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GENERAL NEWS.

THE MEETING IN REVAL.

Owing to the weather, it was said, the Czar's plans were altered at the last moment. He went to Reval by train, arriving on Tuesday morning, and went on board the Imperial yacht "Standart," while his suite went on board the "Polar Star" and "Almas." At 9 a.m. the British ships were sighted; on coming nearer they steamed in a wide circle round the Russian ships, and the British Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" dropped her anchor opposite the "Standart," the warships of both nations forming into line ahead. The Czar with a small suite boarded the "Victoria and Albert" where at 11.10 a.m. the meeting between the two rulers took place. Soon after, the whole Royal party repaired to the "Standart" where King Edward and Queen Alexandra were greeted by the Czarina and the Czar's mother.

At 2 p.m. all Royalty gathered at luncheon on board the "Polar Star," excepting the Czarina who felt overtired. After luncheon King Edward spoke for a long time with the Russian Premier, M. Stolypin. The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Isvolski, had an hour's conference with Sir Charles Hardinge on board the "Almas."

In the evening the Reval Choral Society serenaded their Majesties, singing songs in Russian, Esthonian and German.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

BURGLARY IN SIR H. HERKOMER'S HOUSE.

A daring and cleverly-planned burglary was carried out during the early hours of Sunday morning at the house of Professor Sir Hubert v. Herkomer, the famous painter, at Bushy, in Hertfordshire. The house, which is named Lulu-laund, and is a veritable museum of art treasures, was ransacked, and a number of valuable pieces of presentation silver were stolen. But the strangest feature of the affair is the unaccountable manner in which the thieves acted.

They cut Sir Hubert's beautiful picture, "The Lady in Black," from its frame, rolled it up, and carefully deposited it outside the artist's bed-room door, while they left more imposing canvases untouched. An enamel portrait of Sir Hubert was also taken out of its frame in the drawing-room and placed on the floor of the morning-room. Although the house was thoroughly searched and thrown into an extraordinary state of confusion, many articles of great value were neglected, and some of little value were taken.

An important clue was left by the burglars. Sir Hubert is an expert engraver, and one of the thieves placed on a copper engraving plate the clear impression of four finger-tips.

The stolen valuables, a number of which were given to the artist by his sitters, are as follows:—A large silver tray, presented to the artist by Sir Thomas Lipton; a large silver bowl (a presentation); two large silver salvers (a presentation); a silver loving cup (a presentation); a silver bowl (a presentation); a set of very valuable antique silver coins (English and foreign); several silver inkstands; two silver salt-cellars (these were thrown away in an adjacent field); and numerous small silver curios.

ACCIDENT TO A BATTLESHIP.

As the battleship "Irresistible," belonging to the Channel Fleet, was cruising off Portland, several valves could not be closed and the ship conse-

quently took a heavy list to starboard. The water poured in in such quantities that it became necessary to signal for assistance. Four tugs were soon alongside, and assisted to pump out the water. The water-tight compartments were closed, and the pumps were able to keep the inflow of water under.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

TROLLEY CAR DISASTER.

At St. Louis yesterday a trolley car running at a fairly high speed jumped the track owing to some unexplained cause, and overturning, was wrecked. The car was heavily loaded with passengers, of whom 42 were injured, many of them very seriously. One died almost immediately, and three more, it is stated, cannot possibly recover.—*Central News.*

HOTEL FIRE AT BROUXVILLE.

The Gramatan Hotel at Brouxville got on fire last Monday night and was burned to the ground. 450 visitors had to get into safety in the scantiest attire. The damage is estimated at one million dollars.

REDUCTION IN STEEL.

The Steel Trust has reduced the price of all steel products except that of steel-rails.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE TYROL.

Heavy rain-storms have swept the Tyrol during the Whitsun holidays, causing great damage. Three local railways had to suspend traffic. At Gerberbach, on the Stubai valley line, 40 yards of railway dam were washed away; traffic here cannot be resumed for at least a week. The cars could not run on the line up the Ritten, near Oberbozen, owing to damage done to the electric power station. The Bregenz railroad has not been able to resume traffic on account of the line being blocked by rocks, as reported in these columns.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

A MINISTERIAL COUNCIL.

