blon.

The North Sea Bathing Resort Wittdün, Amrum. To judge from the numerous enquiries, the appearance of the new Prospectus of Wittdün, Amrum, one of the best and freshest of sea-bathing places, was most opportune. Elegant and handy as it is, it not only contains all that is worth knowing about the four different routes to Wittdün, from which a choice may be made according as a shorter or longer sea passage is desired, but gives detailed information as to the lodgings to be had in Wittdün. These are calculated to meet all tastes and requirements, from the elegant hotel and comfortable lodging-house to the simple cottage home. Prominent among the restaurants is the newly opened Casino, which will satisfy the most spoilt of city habitués. All the houses have good drainage and sewerage, and are connected with the new electric system which lights the streets and the boarded promenade. It is gratifying to see from this Prospectus that Wittdün—which, in pursuance of Government instructions from Schleswig, is now leased to a private individual instead of to a Company—has been supplied with entirely new bathing apparatus, comfortable bathing tents and new approaches thereto; that railway connection has again been opened with Kniepsand; and that nevertheless the bathing prices have been considerably reduced. Another extremely gratifying piece of information, for lovers of this healthy bathing resort, is that—also owing to Government pressure—the special Committee appointed by the communal authorities has done everything to meet the wishes of visitors, in improving the streets and the boarded walks, and the lighting of these, while fixing the amount of the Kurtaxe at a very low figure. Enquiries, whether for Prospectus or particular information, addressed to the *Badekommission*, Wittdün, Amrum, will be answered promptly and gratis.

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At the Central Theatre today and tomorrow, there will be two performances on each day. In the afternoons, at 3.30 and at half-prices, *Ein Automobilunfall (Panne)*, a comedy in three acts by Rich. Skowronnek, will be given, and in the evenings, at 8 o'clock and at the usual prices, *Der Hausfreund*, a comedy in three acts by R. de Flers and G. A. de Caillavet, translated by Benno Jacobson. *Der Hausfreund* will remain on the programme during the week. The ticket office will be open in the holidays from 11 a. m. till evening.

The guards in the city today are 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 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100, and the band will play in the Neustadt. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Schützen Regiment will furnish the guards, and the band will play on the former day in the Neustadt at 12.30 p. m., and on Wednesday in the Schloss Platz at 12.40.

The season may now be said to have thoroughly set in. Strange faces greet one everywhere; hotels and pensions are awakening into strenuous activity after the sloth of winter and the slight demands made upon their energy during spring by occasional transient guests. Shopkeepers are in readiness to divert a tributary of the golden stream into their cash tills, and on all sides the old town is engaged in affording its hospitality to strangers from over the Channel and the broad Atlantic. At the Stadt Gotha, in the Schloss Strasse, there is no rest night or morning. Former patrons are flocking there in crowds, taxing the spacious accommodation to its limits. It is merely a truism to say that the Stadt Gotha is receiving as much, if not more, attention as any of the numerous sights of the city. The excellent wine restaurant is proving a special attraction.

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 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.

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to date number 2,247.

Museums &c.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9-5. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9-5 .A 0.50. Mondays 9-1 .A 1.50.

Royal Kupferstech Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Fridays 9-2 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. Salen (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. Preise 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.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Zieten," from Bremen for Sydney, arrived Sydney, June 5th.
"Scharnhorst," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Antwerp June 5th.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Hamburg for Japan, left Naples June 5th.
"Main," from Bremen for Baltimore, passed Dover June 5th.
"Derfflinger," from New York for Bremen, passed Lizard June 6th.
"Goeben," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Colombo June 5th.
"Friedrich der Grosse," from Genoa for New York, left Naples June 5th.
"Königin Luise," from New York for Genoa, passed Vellas June 5th.

BEAUVAIS TAPESTRIES.

Beauvais received its charter for the manufacture of tapestry some three years before the foundation of the kindred institution at Gobelins. It was in August, 1664, that Colbert, on behalf of the King, called the Beauvais establishment into existence, the edict being "pour l'établissement des manufactures royales de haute et basse lice en la ville de Beauvais et autres lieux de Picardie." For many years the industry languished, but in 1685, under Philippe Bébagle, who was unrivalled for his hangings, and whose art, by comparison, seems almost lost today, the establishment made its first great start. It was, however, in the eighteenth century, under Oudry, that Beauvais reached the zenith of its fame.

