

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 286.

DRESDEN, SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7. Sedan Strasse
16. Werder Strasse

Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen.
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 CHANNEL TUNNEL.

London, January 11.

The Daily Telegraph states that it has reason to believe that at the last meeting of the Committee of National Defence it was decided that the construction of a tunnel under the English channel would be prejudicial to the safety of the nation.

CORNISH MINES.

London, January 11.

The rumour is current here that an influential American financial syndicate has acquired several tin mines in West Cornwall, and that to the working of the mines, several of which have been shut down for some time, it intends to devote at least a million pounds sterling.

THE NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

London, January 11.

Speaking at Glasgow Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, said that the statute creating a new army had that week received His Majesty the King's sanction and would be published immediately. The plan was a far reaching one. Instead of an army corps with a number of small divisions, the army in future would consist of six large divisions, each of three brigades, and four brigades of cavalry. Artillery would also be included in these divisions, except those batteries which were to serve as a school for the regular batteries. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Haldane emphatically expressed his disbelief in the introduction of universal conscription.

THE AMEER'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Agra, January 11.

The Ameer of Afghanistan today attended a banquet given in his honour by the Viceroy, Lord Minto. The latter proposed the health of the Ameer as his distinguished friend and neighbour. The Ameer replied by expressing the great satisfaction it had given him to have visited India. His visit would certainly strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

When the Ameer visited the Viceroy yesterday he replied to Lord Minto's words of welcome "I have always greatly desired to visit you and rejoice to greet you in the land of a ruler who is the first friend of myself and my country."

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE DISBANDMENT OF BLACK TROOPS.

New York, January 11.

Although the Senate has practically ordered an official investigation into the Brownsville affair, it is understood that the President will not wait for the result of it, but will without delay send yet another Message to Congress, justifying his action and submitting the evidence upon which it was based. It will be remembered that a battalion of negro troops ran amok in the town of Brownsville, and that President Roosevelt, after what was not much more than a perfunctory investigation, disbanded the regiment, dismissed the men with ignominy from the United States Army, and ordered that none of them should be eligible even for civil employment under the Federal Government. Mr. Roosevelt took this drastic action without consulting his Cabinet, and wholly in his constitutional capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

From the first, a powerful section of Congress has disputed the legality of the action, and has denounced it as an illustration of the President's craving for absolutism in the Presidential office. The Message which Mr. Roosevelt is about to send to Congress is based upon investigations made at Brownsville by Mr. Purdy, Assistant Attorney-General, and other information gathered and at-

tested in Texas. Mr. Purdy's report, it is said, will prove conclusively that there is no foundation for the statements that the negro soldiers were the victims of a deep-laid conspiracy by the whites to discredit them. The Message will not, however, prevent congressional investigation, and, meantime, the Democrats are making all possible party capital out of an incident which thinking people claim should never have been brought into the arena of party controversy.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

New York, January 11.

It is announced today that much success has already rewarded the efforts of Mr. Paul Morton, President of the Equitable, to form an Association of Life Insurance Officers. The objects of the new Association are, of course, "to protect the policy-holders' welfare," and also to prevent reckless competition, reduce working expenses, and so forth. It will also "watch" efforts at legislation calculated to be to the detriment of insurance corporations. From a study of all the available facts connected with the formation of the Association, which now numbers, it is said, over 30 life insurance presidents among its members, the interests of the policy-holders do not stand out obtrusively.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

London, January 12.

The Times learns from Ottawa that a telegram from the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Consul General there states that the visit of a Japanese training squadron to the Pacific coasts has been indefinitely postponed. The reason for this lies in the situation existing at present in the United States.

GERMANY'S COLONIES.

Berlin, January 11.

The meeting today in the ~~Moritzstrasse~~ at which the Colonial Director delivered an address on the question of Germany's colonies, was attended by about 1,600 people. Many persons prominent in the official, civic and social life of Berlin were present.

