

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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PRINCE BÜLOW.

OPINION IN ENGLAND.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 12.

The country has been thrown into such a condition of excitement by the atrocious assassinations at the Imperial Institute and the concomitant revelations, that practically all other matters of topical interest—not excepting even Mr. Lloyd George's porcupine Budget—have been temporarily shelved. In such circumstances it is not surprising that the pending departure of Prince Bülow from the Imperial German Chancellery should have evoked so little comment. But here and there a thoughtful article appears that does justice to the great significance of the so-called "Chancellor Crisis," not only for Germany, but for her neighbours. Let us be blunt about it and admit without further parley that the retiring Chancellor is not and never has been *persona gratissima* with the British political world. We know from a superabundance of first-hand and unimpeachable testimony that the Prince is in many respects the beau-ideal of a modern diplomatist. His tact, innate courtesy, and unfailing genial qualities are recognised and openly avowed even by his most deadly political enemies. If any additional proof were needed of his remarkable political celerity and manoeuvring talent it is surely supplied by the past twelve months of German Parliamentary history. He has successfully, and even brilliantly, weathered storms which would assuredly have overwhelmed and flung on to the rocks less able navigators of the Ship of State; and if he is relinquishing the helm now, it is because he is tired and weather-beaten, not defeated or discouraged. If any labourer in this strenuous age is more deserving of peace and quiet than Prince Bülow, we have yet to hear him named. As it happens, he takes his leave from the diplomatic stage just as the drama approaches a climax, and this circumstance naturally lends to his decision rather more significance, perhaps, than it justly deserves.

Prince Bülow's unpopularity in England plainly dates from the South African war,—that is, with public opinion; albeit our statesmen had long before found in him an antagonist more than worthy of their steel, and one who rarely made a false move. His speeches before the Reichstag in connection with the seizure of certain German steamers by British warships off Delagoa Bay have been described as "mischievous," and such they certainly proved in the ultimate arrangement of Anglo-German relations. But it should still be remembered that his words were uttered on an occasion of great national excitement, when the situation countenanced, if it did not justify, language of more than ordinary Parliamentary strength. Then, again, Prince Bülow's somewhat inexplicable visit to Mr. Chamberlain and its remarkable aftermath in Germany gravely prejudiced him in the British public eye. You will remember the alleged "revelations" made by the *Berliner Tageblatt* some months ago in regard to that incident, when it was sought to prove that in 1899 Mr. Chamberlain endeavoured to enter into an alliance with Germany, and that Prince Bülow summarily threw cold water on the project. All the world now knows the true history of that affair, which is totally at variance with the *Tageblatt's* version. Furthermore, a certain section in this country—needless to even hint at its composition—cherishes feelings of animosity towards the Prince for what they consider his disloyalty towards his Imperial master in connection with the famous *Daily Telegraph* "interview" imbroglio. But in this case

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he has been unanimously absolved by the great weight of enlightened and modern opinion in his own country, and the charge of disloyalty has long since fallen flat except in certain cob-webbed corners where 20th century ideals have yet to be understood. Perhaps the true secret of the Prince's lack of favour in England is to be found in the fact that during his tenure of office Germany has risen to an almost dominant position in Europe. This advance can neither be denied nor counteracted, but some people find consolation in carping at one of the men most directly responsible for it.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

The New York correspondent of the *Globe* says that it is already evident that the sanguine Washington correspondents who were writing the other day about Congress rising within a week were too optimistic. Complications have arisen which will undoubtedly prolong the Conference proceedings between the two Houses, and the earliest date now spoken of for the completion of the session is Thursday, the 22nd inst.

President Taft is said to be pretty well satisfied with the present position and outlook. He will be kept very busily engaged for the next week or so in connection with the Conference, and is prepared to use all his influence to get the Tariff Bill finally shaped on the Senate lines. There is still much controversy in the newspapers, and in Congressional circles about the incidence of the Corporation tax, but it is not likely to be seriously modified now.

STIRING SPEECH BY THE TSAR.

Poltava, July 11.