The building, we learn from a Paris contemporary, has not suffered from the restorer's hands, and the majestic Louis XIV. style is to be seen in its pristine state. The pupils have to produce a certificate of having passed the standards in the elementary schools. On admittance to the factory they pass two years in the school of design, and then, if they show aptitude, they become apprentices. After eight years in all spent in learning the art, and when the tapissier is about four and twenty, after having completed his term of military service, he takes his place among the artists on the nomination of the Minister of Fine Arts. The commencing salary is about £1 a week, and rises to £2.

The value of modern Beauvais tapestry varies from £12 to £15 a square yard, and the writer recalls with pride that no money would have been able to pay the United States for the help given the Revolution through to the Committee of Public Safety, but yet tapestries from Beauvais did something towards it.

LICENCES IN IRELAND.

While so much interest is concentrated on Mr. Asquith's vision of one public house for every 700 of the population, a correspondent cites the case of Kerry, where there is a public house for every thirty people; in Swineford, in Mayo, the proportion is greater, there being 56 licensed houses for a population of 1,400. In Tubercurry, in Sligo, there are 36 public houses to a population of 900.

A GLOBE-TROTTER'S PILGRIMAGE.

By H. F. L.

XIII.

It can rain in Hongkong! Not the ceaseless clinging mist of an "unco saft" day in the Highlands, nor even the more pitiless downpour of a day, or rather days, among the hills of Western Ireland swept by Atlantic-borne gales, but torrential tropical rain which seems as if it would never stop. The heavy, sullen clouds, which brooded over the Peak all the day before, and the watery sunset had prepared us for unpleasant, and doubly unpleasant, because untimely, weather, but we had hardly anticipated so dour a day. Now one can understand why all the main thoroughfares of Hongkong are arched with substantial stone porticos, for to venture out in this downpour were to court a drenching to the skin instant. But the ricksha boys and chair coolies, protected by their enormous pendulous coats and mushroom hats of woven straw, seem reckless of the elements and, bringing their convenient conveyances under the shelter of the portico, carry one unscathed and dry to one's destination—in all probability the hospitable walls of the Hongkong Club, a palatial building by the waterside which, generously enough, opens wide its portals to the water-logged globe-trotter and enables him to forget the discomfort abroad amid the treasures of its well-stocked library.

Your Englishman enjoys by inheritance the right to grumble, and that right heartily, at the weather, but when we reflect that except for one memorable afternoon in Colombo harbour this is the first rain we have seen since leaving London in early February, we cannot complain that aught but abnormal heat has obstructed our sight-seeing, nor do we feel much inclined to echo the poet's aspiration: "Oh! to be in England, now that April's there" when we read in the scanty telegrams that reach this colony that London and the South of England generally is being visited by severe snowstorms! One grumble is, however, permissible. At home when rain comes the temperature certainly falls, but out here no such desirable condition need be looked for. On the contrary, amid the ceaseless patter, or even thunder, of the rain, a steamy heat seems to settle down on everything, and one's clothes and other belongings become damp and even overlaid with white mildew; while the delight of yesterday, a purchased supply of German matches, the much-esteemed and eminently convenient "Jupiter Feuer," so well-known and appreciated in the Fatherland, fails to give satisfaction inasmuch as every single match declines to light.

It was Mark Twain, as far as recollection serves, who once wrote an article on the total depravity of inanimate things, and we must, supposedly, put down to their account the strange vagaries of climatic conditions on this pilgrimage. The Red Sea ought to have been stifling, and wasn't; India ought to have been sultry merely, and was suffocating; Hongkong ought to be summer-like, and there is a second Deluge. The cherry-blossom ought to be at its very best in Japan, but it will probably be snowing; and instead of swishing down the Arishagawa rapids between azalea-clad hills, we shall probably be skating, or even ski-ing, on the snow-wreathed hills above Kyoto.

In spite of the rain still teeming down, in spite of the pools of water standing in the tennis-courts where but a few hours ago we witnessed a lawn tennis tournament final that would not have disgraced many a home-meeting, Hongkong remains supremely fascinating. For one thing, poverty, apparently is not. Salaries run high and men who at home, whether that home be England or Germany—for both nationalities swarm here—would be of necessity tolerating the attenuated comforts of smug suburbanism are doing themselves mighty well on triplicated, if not quadruplicated, salaries. Hongkong, in fact, seems the home of the well-to-do. The hill-side is dotted with *pukka* palaces, among which Government House is by no means the most conspicuous; no more one-storey wooden bungalows, but fine stone faced solid-looking houses, each with a couple of tennis courts, bowling greens or croquet grounds, levelled at great expense, needless to say, out of the hillside. Hither, when the day's work is over—and most offices close at five—their lordly possessors are conveyed in their private chairs carried by four coolies. Thence many of them spin along in rickshas to the golf links in the Happy Valley. There is something rather gruesome in the juxtaposition of the cemetery to the links, for in this country of sudden deaths your partner in a four-some one week may be lying in a new-made grave within hail of the first green the next.