The President of the German commercial assembly, Herr Kämpf, opened the meeting by welcoming those present and expressing the hope that the mistakes in colonial administration would not be repeated. A long address was then given by Herr Dernburg whose remarks were listened to with the greatest attention and the speaker was frequently interrupted by cheers and clapping.

Then Herr Kämpf, in the name of the committee of the commercial assembly, thanked the Colonial Director and hailed him as a representative of mercantile principles. The mercantile motto was "consider and dare"; consider their tasks, forces and aims, dare to invest their capital. This principle under the clear-headed guidance of Herr Dernburg, would aid the colonies to progress.

The meeting then dispersed.

Hotel New York Central Heating.
Electric Light.
Electric Lift.
Table d'hôte
1.30 p. m.
— Telephones —
Visitors received in every room.
en pension. Baths.

Finest handpainted Dresden China
A. E. Stephan 4, Reichs Str. 4
Succ. to Helene Wolfohn Necht. 2 minutes from Hauptbahnhof.
Manufacturer & Exporter to Highest recommendations.
the American & English trade. Most reasonable prices.

Wine Restaurant Central Theatre
Central Theatre Passage
Excellent cooking. Splendid wines.
Artistically furnished rooms. Light and airy.
Private Dining Rooms.
Dinners and suppers at any hour. Moderate prices.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE SENATE.

Paris, January 11.

In his opening address the President, M. Dubost, declared that respect for creeds must be brought into harmony with the final establishment of the neutrality of the State, and that a quiet tolerance must be exercised.

The discussion on the 1907 budget then followed and M. Poincaré said that he would criticise the budget without any reference to the person of the Finance Minister, since he could not be held responsible for it; he would examine whether the Republic must choose between a wise and fruitful financial policy or one pregnant with fate.

He pointed out that the work undertaken by the Republican party, which would obviate the necessity for extraordinary budgets, was, thanks to the labours of M. Rouvier, nearing completion, and he questioned whether it was right at this moment to hazard all by a contrary policy.

He pointed out further that the budgets of the years 1906 and 1907 could only with difficulty be balanced, but that it was impossible to economise without a deficit, since the income of the State did not grow with the same rapidity as its outlay. The amount raised by the new taxes fell below that of their necessary outlay, and they would have to have recourse to an indirect loan.

He unfolded in detail his own financial plan and criticised the attitude of the Chamber which would, sooner or later, lead to an official loan, and he defended spontaneous amortisation based on a firmly grounded budget.

He related the various expedients to which the committee had had recourse in order to cover a deficit of 143 millions and confessed that he was in favour of neither an income tax nor of the existence of monopolies in order to balance the budget. There remained but to impose new taxes and to endeavour to economise. But this last must not be done at the expense of the national defence, for France must remain a strong naval and military Power. The discussion was then adjourned until tomorrow.

A SUBMARINE SUNK.

Cherbourg, January 11.

The submarine "Algérien" sank last night in the arsenal. No person was on board. Divers ascertained that the vessel was lying on its starboard side at the bottom of the dock. The Naval Prefect has instituted an enquiry.

THE POPE AND THE FRENCH CLERGY.

Rome, January 11.

The Pope's Encyclical to the French Bishops is published in the *Osservatore Romano*. The letter bears the date January 6th, and in it His Holiness says that he writes for the purpose of strengthening and comforting the church of France for whose sufferings, which have aroused a painful echo throughout the whole Church, he feels the deepest sympathy. The Almighty has, it is true, given them one great consolation in their grief, namely that which the Pope has experienced in the strong and deep unity of the French Catholics. For this unity, which he never had doubted, he warmly praises the French Catholics and gives thanks to God for it. War had been declared not only on the Christian faith but on the whole idea of the supernatural. With confidence that in the end they would, none the less, gain the victory, the French Catholics must prepare for every trial which it may please God to lay upon them. For that purpose they must always remain firmly united among themselves and with the Holy See. There was no greater proof of the importance of this two-sided unity than the continual attempts made by the Church's enemies to destroy it.