At a ministerial council which was held at the Elysee on Tuesday the incident on the Indo-Chinese frontier was discussed in connection with the demands about to be made of China.

CHINA APOLOGISES.

The French consul at Yünat has received from the Chinese Government apologies for the occurrence on the Indo-Chinese frontier and the promise that those responsible for the assault shall be arrested and heavily punished.

THE PRINCE HENRY AUTOMOBILE COMPETITION.

A good start was made from the Tempelhofer Feld on Tuesday when punctually at 6 a.m. the first car shot away from the white ribbon. 129 cars are competing, while in all 137 were started at intervals of 30 seconds, carrying 461 persons, among them 3 ladies. The first day's run was to Stettin, a distance of 308.1 kilometres = 192½ miles. At 12.30 the first 2 cars (Stoewer) reached Stettin, and shortly after No. 5 (Miss Levitt, driving a Napier car) arrived. There were no accidents on the first day. The roads were in excellent condition.

Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock the run was resumed from Stettin, the goal being Kiel, a distance of 389.2 kilometres = 243 miles. There was rain during the night. At 9.25 a.m. the first cars arrived at Schwerin, ahead of time, and passed by the

castle; the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin witnessed the spectacle from a balcony. The journey was continued at 12 midday. It had been raining all morning.

The first to arrive at Kiel was No. 6, at 2.10 p.m.; at 2.12 22 more cars had passed the mark. Prince and Princess Henry witnessed the arrivals.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION IN ITALY.

THE VICTIMS.

According to an official statement 4 people were killed in the collision at Rocca Pietra. 83 injured were taken to the Varalla hospital, among them 2 severely injured, and 210 were taken to the Novara hospital. Some of these could proceed to their homes after having been attended to by the surgeons.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

MORE DEATH SENTENCES.

The Court martial at Warsaw pronounced 7 death sentences, and that at Lodz eight on Monday last. At the latter four executions of former death sentences took place.

MACEDONIAN REFORM.

Reuter reports from London that Russia's answer to Sir Edward Grey's last Note had not yet been received. It is expected, however, that it will show perfect agreement between the two nations on the Macedonian question. The next step to be taken will be a conference of representatives of the Powers at Constantinople in order to resolve upon a Note to be handed to the Porte.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE SHAH'S FLIGHT.

According to advices received from Teheran the Shah is still camping at Baghsha outside the town at the head of an armed force. The political clubs who intended to seize the royal treasury and the arsenal found them empty. A panic was caused by the prohibition to carry arms and by the arrest of the Shah's uncle, nephew and other men. Cossacks are guarding the European quarter. The Shah seems to be amply provided with money and his cause is gaining more and more adherents.

THE NEW CABINET.

A new Ministry has been formed at Teheran. The former Ministers of War, Finance, and Commerce have resumed their posts, while Mushir-es-Saltaneh has accepted the post of Premier and Minister of the Interior, Ala-es-Saltaneh that of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Muayid-es-Saltaneh that of Minister of Justice, Mustashar-ed-Dowleh that of Minister of Public Works, and Mushir-ed-Dowleh that of Minister of Education.

A London journal reports from Teheran that the Shah, after ordering the arrest of a few prominent personages, has appointed Hajib ed Danleh, who belongs to the reactionary party, to be Governor of Teheran. The Shah further issued an edict that all agitators shall be arrested and punished. Parliament is endeavouring to avert a catastrophe, and is disposed to reconciliation.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH TEHERAN SUSPENDED.

The originator of the conspiracy, the leaders of which have been secured, was evidently Prince Zill-es-Saltaneh. Parliament had nothing to do with it. The Emir Dsheng who had taken refuge in the Russian Embassy has returned from there. Tele-

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

While out riding yesterday morning Her Majesty the Empress fell with her horse and sustained a severe bruise on the back of her right hand. Fortunately no bones were broken, and no complications are expected.