The hub of life in Hongkong, if we except the crowded quays, is the Queen's Road, a long street running parallel to the shore and from which ascend countless side streets, often mere alleys, to the gilded homes of prosperity or, in many cases, to far less reputable quarters, for East of Suez moral demarcations are far less rigid than in the more civilised and far more hypocritical West. This main street is lined on either side by shops owned almost entirely by Chinamen with monosyllabic names, though here and there the ubiquitous Parsee has squeezed in amid the Celestials. Each shop displays its owner's name on a long perpendicular

DRESDEN



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Bonbons and Biscuits, first quality.
Large stock of Bonbonnières.

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, June 7th. *Whit-Sunday: Pentecost.* 8.0 a.m., and 12.0 m.d., (Choral) Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Offeratories to be devoted to the United Thank-Offering of the whole Anglican Church at the Pan-Anglican Thanksgiving Service in S. Paul's Cathedral, London, on S. John Baptist's Day, June 24th.
Monday, June 8th. *Monday in Whit-Week.* 10.15 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, June 9th. *Tuesday in Whit-Week.* 8.15 a.m. Holy Eucharist. 9.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, June 10th. *Ember Day.* 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, June 11th. *S. Barnabas. A. and M.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Friday, June 12th. *Ember Day.* 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, June 13th. *Ember Day.* 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, June 7th. *Whit-Sunday.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion 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.
Rev. John Lamond, Minister of Greenside Parish, Edinburgh.

board, usually bright vermilion or azure blue. These boards, on which are Chinese hieroglyphics in gold or black, hang at a height of some eight feet above the ground, and the vista of a Chinese street is, in consequence, quite different from that of any other thoroughfare in the world.

At short intervals down the street one meets policemen; and Hongkong apparently needs no little police protection, for there are no less than three varieties of these guardians of the peace, Englishmen with white tunics and helmets with sky-blue puggaries, tall bearded Sikhs with gaudy turbans, and Chinese, their pigtailed concealed beneath white mushroom-shaped hats. One seldom sees their services required—save to move on empty rickshas whose owners are as adept at "crawling" as a London cabby—for the Chinese, of whom there are swarms in the street, seem a placid, orderly crowd. The Chinese shops contain for the most part goods of the Brummagem variety, and there must be an enormous demand for clocks and watches judging by the number of shops containing apparently nothing else. But few shops contain genuine native articles, though there are to be found establishments where exquisite specimens of the dainty Chinese silverwork and jade ornaments are on view. John Chinaman is not averse now and then to a bit of dishonest dealing, if the story of a chance American acquaintance is to be relied on. He was relating how the Chinaman only sends in his bill once annually, on the day of the Chinese New Year. In the present year our friend received a bill of 150 dollars (£15) from a Chinese purveyor of "Herrenartikel," and on running his eye through the account noticed he was charged for an umbrella. Now it chanced that he was one of those individuals who never by any chance use an umbrella.

He repaired to the Chinaman's shop and said: "Say, John, if you'd put down a few extra collars or socks I'd never have noticed it, but an umbrella's a thing I have no kind of use for!"

"Velly well," imperturbably replied John Chinaman, as he ran his brush through the offending item, "makee allee light nextee time."

So the qualities ascribed to the Heathen Chinese by Bret Harte have not yet vanished.

PLUTOCRATIC CATS.

We recently heard of the death of a cockatoo who went through the Indian Mutiny, and we now learn of the demise of a cat, whose claim to distinction almost exceeds that of the bird. Blackie was the name of the cat, and he was the life tenant of an estate of £8,000, under the will of Mr. Benjamin Dilley, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, who died in 1905. Miss Adela Ruch in terms of the will was appointed guardian of Blackie, and Pinkie, his sister, the companions and friends of Mr. Dilley. Pinkie died a year ago, and now Blackie, with the aid of chloroform, has finished his journey, the veterinary surgeon who was called in certifying that the malady was incurable. The New York correspondent of a French contemporary, from which we take the foregoing, plaintively remarks that by the death of this capitalist (i.e., the cat) not one of his friends benefits; not even Miss Ruch, for Mr. Dilley provided that on the death of the last surviving heir to his fortune, the reversion should be devoted to public uses. The sum of £1,000 will be expended on a fountain, designed to quench the thirst of man, beasts, and birds, and the residue will be devoted to certain charities. After all there is truth in Pope's description of those who "die and endow a college or a cat."

