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ENGLAND AND THE CZAR.

Now that the visit of King Edward to the Czar is over and the critical voices have perforce grown silent, a new problem faces the conscientious public in England. It is becoming a debateable point of the first importance whether or not it would be fitting that the Czar shall pay a visit to England. Not all those who supported the Reval meeting in the interests of international peace can find it in their hearts to acquiesce in giving the Czar a public welcome in England; in other words, the condition of internal affairs in Russia, while it does not prevent them from desiring to secure an advantage for their own country, certainly prevents them from desiring Russia to reap her share of benefits. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that England entered on the Convention with the ultimate idea of securing her safety in the Middle East and that Russia entered upon it with the ultimate idea of securing her credit in Europe, the two nations are so closely bound to aid one another in achieving their respective tasks as to render an interchange of Royal visits a fitting complement to diplomatic negotiations. Can any reasonable distinction, therefore, be drawn between the visit of King Edward to Reval and the visit (supposing it to be consummated) of the Czar to London? And, if one has acquiesced in the visit of King Edward in the interests of peace, is one justified in objecting to the visit of the Czar in the interests of humanity? In a word, once you have agreed to have amicable relations between the two nations, where are you justified in drawing the line? Let us further assume that the Czar embodies in his personal policy the most repulsive features of the Russian autocratic system; does it therefore follow from the visit to England, more than from the Convention and more than from the Reval meeting, that this system will receive a tacit sanction and that injustice, blood-shed and tyranny will continue to defile the Russian throne?

All these points, and much more besides are raised in the interesting letter from Mr. G. M. Trevelyan printed in last Tuesday's *Times*. As the nephew of Lord Macaulay and the panegyrist of Garibaldi, no less than as the champion of Cromwell, Mr. Trevelyan has emphatically the right to speak on behalf of struggling constitutions and personal liberty; but he unfortunately reproves without advising. He declares himself satisfied with the improvement in Anglo-Russian relations and he states his adherence to the policy of Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Grey; only he deprecates carrying the friendship with Russia "beyond the point of moderation" and he asks Englishmen to refrain from welcoming the Czar because their welcome would not in any sense cause the persons imprisoned for their political tendencies to be released or forward the growth of constitutionalism. Mr. Trevelyan sets out to describe the Russian system of government, as he puts it, "not by adjectives but by statistics," and certainly leads thoughtful people into some perplexity by his disturbing calculations. Nevertheless, with all respect to Mr. Trevelyan's zeal for justice and the correctness of his computations, we think him guilty of misconceiving the facts at his disposal by putting them into their present connexion. Mr. Trevelyan considers the Czar a tyrant, and, for ten thousand reasons, he may be right; at the same time he considers it essential for England and Russia to be on good terms. What bearing has the Czar's personal disposition in politics on international relations? Not to receive the Czar in London, or to receive him icily, would be to strike a blow at the good feeling which the Reval meeting has created in Russia; to receive him as the representative of the Russian nation, not as the representative of the bureaucracy, is the natural course. It is not the personality of an Ambassador but the character of his nation that is of vital importance in diplomacy; and so long as it is possible to believe that the Russian nation wishes to aid England in assisting her to maintain peace, there is every reason to pursue any plan of action likely to draw the respective Governments closer to one another. Mr. Trevelyan shrinks from specious excuses, from panegyrics of the Czar, from over-estimating the force of public opinion in Russia. Mr. Trevelyan may rest assured that all

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peace-loving men shrink from these things as much as he does. He is, however, haunted by the spectre of a re-habilitated autocracy waging war on the world, as it did before the Japanese War, and by the fear that all the moderate party are in Siberia. This is to argue that the Revolutionary party will drop down powerless as soon as the British people cheers the Emperor Nicholas in London. But the fact is that the relations between the two States do not, and cannot, imply any interference with the home politics of either. Russia is badly governed, but Russia is not Macedonia; it is so big and so powerful that no nation can dictate terms to its Minister of the Interior; it is still so formidable that no nation can afford to ignore its friendship. Nothing could be more preposterous than to raise the names of King "Bomba" or to recall the policy of Canning in the Near East. We are not yet living in a political millennium which would allow a high-minded people to snub a powerful Empire because the latter does not follow the methods of justice. If the Czar goes to England it will be not to ask approval for his home policy, but to clinch the understanding arrived at in the Convention, and to complete the significance—the international significance, neither more nor less—of the Reval meeting.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, June 25.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, read to the House some despatches from the British Chargé d'Affaires in Teheran with reference to the recent disturbances. Sir Edward Grey added that on the 23rd instant the British and Russian representatives had sent their dragomans to the Shah, to remind him of the assurances given by him last December, and to suggest to him that he should issue a proclamation notifying that it was not his wish to abrogate the Constitution. They had also urgently called upon him to take measures to maintain order and to protect the Europeans. The Shah had in reply given the fullest assurances as desired, and had ordered special protection for the telegraph lines and for the Imperial bank of Persia. The British and the Russian Governments had instructed their representatives to warn Zill es Sultan that he must not intrigue against the Throne, and to inform the Shah that no hostile action against the Constitution would find support from their Governments.

