

BERLIN

Purely business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the head offices of the *Daily Record*, Struve Strasse 5, Dresden.

Copies of *The Daily Record* may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

A local contemporary reports that the rumours of the recall of the Turkish Military Attaché in Berlin is without foundation. A Turkish journal said that Major Enver Bey was designated to be appointed chief of the General Staff of an army corps. On being interviewed by a representative of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the Major said that he was only going to Turkey to attend the military manoeuvres, and would thereafter return to his post.

A Berlin contemporary publishes the following description of the brutal contest between Johnson and Jeffries:—At 1 o'clock midday about 18,000 people were assembled in the arena. The sun was blazing hot, and most of the spectators had removed their coats. A strong detachment of police and military regulated the entrance to the arena, and everybody demanding admission was searched for weapons. At one o'clock the Governor of Nevada, Mr. Dickerson, arrived with his staff. Sullivan, Fitzsimmons and Burns, all of pugilistic fame, were among the spectators. At 1.45, the combatants were examined by the doctors, who declared Johnson to be in a very nervous condition. Among tremendous applause from the spectators, Jeffries entered the ring at 2 o'clock, followed a few minutes later by Johnson. The contest began at 2.47. In the 15th round Johnson dealt Jeffries two tremendous blows in the face, prostrating the white man. He, however, rose again before the 10 seconds had elapsed, but immediately received another heavy blow which sent him sprawling. He was still on his knees when 10 seconds elapsed where upon the umpire ended the fight. Jeffries' defeat has caused tremendous feeling among the people. He is being reproached with having accepted the challenge without being properly prepared, and thus having brought shame and disgrace upon the white race.

Among the latest arrivals at the hotel Der Kaiserhof are the following: H.H. Prince Georges Ghyka, of Paris; Count and Countess Gyldenstolpe, Swedish Ambassador in Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Bradwin, of Hamilton, Canada; Countess Georg Almacy and family, of Budapest; Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Rosenbacher, of Baltimore; Mrs. and Miss Clifford J. Rennard, of New York City; Mr. Henry H. Lackmann and family, of Cincinnati; Miss Julia Bennett, of Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Milton Goldsmith, of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Pierson, of Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Jackson, of New York City; Count Leopold Edelsheim-Gyulai, of Budapest; H.H. Prince and Princess Dimitri Stourdza, of Paris.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. 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 Sunday 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.,
Knesbeck Strasse 88, Charlottenburg.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School.
11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.
Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service.
Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for Chuch Matron.
3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.
10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.
For these daily hours call at Motz Strasse 6.

Dr. LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, Minister in charge.
39, II. Bayreuther Strasse, Wittenberg Platz.

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN BERLIN.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse
Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General H. Boyle, Esq. Consulate, Viktoria Strasse 4, Berlin W. Office hours 10-3.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 61. Office hours 10-3.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

It is reported from London that the Chilian Congress decided upon an increase of the Budget for the army and navy by £4,480,000. The Chilian Naval Commission now in London has been instructed to call for tenders for a 20,000-ton battleship, 4 destroyers, and two submarines.

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—In consequence of the tremendous heat still prevailing here the suffering of man and beast are very keen. 170 deaths from sunstroke are reported from the State of New York alone.

An alarming outbreak of fire occurred last Sunday night at the Czar's summer residence at Peterhof. The Imperial Theatre, a photographic studio, and several adjacent dwellings, occupied by servants, were all involved, and completely destroyed, and the material damage done is exceedingly heavy.

There was no loss of life or personal injury. The Exchange Company sent out the following: Telegrams have just reached Paris reporting an alarming fire at Peterhof, St. Petersburg, the Imperial Summer Palace. The theatre and several other large buildings, forming an entire wing of the Palace, have been burned to the ground. None of the Imperial family was in residence at the time. For a time considerable fear was entertained that the entire Palace might be involved in the conflagration, but the efforts of the firemen, aided by soldiers and engineers, managed after an exciting struggle, to subdue the flames.

Sir Eldon Gorst left Alexandria for England on Saturday on board the "Semiramis."

Rumours are still persistent that Sir Eldon Gorst is to be transferred to Constantinople in the place of Sir Gerard Lowther, and that Lord Kitchener is to go to Egypt.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The Government is continuing its preparations for the protection of the railways, in the public interest, in case the threatened general strike of railwaymen should become a fact. One of their movements is to call in many of the railwaymen to serve as reserve-men in the army. *Le Matin* reports that the War Ministry has already issued orders in the Département Seine to prepare, without delay, the mobilisation orders. It is estimated that about 180,000 men can be got out of harm's way by that means.

The proposed measure has the effect not only of removing troublesome men from the scene of the strike, but also of making the men liable to very severe punishment if, while serving in the army, they take any part in strike movements.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The execution of the man Liaboeuf last week, which has caused a tremendous animosity among the lowest-class Parisians against the police, has been the cause of a dastardly attempt upon the life of a policeman. A carpenter, aged 18, attacked a policeman yesterday in front of the police office and stabbed him, causing him fatal injury. The culprit was arrested immediately and, on being questioned, declared that he had no personal grudge against the policeman, that he did not even know him, but that he wanted to revenge the man Liaboeuf.

PARIS, Wednesday.—Lightning struck the church at Nantiat in the Département Haute, while a funeral service was being held, killing a young girl of sixteen.