The New Royal Opera. "Russalka" (the Water Fairy) by Alexander Dargomishsky—the libretto after one of Pushkin's novels—was the last of the operas performed by the Russian company. It was not new to us, as we heard it in 1888 at the then Victoria theatre, where it was given by another Russian company. "Russalka" was produced for the first time in May 1856 at St. Petersburg, where it has since kept its place on the repertoire of the Opera. Alexander Sergiewitch Dargomishsky, who was born in February 1813 on his father's estate at Tula, in the Government of Smolensk, soon displayed such musical talent that, although self-taught, he began composing Romances and other pianoforte pieces at the age of twelve. In 1830 he was acknowledged to be a brilliant pianist. Glinka, who was his intimate friend from the year 1832, advised him to devote himself entirely to music. In 1839 his first opera "Esmeralda," appeared, but it was not brought out until a year later. Meanwhile, he had taken a journey abroad, which made him acquainted with Auber, Halévy, Meyerbeer and others. The success of his firstling work encouraged him to compose a lyric opera "Bachu's Sieg," but it was never performed. After "Russalka," he made a hit at Moscow with his operetta "Der kleine Kosack." His last opera, "Der steinerne Gast," after Pushkin's "Don Juan," he lived to write, but not to compose the music for it. He died in January 1869, after a serious operation. Rimsky-Korsakoff and César Cui, undertook to write the score for "Der steinerne Gast," and the latter composer wrote a Vorspiel to it. In that form the work was produced in 1872 in Moscow and St. Petersburg. With Dargomishsky began the new Russian school of opera which advanced in a parallel line with the German.—The text of "Russalka" deals with the saga of "The Miller's Daughter," who drowns herself in the mill dam after being betrayed by her lover, and finally tempts him to follow her into the water. The lover is a Prince who owns a mansion and holds fêtes in which there is much dancing. Here, therefore, is the opportunity for a Ballet—it is hard to conceive a Russian opera without dancing, and none such exists as yet. The Miller's Daughter *Natasha* becomes Queen of the Fairies under water, and by means of her child has the Prince carried off. There is something very naïve in this, fairy doings broadly treated. Be it noted that the child has a doll given to her as a reward and that everything is supposed to happen under water. This makes a strong demand on the imagination; but the composer has invented some very agreeable music which, particularly in the songs and choruses as well as in the dances, is very happily conceived. His flowing and singing melodies express distinctly individual feeling. On the whole, Dargomishsky is a composer of refinement and taste, who was under the influence of Glinka, but improved upon him considerably. There was, of course, no *crescendo* of dramatic interest in "Russalka" or none that made itself felt, although it is called a dramatic opera. But the dramatic vein dear to Germans is not to be found in Russians, as we have learnt from Glinka, Tchaikowsky, and Rubinstein. It is a remarkable fact that even the modern Russian school has not attempted to supply this want, as, if dramatic interest is demanded musical expression for it must also be found. Perhaps the young Russian generation will come to see that they have not yet given us dramatic music.

The performance of "Russalka" was somewhat better than the others, although not such as to convince us that we have here seen a Russian company of quite the first rank. As we have said in former notices, their weakest point is the orchestra and its conductor. The performances of the soloists

were very unequal. The continual *tremolo* of Mme. Okunneva (*Natasha*) was quite painful, while Herr Bolshakoff (the *Prince*) sometimes used his ringing tenor voice with good taste and judgment. Made. Sbrueva again shone brightly with her beautiful alto voice, which is particularly rich in the low register; hers was the best performance of the evening. The bass, M. Wariaghin (the old *Miller*, who is driven out of his mind by his daughter's fate) was also a very efficient help with his powerful voice. Mme. Filipoff (soubrette) and M. Kaidanoff (bass) were admirable in minor parts, so that the critic could often join in the hearty applause of the well-filled house.

Looking back at the performances of this Russian company as a whole, we must admit that we have certainly made the acquaintance of some of the works of Russian opera, but not as we should have known them if they had been presented to us by a first-rate company with a first-rate orchestra and conductor. The stage management, moreover, was not satisfactory. The result therefore is to us the memory of rarely beautiful voices, such as those of Mme. Kousnezova, and Mme. Sbrueva, and of the *beaux restes* of the once splendid organs of Mme. Fiegner, solo singer to the Czar, and M. Davidoff. Prince Zeretelli has had to contend with great difficulties here, and to reckon with a weekly deficit of 10,000 marks. In any case it is a lesson to the Russians for the future that we in Berlin are accustomed to look for greater things in the way of operatic performances than those they have given us. Regarded from an artistic point of view, those performances were distinctly interesting, and we have to thank Prince Zeretelli for having undertaken the rare enterprise and carried it out. M. O.

