

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No. 284.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7. Sedan Strasse 7. Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen. 10. Werdner Strasse 10. Turkish Baths: for ladies Monday and Friday 6-1, Wednesday 2-8; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE QUEEN OF HANOVER.

Gmunden, January 9.

The Queen of Hanover died at 3.30 this afternoon.

The deceased Queen was born on April 14, 1818, and was the daughter of Prince Joseph of Sachsen-Hildburghausen, afterwards, 1834-1848, Duke of Sachsen-Altenburg. On the 18th February 1843 she married the Crown Prince George of Hanover who later became King George V. and with whom, after the occurrences of 1866, she went into exile. She has been a widow since 1878. Her son is that Duke of Cumberland who has been so prominent recently in the matter of the succession to the Duchy of Brunswick.

ENGLAND AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Paris, January 9.

The "Matin" publishes an interview with Mr. W. T. Stead, who said that he must see in Paris M. Fallières, M. Clémenceau, and the other Ministers before proceeding on his tour through Europe. "I am not entrusted," he said, "with any official or semi-official mission. But before undertaking this great journey I had long conversations with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir Edward Grey, and there are certain declarations which I am authorised to make in their names. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman attaches great importance to the new Hague Conference, which is to take place in four months—so great that it is said to be not impossible that, following the precedent created by Lord Beaconsfield, he may himself sit at the conference as first Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom. Sir Edward Grey also supports with all his authority the efforts of his chief.

"The question whether the civilised nations could not come to an understanding in order to prevent war, or to make it as rare as possible, will be raised at The Hague, if not by any other country by Great Britain herself."

Mr. Stead declared that he had received an assurance to this effect from Sir Edward Grey, and he was authorised to make it known. "There are two things that we shall be able to ask the plenipotentiaries. The first (to which I have the formal assent of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman) will consist in proposing that henceforth all civilised countries shall place on their Budgets a sum, however small, intended to spread the ideas of peace. Visits, conferences, and receptions must now take place, and it is necessary that each foreign Minister should have at his disposal a small credit in case of need for the assistance of efforts by individuals. The second point is to make obligatory article 8 of the Act signed at The Hague in 1899, which provides that in case of a conflict being imminent between two countries a third Power has always the right to offer mediation without either of the two future belligerents being able to take offence. We should like to reinforce this article 8, so that henceforth, in case of a conflict being imminent, neither country can open hostilities until fifteen or twenty days have elapsed. During this period two friendly Powers will always have the right to endeavour to settle the quarrel amicably—the habitual procedure in the case of duels. If either of the two countries at enmity refused to await the period, or to accept mediation, the Powers signatory to the Act of The Hague would place that country on the index, so that during the whole war no financial or commercial assistance could be given it."

THE ECONOMIC CONGRESS.

London, January 9.

The International Economic Congress opened here today. Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, who presided, welcomed the Delegates and said that as far as differences between nations go there

exists a brotherhood of science which becomes more apparent every year; international collaboration must take place in the domain of science, and although freetraders cannot be blind to the fact that the cause of free trade has suffered from the narrow conceptions of some of its representatives, and although free trade may be a sound economic doctrine for England, a conclusion which might hold good for England may be entirely unsuitable for other countries who can easily hold different views.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

London, January 9.

The *Globe* learns from its New York correspondent that interest has been revived in the Japanese school question in the Eastern States by a series of violent speeches in Congress and outside. The interest in the question has never slackened on the Pacific Slope, and in the South. It is, indeed, still at boiling point there, and the constant fear at Washington is that it may at any moment boil over. Uneasiness is felt, too, at the attitude of the Labour party, which is splendidly organised in California. It is persistently rumoured that a movement is secretly in progress with the object of terrorising Japanese into leaving the country, and preventing others from coming in. The movement, originally directed against coolie labour, has largely extended its scope, and it now includes as enemies to be dealt with, Japanese shopkeepers of all kinds. If all that is said about this movement is true it constitutes a real danger to the country. Such a movement, to be effective, must sooner or later be strengthened by outrage which would probably provoke demands for reparation and protection from the Tokio Government, which the Washington Government could not possibly ignore. ~~Everybody seems anxious to avoid~~ a conflict between Federal and State authority over this vexed question, but everything seems to be tending that way, for tact and moderation are lacking both at Washington and San Francisco.

THE COST OF ELECTIONS.

New York, January 9.