COLONIAL EX-PREMIER'S DEATH.

St. John's, Newfoundland, June 24.

Sir William Whiteway, ex-Premier of Newfoundland, died here this morning in his 82nd year.

Sir William was the youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Whiteway, of Buckey, Devonshire, and married in 1862 Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. Lightbourne, and secondly Catherine Anne, daughter of Mr. W. H. Davis. He was called to the Newfoundland Bar in 1852, and was Speaker of the House of Assembly from 1865 to 1869, Solicitor-General 1873-1878, Premier and Attorney-General 1878-1885, and from 1889 to 1897.

PAN-ANGLICAN THANK-OFFERING.

The amount of the Pan-Anglican Congress thank-offering is £333,208. This amount includes the following sums: England and Wales, £257,122; Scotland, £5,599; Ireland, £4,939; the Army, £394;

English Colonial dioceses, £63,695; American dioceses, £1,455.

CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO.

The news of the renewal of the agitation in Great Britain for the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle, reports the *Standard* from Ottawa, is not attracting much attention, pending some authoritative announcement showing that the British Government are beginning to change their views in favour of reversing their present policy. Canada is still as anxious as ever to secure the removal of the embargo; but she has no intention of repeating a request which has been several times refused already by the British Government. A formal statement made in the Dominion Parliament recently contained a declaration by Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, that it was both futile and undignified to send another deputation from Canada to urge the British Government to change their apparently settled policy. Canada is taking the dignified action of waiting for some invitation from the British Government to re-open negotiations, the last reply of the latter having been couched in final terms.

CAPITAL IN NEW ZEALAND.

Reuter reports from Wellington (N.Z.), that, speaking at Napier, Mr. Millar, Minister of Labour, contradicted the statements that Labour legislation was driving capital from the country. In support of his argument, he showed that in 1901 the sum of £8,500,000 was invested in land, buildings, and machinery connected with manufactures, while in 1906 the amount was £12,500,000.

Interviewed by a representative of the *Auckland Herald* at Kawhia with regard to the business of the coming session, Sir J. G. Ward, the Premier, hoped that some legislation of very great importance would be placed in the Statute-book. The Conciliation and Arbitration Acts amendments were necessarily important, but he was unable to give the details before submitting them to Parliament. The proposed legislation would, however, be in the direction of ensuring the maintenance of the system of carrying on industrial work by a peaceful process, instead of one of complication and trouble.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN INDIA.

Bombay, June 26.

A serious accident has occurred on the Bombay-Baroda line. An express train ran into a goods train near Baroda, and many of the passenger coaches caught fire. There were many lives lost, but the number cannot be ascertained until the bodies have been got out of the ruins.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Chicago, June 25.

An explosion took place today in a chemist's store on the ground-floor of a house the upper storeys of which were occupied as a lodging house. A fire ensued with fatal results, five people being killed and 20 injured.

MME. ANNA GOULD'S MARRIAGE.

The bans of marriage of the Prince de Sagan and Mme. Anna Gould were published lately at the Mairie of the Seventh Arrondissement of Paris.

Mme. Anna Gould was formerly the wife of Count Boni de Castellane, from whom she obtained a divorce. Count Boni de Castellane and the Prince de Sagan are cousins.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, June 26.

The *St. Petersburg Tel. Agency* publishes a detailed account of the occurrences in Persia. It describes in the main the events already known, and attributes the chief blame of the revolution to Prince Zill es Sultan, who wished to seize the Throne. With regard to the attitude of the Russian and British Governments, the account runs: "The Russian Minister, after a conference with the British Chargé d'Affaires, conveyed to the Shah the wish of the moderate parties for a settlement of the trouble. The Shah demanded a

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

The *Daily Telegraph* reported that Lord Ampthill was the likely successor to Sir Frank Lascelles at the British Embassy here, but there appears to be no foundation to the report.