The Pope goes on to recall the charges brought against the Holy See, in order to deprive the Catholics of that confidence which they have reposed in him and to divide them from him. It has been said that the Church desires a religious war and a bitter persecution. His answer to that charge was that the Church as the messenger of peace, remained true to her earthly mission; it is common knowledge that in France war is being waged against the Church, but the Church herself wages no war there. As for the bitter persecution the Church desires this as little as war, since persecution is in itself an evil and brings suffering in its train, and since the Church is too good a mother to desire persecution for her children. As for the question of Church property, which the

Pope is accused of having left in the lurch, they must remember that the State in France, while it wishes to forcibly impose upon the Church an organisation for the maintenance of Church property which she could in no case accept, unless she were willing to destroy her constitution as ordained by God, had placed the Church in the dilemma of being unable to prevent unjust spoliation. For it was spoliation that the French law ordained, by desiring to organise *associations cultuelles* in opposition to the ecclesiastical hierarchy which proceeded from God. These *associations* the Pope was compelled to condemn, in spite of the material sacrifices arising from his decision. If it were said that the French Government were merely taking steps with regard to property which the Church had surrendered, then to spoliation they were adding mockery. Moreover, it was not true that the Pope had refused to give his approval in France to measures of which he already approved in Germany. The circumstances were not parallel, for the German *associations cultuelles* which, for the rest, were merely tolerated, recognised the Catholic hierarchy, while the French law did not.

As for the demand for an annual declaration to be given in respect of the holding of divine service, the Pope would have consented to that,—although it hardly afforded legal security,—had not the Ministerial circular created for the clergy in their churches a position which they could in no case accept.

The Encyclical goes on to declare that the new law relating to the holding of service was a mere measure of confiscation as far as the Church property is concerned, and with reference to public worship it was a law of anarchy which introduced insecurity and tyranny into the whole country. This new law of January 3rd made even more difficult the situation created by the Separation Law. Therefore the Pope had not been able to do otherwise than disapprove of it. The Pope then points out the eagerness with which the Church's enemies have striven to throw upon her the responsibility for the present situation, and regards it as a ground for the conclusion that these enemies, who had thus acted, must be fully conscious that their actions in no way fall in with the wishes of their country.

In the concluding portion of the Encyclical the Pope appeals to the verdict of history: History will one day recognise that the Pope, in acting as he has done, did not so much desire to humble the earthly power and fight against the form of the Government, as to carry on the work of his divine author, Jesus Christ; further, he had defended the Church with all his might by demanding respect for her servants, and inviolability for her property and freedom; finally, he had desired to remind the world that men must suffer greater sorrows here below than those of the changes and chances of this mortal life, and that the acme of man's enjoyment on this earth lay in having under all circumstances and to the fullest degree done his duty and thereby in spite of all else having honoured, served and loved God.

The Encyclical concludes with the apostolic blessing.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE FAMINE.

St. Petersburg, January 11.

The Ministry of the Interior publishes a general report on the measures taken to relieve the districts suffering from famine. From this it appears that the failure of the firm of Lydval to deliver in the month of October and November 64 million pud of grain, as arranged, had little effect in the course of the operations. In consequence of the failure of the agents, the Government entered into direct relations with the grain marts, increased the control of the sale of grain, and abolished the system of payments in advance. These energetic measures quickly brought relief to the districts especially affected. The Ministry also induced the Semstvos and public charity to share its anxiety for the afflicted districts. The measures taken to aid the sufferers continue to be brought to the public knowledge; moreover, the chancellery of the Ministry is charged with willingly answering at any time questions by the public as to the course of the relief operations. In 1906 the Ministry expended 80 millions in relief measures without a loan. Between July 14th and December 28th another million was expended. Further grants will be charged to the 1907 budget.

GENERAL PAVLOV'S MURDER.

St. Petersburg, January 11.

The murderer of General Pavlov, who was condemned to death yesterday by the court martial, was hanged in the night.