The Tsar, in the course of a luncheon given by the Corps of Cadets today, addressed the assembled company as follows: "I have spent the last two days with feelings of deep emotion, and you will certainly have shared these feelings with me on the fields of Poltava, on which the fate of our country was decided two hundred years ago. It has pleased God that the genius of Peter the Great and the steadfastness of the Russian people should achieve the triumphs that have made Russia great. The same Russia has just passed through a difficult period; but I trust that she has now entered on the path of development and prosperity, and that it will be more easy for coming generations to live for and serve their home. But for that end the loyal help of all my subjects is required; to that end, belief in the strength of Russia, love for Russia and her history, are necessary. May Russia develop in the spirit of the unanimity of the Tsar with his people and of the close connection of the whole population of the country with their ruler! I drink to the health of the successors of those famous heroes who fought on fields where the troops assembled here have gratified me by their splendid appearance today. I drink to their health, to the health of the whole army, and to the welfare of our great Motherland, Russia!"

THE CLEVELAND ELECTION.

GREATLY REDUCED RADICAL MAJORITY.

The result of the polling in the Cleveland Division of the North Riding of Yorkshire on Friday in the election caused by the appointment of Mr. Herbert Samuel (R.) to Cabinet rank as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was declared at Guisborough on Saturday as follows:—

Mr. H. Samuel (R.)	6,296
Mr. Windsor Lewis (U.)	5,325
Radical majority	971
Increase in Unionist vote	1,527
Increase in Radical vote	462
Increase in total poll	1,989
Decrease in Radical majority	1,065
Electors on the register	13,922

The result was awaited by a large number of electors, many of whom had travelled from outlying parts of the constituency. Polling had been heavy and the counting occupied a large staff of enumerators over two hours. The declaration of the return of Mr. Samuel was received with cheers. In moving a vote of thanks to the returning officer, Mr. Samuel said the fight had been an uphill one, but in Mr. Lewis he had had a courteous opponent, says the *Globe*.

Speaking later, Mr. Samuel said that in the strenuous contest, the forces against Liberalism had been exceedingly strong. Their opponent had succeeded in reducing the majority, but they had not succeeded in imperilling or destroying the Liberalism of Cleveland. The contest had been conducted with good temper.

Mr. Lewis said he hoped they might have an opportunity of fighting again some day. "I consider the Unionist party in the division made a splendid fight for the principles all hold dear," he said.

Interviewed later, Mr. Samuel said he did not think that the women suffragettes had any material effect on the result.

FORMER ELECTIONS.

Former elections have resulted as follows:—

1892.	1900.
Mr. H. F. Pease (R.) . . . 4,397	Mr. A. E. Pease (R.) unopposed.
Mr. A. J. Dorman (U.) . . . 4,049	On the resignation of Mr. Pease, November 5, 1902.
Radical majority . . . 348	Mr. Herbert Samuel (R.) . . . 5,834
1895.	Mr. Geoffrey Drage (U.) . . . 3,798
Mr. H. F. Pease (R.) . . . 4,762	Radical majority . . . 2,036
Colonel R. Ropner (U.) . . . 4,175	
Radical majority . . . 587	
On the death of Mr. Pease, January 12, 1897.	1906.
Mr. A. E. Pease (R.) . . . 5,508	Mr. Herbert Samuel (R.) unopposed.
Colonel Ropner (U.) . . . 4,080	
Radical majority . . . 1,428	

Cleveland takes its place among several other constituencies which, while retaining their Radical representation, have been held for the Government only by greatly-reduced majorities since the General Election of 1906. Among these are the following:

	Increase in Unionist vote.	Decrease in Radical vote.
South Ayrshire	1,080	3,001
South Leeds	2,749	926
Dewsbury	1,124	1,170
East Wolverhampton	1,761	1,096
Dundee	505	2,197
Forfarshire	693	1,067
South Edinburgh	1,879	760
East Edinburgh	1,637	2,079
Yorkshire (Cleveland)	1,527	(inc.) 462

THE TSAR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

London, July 11.

It is officially announced that the Tsar of Russia will arrive at Cowes on August 2.