Ex-President Cleveland's funeral took place yesterday. It was the intention of his relatives to let the occasion be marked by perfect simplicity. All Embassies of the U. S. as well as all warships and public buildings displayed the stars and stripes halfmast, in token of respect for the late President.

Ambassador Hill has issued invitations for an official reception to be held at the Hotel Adlon on Monday next the 29th inst.

At last there seems to be an end to the numerous law-suits which were brought by Fräulein Olga Molitor against publishers and editors, for slander, in connexion with the Hau murder trial. In the suit against Dr. Paul Lindau on Thursday the parties came to an agreement before the case came on, the defendant withdrawing his assertions and apologizing to the plaintiff. Fräulein Molitor's counsel then announced that all other cases pending would be withdrawn unconditionally, since her reputation had been perfectly established.

The first great race of the Imperial Yacht Club was started at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Kiel fiord. There were 30 entries, including a number of new yachts. The weather was cool and clear, with a strong breeze from the Westward. The "Meteor," the "Hamburg," and the "Germania"—a new schooner belonging to Dr. Krupp v. Bohlenthal—started at 10.05. The Kaiser had left the "Hohenzollern," and gone on board the "Meteor" at 9 o'clock with the King, the Crown Prince, and Prince Friedrich Christian, of Saxony and the gentlemen of the Saxon suite. The "Iduna," with the other Princes staying at Kiel on board, followed the "Meteor" and other yachts, not being herself in the race. A number of steamers and pleasure boats of all kinds also followed in the wake of the racing yachts.

A later telegram states that the large yachts passed the winning mark in the order: "Meteor," "Hamburg," "Germania."

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.
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, Metz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a. m. Regular Service.
4.0 p. m. Song Service.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

guarantee of the safety of his person and of the dynasty, and, among other matters, the surrender of five of the leaders of the revolution. The negotiations failed in consequence of his insistence on this last point; whereupon the sanguinary occurrences already reported ensued. The British and Russian representatives then pointed out to the Shah the necessity of adopting measures for the protection of the Europeans, and offered him on the part of the Powers the friendly advice not to abrogate the Constitution. The Shah promised to appoint the Medshles, and to ensure the safety of foreigners." The account closes with the statement that the latest news confirms the conclusion that the Shah's position is established.

NEWS FROM PERSIA.

Taebris, June 25.

Fighting took place here between the parties all last night until dawn. The reactionists kept the upper hand. The losses on both sides amounted to about 100 killed and wounded. Negotiations for peace are now in progress. The Governor General, Muckber es Saltaneh, will leave Taebris and proceed via the Caucasus to Europe, and will be succeeded by Ennud Dauleh Sadr Asam.

London, June 26.

A morning newspaper publishes a report from Teheran that the reactionaries are masters of the situation. Plundering and arrests continue. The terror is increasing. All the newspaper offices, and the rooms of the political clubs have been plundered and closed. The wife of the Zahir ed

Gebr. Niendorf, Piano Factory, Luckenwalde b. Berlin.

Show rooms: Berlin SW., Anhalt Str. 15.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	(closed).
Royal Theatre	(closed).
Deutsches Theater	Brettgrüfin (Sári Fedák) at 8
"	(Kammerspiele) Berthold Held: Gelbtern " 8
Lessing Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen " 8
Berliner Theater	Company of the New Schauspielhaus: Raffles " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Company of the New Operetta Theatre from Hamburg: Die Dollarprinzessin " 8
Kleines Theater	Zwanzigmal zwei ist fünf " 8
Comic Opera	Die Fledermaus " 8
Residenz Theatre	(closed).
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Der Stabstrompeter " 8
Laisse Theatre	Dir wie mir. Die Stimme des Blutes " 8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Mann mit den drei Frauen " 8
Trianon Theatre	Vienn. Ensemble: Frau Baronin " 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Company of the Morwitz Opera: König für einen Tag " 8
" Charlottenburg	Das Opferlamm " 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus " 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum " 8
Urania Theatre	Von der Zuspitze zum Watzmann " 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Das muss man seh'n at 8
Neues Theater	Nächte i. Hampton-Klub. Schöps " 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Mann mit dem Monocle " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Im Hause der Sünde " 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten " 8
Apollo Theatre	Die süßen Grisetten. Spezialitäten " 8
Passage Theatre	Berlin i. Stimmung. Spezialitäten " 8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies " 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter, dated June 23rd, from our New York correspondent.)

INTERVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN PANAMA.

The War Department has recently published extracts from the correspondence that has passed between the United States' Government and that of Panama. No doubt the object of the publication is to prepare the public mind for a possible intervention by the United States in the affairs of the youngest of the sister Republics in case of disturbances in Panama during the elections.