In the Thalia Theatre a sensational drama in three acts, by E. Morton and J. F. Guinver, is being performed. The piece is entitled *Der Selbstmörder-Klub*, and it was played in Paris with great success. Here in Berlin also the audiences seem to be keenly interested in watching the gruesome proceedings within the precincts of this secret club. The club, which to outward appearance is a select and fashionable social society, consists of members old and young, healthy and invalid, all of them people who are tired of life either because they have used up its pleasures or made shipwreck of it. The members live in great style, and each of them on joining the Club has his life highly insured. From time to time a lottery is held, and whoever draws the ace of clubs must commit suicide within 24 hours. The Club then takes the insurance. This lottery, in which the drawing is not a matter of thousand-franc notes but of life and death, is the one sensation, the sole exciting incident that remains for the members of the Club. But the leader of the Club is the criminal Marquis de Laëns, who, when a lottery takes place, contrives by a trick that the member whom he wishes dead shall draw the fatal ace of clubs. He also secures for himself the amount of the insurance, to the prejudice of the other members. The life of the Club, the proceedings in the card-room, the villainous machinations of the Marquis, and finally the unmasking of the murderer, are cleverly represented. The actors all do their duty; the most convincing part is the *Rainville* of Herr Gerlin. Herr Jensen, as the *Marquis*, also deserves mention. Frau Lieban-Gross plays ably enough a Russian Princess and lady of fashion.—Dr. A. S.

Talking Machines. Specialty: English & American records. A. Pergande, Massow Strasse 20.

Elsa Blesmann Elegant Robes. Individual taste. Meierotte Strasse 3. W. 15.

Elia Bartolini. Italian Restaurant Königin Augusta Str. 19 at the Potsdamer Brücke.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

graphic communication with Teheran is interrupted; only the wires to Astrabad are intact. The Shah ordered a proclamation to be published wherein he expresses his firm intention of adhering to the Constitution on which he has taken the oath. The arrests were made in order to put a stop to revolutionary machinations. The people received the proclamation favourably, Teheran is quiet.

RECORD ALPINE ASCENTS.

The Lausanne correspondent of a London contemporary says that under the leadership of one of the most experienced guides in Switzerland, a series of remarkable ascents has been made in the Bernese Oberland by a party of young guides shortly to undergo examination for certificates of competence. These include the Jungfrau, the Mönch, the Shreckhorn, the Eiger, and the Wetterhorn.

It is remarkable that although the season has been so unsettled, and although the bad weather has lasted until so recently, the mountains have seldom been in such good condition for climbing at this time of the year. Many attempts have been made in the past, but never before has the summit of the Eiger been reached so early in the season. A great influx of climbers is expected at once.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Reuter reports that Mulay Hafid entered Fez with great pomp. He intends to stay there for two months and then to proceed to Elksar and Tangier.

CITY OF CASH.

The town of Vallejo, California, the 10,000 inhabitants is joyfully known as the "City of Cash." And the reason for the sub-title, as it were, is that every year over \$2,000,000 in cash is handed

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S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
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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.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Lohengrin	at 7
Royal Theatre	König Richard III.	7.30
Comic Opera	Tiefland	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Herr Ministerialdirektor	8
Fredr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Im weissen Rössl	8
Luisen Theatre	Im Goldland	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Cowboy	8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen	8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen	8
Berliner Theatre	Der Dunmkopf	8
New Theatre	Liebe. Unter der Guillotine	8
Kleines Theatre	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr	8
Trianon Theatre	Vienn. Ensemble: Frau Baronin	8
Schiller Theatre Char-	lottenburg	8
Deutsches Theatre	Der Weiz zum Herzen	8
"	Sári Fedák; Brettitgräfin	8
"	(Kammerspiele) Tugendwächter.	8
"	Unterseeboot	8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	8
Urania Theatre	Die deutsche Ostseeküste	8
Theatre des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n	at 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Selbstmörder-Klub	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Apollo Theatre	Die süßen Grisetten, Spezialitäten	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarsprinzessin	8