THE NEW PREFECT OF ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, January 11.

It is expected that the nomination of the Prefect of Rostov on the Don, Major General Dratchevsky, to be Prefect of St. Petersburg will be announced shortly. General Dratchevsky by reason of his earlier proceedings in Finland counts as a reactionary.

FAMINE IN CHINA.

Shanghai, January 12.

The representatives of the Foreign Committee for relief of the famine in Tsing-kiang reports that

the number of refugees in the camps is about 450,000. Everywhere women and children are to be seen digging up roots and grass and cooking leaves and twigs. No relief works have been started although it could easily have been done.

Healthy & Artistic Dress Union.

January 19th 1907 at the Exhibition Palace.

Tea Soirée

for charitable purposes, particularly for providing clothing for girls about to be confirmed. Beginning at 5 p.m. Admission 1 mark.

Tickets to be had at the office of this paper.

GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

It was due to a telegraphic error that the operation performed on the aged Queen of Hanover who died on Wednesday last was described in several papers as having been performed on her daughter-in-law the Duchess of Cumberland.

The English Court will go into mourning for the late Queen of Hanover whose husband was so nearly related to Queen Victoria and who before the birth of the late Empress Frederick stood next to his father and Queen Victoria as heir to the English throne.

In consequence of the fire which was discovered in the vestibule gangway of the train conveying the Duchess of Albany from Euston to Liverpool, Her Royal Highness did not arrive until an hour late at her destination at Knowsley.

German as it is spoken.

Frl. Hopfle, Nürnberg Platz 3, III. r. Highest references. Easy terms.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught with Princess Patricia were present at a farewell luncheon given by the King at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday last. They left for the Duke's tour in the Colonies as Inspector General of the Forces on Thursday morning from Victoria Station at 11 a. m., en route for Marseilles where they embark on the P and O "Marmora" for Colombo.

ART STUDY AND TRAVEL

Miss I. B. Watson, Umland Strasse 38, II. Illustrated Lectures on Art History, Study-visits to the Art Galleries, Preparation for Intelligent Travel. Highest References, Dresden and Paris. Outlines on application.—Spring Tours to Greece, Constantinople, Sicily and Italy.

At Colombo the Royal travellers will board the "Devanha" for the Straits Settlements and China stations. They then proceed unofficially to Rangoon and to Calcutta, and will not return to England before the end of April.

English Hair cutting

Ferd. Wittmaack

2 Grunaer Strasse 2.

Fashionable Atelier.

A large gathering assembled at the funeral of Sir Henry de Bathe on Wednesday, amongst the mourners being Mr. Patrick de Bathe (son), Sir Savile Crossley, Colonel Archdale, the Hon. Harry Lawson (son-in-law), Colonel W. Hatton, General W. H. McKinnon and the Rev. Mr. Winecup (nephews).

Established 1835.

Schramm & Echtermeyer

Grocers

10b, Sidonien Strasse 10b

(corner of Prager Strasse).

Breakfast and other Teas.

Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate.

English and German Biscuits.

Tinned Meat, Fish and Vegetables.

Preserved Fruit, Marmalade and Jams

English Pickles and Sauces.

Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

In order to satisfy the many persons curious to know how the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts has disposed of her property, it has been announced officially that all that was available has been bequeathed to her husband Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., who has been made sole executor.

No disturbances are anticipated in Persia, according to the opinion of the Persian Chargé d'Affaires

in London, as the new Shah already enjoys considerable popularity. He is described as a serious and earnest man and when Governor of Tabriz, he worked with remarkable zeal.

He favours simplicity rather than Oriental pomp and splendour, and is not likely to keep up a Court of lavish extravagance and display. There will be no difference in the attitude of Persia towards either Great Britain or Russia.

King Edward's courier arrived recently in Biarritz in order to make arrangements for His Majesty's visit on March 1st. He will occupy the same suite of rooms as last year, and a number of villas have been secured for members of the Court and for friends of the King.