On the 12th of May Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War, wrote to M. Amador, the President of Panama, that apparently well-founded complaints had reached him that fraudulent practices might be expected in the coming elections, and that those complaints were coupled with the hope that President Roosevelt would not allow the Government of Panama to be assumed by any person elected by means of such practices. Later the Government of Panama agreed to the appointment of a Commission, to inquire into the circumstances;

Dauleh, a sister of the Sultan, committed suicide when her house was attacked and plundered.

NERO LOSES A SECOND EYE.

EARLS COURT LION REJECTS A GLASS SUBSTITUTE.

Not so very long ago Nero was the happiest animal in the Earl's Court Jungle, says the *Daily Express*. Everybody admired him and he enjoyed in addition the friendship of Nellie, the handsomest lioness in the place.

But on June 4, Brutus', his next-door neighbour, knocked at the partition dividing them and roared out a challenge. The same evening Nero broke into Brutus' cage, and the fight that followed resulted in Nero returning home with one eye missing.

It was this missing eye that Mr. Bostock arranged to replace one Saturday morning by a glass substitute, and an *Express* representative was specially invited to the operation.

The opening ceremony was marked by some exciting incidents. Brutus and another lion fought and had to be separated, tigers roared, sea-lions barked, asses brayed, monkeys chattered and screamed, and elephants trumpeted.

A thick chain with a noosed end was passed through the bars of Nero's cage. He looked at it casually. He even licked it. He thought, perhaps, he was being taught a new trick.

He had been degraded to sitting on tubs, jumping through paper hoops, and other things. He was as mild as a spaniel.

But when some one cried "Pull!" and a gang of men bent their bodies willingly, Nero became transformed into a real "forest-bred monarch."

and the Commission is still so engaged. It appears from the correspondence that four Governors of Panama have been removed from office because they are supporters of the opposition party, and because the electoral law has been tampered with.

NATIVE MOVEMENT IN MEXICO.

For some time past reports have been coming from Mexico city of movements in all parts of the Republic directed against foreigners, and specially against Americans. The last few weeks have witnessed a number of bitter attacks in the Press against the citizens of the United States. The American news Agency the *Associated Press* reports on the character of this native movement in the following telegram from the city of Mexico, dated the 11th of June—"The *Herald*, one of the most conservative newspapers in the Republic, complains in a leading article that the native movement is evidently gaining ground. During the last fortnight the home Press has recorded in bitter words the hostile feeling of the population against foreigners, and particularly against Americans. That hostility has also been expressed in pamphlets, published solely for the purpose and distributed gratis. Most of these attacks come from people so ill-educated that they hardly require serious comment. On the other hand, the author of the latest of the attacks is a writer so well known and of such high standing in the capital that all the American settlers in the Republic are astonished at his pamphlet. The occasion which has called forth this pamphlet was the ceremony of decorating the graves of soldiers of the United States and of the Mexican cadets who fell in the defence of Fort Chapultepec in the year 1847, and the author is Senor Manuel Malegre. After inveighing in a farcical manner against everything American, he disputes the right of decorating the graves of American soldiers who fell in Mexico. Malegre goes so far as to write: "We propose a national subscription for the exhumation of the remains of American soldiers buried in La Tlaxpana, and for sending them to Mr. Root in return for the idols which he has restored to us lately." The *Herald's* leading article then quotes the following words which a Mexican of international fame, who has filled a high office in the Mexican Government, wrote lately:—"There is such a despotic disposition inherent in the foreigners who come to this country that they treat the Mexicans as slaves." Other facts bearing on the question are: that priests in outlying districts have distributed anti-American pamphlets among the people; that at this time certain anti-foreign Bills—such as the proposed law to prevent foreigners from pursuing mining operations, and limiting the right of foreigners to follow their trades or professions in Mexico, &c.—are recommended to the National Congress for acceptance.

The *Herald* sums up the situation in the following words: "The publications from which we have quoted circulate, not only in this city but in the most distant country districts and in small mining towns, where small groups of foreigners live in complete isolation, to envelop whom in an atmosphere of prejudice and aversion must obviously be described as a dishonest mode of treating them."

His roaring was terrific, and shook the nerves of the people around. He flung the free part of his body from side to side of the cage, lashed his tail in a perfect fury, and splintered a wooden gag that had been fixed in his mouth.

Mr. Bostock hastily ordered his assistants to leave the cage, first in French, then in English. Evidently they all understood French.

In the end Nero was securely noosed, and five grains of morphia was injected into his leg.