THAMES FLOODS.

Once again the neglect of the Thames Conservancy has, says the *Law Times*, aggravated the losses caused by the recent floods. Despite the experience of the past and the certainty that the snowstorm followed by torrential rains must lead to a rapid rise of level, no adequate precautions were taken to provide for it, and consequently we read of impassable roads, fields under water, and residents' health endangered. Now that Parliament is sitting, it would be advisable to bring the matter before the Government, so that pressure may be brought to bear upon the engineering section of the Conservancy.

CARLYLE AND MASSON.

The late genial professor of English literature in the University of Edinburgh, Dr. Masson, whose "Memories" are now appearing in *Blackwood*, saw much of the Carlyles alone in the forties and testifies that their demeanour was "uniformly exemplary and loving in all essential respects, with a kind of stately gallantry on Carlyle's part when he turned to his Jane, or she interposed one of her remarks, and, on her part, the most admiring affection for him in all that he said or did." Prof. Masson, however, hints that she did not stand his chaff so well as he bore "her little witticisms at his expense." An interesting revelation is that Carlyle once offered Masson money in a characteristic manner. "I have a lot of money lying by me at present. . . Some of it might be more useful in your hands than mine."

DRESDEN

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

Der Evangelmann.

Musical play in two parts (three scenes).
Words and music by Wilhelm Kienzl.

Cast:

Friedrich Engel, warden of the convent St. Othmar	Herr Wachter.
Martha, his niece and ward	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Magdalena, her friend	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Johannes Freudhofer, schoolmaster at St. Othmar	Herr Scheidemantel.
Mathias Freudhofer, his younger brother, clerk	Herr Burrian.
Xaver Zitterbart, tailor	Herr Erl.
Anton Schnappauf, gunsmith	Herr Nebuschka.
Aibler, an old citizen	Herr Erwin.
His wife	Frau Lehmann.
Mrs. Huber	Frau Wenzel.
Hans, a young peasant	Herr Rüdiger.
A night-watchman	Herr Büssel.
A rag-picker	Frau Schlegel.
A young girl	Fräul. Keldorfer.
An old organ-grinder	Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Martha, niece of Engel, warden of a Benedictine monastery in Austria, is in love with Mathias, a clerk. John, his brother, is jealous and tells Engel, who discharges Mathias. The latter, aided by her friend Magdalena, persuades Martha to meet him late at night in a barn. John overhears the assignation and sets fire to the barn. Martha escapes, but Mathias is found there, and on the charge of having fired the barn out of revenge, is sent to prison for 30 years. Magdalena, 30 years afterwards in Vienna, is nursing John who is very ill. Nothing has ever been heard again of Mathias. Martha had drowned herself. An Evangelman, or Gospel reader, appears and reads the bible to the children. Magdalena recognizes him as Mathias. John hears his voice, summons him and confesses his guilt. Mathias forgives him and John dies.

Composer: Wilhelm Kienzl, born 1857.

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Tomorrow, Whit-Monday, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Maurer und Schlosser (Le Maçon).

Comic opera in three acts by D. F. E. Auber.

Cast:

Léon de Méroville	Herr Grosch.
Irma, a young Greek	Fr. Boehm-v. Endert.
Roger, a mason	Herr Sembach.
Baptiste, a locksmith	Herr Nebuschka.
Henriette, Roger's wife and Baptiste's sister	Frau Nast.
Zobéide, Irma's playmate	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Madame Bertrand, her neighbour	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Usbeck, slaves to the Turkish Ambassador	(Herr Puttlitz.)
Rica	(Herr Büssel.)