In consequence of the death of her mother, all arrangements made by Princess Frederica of Hanover to entertain during the season have been cancelled. This will to a certain degree lessen the enjoyment of her many friends at Biarritz where the Princess is extremely popular.

Professor Haliburton, lecturing on "The Diet of Today" at the Institute of Hygiene, hit the vegetarians rather hard, remarking that it was really safer to eat too much than too little. He pronounced proteid albuminous or nitrogenous foods to be essential for the repair of tissue waste. He also added that sugar and starch were equally necessary as a source of energy and heat, and that milk was the best food existing.

Professor Chittenden of Yale University when suffering from rheumatic pains decided on making experiments. He took fifty grammes a day of proteid, and eight instead of sixteen grammes of nitrogenous food. He recovered completely from his rheumatism.

Vegetarianism, said Professor Haliburton, when not carried to excess, will no doubt spread when the cooking is improved. Badly cooked vegetables are more indigestible than badly cooked animal food.

The children's fancy dress ball at the Mansion House was a huge success. It might well have been called a "Babies' Ball" as the majority of the guests were quite tiny, and those who were tall or above twelve years of age appeared rather out of place than otherwise.

Sir William and Miss Treloar received their juvenile guests from seven to eight o'clock, and at nine o'clock the grand procession, which was very effective, was formed in the Egyptian Hall. The dancing of the babies was truly marvellous.

Olympia was in darkness on Wednesday night at a quarter to nine o'clock when the electric lights went out. It was some minutes before they were restored to working order and whilst there was no light it was generally treated as a joke.

Amongst the recent departures for the United States is that of the Duke of Newcastle, who has taken his niece Miss Lister-Kaye with him. The Duke appears to be as frequent a visitor to America as the Duke of Westminster is to South Africa.

There seems to be little hope now of the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle having any family, but they are not the only ducal pair in a similarly disappointed state. Direct heirs are hoped for, however, in other quarters and are quite expected.

It is quite probable that the plans of the Princess Henry of Battenberg who is now on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, may be slightly altered, so far as her proposed sojourn in Biarritz is concerned, as Princess Frederica of Hanover was to have been her hostess there.

The Hamburg shipping firm of Knoehr and Burchard are starting an opposition line to the Hamburg-America Line's freight-steamer service to America. This will be in co-operation with the New York firm of Phelps Bros. and Company. It is to be called the New Hamburg Line and its first steamer, the "Regina", will start on the 30th via Rotterdam and Antwerp.

A report has gained currency that the German Empress with her younger children intends to spend a portion of the summer months at one of the English sea-side resorts.

The steamer "Sea Spray" of Glasgow bound for Caen sank on Wednesday morning in mid-Channel in Gravesend Reach. She was struck amidships in collision with the barque "Caesar" of Gothenburg.

From Washington comes the news that the American Navy Department has ordered four of the most powerful war-ships to be transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific squadron. This is due to the almost undefended state of America's Pacific seaboard, which, in case of war with Japan, would be exposed to the full power of the Mikado's formidable Armada.

An old Royal Palace at Enfield has been let on lease to the local Conservative Club. It was once the abode of Edward VI., and given by him to Queen Elizabeth.

Immediately after the second Court is held in London the King and Queen will go South accompanied by Princess Victoria. As soon as the Princess Royal's health permits of a change, she too will go for a time to the Continent, where the Prince and Princess of Wales are also expected in the early spring.

The postal train from Aberdeen to Euston did not leave Carlisle until mid-night owing to the axle of the engine driving wheels snapping at Floriston, near Carlisle. Night expresses to Euston were slightly delayed through the mishap, which damaged the permanent way.

Fifteen players have been selected by the South African Cricket Board to take part in the forthcoming tour in England this year.

Men and mechanical appliances are busy in the construction of the Brooklands motor track, which is Weybridge way, but a confrere who paid a visit to the scene of operations recently expresses some doubt as to the opening taking place in May, as projected. Mr. Locke-King is not often far out in his estimates, and every endeavour will be made to have the course ready at the appointed time.