Mr. Scott, M.R.C.V.S., stepped forward and inserted (through the bars of the cage) the handsome yellow-and-black eye that had been specially made.

Then Nero's shackles were unloosed, and he stood up to all appearances a perfect lion. General congratulations followed, including another outburst from the menagerie.

Nero acknowledged the Jungle applause, and as he did so a strange thing happened. A faint tinkle was heard, and he was seen looking curiously with his sound eye at the cause of all his misfortunes—a small glass half-sphere that he had worn for exactly forty-five seconds.

HOW PRISONERS' WIVES LIVE.

A prisoner's wife who recently came under the care of the Church Army was found to be supporting her children by fastening hooks and eyes on cards. Her work was to eye them, link and sew them down, finding her own cotton, and the pay was 10 d. for 24 gross.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-westerly winds, cloudy, rain probable, temperature not much altered.

DRESDEN

His Majesty King Friedrich August arrived on Thursday evening at Kiel, where he was received at the station by Kaiser Wilhelm in Admiral's uniform. The King of Saxony wore the uniform of the I. See-Bataillon. Both monarchs, attended by their respective suites, made the tour of the harbour in the small steamer "Hulda," the crews of the warships parading as they passed. Their Majesties then went on board the "Hohenzollern," and inspected the ship. The Imperial dinner party included their Royal Highnesses the German Crown Prince, Prince Eitel Friedrich, Prince Heinrich, and Prince Adalbert; as well as the officers of the Saxon suite, and a distinguished company of naval officers and yachtsmen.

As the President of the United States has ordered thirty days' public mourning to be observed in honour of the late ex-President Cleveland, Consul Johnson has decided to abandon the plan of a Fourth of July reception this year.

Our readers will regret to hear that Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, who was expected to arrive in Dresden this week, has met with an accident. We learn that Mrs. Gaffney, who intended to sail from New York on June 16th for Dresden, had to change her plans on account of lack of accommodation on the boat. She therefore decided to go to Cuba with her son, Lieutenant Humphreys. Mrs. Gaffney and the Lieutenant were returning from a ball game when the horses attached to the carriage took fright and ran away, throwing the driver out. Lieutenant Humphreys sprang out of the carriage, telling his mother to remain seated, but instead she also jumped and was thrown to the ground, breaking her left wrist and striking her back and head, so that concussion of the brain resulted. Mr. Gaffney, who was in New York, at once left for Cuba.

The Rev. Mr. Ray, of Cellardyke, will deliver a lecture on "Is life worth living?" in the Scotch Church next Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. Mr. Ray being an excellent speaker, we may expect the said lecture to be a very interesting one.

The Great Art Exhibition Dresden 1908. On Tuesday last it looked as if Jupiter Pluvius meant to mar the evening's festivity; but happily the wind dispersed the threatening clouds, and the illumination and fireworks came off with great success. As the day waned, the innumerable coloured lamps in the park were lighted, producing charming effects that vastly pleased the thousands of spectators. But the fireworks, a sight that never fails in its attractive power, were to come. They were announced by what sounded like cannon shots, and then the dense crowd around the lake beheld a rush of rockets into the air and the play of fire-balls on the water, the colours both above and below being most brilliant and beautiful, whether regarded separately or in combination. These were followed by set pieces, relieved by more flights of rockets, and bouquets of fire-balls projected into the air. The Finale consisted of a "giant waterfall," blazing with coloured light and tumbling into the lake; this, with its reflections in the water, was very fine. The *Kreuzdrogerie*, which designed and carried out the show, may be congratulated on the result. The music on this afternoon and evening was provided by the *Dresdner Vereinsorchester*. On Thursday there was a "double and monster concert," given by the bands of the Jäger zu Pferd from Graudenz and the Kaiserregiment; which played all the afternoon and evening till a late hour, first alternately and in the last part together—the chief feature of this monster performance being Saro's music, reminiscent and highly descriptive of the call to arms in 1870, the rush to the Rhine frontier, the crossing of the frontier, and the subsequent fighting, with camp scenes night and morning, attacks, battles, and final hymn of victory. This evening the concert programme will be enriched by the songs of the Koschat Quintet, from Vienna, who are favourably known here.