LATEST ARRIVALS IN BERLIN

up to the 10th of June, 1908.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

Mrs. Rebekah Alter, Cincinnati. Mr. R. Burrows, New York. Mr. A. Diener, and family, Mexico. Mrs. and Miss C. H. Drodge, New York. Mr. Fox, New York. Mr. A. Gottlieb, U. S. A. Mr. Louis Hollweg, and family, U. S. A. Mr. Henry Harris, London. Mrs. J. H. Ingersoll, New York. Mr. J. H. Korn, New York. Mr. Emil Kuergler, Buenos Ayres. Mr. V. F. Mehlhau, New York. Mr. John Obonnel, New York. Mr. Arthur S. Phinney, New York. Mr. Alb. Sklarek, New York. Mr. Fred. H. Schlesinger, New York. Mrs. H. M. Starkloff, St. Louis. Mr. Strauss, and family, Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. H. Wolfsohn, New York. Mr. B. Budding, New York. Mr. Walter V. Beshöf, New York.

over to her 10,000 inhabitants, and \$200,000 change hands every month. This cash speaks for itself.

AFTER FIFTY-FOUR YEARS.

Fifty-four years ago Ezra Meeker was one of the pioneers who travelled over the famous "Oregon Trail." Last year, when almost eighty years old, Meeker, according to the *Wide World Magazine*, was seized with the idea of retracing his steps and "blazing" by means of permanent monuments, the track of the old overlanders, much of which is historic ground. To accomplish this end he travelled from town to town in an old waggon, and at every prominent point he has erected monuments—a huge boulder here, a cairn of stones there, a sign-board or post in another place. The trail was, roughly 2,000 miles in length, from Missouri to Puget Sound, and the old pioneer is to be congratulated upon his pluck and perseverance in making the journey.

DRESDEN

The Royal Opera. The performance of "Siegfried" took place on Tuesday, but not without some previous trepidation. Herr Perron, who was to have sung the *Wanderer*, had a fresh attack of indisposition in the afternoon; and, as Herr Plaschke would not undertake the part at the last moment nothing remained but to recall Herr Soomer from Leipzig by telegraph; this was done, and meanwhile his arrival was awaited with anxiety, and not until it was signalled to the Opera from the Neustadt station could the performance begin—20 minutes after the appointed time. Herr Soomer's willingness to save the performance deserves acknowledgment, as it is also the best possible proof of his readiness for action and musical talent, and two unimportant lapses which were cleverly repaired should not weigh heavily under such circumstances against the obliging "guest." In other respects Herr Soomer stood on very sure ground; he felt himself at home, not only in the Dresden opera but also in the rôle of the *Wanderer*. Almost too much so, indeed; and that was a pity, as one could not get rid of the impression that Herr Soomer was engaged in carelessly settling some trifling domestic matters, without a thought for the importance of his great artistic task. That impression was forced upon one in the first act when the *Wanderer*, without the least loftiness and with easy-going good-nature talked to *Mime*; but still more when in the third act Herr Soomer acquitted himself of the touching—at least so intended—scene with *Erda*, without any emotion, and when, in his meeting with *Siegfried*, he could find no other note but the same colourless and sober one that, before this, he had applied at that climax of the *Wotan* drama, the *Erda* scene. Such deficiencies are not counterbalanced even by the most beautiful voice in the world. Frau Schäfer impersonated *Erda* with very good voice but not with that imposing dignity which is essential to the part. How magnificently, on the other hand, did Herr Plaschke and Herr Rüdiger render their parts of *Alberich* and *Mime* respectively! It gladdened one's soul to see excellent vocal powers combined with profound understanding in wonderful harmony. Herr Burrian sang and acted the part of young *Siegfried* as brilliantly as ever, and found notes of convincing heartiness, especially in the lyric parts of the second act. Frau Wittich's *Brünnhilde* was grand; there is none like her. So grand was she that one almost forgot the threadbareness of the defective scenery. Herr v. Schuch conducted with wonderful enthusiasm, and imparted his spirit to his hearers to such an extent that one never thought of noticing his *tempi*, which are not always those sanctioned by Bayreuth traditions. Frau Nast's charming twittering *Waldvogel*, and Herr Rains' vocally powerful *Fafner* admirably completed the ensemble. Her Royal Highness Princess Johann Georg was present throughout the performance.