The political scandal in Colorado, where a millionaire has just practically bought himself a seat in the State Senate, has revived the general question of the cost of elections, and the morality and legality of corporation contributions to campaign funds. The last State elections here are estimated to have cost nearly four million dollars, which is thought to be a monstrous sum. The Republican Committee which ran the successful candidate for Governor, Mr. Hughes, spent on items permitted by the law just 332,000 dollars, of which the millionaires probably provided at least half. Mr. Pierpont Morgan, for instance, gave 20,000 dollars. The Democratic Committee and the Independence League Committee, both of which supported Mr. Hearst for Governor, spent 310,000 dollars between them, while Tammany admits the spending of nearly 100,000 in making sure of the success of its ticket in the city of New York. These are the figures that have been actually published, or admitted. For the bulk of the money spent, no accounts are rendered, except to the most sacred inner circle of the political organisations. But enough is known and admitted to demonstrate to organised labour the fact that no poor man can get into either State or Federal Legislatures without the assistance of the money of the rich, and this is being made the basis of a new movement for the simplification and purification of the law and regulations dealing with elections.

LABOUR RIOTS IN MEXICO.

Frankfort o. M., January 9.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces from Orizaba in Mexico that textile labourers, who are out on strike, have destroyed property to the value of 1½ million dollars belonging to a Frenchman by name Garcia. Troops had to intervene and killed 30 persons and wounded 80 more. Most of the strikers have fled into the mountains.

ACTION AGAINST RAILWAY COMPANIES.

St. Louis, January 9.

Before the superior court of the State of Missouri an action has been commenced demanding the dis-

solution of the amalgamation of the Wabash, Missouri Pacific, and the Iron Mountain Railroad Company; further it is demanded that the concessions for various companies viz. the Express Refrigerator Company, the Corn Elevator Company and the coal mine concessions should be cancelled on the ground that they are in the hands of groups of interested parties, viz. the Goulds, and that this is contrary to the Constitution and a breach of the State laws.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE MURDER OF GENERAL PAVLOV.

St. Petersburg, January 9.

Further details are now to hand respecting the murder of General Pavlov.

The murderer, thanks to a disguise, made his way into the garden of the military tribunal where the General had just gone for a walk, and fired 6 shots, four of which hit the General in the breast and two in the neck. The Judge Advocate General died a few minutes later. While he was being pursued, the murderer, who had a couple of revolvers, fired seventeen more shots. When apprehended he declined to give his name; his identity has not yet been established.

THE OPENING OF THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, January 9.

It is announced officially that the ceremony connected with the forthcoming opening of Russia's second Duma will be marked by much less pomp than was the first Duma's opening. There will be no reception at the Winter palace. The President of the Council of Ministers will deliver an address to the Deputies in the Tauris Palace, and when he has finished his speech, he will declare that the Session is officially opened.

The murder of the Prefect von der Lannitz has had a most depressing effect upon the Bureaucracy, and even the more advanced circles of Bureaucracy are beginning to confess that their programme of force is about played out, for the Terrorists cannot be subdued. Certainly the field courts-martial and the energetic measures taken by the authorities are not of much avail; in fact, they have aggravated the position and embittered the people more than ever against the existing state of things in high places. It is rumoured that the question of abolishing the roaming courts-martial and the general repressive measures of the police will be discussed shortly by the Council of Ministers.

PROPOSALS FOR WARSHIPS.

St. Petersburg, January 9.

M. Sacharoff, the local representative of a syndicate of foreign capitalists, has just laid before the Minister of Marine an offer to build five large armoured cruisers. The syndicate asks the Russian Government to lease to it Galley Island, on the Neva, so that slipways can be laid down on it, and the syndicate pledges itself to employ Russian workmen in establishing these new shipbuilding yards.

The Naval Technical Committee has decreed that only one fighting-mast, instead of two masts, shall be erected henceforth amidships of a warship. Admiral Birilleff has approved of the decree.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Tangier, January 9.

The Mahalla has left Guaret in order to occupy a camp at Zinat. Raisuli is at present a day and a half's march from Tangier with the Omarras, a neighbouring tribe of the notorious Riff Cabyles; he is endeavouring to reinforce his supporters by adventurers. The English post courier who left Tangier for Fez on the 4th of January was attacked by five of Raisuli's men in the vicinity of Arzila, maltreated and kept prisoner for 3 days. His mails were destroyed. The whole postal service in the interior is at a standstill.

THE NEW SHAH.

Teheran, January 9.