The Lehrergesangverein, one of the leading choral societies of Dresden, will give their summer concert on Wednesday evening next, July 1, beginning at 7.30 p.m. at the Linckesches Bad in the Neustadt. The fine band of the Schützen regiment will open the concert with the Overture to Nicolai's "Lustigen Weiber von Windsor" and Grieg's "Peer

Gynt" Suite, and will play in the intervals between the vocal pieces. These last will include choral works by twelve composers. The programme is divided into three parts: the second being in memory of Bismarck, and the third consisting of folk-songs specially arranged.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon, will be as follows:

- (1) J. S. Bach: Fugue in E-minor for organ (Peters Ed. vol. II).
- (2) R. Volkmann: "Gottes Güte," sacred song for choir, with organ accompaniment, op. 38.
- (3) C. A. Fischer: "Befiehl du deine Wege," hymn for soprano voice with organ accompaniment.
- (4) Violin solos with organ: a. Largo, by F. M. Leclair; b. Adagio, by F. C. Ames.
- (5) Aug. Homilius (Kreuzkantor, b. 1714): Magnificat No. 4, in G, for choir.

The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Kantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Fräulein Susanna Apitz, soprano; Herr Elsmann, violin; Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:—

- (1) "Festmarsch," Kempter.
- (2) Overture "Zar und Zimmermann," Lortzing.
- (3) Concert-Etude, Rubinstein.
- (4) "Feierlicher Zug zum Münster" from "Lohengrin," Wagner.
- (5) Vorspiel III. Act "Kunihild," Kistler.
- (6) Othello Fantasia, for violin and orchestra, Ernst.
- (7) Second "Peer Gynt" Suite, Grieg.
- (8) Overture "Orpheus in der Unterwelt," Offenbach.
- (9) "Märchen," Kranich.
- (10) "Valse bleue," Margis.
- (11) "Schwäbische Rhapsodie," Kämpfert.

As an additional attraction to the Grosse Wirtschafft in the Grosse Garten, where orchestral concerts are given daily, the grand vocal summer concert of the male choir Orpheus will take place there on Wednesday evening next, and on Friday two bands—that of the 12th Pioneer Battalion under Herr Lange, and the House orchestra, conducted by Herr A. Wentscher—will play continuously from 4.30 to about 10.30 p.m.

At the Central Theatre today, Saturday, the 27th, *Der Teufel*, a play in three acts by Franz Molnar, will be given for the 8th time with Herr Albert Bozenhard as guest.

From tomorrow, Sunday, the 28th until Tuesday the 30th inclusive, the Central Theatre will be closed, as it has been let for those three days to the *Verein Deutscher Ingenieure*.

On Wednesday, July 1st, at 8 o'clock, *Der Teufel* with Herr A. Bozenhard in the title-rôle will be repeated.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

Museums &c.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 from 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. Sales (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 Porcelains (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. (Cossel-Palais). In the week (except Saturdays) 9—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance.

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

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

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

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

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DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Hoffmann's Erzählungen.

Phantastic Opera in three acts. Music by J. Offenbach.

Cast:

Hoffmann	Herr Rädiger.
Nielaus	Fräul. Urban a. G.
Nathanael	Herr Engelhard.
Hermann	Herr Plaschke.
Lutter	Herr Wachter.
Olympia	
Giulietta	Frau Wedekind.
Antonia	
Coppelius	
Dapertutto	Herr Rains.
Mirakel	
Cochennille	
Pitichinaccio	Herr Erl.
Franz	
Spalanzani	
Schlemihl	Herr Büssel.
Crespel	Herr Nebuschka.
A voice	Fräul. Eibenschütz.

PLOT. At a meeting of students, Hoffmann, one of their number is rallied on his gloomy temper. He declares he has been thrice unlucky in love, and promises to describe his love-affairs to them. In the Opera the three several episodes are presented in three acts.

In the first act Hoffmann is in the house of Spalanzani, having gone there to meet his host's beautiful daughter. This daughter is really an automaton made by Spalanzani and Coppelius, a wizard, who is to have a half share in the money to be made by the sale of the doll. Coppelius gives Hoffmann a pair of spectacles, which increase the beauty of the doll, and Hoffmann is madly in love with it, heedless of the warnings of his friend Niklas. A dance is held, and Hoffmann dances with the automaton, which dances on unceasingly, till Hoffmann sinks half-fainting upon the sofa. Coppelius enters in a rage, the draft by which Spalanzani had bought his half of the doll having been dishonoured, and smashes the figure. The guests all laugh at Hoffmann, who at last realizes the trick.

In the second act Hoffmann is courting Giulietta, a courtesan, who is in the power of Dapertutto, a wizard, for whom she has stolen the shadow of Schlemihl, another love. She promises to procure Hoffmann's image in a mirror. Telling Hoffmann that Schlemihl has the key of her room, she leaves them, Hoffmann kills Schlemihl, only to find the room empty, and the false Giulietta disappears with Dapertutto in a gondola.