BERLIN

All social and other items intended for publication in this column should be sent to the Berlin representative of The Daily Record...

Copies of The Daily Record may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44...

Circumstances over which we have no control have arisen which prevent our publishing any social news in our Berlin column today.

In view of the intense interest which the recent murder in London—political as we may now call it—has aroused not only among Englishmen...

Madar Lal Dhingra, the young Indian engineering student who is charged with the wilful murder of Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Lalaca...

Dhingra entered the dock with the same unconcerned air that has characterised his conduct ever since his arrest. He stood between two warders from Brixton Prison...

After briefly stating the charge and the positions of the two dead gentlemen, Mr. Bodkin said that the defendant had been for nearly three years a student of engineering at University College...

On June 28th prisoner was practising at the range, and his next appearance was between 5 and 5.30 on the afternoon of July 1st, when he came, according to his habit, and practised at the target which would be produced.

Sir William was standing in the vestibule, and passed close to the door, and Dr. Lalaca, if not actually conversing with him, was quite close to him. About a quarter-past eleven there were heard several shots, and the prisoner was seen quite close to Sir William, firing at him no less than four shots.

Sir Lesley Probyn, K.C.V.O., of Onslow-square, South Kensington, was the first witness called, it being stated that he was injured himself on the night of the murder...

Prisoner, being asked if he wished to cross-examine the witness, mumbled indistinctly: "No, I have nothing to ask, but I simply want to say one thing—that I object to this charge of murder...

Madan Mohan Sinha, a law student of the Middle Temple and member of the Indian National Association, said he was near the vestibule door a few yards from Sir William Curzon Wyllie when he heard the shots, and turning saw the prisoner leveling his revolver at Sir Curzon and actually shooting him.

The Clerk asked the prisoner if he had any questions to ask the witness.

Prisoner: All I have to say is that this man is a traitor to my country.

Douglas William Thorburn, journalist, said he was at the Imperial Institute upon the evening of July 1st and saw prisoner, who was wearing a blue turban, talking to Sir Curzon Wyllie. Suddenly Dhingra raised his arm and presented a revolver at Sir Curzon Wyllie and fired four shots full in his face.

Capt. Charles Rolleston, of Broadhurst-gardens, Hampstead, said he heard five shots fired, and then saw the prisoner take deliberate aim at a native gentleman in dress clothes, and fire. The gentleman, who proved to be Dr. Lalaca, fell backwards and lay writhing on the ground.

Miss Emma Josephine Beck, of Kensington Park-road, hon. sec. of the National Indian Association, said she became acquainted with Dhingra about four months ago. She sent him a ticket of invitation for the entertainment on the evening of July 1st.

Henry Stanton Morley, the occupier of "Fairyland," an exhibition of automatic machines with a shooting range in Tottenham-court-road, said prisoner had been practising at his range for two or three months.

Detective-Sergeant Eveleigh produced the papers which had been found upon prisoner when arrested, and another statement which was found at prisoner's house.

On committal prisoner said: "I do not want to say anything in defence of myself, but simply to prove the justice of my deed. As for myself, I do not think that any English law court has any authority to arrest me or detain me in prison or to pass sentence of death on me.

London, goes and kills one or two Germans, then if that Englishman is held to be a patriot by the people of the country, certainly I am a patriot too—working for the emancipation of my Motherland.

"Whatever else I have to say is in my statement which is in the court. I make this statement, not because I wish to plead for mercy or anything of that kind. I wish that the English people should sentence me to death, for in that case the vengeance of my countrymen will be all the more keener.

Dhingra was then committed for trial at the Old Bailey.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

- St. George's Church, Monbijou Garten. Sunday: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Matins and Sermon... AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN. MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES. GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Table listing various theatres and their current plays, including Royal Opera House, Deutsches Theatre, Lessing Theatre, Berliner Theatre, etc.

THE DICKENS ENTHUSIAST.

We are not members of the Dickens Fellowship, whose summer festival will this year, we notice, take the form of a "trip through the country associated with David Copperfield's early days."