The Heir Apparent, Mohammed Ali Mirza, entered the palace this morning and was hailed as Shah by the Princes, the Grand Vizier, the Ministers and other dignitaries. The *corps diplomatique* will express their condolence at the death of Muzaffer ed-Din to the Grand Vizier tomorrow, and on Sunday will offer their congratulations to the Shah on his accession. The coronation has been fixed for February 2nd.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

On Monday night that aristocratic couple the Prince Robert de Broglie and his wife the Princess Estelle made their appearance at the Tivoli Music Hall in London. Both were most heartily welcomed and the singing of the Princess was evidently appreciated by a large and representative audience.

Princess Estelle, who is a Californian by birth, was exquisitely attired in a dress of cream chenille with a cream picture hat ornamented with large plumes. She sang "Love me and the world is mine", a delightful aria from "Samson and Delila", "Mon coeur s'ouvre à ta voix" and concluded with "Annie Laurie" rendered in good style with exquisite taste.

The orchestra during this performance was conducted by Prince Robert in a very graceful manner. That this novel departure on the part of semi-royalty was appreciated by the public leaves hope that some amends will be made in England for their sufferings of the past.

Their engagement at the Tivoli will extend over twelve weeks and then the Prince is as yet undecided whether to accept offers to go to Berlin, or to the Casino or Folies-Bergeres in Paris, in spite of his father, Duke Amedée's opposition.

Eventually both Prince and Princess intend to go on the operatic stage for which they are now studying. The Prince himself is the possessor of a nice tenor voice and will later on be heard in duets with his wife.

If the Channel Tunnel Bill is sanctioned by Parliament during the coming session, a subsidiary company will be formed to supply international rolling stock to railway companies, and large exporters in England and all other countries which will use the tunnel.

Lovers of music are eagerly looking forward to the four weeks season of grand opera in German which starts on Monday next in London. Mr. Leopold Reichwein and Mr. Arthur Nikisch have been busily employed during this week in presiding over the rehearsals. King Edward, the Prince of Wales and many members of the English Royal family have already extended their patronage.

Amongst other surprises at the German opera will be the debut in London of the well known violinist Mr. Eugene Ysaye as a conductor. He has arranged to conduct Beethoven's "Fidelio" and this will be his first attempt to conduct grand opera, although Mr. Eugene Ysaye's name as a conductor already shines at Brussels.

In her lecture on Monday before the Geographical Society, Miss Mary Hall said that football was very much played by the African savages. Almost everywhere in Central Africa Miss Hall found the game being played by the natives.

Some sensation was caused by the discovery of a punt drifting on the river at Kingston on Thames, which was found to contain one lady's golfing shoe (nearly new) and two golf balls. The punt is the property of Mr. Eastland and had been removed from its moorings during the night.

Every effort will be made to solve this mystery which at first points to some crime having been committed.

Yesterday I referred to the approaching importance of Southampton which is fast becoming the owner of the greatest dock development ever known. It will soon be the English port of departure for the Cunard Line, and White Star Line in addition to the American Line, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Union Castle, Hamburg American, and North German Lloyd Lines.

All the improvements in Southampton Docks are really due to their having passed into such enterprising hands as those of the South Western Railway Company which took them over in 1892. I hear that many very remarkable changes will also be made very shortly in the railway accommodation itself which is to be rendered as comfortable as possible with a punctual service of trains.

The visit of Queen Wilhelmina to Belgium escorted by a Dutch squadron, to attend the inauguration of the new harbour and canal works at Bruges, points to the probable alliance between Holland and Belgium. Most likely England and Germany will also send squadrons to salute the Queen of Holland.

Traffic in London is rapidly approaching perfection as no difficulty will soon exist in obtaining easy access to and from all parts of the metropolis, either by train, tube or tram. The first car on the newly electrified tramway from Aldgate to Bloomsbury was run on Monday night, driven through Old-street.

That famous batsman, the Rev. F. H. Gillingham will be married shortly to Miss Gwendolen Sheldford, of Hythe, Kent. He first played for Essex when a curate at Leyton.

The engagement is announced of Commander Godfrey Faussett, R. N., to Miss Dudley Ward a daughter of the late Mr. W. Humble, Dudley Ward nephew of the late Earl of Dudley. Commander Faussett, who is in his forty-fourth year, has acted as Equerry to the Prince of Wales since 1901.

At Wood Norton the Duke and Duchess of Orleans have been entertaining the Duc de Luynes who is married to the sister of the Duc d'Uzès and belongs to one of the greatest families in France.

The Dowager Marchioness of Bute and Lady Margaret Crichton-Stuart have been staying in Vienna prior to paying a visit to the Holy Land.

Major the Hon. H. W. Forbes-Trefusis and Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis sailed for New York on the Cunard liner "Carmania".