In the third act Hoffmann is engaged to Antonia, daughter of Crespel, who has a beautiful voice, but is liable a consumption, so her father has forbidden her to sing. The deaf servant lets in Hoffmann, contrary to his master's orders. He and Antonia sing, and as Crespel returns Hoffmann hides and, from Crespel's conversation with the wizard, Doctor Mirakel, hears of Antonia's illness. He persuades Antonia never to sing again, but Mirakel, by invoking the spirit of her dead mother, induces her to break her promise; she sings and sings, and dies exhausted in Hoffmann's arms.

In the epilogue the students thank Hoffmann for his tales. Composer: Offenbach, born 1819, died 1880.

Sunday night	Tauschhäuser	at 7
Monday night	La Robine	" 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Krieg im Frieden	at 7.30
Sunday night	Wilhelm Tell	" 7
Monday night	(closed)	

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Ein Walzertraum (Mila Theren)	at 7.30
Sunday night	Ein Walzertraum (Mila Theren)	" 7.30
Monday night	Ein Walzertraum (Mila Theren)	" 7.30
Tuesday night	Ein Walzertraum (Mila Theren)	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Der Teufel	at 8
Sunday night	(closed)	
Monday night	(closed)	
Tuesday night	(closed)	
Wednesday night	Der Teufel	" 8

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A GLOBE-TROTTER'S PILGRIMAGE.

By H. F. L.

XV.

It has frequently and with truth been asserted that the cardinal and besetting sin of the globe-trotter is that he is perfectly willing after a few days sojourn in a strange country to generalise as to the customs and manners of the inhabitants of that country, and to instruct those of his fellow-men who have resided there for years. I hope I have avoided this particular sin in these letters, having no desire to share the fate of those G. T.'s so savagely attacked by Kipling, but it is impossible, after spending a week in constant intercourse with members of one of the largest European business communities in the far East, to avoid being immensely struck with their views of the Japanese both as a nation and as individuals, and trying to reproduce, however imperfectly, those views. And let me not be accused of quoting merely my own possibly prejudiced countrymen, in as much as the views expressed were reiterated still more forcibly by numbers of Germans who bulk very largely—metaphorically speaking—in business circles out here.

There are three towns in Japan where there is a comparatively large resident foreign element, viz.: Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, all sea-port towns and of necessity doing an enormous import business from Europe. This business the Japanese, actuated, in part, by the possibly plausible cry "Japan for the Japanese," are doing their best to kill. In Nagasaki they have succeeded so far that the opinion is universally expressed that business depression there has never been so pronounced; business men are avoiding the place as though the plague were rampant; and the principal, in fact the only first-class hotel there has been compelled to close its doors.

This business depression is also found, although not to the same extent, in the two other sea-ports, and it is curious to compare the great prosperity of Hongkong and Shanghai with the unrest and uncertainty prevailing in Kobe. The reason, however, is not far to seek. A Chinaman, having made a bargain or entered into a contract punctually and precisely keeps his promise. He has, for example, ordered from a European merchant a large consignment of goods. On the day of the arrival of the ship bringing them from Europe, he makes prompt payment. The Japanese, on the other hand, seems entirely devoid of commercial morality. Many and bitter are the experiences of European business men in this direction. The latter contracts to deliver merchandise to a Japanese, a man whose solvency is guaranteed by his banker; but on the arrival of the goods the Japanese turns up with the inevitable merry smile and remarks "we are sorry, we cannot pay," and the godowns or warehouses of Kobe and Yokohama are full of stuff, which the merchants are forced to leave lying there, rather than submit to the heavy loss entailed by selling it at a price now demanded by their dishonest clients.

Little less annoying than the breaking of contracts is the Japanese habit of imitating protected articles made by European manufacturers of world wide fame. Only a day or so ago the writer saw a flagrant instance of this. An article much in demand is the vinegar made by Crosse & Blackwell, the well-known London firm. Side by side with a bottle of this vinegar was a bottle of Japanese manufacture. This same imitation was severely commented on by a leading English journal in Japan, which said: "As with Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell's vinegar, the bottle is wrapped in soft paper bearing a design which at first sight is calculated to deceive the foreign purchaser and is certain to cheat the average Japanese buyer in the belief that he is obtaining an article that is well known on the market. A cursory glance at the wrapper of the bottle shows it to be almost identical with that used by the London makers. The Royal crest—or an artful copy of it—adorns the description of the contents of the bottle. Then follow the words: 'Pure Malt Vinegar Manufactured by Cboes, Bros. Conpane, Purveyors to the King, Soho Square, London, England.' Now, but for the substitution of the above collection of letters for the name Crosse & Blackwell the label is precisely as that on the genuine imported article. On removing the wrapper it is found that the labels actually on the bottle are likewise almost identical with those used by Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell. On the neck of the bottle appears the following in red type, which has boldly lithographed over it the word "Best" and another word which is not decipherable:—

This Malt Vinegar is guaranteed to be absolutely pure and is apphed only in Bottles bearing our Name and Address on the Labels and TIN CAPSULES, which PURCHASERS SHOULD SEE TO BE INTACT ON DELIVFRY.