A BRITISH IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

London, July 11.
The *Evening Standard* states that Viscount Kitchener is to be appointed to a new post, that of Chief of an Imperial General Staff, to supervise the organisation of the forces of the whole Empire.

THE FLIGHT ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

London, July 11.
Mr. Latham was prevented by unfavourable weather from making his attempt to fly across the Channel today.

UNITED STATES RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

New York, July 10.
It is announced that English capitalists have purchased bonds to the value of \$3,500,000 in the Delaware and Eastern Railroad, the proceeds of which will be used in extensions, trebling the tracks, and mileage connections. Five important lines to the north and south will make the system a most important and profitable link between north and south and across the State.—Reuter.

THE EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEPH.

Vienna, July 11.
It is reported on good authority that the Emperor Franz Joseph has postponed his journey to Ischl until Thursday.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Paris, July 10.
In the Senate today, the subject of the debate was the strengthening of the Artillery, for which urgency had been voted. M. Waddington, the reporter of the Bill, supported it; pointing out the numerical superiority of the Artillery of Germany. The tactical superiority of the French Artillery, which had hitherto rested on rapidity of fire and excellence of mechanism, had, he said, diminished since improvements had been introduced by Germany. The Bill provides for 120 guns in each Army Corps, as compared with 144 in the German army. For each battery four guns are proposed.

General Mercier said the French guns were superior to the German, and it was therefore unnecessary to equal the Germans in respect of the number of guns. He approved of the system of allotting four guns to each battery; and of the proposals to station the new Artillery regiments in the eastern garrisons, and to transfer the Cavalry regiments from the east to the centre and west of the country.

General Langlois advocated the system of allotting six guns to each battery, and said that France must continue to increase her Artillery.

THE CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, July 12.
The number of deaths from cholera since yesterday has been 47. The number of fresh cases reported is 101, and the number of patients under treatment 813.

UNREST IN RUMELIA.

Salonika, July 10.
Twenty people have been arrested in the sandjak Uskup, apparently in consequence of the discovery of a Servian plot by the Government of the vilayet of Kossova. Two Mohammedans have also been arrested, for complicity in the plot. The President of the Club of the Ottoman Serbs, M. Bogdan Radencovitch, has suddenly left for Belgrade; for fear, it is said, of being arrested.

HOUSEKEEPING AS A SCIENCE.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)
New York, July 2.
A new academical degree, that of "Doctor of Housekeeping," is within the range of possibility; inasmuch as housekeeping has been raised to the dignity of a science at the Columbia University, New York. Young ladies intending to enter the marriage state may here be initiated into all the secrets of the domestic science; or a young man may ascertain whether his chosen partner has graduated as a housekeeper. The new faculty will be opened with a course of lectures next September. A six-storied, spacious building, worth more than half a million dollars, has been presented to the Teachers' College which is connected with the College University; and that building will be devoted exclusively to the science of Housekeeping. Foods, cooking, hand-work, cutting out, and the care of infants will be the principal subjects of study; but all other departments of special knowledge within the housekeeper's domain will be taught in the institution by scientifically qualified teachers of both sexes.

D R E S D E N

Rev. H. S. Huntington, and wife, of Boston, accompanied by their daughter, are visiting Dresden this week. They are returning to America, having spent a year in Constantinople with their son who has charge of the preparatory department of Robert College. Their eldest son, Mr. Ellsworth Huntington, is the famous Oriental student and traveller, whose latest book, "The Pulse of Asia" has excited so much interest.

Mr. Dudley Buck, the famous composer, and Mrs. Buck have been passing the winter very quietly in Dresden. They left recently for Paris, en route for America.

Mrs. Newell, of Chicago, and her daughters, Mrs. Child and Miss Newell, are spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews at Frau Doctor Gunther's.

Mrs. Allaire, the wife of the Military Attaché of the American Embassy at Vienna, is spending a few days in Dresden.

Mr. Wm. Washington Brunswick, American Vice Consul, from Chemnitz, passed Sunday in Dresden.