PLOT. Roger, a mason, has just been wedded to Henriette, sister to Baptiste, a locksmith. While the wedding festivities are in progress at an inn, Madame Bertrand excites Baptiste's suspicions as to the origin of the money which enabled Roger to marry Henriette. Léon de Méroville recognises in Roger the man who saved his life from hired assassins and whom he rewarded with gold. The origin of the money is thus explained. Roger desires to escape with his bride from their friends, but these frustrate the plan and, according to custom, accompany the bride home, while the bridegroom follows. On the way Roger is seized by four men who want him to do some mason-work in a place unknown to him. In the second act the mason finds the locksmith detained under similar circumstances to his own in a strange room, which is really situated in the castle of the Turkish Ambassador. Their task is to close and wall up a grotto in which Léon and Irma, his fiancée, are to suffer death. On seeing his friend, Roger, in a song familiar to Léon, tells him not to lose courage. In the last act Roger hears by chance, in fact while his bride accuses him of infidelity, where he has worked during the night, and soon liberates the two lovers with the help of the police.

Composer: Auber, born 1784, died 1871.

Zierpuppen.

Musical comedy in one act. Music by Anselm Götzl.

Cast:

Georges, proprietor	Herr Puttlitz.
Jeanette, his daughter	(Fräul. Seebe.)
Babette, his daughter	(Fräul. v. d. Osten.)
Pitou, woodworker	(Herr Grosch.)
Duval, woodworker	(Herr Plaschke.)
Maskarill, Pitou's servant	Herr Nebuschka.
Jodelet, Duval's servant	Herr Rüdiger.
Kathrine, maid-servant by Georges	Fräul. Elbenschlitz.

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Whit-Tuesday, beginning at 6, ending after 10.15

Siegfried.

Second day to the Trilogy: "Der Ring des Nibelungen."
By Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Siegfried	Herr Burrian.
The Wanderer	Herr Perron.
Alberich	Herr Plaschke.
Mime	Herr Rüdiger.
Fafner	Herr Rains.
Brünnhilde	Frau Wittich.
Erda	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Voice of the wood-bird	Frau Wedekind.

PLOT. Some years have elapsed and Siegfried, the only son of Sieglinde, has been brought up in the forest by the dwarf Mime, Alberich's brother. He questions Mime, whom he instinctively hates, about his mother. The former gives him the fragments of Siegmund's sword, and Siegfried, bidding Mime weld them anew, rushes into the woods. Wotan, disguised as the Wanderer, appears and tells Mime that only he who has never known fear can forge the sword. Mime attempts to forge the sword himself but fails and Siegfried forges it himself, while Mime promises to teach him what fear is by taking him to the wood where Fafner is guarding the gold; at the same time Mime prepares a poisonous drink which he purposes to give to Siegfried when once the dragon is killed, that he may himself obtain the Ring. Wotan warns Fafner of Siegfried's approach. Siegfried arrives and kills the dragon, and in doing so gets a drop of its blood on his finger. Tasting it, he understands the language of the wood-bird, which tells him to seek for the Tarnhelm and the Ring, and warns him that Mime is going to try to poison him; Siegfried obtains the Ring and kills Mime. The bird then tells him of the sleeping Brünnhilde and he sets out to find her, preceded by the bird. Wotan in vain seeks counsel of Erda, the earth-mother, how to avert the impending doom of the Gods, and attempting to bar Siegfried's way with his spear, Siegfried shatters it with his sword, and Wotan retires to Walhalla to await the "Twilight of the Gods". Siegfried plunges through the fire and awakens Brünnhilde, who, discovering that he is Sieglinde's son, yields herself to him.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Wednesday night	Der Trompeter von Säckingen	at 7.30
Thursday night	Die Fledermaus	" 7.30
Friday night	Götterdämmerung	" 6
Saturday night	Die Regimentstochter	" 7.30
Sunday night	Margarethe	" 7
Monday night	Der fliegende Holländer	" 7.30

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Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	at 7.30
Monday night	Kriemhilds Raube	" 7.30
Tuesday night	Torquato Tasso	" 7.30
Wednesday night	Vom anderen Ufer	" 7.30
Thursday night	Maria Stuart	" 7
Friday night	The Importance of being Earnest	" 7.30
Saturday night	Vater und Sohn	" 7.30
Sunday night	Mein Leopold	" 7.30
Monday night	Rose Bernd	" 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

This afternoon	Die lustige Witwe	at 3.30
Tonight	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30
Monday afternoon	Die lustige Witwe	" 3.30
Monday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30
Tuesday night	Orpheus in der Unterwelt	" 7.30
Wednesday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30
Thursday night	Orpheus in der Unterwelt	" 7.30
Friday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30
Saturday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

This afternoon	Panne	at 3.30
Tonight	Der Hausfreund	" 8
Monday afternoon	Panne	" 3.30
Monday night	Der Hausfreund	" 8
Tuesday night	Der Hausfreund	" 8
Wednesday night	Der Hausfreund	" 8
Thursday night	Der Hausfreund	" 8
Friday night	Der Hausfreund	" 8
Saturday night	Der Hausfreund	" 8

WHITSUNTIDE.