It seems that another alteration has been made in the date of the marriage of the Hon. John Coke and Miss Dorothy Lawson. It will take place on Tuesday next instead of Thursday.

Almost immediately on the arrival in London of the King from Chatsworth he visited the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife. The Princess Royal continues to make slow progress towards recovery.

Lord Rosebery and Lord Dalmeny visited the Mammoth Fun City at Olympia and were exceedingly pleased with the show, which can only be compared to an enormous Fair. Lord Rosebery took special notice of a lion cub, which was placed in his arms to nurse, and said he would like to own a similar one himself.

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Through the recent storms at Llandridno Bay several coins have been washed up and innumerable men and boys are to be seen with lanterns in search of treasure after dark. One man found five-half sovereigns whilst many have picked up silver and copper coins. A George III shilling and a number of fourpenny pieces suggest that an old wreck has been broken up by the storm.

A second operation had to be undergone by the Duchess of Cumberland, as it was found that the first operation was inadequate. It was found that nothing was seriously wrong, but the Duchess' condition was considered grave.

Amongst the Swedish mails for England which were destroyed in a railway accident at Hottersberg was a cheque for £5,000, drawn by the Bank of Honolulu for a London merchant.

An enormous number of flowers were sent for the funeral of "the principal boy" Miss Bessie Featherstone at Bristol on Monday. Those sent by members of the theatrical profession alone occupied two carriages.

The private in the Royal Welsh Fuseliers who took it into his head to dress in his master's clothes and pose as an officer at Stafford has been court-martialled. His name is Morgan and he was arrested and escorted to Wrexham where a charge of disgracing the King's uniform has been preferred against him.

Complete re-organisation in the staff of the Department of the Inspector-General of the Force is likely to take place on the return of the Duke of Connaught from India and the East.

The post formerly occupied by the late Mr. James Carlyle as manager of the *Irish Times* Limited will be filled by Mr. John A. Simington who has been associated with the commercial department of that journal for over a quarter of a century.

An intelligent old lady who was charged with drunkenness at Enfield Police Court on Monday last, attributed her downfall to reading novels at night.

When about to take part in the service on Sunday morning the Rev. T. H. Le Boeuf, Rector of Crowland, Lincolnshire, fell down dead.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have this week been entertaining a shooting party at Eaton Hall. The guests include the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh, Prince and Princess Henry of Pless, Earl and Countess of Essex, General Sir Reginald and Lady Beatrice Pole Carew, Major the Hon. W. Cavendish, Mrs. and Miss Cavendish, Lord Kenzon, Mr. and Mrs. Adcane, Lady Edith Villiers and Sir George and Lady Maude Warrender.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
Friday, January 11th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, January 12th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, January 13th. *I. Sunday after Epiphany.*
8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins, Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong.
Monday, January 14th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, January 15th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, January 16th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, January 17th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Friday, January 18th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, January 19th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, January 13th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m.
Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
Friday, January 18th. Service 10.0 a.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winkelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. and at 6 p.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated December 28th, from our New York correspondent.)

THE REPORT OF THE TARIFF EXPERTS.

American journals are beginning to venture on all sorts of prophecies as to the contents of the report which the American tariff experts, who were sent to Germany, will lay before the States Department. And to these prophecies the journals add various surmises as to the attitude which Congress will adopt towards the report. One Washington journal asserts that short despatches of a more private nature have been received there, according to which the German and American tariff commissioners in Berlin have come to a temporary understanding which may avert a tariff war. Another paper, the *Journal of Commerce*, claims to know from the best source that the American commissioners will recommend Congress in levying duties on imported goods to accept the export price instead of the market value. The export price of the most important class of goods in Germany is to be fixed by the German Chamber of Commerce, with a certain amount of collaboration from the Government. It is claimed that the acceptance of the export price will do away with differences of opinions as to the value of the goods and with other hardships for the German exporters while, on the other hand, in that case the conclusion of a reciprocity treaty would not be so urgent for the doing away with customs differences between Germany and America. The *Journal of Commerce* is of opinion that Germany would regard the acceptance of the export price as an important concession. But all these prophecies must be taken for what they are viz. prophecies. They go to prove, however, that here in America the report of the tariff commissioners is awaited with the greatest expectancy.