M. N.

Ed. Daily Record:—I am desirous of learning how to calculate percentage according to the *New York Herald* (Paris edition) of June 5th, in which mention is made of a reduction in postage from England to the U.S., of 150 per cent! As we learned it in the Quaker City in the 50's, the reduction would make a letter which formerly cost 2½d., arrive in New York with 1½d. due the recipient. 100 per cent saving would be 2½d., and the other 50 per cent 1½d. more, so that the post office would owe the addressee.

Old Philadelphia Gentleman.

This evening's programme for the Belvedere concert is as follows: (1) "Mit klingendem Spiele", march, Forwerk. (2) Overture: "Turandot", Lachner. (3) Second act, III. scene: "Lohengrin", Wagner. (4) Tarantella, Demerssemann. (5) Overture: "Zampa", Herold. (6) Prelude: "Le Déluge", Saint-Saëns. (7) Capriccio Italien, Tschalkowsky. (8) Tonbilder: "Figaro's Hochzeit", Mozart. (9) "Schäfertanz", Fetras. (10) "An der Weser", song for trombone, Pressel. (11) "Wo die Citronen blühen", valse, Strauss.

"Heimats-Grüsse" is the title of a collection of poems by Minna Duisenberg, published by

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E. Pierson, Dresden. The authoress was born in the Harz mountains, and is now living in San Francisco. The title shows the intention of the poems. But the poetic ability of the authoress does not reach to the height of her artistic aspirations, and all that we can find in the book is a sentimental home-sickness and the faltering accents of a good and faithful heart. In all these short outpourings of the heart, the convincing force is wanting which, in lyric poetry, should so powerfully affect the reader that his feeling must become one with the poet's; and that convincing power can less be spared than the smoothness and finish of form which may perhaps be attained in a new and carefully revised edition. But those who love the Harz mountains and appreciate the attachment they inspire will doubtless find pleasure in this small volume.

M. N.

The *Jugend* publishes in its last number a series of questions which no doubt will awaken memories of more or less congenial fellow-passengers on transatlantic steamers in our American readers' minds:

- 10 Questions addressed to the captain.
- (1) Have you ever suffered shipwreck?
- (2) Are there whales in this latitude?
- (3) What is the depth of the sea here?
- (4) Which is the best remedy against sea-sickness?
- (5) How often have you crossed the ocean?
- (6) May I go on to the bridge?
- (7) Do you remember my great-aunt who crossed on your ship 18 years ago?
- (8) How many knots are we making now?
- (9) Will we have a storm?
- (10) I suppose some of the passengers ask very silly questions of you?

At the Central Theater this evening *Der Hausfreund*, a comedy by R. de Fiers and G. A. de Caillavet, will be given for the sixth time.

As already announced Herr Albert Bozenhard of the Hamburg Thalia theatre will appear this season in *Der Teufel*, a three-act play by Franz Molnar. Herr Bozenhard appears for the first time on Saturday, June 20th. Tickets for these performances may be had from 10 a. m. on and after Saturday next.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

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

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
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.

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DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.30

Die Fledermaus.

Operetta in three acts. Music by Johann Strauss.

Cast:

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

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

Composer: Johann Strauss, born 1825, died 1892.

Friday night	Götterdämmerung	at 8
Saturday night	Die Regiments-tochter	" 7.30
Sunday night	Margarethe	" 7
Monday night	Der fliegende Holländer	" 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Maria Stuart	at 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.

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

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Der Hausfreund	at 8
Friday night	Der Hausfreund	" 8
Saturday night	Der Hausfreund	" 8

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LONDON LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, June 8.