Mr. Ed. M. Moore, Manager of *The Hutchinson News*, Mr. E. L. Meyer, a prominent banker, with Mrs. E. L. Meyer, sister to Mr. Moore, all of Hutchinson, Kansas, arrived in Bremen a few days ago and came here via Berlin. They are staying at the Continental Hotel.

It is interesting to note that the portrait painter George Peixotto, who has recently returned to his Sigmundshof studio in Berlin, had charge of the painting class at the Dresden Royal Academy when some years ago the late Professor Pohle was absent on vacation. For several weeks it devolved upon the only American pupil to lead a class composed entirely of Germans, and his fellow students were so well satisfied with the work accomplished during the American interval, that Peixotto was requested to unofficially aid in the regular class correction during the remainder of his stay at the Academy. Later on, when the then American Minister to Germany, Wm. Walter Phelps, visited Dresden, the director of the gallery Professor Hübner, escorting him and Mrs. Phelps through the wonderful collection, told them he would show them, in the Director's room, a portrait that had just been painted of himself by one of Mr. Phelps' fellow-countrymen. This was a half-length picture which Peixotto had completed only a few weeks prior to the visit. Mr. Phelps was so pleased to find the American's work appreciated and praised by the director of this famous gallery, that he wrote to the young man's father (a former consul in Dresden) telling him that he was glad his son had not entered the first stages of the Consular service, and congratulating him on what seemed such a good start in the field of portraiture.

The varieties of wave formations are shown with great clearness in the fine photographs exhibited by Mr. Vaughan, of London, in room 10 of the Meteorology department in the International Photographic Exhibition. The boundless stretches of snow in Canada are mostly level; the sand of the desert, on the contrary, forms sharp ridges. In the Australian sandy wastes the waves assume a characteristic triple formation. The photographs demonstrate the known fact that it is not the mass of water but the undulation that moves forward. The wave movement varies as its causes vary. In flowing water the waves formed by the propeller of a steamer are short; waterfalls produce sharp-edged, overhanging waves. Sandbanks in a river cause broad, wedge-shaped waves, while in canals the section is step-like. The great waves of the ocean are long, broad, heaving masses, whose tops only break under the influence of strong winds.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry regiment No. 177, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery,

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gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys etc., 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.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Wednesday, July 14th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, July 16th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.
Communion service is held every third Sunday in January, March, June and October.
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Arthur Cunningham Grant-Duff, Esq.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

Royal Opera House. Closed till August 8.

Royal Theatre Neustadt. Closed till September 11.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICE.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows:—(1) Wedding Polonaise, Trenkler. (2) Hebrides Overture, Mendelssohn. (3) Waltz, Myrtle Blossoms, Strauss. (4) Dance of the Apprentices, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," Wagner. (5) Overture, "Carnegie romain," Berlioz. (6) Hungarian Rhapsody for violoncello, Popper. (7) Serenade, Jambor. (8) Overture, "Vépres Siciliennes," Verdi. (9) Russian Troica Waltz, Tschaiowsky. (10) Prelude, "Herodias," Massenet. (11) Chromatic Gallop, Liszt.

Museums, etc.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9—8 .M 0.50. Mondays 9—1 .M 1.50.
Royal Kupferstich-Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.

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EARTHQUAKE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

London, July 11.
Reuter reports from Sydney that a violent earthquake has occurred in the Bismarck Archipelago. The population was terrified, but no loss of life has as yet been recorded.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

Marsailles, July 11.
Renewed shocks of earthquake were felt here at 9 o'clock yesterday evening, equal in intensity to those of last month. The localities affected were the same. The population are alarmed and anxious.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED ASTRONOMER.

Washington, July 11.
The astronomer Dr. Simon Newcomb died today.

Dr. Newcomb was appointed to the United States Naval Observatory in 1861, and supervised the construction of the 26-inch equatorial telescope. He was Secretary to the United States Transit of Venus Commission 1871-74, and observed the transit of Venus at the Cape of Good Hope in 1882. He filled the responsible post of Director of the Nautical Almanac Office for twenty years, from 1877 to 1897. In 1897 he retired at the age of 62. He made many astronomical researches, and published over 100 papers; was editor of the American Journal of Mathematics from 1884 to 1893; and a member of most of the National Academies of Science throughout the world. He held the Copley, Huygens, Royal Society, and Bruce medals; was an Officer of the Legion of Honour of France, and an Associate of the Institute of France.