The Government with regard to concessions in the domain of customs regulations, has gone as far as its powers allow. Any further alterations of the tariff requires the endorsement of Congress whose protectionist Members reject tariff concessions so obstinately because they fear that the opening up of the whole tariff question would follow the smallest alterations in the customs system. In order to win the consent of the "stand patters" to certain tariff concessions with respect to the German American tariff question, an idea prevails in Washington that a Bill should be introduced, sanctioning the reduction of certain duties without bringing upon the tapis the tariff revision so

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dreaded by the "stand patters". This Bill is to give the President permission to conclude certain commercial agreements which will lower certain duties recognised as excessive of a number of categories, in return for tariff advantages offered by other Governments. The conveyance of such authority to the President would, it is true, theoretically encroach upon the prerogatives of Congress and on that account certain Members of Congress are not particularly enthusiastic for the proposal. But its champions lay stress on the fact that in its practical working this method would be essentially more conservative than a general revision of tariffs.

THE CATASTROPHE OFF PORT ROYAL.

The S. S. "Sarnia" of the Atlas line arrived here today having on board 3 passengers and 110 of the crew of the steam yacht "Prinzessin Victoria Luise" of the Hamburg-America line, stranded off Port Royal, Jamaica. From their statements were gathered the first details of the catastrophe which took place on a moonlight night, on the 16th of December. The statements of the passengers and crew show that certain erroneous reports as to the stranding of the steamer have been circulated, above all the report that Captain Brunswig, who shot himself in his cabin upon realising the ship's desperate position, had attempted to enter the harbour of the Antilles island without a pilot. Based on an interview with the recent arrivals the New York Staats Zeitung published the following fascinating report of the disaster.

"Captain Brunswig was not trusting to his luck, he did not attempt to emulate the feat of a former captain who some years ago brought his ship into Cherbourg harbour without a pilot; he had, indeed, with torches and other night signals attempted to obtain a pilot and had then determined to anchor off Port Royal until morning in the hope that he would get a pilot there. In acting thus he was behaving as a prudent seaman, and the misfortune was the consequence of a fateful error, not of the daring of the captain. As soon as he was convinced that no pilot was going to answer his signals Captain Brunswig directed the yacht's bow towards Port Royal. The guiding marks were red lights which had to be kept in a straight line. Had this been done the lighthouse standing on a rocky prominence would have been passed to port. This, however, was not done. The Captain took the rays from the lighthouse as his mark and thereby lost his trim ship and—his life.

When the Captain was making his way to a sheltered anchorage it was about 9.30 p. m. It was a wonderful night. Countless thousands of twinkling stars were shining through the blackness of a tropical night. A soft, light breeze carried the strains of the ship's band playing on the promenade deck to the bridge on which near the Captain stood the first mate, Mr. Schroeder, at the wheel. The merry laughter of the passengers chatting and joking and enjoying the warm evening mingled with the sound of music, and now and again some jest spoken in louder tones could be heard on the bridge. All thought of catastrophe was far away, and furthest of all from the Captain who was at his post on the bridge and who had brought his ship through many a storm without the slightest mishap.

Suddenly, a slight shiver went through the ship's steel hull, so slight, so gentle, that the passengers only noticed a few minutes later that the ship was on the rocks, when the curious, scraping noise made by the keel rubbing on the reef mingled with the dull sound of the waves breaking against the ship's bow. As the three passengers who have landed here, Messrs. Frederick Feil and William Woerle of Philadelphia and Mr. Arthur Heyden of Boston all agree, the crew up to the very last man remained quiet, cool and courageous. The passengers were at once given the assurance that they were in no imminent danger and that should the worst come to the worst they could all be landed without much difficulty. When the first shock was over, the tourists began to smile at each other and make entries in their diaries of the unexpected adventure, such as no shipping company would guarantee its passengers at any price. Immediately after the ship first grounded Captain Brunswig had given the order to stop the engines and had then gone down to inspect the hold. No one except him knows in what desolate straits the proud yacht was. He had seen that the engines and boilers were displaced, the ship's stays had bent and her steel walls had suffered. Silent, with gloomy countenance, the Captain whose bright and charming personality had made him the darling of the passengers and crew, went to his cabin beneath

the bridge. He met the first officer and ordered him curtly to send the 4th officer ashore to cable the stranding of the ship to the owners. Half an hour went by and the other officers realised now the serious position of the yacht and knew that one of the most beautiful of passenger steamships would hardly again be able to carry in her palatial cabins a crowd of happy passengers to foreign lands.

Then an officer went to the captain's cabin to make a report. To his knocks he received no answer. He turned the handle and opened the door. He started back in horror. Before him lay Captain Brunswig. He had put an end to himself."

For the rest it is now again announced that there is prospect of floating the steamer again. The sea has been particularly calm during the last few days and in consequence no further damage has been done to the stranded vessel.