Nowadays, for most Londoners, the Whitsun holidays are little more than a week-end. By Wednesday or Thursday things once more take their accustomed course; and this week, certainly, there are quite a number of important engagements. As one looks back at the past month one begins to realize what a very exceptionally lively season we have stepped into; indeed, one has no difficulty in finding sociological students, sufficiently versed in the art of reading the social thermometer, to assure one that never before have we been so near boiling-point. Never before have there been so many exciting weddings, dances, dinner-parties and Court functions. Mr. Masterman's wedding, Mr. McKenna's wedding—on Derby Day, too—a State ball, Mrs. Asquith's smart luncheons and dinner parties, Mrs. Ivor Guest's political feastings and receptions at Wimborne House, Directoire costumes, President Fallières, the Franco-British Exhibition, London invaded by France and America and echoing to the sound of foreign tongues, the reduction of omnibus fares, the dancing of Miss Maud Allan, the new Court of Criminal Appeal, and a week of sunny weather—here is a mass of memories that might well make the jaded Londoner gape at himself a little with astonishment. It is not given to all men to live through so many head-lines in so short a space of time.

This is a week of great activity in the theatrical world. Tonight Mr. Oscar Asche and Miss Lily Brayton are producing a romantic comedy, entitled "The Two Pins" at the Aldwych, which has not been open for many weeks. On Wednesday, "The Three of Us" replaces "The Marriage of William Ashe" at Terry's, while on the same evening Mlle. Adeline Genée, fresh from new conquests in America, appears in "Coppelia" at the Empire. On Thursday, while the *entente cordiale* will be celebrated by the annual banquet at the Hotel Cecil, the French company at the Shaftesbury will play "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein." To this list one might add the new melodrama "The Prince and the Beggar Maid," produced on Saturday evening at the Lyceum. In dramatico-artistic circles, and perhaps in pseudo-artistic circles, some stir has been caused by the refusal of the Manchester Watch Committee to sanction Miss Maud Allan's appearance for a week in July at the Palace Theatre of Varieties there. The Watch Committee hold (without having seen the performance, which was described by the Chief Constable) that it comes under the class of La Milo's Venus and its imitators—a performance to which the Manchester authorities have emphatically declared themselves averse.

One of my youthful correspondents, whose parents have conceived the idea of improving on the fact that Vienna was his birthplace by educating him in England, has sent me a long communication on the English in general and Londoners in particular. The exigencies of space and time, however, permit me only to make the following extracts:—

When I have finished with England I am going to a Spanish University. No; it is not to take the taste of England out of my mouth. On the contrary, so far as I can commend any country, I unreservedly commend the land of Wellington (though he was an Irishman), of Scott (though he was a Scotchman) and of Shakespeare (yes, though he was an Englishman). But I am resolved that my judgments should be unbiassed; for when you are dealing with insularity you must first get used to islands and then get back to Continents. Don't think me profane: it would be the same in Heaven, supposing I went there, or in Hell—let us leave our suppositions. One has to get used to the standard of excellence. I know what you will say. You will say: This is an Anglophobe in disguise, this is a noxious parasite in a patched philosopher's coat. . . . If you say that, of course you will be wrong. I am a philanthropist, pure and simple, with some regard for my own skin. What is wrong with England is that she suffers from delusions about herself. England is great without knowing why or how; and Englishmen are only fatal when they begin to analyze themselves. There are only two English-speaking men really competent to be interested in English character, and of these one is an American. Of course, I mean George Meredith and Henry James. These see the Continent of Europe as a background; all the rest are 'bounded by the sea. . . . Now, take another illusion. Englishmen are supposed to be moral because they have a sense of respectability. That quality is the direct cause of far different things—of good clothes and good manners. It is not morality, but respectability, that modifies their art and poetry, that makes their picture-galleries passionless and their poetry healthy. Quite rightly. True morality consists simply in being thankful for the *joie de vivre*. The Englishman has little thankfulness in his nature; and, as for *joie de vivre*, he is much too dignified for that. But he is certainly fond of cleanliness and good form. . . . I certainly think Englishmen uncritical: they seem to me to respond too easily to

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Suez June 9th.
"Prinz Heinrich," from Yokohama for Hamburg, left Nagasaki June 9th.
"Kleist," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Nagasaki June 9th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven, June 9th.
"Königin Luise," from New York for Genoa, left Gibraltar June 9th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven June 9th.
"Scharnhorst," from Bremen for Japan, left Southampton June 9th.
"Seydlitz," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Colombo June 9th.
"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York June 9th.
"Bremen," from Bremen for New York, left Halifax June 9th.
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, left New York June 9th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
South-westerly wind, brightening up, dry, warmer.