BOLIVIA AND PERU.

New York, July 10.
The following telegram, of yesterday's date, has been received from Lapaz (Bolivia):

"A furious mob tonight attacked the Argentine Legation. Troops have been called out, and fears are entertained regarding the safety of the Argentine Minister.

"The trouble is the outcome of the award given by President Alcora, of Argentina, in the boundary dispute between Bolivia and Peru. Great crowds paraded the streets, and finally turned in the direction of the Argentine Legation, which they surrounded. Shouts of rage were raised, and stones were hurled at the building.

"The Government endeavoured to check the manifestations, and eventually, as stated above, called out the troops. Both the Argentine and Peruvian Legations are now under strong guards."—Reuter.

La Paz, Bolivia, July 10.
In consequence of the decision of the President of the Argentine Republic, in favour of Peru, of the frontier dispute between Bolivia and Peru, the demonstrations against the Argentinian and Peruvian Embassies were repeated, and the Embassies are under military protection. The Minister of Finance, M. Goytia, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned his post.

Santiago de Chile, July 12.
A telegram from La Paz states that the disturbances continue. The Peruvian and Argentinian Embassies have again been attacked, and the movement is spreading throughout the whole Bolivia. The President has informed the foreign diplomatic representatives that he will use energetic means to repress the disorders.

Buenos Ayres, July 9.
The Minister of Foreign Affairs today invited the Bolivian and Peruvian Ministers to call on him at the Foreign Office in order to receive the arbitral award pronounced by the President of the Argentine in the frontier dispute between Peru and Bolivia.

The Bolivian Minister did not respond to the invitation, and the President's award was accordingly communicated to the Peruvian Minister only at 4.30 this afternoon.

The absence of the Bolivian Minister evokes much comment here. The award was finally communicated to him at the Bolivian Legation by two officials sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It divides the contested territory into two parts, each of the disputants receiving about the same area, but is nevertheless favourable to Peru. The new frontier follows to a large extent the 69th degree of longitude west of Greenwich.

The Bolivian Minister stated in an interview this evening that he did not proceed to the Foreign Office in response to the invitation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to receive communication of the President's award in the Bolivia-Peru frontier dispute, because he did not wish to commit his Government to acceptance of the award.—Reuter.

THE FIRE IN CHERBOURG DOCKYARD.

Paris, July 10.
The Minister of Marine reports that the principal magazine, the accumulator magazine, and ten subsidiary magazines for submarine vessels were destroyed in the fire last night.

|| DRESDEN ||

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English cooking. English conversation.

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Beautiful excursions on the Elbe by luxurious passenger steamers
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First class catering—Table d'hôte—Promenade Decks—Cabins free from draughts.
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preparatory for Schools and Universities.
Instructions in Classics, Mathematics, English, German,
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Boarders received.

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old established house
Reichs Strasse 26, I., II., III.
Best situation. Highly recommended, comf. sunny rooms, best cuisine.

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Strasse 11, I.
Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German,
French, and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and
French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

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PENSION JAHN, Nürnberger Str. 44, I.

Most beautiful location in the city.
Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.**TO THE UNITED STATES.**

July 17.—Lusitania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York
July 23. Letters must be marked "Via England" and with
name of steamer, and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not
later than 1 o'clock on Thursday, the 15th inst.
July 20.—Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Bremen, mails due in New
York July 27. Letters must be marked "Via Bremen," and be
posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on
Monday, the 19th inst.

TO CANADA.

Letters destined for Canada it is advisable to send by one of
the New York steamers, as they are likely to reach their destination
more quickly than if despatched by one of the direct vessels
from Liverpool to Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

* Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes
at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof)
or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned.
Letters bearing a 10-pfennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes
are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct
from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or
French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Wednesday, July 14, by the S.S. Kronprinz Wilhelm, left
New York July 6.