LOCAL.

The first Court Ball of the season was given at the Royal Palace on Wednesday evening. Among those who were present were the British Minister, Viscount Gough and Lady Gough, Mr. Trench, Secretary to the British Legation, the American Consul General, Mr. T. St. John Gaffney and Mrs. Gaffney, Miss Humphreys, Mrs. and Miss Bard, the Rev. M. F. and Mrs. Farmer and Colonel Shea.

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

Miss Watson's third lecture in the course on Northern Art will be given on Saturday, January 12th at 11.30 in her rooms, at Uhland Strasse 38, II.

The subject of this preparatory lecture which is to be followed, on Tuesday the 15th, by a visit to the Gallery for further illustration, is "Dürer and Holbein", the German masters. Numerous photographs furnish illustration of fine works not in the Dresden Gallery, and greatly aid in a better understanding of the masters.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending 8.45

III. Symphony Concert, Serie B.

- "Tasso", symphonic poem for great orchestra Franz Liszt.
- Clavier Concert No. 4 (G-dur, op. 58) L. v. Beethoven.
- "Sappho", Präludium for orchestra Granv. Bantock.
- Concert piece (F-moll, op. 79) for Clavier with orchestra C. M. v. Weber. (Herr d'Albert).

Rehearsal this morning at 11.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

Fidello.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, January 13th: Oberon. 7 p. m.
Monday, January 14th ?



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Sunday, January 13th: Dornröschen. 2.30 p. m.
The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p. m.
Monday, January 14th: Die Journalisten. 7.30 p. m.

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending 10.30

Die Jungfrau von Orleans.

Romantic Tragedy in five Acts with prologue by Schiller.

- Cast:
- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| Karl der Siebente, König von Frankreich | Herr Wierth. |
| Königin Isabeau, seine Mutter | Fräul. Lissl. |
| Agnes Sorel, seine Geliebte | Fräul. Serda. |
| Philipp der Gute, Herzog von Burgund | Herr Dettmer. |
| Graf Dunois, Bastard von Orleans | Herr Blankenstein. |
| La Hire, } königliche Offiziere | Herr Tiller. |
| Du Chatel, } | Herr René. |
| Erzbischof von Rheims | Herr P. Neumann. |
| Chatillon, ein burgundischer Ritter | Herr Walther. |
| Raoul, ein lothringischer Ritter | Herr Stahl. |
| Talbot, Feldherr der Engländer | Herr Froböse. |
| Lionel, } englische Anführer | Herr Decarli. |
| Fastolf, } | Herr Leichert. |
| Montgomery, ein Walliser | Herr Gebühr. |
| Ratsherr von Orleans | Herr Helsing. |
| Ein englischer Herold | Herr Eggerth. |
| Thibaut d'Arc, ein reicher Landmann | Herr Müller. |
| Margot, } seine Töchter | Fräul. Werner. |
| Louison, } | Fräul. Verden. |
| Johanna, } | Fräul. Politz. |
| Etienne, } ihre Freier | Herr Helmer. |
| Claude Marie, } | Herr Carstens. |
| Raimond, } | Herr Gunz. |
| Bertrand, ein anderer Landmann | Herr Bauer. |
| Die Erscheinung eines schwarzen Ritters | — |
| Ein englischer Hauptmann | Herr v. Strauwitz. |
| Ein englischer Soldat | Herr Huff. |
| — | Herr Piltz. |
| — | Herr Richter. |
| — | Hr. Schneckenberg. |
| — | Herr v. Strauwitz. |
| — | Herr Ricken. |
| Ein Edelknecht | Fräul. Kaiser. |
| Ein Ritter | Herr Taudien. |
| Ein Köhler | Herr Höhner. |
| Sein Weib | Frau Firlé. |
| Ein Köhlerbube | Fräul. Leder. |

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

Doctor Klaus.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p. m.

Fatinitza.

Komische Operette in 3 Acten von F. v. Suppé.