BUCHAREST, Wednesday.—*Agence Roumaine* reports that the Queen's health is improving. The unfavourable symptoms have disappeared completely and Her Majesty is able to sleep and take sufficient nourishment.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Theatre	closed.	
New Royal Opera Theatre	Siegfried	at 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Laune des Verliebten.—Judith u. Holofernes	7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Liebeswälder	8
Lessing Theatre	Kasernenluft	8
Berliner Theater	Talun	8
New Schauspielhaus	Der Flieger	8
Comic Opera	Der Regimentspapa	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die Förster-Christl	8
Charlottenburg	Die von Hochsattel	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	closed.	
Kleines Theater	Nur ein Traum	8
Urania Theatre	In den Dolomiten	8

The Art of Letter Writing:—
Suhag (Kism) [Upp. Egypt.]
At the First of April, 1900.

Messrs. Trollope, Sons and Co., Bristol.
Gentlemen,—Wherefore have you not sent me that sope—I am order from you. His it because you think my money is not so good as nobody else.

Damn you Trollop, Sons and Co., wherefore have you not sent me the sope—sent it at once and oblige
Your humble servant,
HASSAN, HASSAN EL KAMEL.

After I write this my wife have found the sope under the counter.
—(From Douglas Sladen's, "Queer Things About Egypt.")

RANDOM NOTES ON SHAKESPEARE.

(Continued.)

What we know of Shakespeare.

It is true that we know by far too little of the man Shakespeare, his surroundings, his influence upon his author and actor contemporaries, or theirs upon him. It is, however, equally true that we know no more of any of these latter, and of by far the greater part of them, very much less. Of the personal life and characteristics of Ben Jonson, Sidney, Beaumont, Fletcher, Raleigh, Marlowe, Greene, Lily, Chettle, Lodge, Burbage, Hemminge, Bacon, Kyd, Nash, Peele, Meres, Garnier, no more has been rescued from oblivion.

Many causes, some of equal date with Shakespeare's career, others in more or less rapid succession during his life and immediately following his death, have unfortunately combined to destroy the records we would so gladly reverence and study. Among these causes are the contempt in which the actor's calling was then held by the general public, as alluded to by Shakespeare himself in his Sonnet; the merely fugitive character accorded to all dramas, then considered more or less as we rate the "couplets" of the variety stage, or the comedies of local origin and allusion, of the present; the burning of the Globe Theatre, of which Shakespeare was co-proprietor, and in which many plays, existing, as was the custom, only in manuscript, were doubtless destroyed; the Civil War; the closing of all theatres in 1642, and consequent dissipation of their manuscripts to the four quarters of the compass in England; the great fire of London in 1666; and the idea shared by Shakespeare, as well as by others of the time, that plays were for some one particular stage only—hence, not to be printed. We can only hope for the day when some of the precious manuscripts which were scattered at the time of the closing of all the theatres will appear in some obscure quarter or hiding-place and give us the text of the Tragedies and Comedies as Shakespeare wrote them, and perhaps some letters or other records concerning his personality, his person, and his relations to his fellow men.

But George Brandes closes his masterly work on Shakespeare with the remark: "When we possess about forty important works of a man, it is our own fault if we do not know something of him."

Difficulty of Understanding Shakespeare.

One difficulty in the proper comprehension of Shakespeare's text lies in the fact that English has never had either a phonetic, or even a consistent or an invariable unphonetic, system of spelling; or a complete and unmistakable punctuation. The etymology of many words is covered up with superfluous consonants and irrelevant vowels. Given a word spelled, or a sentence punctuated, after a fashion which fails to please one diver among the wrecks of time, and a slight change may bring to the ground the whole fabric of meaning. The insertion of a comma in a most solemn text of Holy Writ made thereof a laughable and irreverent remark—"and he said, 'saddle me, the ass!'"

What the Bible and Shakespeare have suffered from the lack of vowels in Hebrew writing and the barbarism of our so-called "orthography" is incalculable.

More "Shakespeare on Emotions."

In *affliction* we turn to Othello (iv, 2) where the Moor says to Desdemona:—

"Had it pleased Heaven
To try me with affliction; had he rained
All kinds of sores and shames on my head;
Steeped me in poverty to the very lips;
Given to captivity me and my utmost hopes;
I should have found in some place of my soul
A drop of patience."

Of *courage and cowardice* we have good example in Cæsar's words to Calphurnia:—(Julius Cæsar ii, 2)

"Cowards die many times before their death:—
The valiant never taste of death but once.
Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,
It seems to me most strange that men should fear
Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come, when it will come."

In King Richard III (I, 3) *ambition* finds description at the mouth of Queen Margaret, who addresses Gloster thus:—

"They that stand high, have many blasts to shake them;
And if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces."

Again in Macbeth he speaks of

"Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps its self,
And falls on the other."

(Here incidentally the reading "self"—as meaning saddle—is preferable to "self," making the comparison much more apt than where speaking of o'er-leaping one's self.)

Do we find anything more beautiful than his apostrophes to *mercy* which we find like pearls in various settings in his plays:—

"Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge"
(Titus Andronicus, I, 2.)

"Not the king's crown, nor the deputed sword,
The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe
Become them with one half so good a grace,
As mercy does." (Measure for Measure, II, 2.)