(Contributed.)

A half suppressed undercurrent of excitement coursing through the veins of town and country alike marked, as ever, the coming of Whitsuntide. I am an idler in these days and I thought that the coming of the holiday had lost its meaning for me, but habit dies hard, and one is always ready to be glad. So I felt this current coursing through me also as on Friday morning the Pillnitz to Schloss Platz electric swept me with its swinging gait past the sunny, smiling honeysuckles and the rippling acacias, over the busy-banked Elbe into the middle of Dresden. Already I had caught glimpses of carts laden with newly felled silver birch trees, not branches only, but trees, and I marvelled at the unusual extravagance of the thrifty Saxon. Even so I was little prepared for the sight of the market places, veritable birch forests as they were in the early morning. I was little prepared, either, for the sight of men, women and children happily laden with their branches of silver birch. I saw one old man in the König Johann Strasse shuffling along in his threadbare clothes, stroking his dear burden with his free hand, and there was a look in his face I shall not soon forget. As I turned up one of the narrow cobbled streets off the Neumarkt the joy met me again. With their dirty little faces smiling and happy came three babes—they were little more—singing in their baby voices the tune of the Whitsuntide hymn. The eldest, five years old at the most, bare armed, bare legged, bare footed marched along in the middle clasping a green branch in her arms. Her short, fair, curly hair was tossed back from her face and her happy unconscious blue eyes looked up and out into infinite happiness. The little one on her left, also a girl, carried a smaller green branch over her left shoulder, and clutching her companion's dirty pinafore with her right hand looked up at her admiringly and caught from her lips the tune and what words they knew of their joy song. The youngest of the three—whether boy or girl I know not—clung on to the

pinafore on the other side and crooned out some thing that was certainly not the tune but expressed its meaning just as well. I stood and watched them marching on, and the undercurrent in my veins grew stronger. Presently I passed the Kreuzkirche and again it grew. A little miscellaneous group of listeners pressed close up to the half opened door to hear the organ practice. Sounding down the cool church out into the summer sunlight came waves of joy—again the Whitsuntide hymn. Later in the morning I chanced to hear a singing lesson in the Bürgerschule and again I heard the hymn. "We will begin with number so and so in your singing books. So! Ready! Now sound it out like the sweep of a waterfall." The fresh young voices rose and fell—

"O heil'ger Geist, kehre bei uns ein!"—

and now the current swept like a waterfall through me. It was rushing through the children too, buzzing in their ears, beating in their feet and dancing in their eyes. It was one of those moments of expectancy when the most difficult thing one can conceive of doing is sitting still.

"What are you going to do for the holiday?" the master asked at the end of the lesson. The almost universal answer was "We are going to Saxon Switzerland by the steamer." Truly the country had been preparing itself. Days ago, weeks ago perhaps, the seats up the weary way to the Prebischor were given new limbs and backs; road menders were set to work up the paths of the Grosser Winterberg; new tables were erected at the various restaurants and the proprietors were rubbing their hands in glad expectation. The rocks, the pine trees, the blue distant hills are always ready and waiting, but now Nature had tipped the pines with a thousand bright green lights and had decked the crevices of the rocks with tender fern fronds and soft green mosses and feathery spires. And in the quieter country, in the country round Pillnitz and elsewhere, she had tossed a wealth of starry marguerites and bright "ragged robins" and blue campanulas among the long grasses of the meadows and had filled the waving cornfields with the ex-

pectant dream of Autumn. She could not keep so long her wealth of cherry blossom and pink apple bloom, but here and there the late lilacs still bloomed and the hedges were white with sweet scented acacias and fragrant with the flowers of the shy wild vine. And what though showers should come and winds or even thunderstorms, the Whitsuntide sunshine filled all hearts and with sunshine in the heart mankind can weather through any storm.

WHEN THE GHOST WALKS.

The most popular creature in theatrical circles is "the ghost," and the ghost is said "to walk" when salaries are paid. The credit for originating this phrase belongs to a company of English strolling players who, although their salaries had long been in arrears, were rehearsing "Hamlet." The rehearsal progressed, but when *Hamlet*, referring to the Ghost, exclaimed: "Perchance 'twill walk again," that sordid spirit yelled back again emphatically: "No! I'm hanged if the Ghost walks any more until our salaries are paid!"

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