titillations, whether of feeling or of intelligence. They are so credulous; any form of imposture prospers in England. Have you forgotten Louis de Rougemont? Their modern drama, at its best, is second-hand. Wilde gave them French tinsel, Shaw is giving them German paradox dressed up as American journalism. They are absurdly logical when it comes to begging the question, but no sooner do you give them an idea than they plead sentiment. Their reason is retrospective; they are too cautious and conservative. Look at their law. They fly from codes as from the countenance of Beelzebub, but for centuries they hug their judge-made law. . . . Believe me, it is a great nation. Nothing but greatness is so absolutely positive. And greatness, you will admit, is only success.

THE WORLD'S COLDEST YEAR.

Known as the "year without a summer," 1816 was, throughout the United States and Europe, the coldest ever experienced by any persons then living. There are persons in northern New York, says the *Boston Courier*, who have been in the habit of keeping diaries for years, and it is from the pages of an old diary begun in 1810 and kept unbroken until 1840 that the following information regarding this year without a summer has been taken:

January was so mild that most persons allowed their fires to go out and did not burn wood except for cooking. There were a few cold days but they were very few. Most of the time the air was warm and spring-like. February was not cold. Some days were colder than any in January, but the weather was about the same. March, from the first to the sixth, was inclined to be windy. It came in like a small lion and went out like a very innocent sheep.

April came in warm, but as the days grew longer the air became colder, and by the 1st of May there was a temperature like that of winter, with plenty of snow and ice. In May the young birds were frozen dead, ice formed half an inch thick on ponds and rivers, corn was killed, and the corn fields were planted again and again, until it became too late to raise a crop. By the last of May in this climate the trees are usually in leaf and birds and flowers plentiful. When the last of May arrived in 1816 everything had been killed by the cold.

June was the coldest month of roses ever experienced in this latitude. Frost and ice were as common as buttercups usually are. Almost every green thing was killed; all fruit was destroyed. Snow fell ten inches deep in Vermont. There was a seven-inch fall in the interior of New York State, and the same in Massachusetts. There were only a few moderately warm days. Everybody looked, but warm weather did not come. It was also dry; very little rain fell. All summer long the wind blew steadily from the north in blasts, laden with snow and ice. Mothers knitted socks of double thickness for their children, and made thick mittens. Planting and shivering were done together, and the farmers who worked out their taxes on the country roads wore overcoats and mittens.

On June 1 there was a heavy fall of snow. A Vermont farmer sent a flock of sheep to pasture on June 16. The morning of the 17th dawned with the thermometer below the freezing point. About nine o'clock in the morning the owner of the sheep started to look for his flock. Before leaving home he turned to his wife and said, jokingly: "Better start the neighbours soon; it's the middle of June, and I may get lost in the snow." An hour after he had left home a terrible snowstorm came up. The snow fell thick and fast, and as there was so much wind the fleecy masses piled up very fast.

Night came, and the farmer had not been heard of. His wife became frightened, and alarmed the neighbourhood. All the neighbours joined the searching party. On the third day they found him. He was lying in a hollow on the side of the hill with both feet frozen; he was half-covered with snow, but alive. Most of the sheep were alive.

A farmer near Tewksbury, Vt., owned a large field of corn. He built fires. Nearly every night he and his men took turns in keeping up the fires and watching that the corn did not freeze. The farmer was rewarded for his tireless labours by having the only crop of corn in the region. July came in with snow and ice. On the Fourth of July ice as thick as window glass formed throughout New England, New York, and some parts of the State of Pennsylvania. Indian corn, which in some parts of the East had struggled through May and June, gave up, froze, and died.

To the surprise of everybody, August proved the worst month of all. Almost every green thing in the country and in Europe was blasted with frost. Snow fell at Barnet, ten miles from London, on August 30. Newspapers received from England stated that 1816 would be remembered by the existing generations as the year in which there was no summer. Very little corn ripened in New England. There was great privation, and thousands of persons would have perished had it not been for the abundance of fish and wild game.