- Cast:
- | | |
|---|---|
| Graf Timofey Gawrilowitsch Kantuschukoff, russischer General | Bruno Bellmann. |
| Fürstin Lydia Iwanowna Uschakoff, seine Nichte | Berta Menzel. |
| Izzet Pascha, Gouverneur der türkischen Festung Isaktscha | Carl Friese. |
| Wasil Andrejwitsch Starawiff, Kapitän Osipp Wasilowitsch Safonoff, Lieut. Iwan, Nikiphr, Fedor, Dimitri, Wasil, Michailow, Casimir, Gregor, Steipann Sidorewitsch Bieloscubin, Sergeant | Carl Friese.
Ignaz Janda.
Adolf Braunstein.
Clara Haass.
Jenny Baumgarten.
Martha Goetz.
Charlotte Treuth.
Else Isold.
Grete Herder.
Hanni Baumgart.
Ninette Wolff. |
| Wladimir Dimitrowitsch Samoloff, Lieutenant eines tscherkessischen Regiments | Alexander Oibrich. |
| Hassan Bey, Führer einer Schar Baschi-Bozaks | Ida Kattner. |
| Julian v. Goitz, Specialberichterstatte einer grossen deutschen Zeitschrift | Emil Gähld. |
| Nursida, Zuleika, Diona, Besika, Mustapha, Haremswächter | Oskar Aigner.
Marie Wildmeyer.
Carla Mira.
Lina Meyer.
Ellen Hohenfels.
Carl Knaack.
Carl Wilhelm. |
| Wuika, ein Bulgare | Sophie Sander. |
| Hanna, sein Weib | Camillo Randolph. |
| Ein Adjutant Kantschukoff's | Alfred Mauthner. |
| Ein Soldatenkoch | Martha Brede. |
| Massaldsch, Märchenerzählerin | Bernhard Lohse. |
| Ein Pope | Ella Suchy. |
| Eine Mohrin | — |

Tomorrow, Sunday afternoon, at 3.30

Robinson Crusoe.

At 7.30 p. m.

Die lustige Witwe.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light westerly winds, foggy, no heavy showers, somewhat cooler.

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KAPS NIPP
 Nipp Flügel
 Ernst Kaps, Dresden.
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 15, See Strasse (Minister Hotel) Telephone 9506. 27, Landhaus Strasse Telephone 9269.
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 from 24 Marks to 15000 Marks per thousand.
 Direct importation from Habana, largest stock, lowest prices.
 250 kinds of cigarettes. Tobacco. Briar Pipes
 Catalogues sent free on application.

DEATH OF W. W. READ. THE FAMOUS SURREY CRICKETER.

(From our own London correspondent.)

Although not altogether unexpected the death of Mr. Walter William Read, the great and popular cricketer, came as a severe blow to his many friends and admirers. For some time past an invalid, the end came on Sunday night at his residence in Croydon. Mr. Read was born at Reigate, Surrey, on 23. Nov., 1855 and was the son of a schoolmaster. He leaves a widow and three daughters to mourn his loss.

When only 17 years of age, Read played for Surrey in the match against Yorkshire but did not on that occasion greatly distinguish himself. It was not until 1875 that he positively asserted his superiority by heading the batting with an average of 30 for 10 innings. His highest score was 98 in the return match with Middlesex. He was undoubtedly in his time one of the grandest batsmen of the day.

No doubt his best season was in 1885 when he ran his total up to 2,134 runs, giving him an average of 59.27 for 38 innings. He on several occasions made his mark abroad. In the Gentlemen and Players' matches he played thirty-nine innings and scored a total of 1,067 runs, showing an average of 28.83.

The highest score Read ever made was 338 against Oxford University in 1888. A very notable incident in his career was when playing for England against Australia at the Oval in 1884 he made 117 runs. So strong was England that W. W. Read was then tenth on the list.

He played twelve times in England against Australia, and as a fieldsman was reckoned almost as good at point as W. G. Grace. As a lob bowler Mr. Read was often found very useful.

His title to be the greatest Surrey amateur was altogether well earned, as it was no doubt owing to his energy and great play that he went a long way in placing Surrey at the top of the counties at the end of twenty-three years. Mr. Read was appointed assistant secretary to the Surrey club in 1881 and retired in 1897 after twenty-four years labour.

A testimonial match was given him in 1895. He was the regular wicket keeper for Surrey during the seasons of 1881 and 1883, and in 1881 stumped six opponents and fifteen in 1883. His height was 5ft. 10in. and his weight about 14 stone and he was the author of "Annals on Cricket."

Mr. W. W. Read also excelled at "Soccer" football, and was a good billiard player, whilst on several occasions he made excellent speeches.

Shakespeare-Dickens Recitation.

Miss Evelyn Heepe from London.

Saturday, January 12, from 3½ to 4½ p.m. at the Palmengarten. Tickets (1 mark) in Kaufmann's Buchhandlung, See Strasse 3.

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 Spanish
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(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	
SENDIG'S	HOTEL
Hotel Quisisana &c.	Wurttemberger Hof
	250 ROOMS.
	150 ROOMS.

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Highly recommended.