As there are many of our readers who still appear
to believe that letters despatched to America under
the new cheap rate—10 pfgs. for 20 grammes, only
by steamer sailing from German ports—are not for-
warded by the express steamers, but are kept back
for transference by "any old tub," we may state
that, on the contrary, such letters are despatched
by the first steamer on the schedule, be it an ex-
press or ordinary mail steamer. No distinction what-
ever is made, and full advantage of the cheaper
rate may therefore be taken. Such letters may be
sent by every steamer sailing from a German har-
bour (Hamburg or Bremen) which appears in our
daily mail list.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Madrid, July 11.
The King today received the Moroccan Embassy,
who informed his Majesty that Mulai Hafid was
endeavouring to strengthen the friendly relations
existing between him and the King, and the sincere
attachment of the two peoples for each other; as
well as to fulfil all obligations and treaties, and to
maintain order throughout his country.

The King replied that the wish of the Spanish
Government and nation was to make the relations
between the two countries more intimate. He con-
fidently hoped that the negotiations would lead to
a rapid and easy solution of all questions at issue
between Spain and Morocco.

Madrid, July 11.
At a Ministerial Council held today it was resolved
to congratulate General Marina and his troops on
the suppression of the movement against Spanish
workmen at Melilla; to renew the expression of
the Government's confidence in him; and to give
him full discretion to use all the means at his com-
mand to ensure the safety of the lives and property
of Spanish subjects.

Madrid, July 11.
A Royal decree authorises the Minister of War
to call up the reserves of one Army Corps.

Madrid, July 11.
The *Imparcial* publishes a report from Ceuta that
200 Moroccans employed on the Spanish railway
from Tetuan to Tangier have ceased work, alleging
that they were compelled to do so by the threats
of the tribesmen.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

Constantinople, July 10.
At today's sitting of the Chamber, the Grand
Vizier announced that the Government had changed
its views with regard to the military tax on the
Christians, and now assented to the repeal of the
tax; further, that the Government would support
the Bill drafted by the Chamber respecting an im-
mediate levy of non-Mohammedans. This announce-
ment was received with cheers by the great majority
of the Chamber, particularly by the Christians. The
debate on the said Bill was fixed for Monday.
The sitting was then made secret, and the Grand
Vizier replied to an interpellation concerning the
whereabouts of the Yildiz treasures. The answer
was, that the Generalissimo of the army of occupa-
tion, in whose hands the treasures remained, bore
the responsibility for them.

In the further course of the sitting, the Chamber
concluded the first reading of the Bill for revising
the appointments of officers under the old régime;
the reporter of the military Committee emphasising
the bitter complaints of the Corps of Officers against
the unjust promotions under that régime.

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

Cologne, July 10.
The *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes a telegram from
Teheran dated the 10th instant, as follows: "A fight
took place today at Shahabad between the troops
of the Shah and the united force of Bakhtiari and
Nationalists. The leader of the latter was severely
wounded and taken prisoner. Victory remained with
the Shah's troops, who took many prisoners."

Teheran, July 10.
The St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency reports that
a slight skirmish had taken place at Yaftabad be-
tween the Shah's troops and the Nationalists. Saad
ed Dauleh had proposed to Sardar as-Sad and Sipah-
dar that they should send emissaries to Teheran to
treat for peace.

Teheran, July 14.
A force of about 1,200 Government troops, with
four guns, attacked the Nationalists early this morn-
ing 15 miles west of Teheran, but failed to drive
them out of their position. After two hours' can-
nonading the fighting ceased, but it will probably
be resumed this evening.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Salonika, July 11.
An encounter took place today in the immediate
neighbourhood of Salonika, between a band of nine
Greeks and the *Gendarmerie*. The latter lost one man
wounded. Three of the Greeks were killed.

DENMARK AND RUSSIA.

Copenhagen, July 11.
The King and Queen of Denmark, with the Prin-
cesses Thyra and Dagmar, left today for Russia in
the Royal yacht "Dannebrog," escorted by the
cruiser "Geysir."

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate south-westerly winds, gradually clear-
ing, showers less frequent, temperature rising.