Unfortunately for the copier of this label the name does not appear on the tin capsule. The address on the label is again given as "Soho Square, London, England," and the name "Cboes. Bros. Conpane" appears in similar lettering and on a like design to that used by Messrs. Crosse and

Blackwell. One of the worst features of this piracy is the guarantee thus given with it, for with the place of manufacture printed as Soho Square, London—a falsehood on the face of it—any "guarantee" becomes of course a double fraud on the public."

This is only one instance out of many of Japanese imitation of standard manufactures, and unfortunately Japanese law courts almost invariably uphold this dishonesty. By it the European manufacturer is discredited, as the spurious imitation is always far inferior to the original in quality. No remonstrance, journalistic or otherwise, seems to have the slightest effect, for Japan is so bent on being recognised as a world power with a huge army and navy, that such minor objects as a reputation for commercial integrity goes to the wall.

But there are already signs that the Dragon in the West is stirring uneasily after his centuries of slumber and it is more than likely that should he once make up his mind to rouse himself there may yet be very dark days in front of the little yellow men to the Eastward. At present Japan is too strong—witness the recent incident when the Japanese went gun-running; and even if China's action in seizing arms obviously intended for her rebels, in alien waters, was incorrect, still opinion in the East is universal in blaming Japan for her high-handed action and her contemptuous refusal to arbitrate. The feeling aroused in S. China by the incident is extraordinarily bitter, and in spite of journalistic well-informed statements the boycott of Japanese goods by the South Chinese has already hit the Japanese very hard; and the movement is still spreading, so that the more soberminded people in Japan are already regretting their illadvised action in the matter. Their is a noticeable difference in the treatment by Japanese of foreigners in the sea-port towns from what it was before the war, and after a few days in Kobe one longs to strike out for Kyoto where the Japanese are still Japanese, where their unique fine arts still hold sway, where they realize that their peculiar style of beauty is best suited by native dress, and where at least they do not consider black billy cocks and yellow boots as the most desirable finishing touches to a kimono.

A PUZZLE FOR GENEALOGISTS.

As there are people who delight in unravelling genealogical puzzles (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Globe*), I send the enclosed specimen, which is taken from the *Mainzer Tageblatt*:—Fritz Fluhrer, a sausage-maker, of Mayence, aged 32 years, married Frau Garrecht, a widow of 37 years; the widow had a daughter, Madeleine Garrecht, aged 18 years. With the appearance of Fritz Fluhrer's father, Georges Fluhrer, aged 61 years, a widower and independent, the imbroglie began, for he fell madly in love with Madeleine Garrecht and duly married her; thus, at one stroke Frau Fritz Fluhrer became the mother-in-law and the daughter-in-law of Georges Fluhrer. From the marriage of Georges Fluhrer there came a son called Hans Fluhrer, who is thus own brother of Fritz Fluhrer and the latter's grandson through Madeleine Garrecht, who is the daughter of Frau Fritz Fluhrer. Some weeks afterwards Frau Fritz Fluhrer had a son, Johann Fluhrer, so that thereby Fritz Fluhrer became the brother of his own child, which is the son of the grandmother. Thus, Fritz Fluhrer is the brother-in-law of his own mother, his wife is her own boy's aunt, the little Johann Fluhrer is grandson of Georges Fluhrer, and Fritz Fluhrer is his own father-in-law. After a steadfast perusal of this involved relationship one comes to the conclusion that a man may marry his grandmother, but of course quite unwittingly.

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Kreuznach up to June 25th numbered 4,612; at Bad Elster up to June 24th 4,525; at Bad Ems up to the same date, 8,036.

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Wednesday, July 1st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"König Albert," from Genoa for New York, left Genoa June 25th.
"Roon," from Bremen for Australia, left Genoa June 25th.
"Bülow," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Suez June 25th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Japan for Hamburg, left Southampton June 25th.
"Königin Luise," from Genoa for New York, passed Velle June 26th.

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