Pension LE RICHE Nürnberger Platz 3, II.

First-class Family Pension.

Excellent situation. Splendid board.

Pension Weidmann Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

Pension Kosmos, Streblener Strasse 10, I.

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Dresden

Struve Strasse 5, I.

SCHOOL 200 YEARS AGO.

An interesting old document, in the possession of Mr. William Deedes, of Saltwood Castle, relating to the first charity school in Hythe, Kent, is published in the Hythe "Parish Magazine." The document, it is pointed out, is a proof that Churchmen of England some 200 years ago did what the State then neglected to do, and what the Church has ever done, viz., provided schools for the children of the people. The original document has been perused with much interest by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The following is, in modern spelling, the chief provision of the deed, after a long preamble:—"We, whose names are under-written, do hereby agree to pay yearly, in four equal payments, the several sums of money over against our names respectively written, for the setting up a charity school in the town and port of Hythe, for teaching poor children to read, write, and cast accounts, and for the instructing them in the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion professed and taught in the Church of England."

DISCOVERERS IN RIVALRY.

Before a good many of us had become quite aware that a real working remedy against sleeping sickness had been discovered at all, two eminent scientists are actively disputing as to which of them discovered it first, and is, therefore, entitled to whatever of practical advantage may accrue. There is, in fact, a substantial reward in the case. The King of the Belgians some time since offered a reward of £8,000 to the person who should first discover a cure for the disease, and the two claimants now are Dr. Koch and Dr. van Campenhaut, of Brussels, the latter of whom is said to be actually treating with success Europeans who have been attacked by the disease.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 9th of January, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosendorf, London, H. Bellevue.
 Miss M. F. Kühne, New York, H. Bellevue.
 Miss F. Kühne, New York, H. Bellevue.
 Mr. R. W. Wacker, Delaware, H. Stadt Berlin.
 Mr. H. D. March, New York, H. Stadt Berlin.
 Mr. J. Feven, Chicago, H. Herzogin Garten.
 Mr. F. Grundmann, Baltimore, H. Herzogin Garten.
 Mr. J. Eckenbach, New York, H. Hoeritzsch.
 Miss E. Lang, New York, H. Bellevue.
 Miss J. Lang, New York, H. Bellevue.
 Mr. E. Gnaedinger, Montreal, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Mr. O. Geburela, London, H. Schweizerkeller.
 Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ullmann, New York, H. Bellevue.
 Mr. H. M. Schaffer, Oxford, P. Donath.
 Dr. K. Nicklaus, Wisconsin, H. Deutsches Haus.
 Dr. H. Isteb, Milwaukee, H. Deutsches Haus.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, January 10. The correspondent of *The Times* in Tokio reports: "It is stated on good authority that the negotiations for a Russo-Japanese commercial treaty have practically been brought to a conclusion, and that in accordance with its provisions the discussion of the question of the erection of a railway station at Chanchun will at once be entered upon. The Japanese experts who inspected the locality a short time ago will very soon proceed to Russia."

Buenos Aires, January 9. Some river-steamer men on strike having attacked the men at work on board a ship here, the police interfered, and an exchange of revolver shots took place, in which three of the strikers were severely wounded. Several arrests were made.

Paris, January 10. Sixty-five children of the workmen on strike at Fougères arrived here yesterday evening; they will be boarded out among the families of workmen in Paris during the continuance of the strike. The arrival of the children at the Mont Parnasse railway station and at the Workmen's Exchange gave rise to great Socialist demonstrations. The travelling expenses of the children will be defrayed by the Ministry of the Interior.

Paris, January 10. The Minister of the Interior has authorized the Automobile Club to hold a competitive race meeting on an enclosed track in the course of this year. The Minister of the Interior has proposed *inter alia* that the quantity of benzine used shall be limited to thirty litres per 100 kilometres. The Club has accepted that condition.

St. Petersburg, January 9. The *Strana* learns on good authority that the Court of Enquiry into the Gurko-Lydwall affair has resolved to call the Assistant Minister Gurko, the Direktor of the Semstvo section Litwinev, and Baron Frederik, the Governor of Nijni Novgorod, to account before the Senate for exceeding their powers and for negligence.

Ekaterinburg, January 10. Two slight earthquakes were felt here today.

Lodz, January 10. Colonel Patko, the Chief of the Gendarmerie, was shot in the Andrejev street here today. Thereupon troops fired a volley, wounding a few people. The main street is blocked.

Christiania, January 10. Two rather sharp shocks of earthquake, accompanied by noise like thunder, were felt here at half-past 1 o'clock this morning.