Bankings are already prepared at the Byfleet end, but practically there are no corners at all on the track, the wide sweep at either end making high speeds possible all the way round. A huge machine is employed for cutting into the sand, two scoops of its big shovel being sufficient to fill a waggon, which then takes its load away to a spot where the track needs levelling up.

Although, for distance races, the three-mile circuit will be kept continuously, there is to be a fine stretch running diagonally across one end on which the finishes will take place. At the side of this extra track the grand stand will be built, so that in the course of a race the cars will, for a short space, pass behind the grand stand. There will also be numerous points of vantage from which the spectators can get a good view.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

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 Lit-
any.
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 ad-
dress 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.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

The correspondent of a contemporary sends an interesting note on the progress of Canadian railways during the past year. He says that construction work in 1906 on railway extensions in Canada has been greater than in any previous year. Still, it has not been quite up to anticipations. Two causes account for this. The first is a scarcity of labour in Western Canada, where wages of \$2.25 and \$2.50 a day (9s. to 10s.) failed to attract a sufficiency of even the nondescript collection of men that Canadian railway contractors are forced to employ. The second cause of delay in the completion of lines for immediate operation was the early winter, which set in with unusual severity, putting a stop to construction work until next season, which, for new railway mileage is likely to be a record year in the history of the Dominion.

Among the many Canadian railways that obtain charters, one is apt to get fogged, but for all practical purposes the railways of Canada, outside the Government-owned Intercolonial, may be classed as belonging to four great systems. These are the



GAUKLER-FEST

Grand artistic carnival arranged for the 23rd of January 1907 in all the rooms of the Exhibition Palace by the students of the Royal Art Academy in aid of the "Mensa academia". (Protector: Herr Geheimer Rat Kreishauptmann Dr. Rumpelt.)

Fair-field with circus, roundabouts, show-booths. Theatre. Oriental Quarter. Grand procession of Revellers before H. R. H. Prince Johann Georg. Performance by the Malabar troop. Acrobats. Bayaderes. Conjurers. Dancing in the Concert room arranged as a grand Festival Hall. Artists' quarter in the Ratskeller. Lottery. Military Promenade concert. Dance music. Peasants' Band. Gipsy Band. Indian orchestra.

To commence at 8 p.m. Tickets with programme of the fête can be had, on signing the name, for 8 marks. Family tickets for 3 persons 20 marks, at the art-shops of Sinz, Richter, Arnold, Emil Geller Nachf. (Prager Str. 19) and Ries. Invitation cards not valid as entrance tickets.

The Working Committee.

All the students of the Royal Art Academy.



Canadian Pacific Railway, the pioneer trans-continental line of the Dominion, the Canadian Northern, the second trans-continental line, the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific and National Trans-Continental Railway, and the Great Northern Railway of the United States. The Canadian Pacific Railway has in the past year progressed in a remarkable way, and its commitments to expenditure on reproductive work for the next two or three years are large. It is unnecessary here to speak at length of the work that is doing in Eastern Canada, for that is more like the routine work of large railway systems in older countries. In Eastern Canada the Canadian Pacific is laying out its network of lines, so that it may secure its full share of traffic from every centre of any considerable importance; and it is working along on lines that may be carried out before Sir Thomas Shaughnessy relinquishes the President's chair, that the Canadian Pacific, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, may have a double track of steel rails. Between Fort William, at the head of navigation on Lake Superior and Winnipeg, the Canadian Pacific has, during the last year, been very hard at work laying a double track. It is tedious work, harder than building an entirely new railway, but when it is finished it will relieve the annual congestion of traffic which occurs there when the farmers of the western prairies are rushing their wheat to market all at the same time. West of Winnipeg, the Canadian Pacific has been atoning for errors in early days, and has been making branch lines into nearly every fertile area that would warrant the expenditure.

Formerly the Canadian Pacific management looked upon Western Canada as a dependency of Montreal. Today the management has altered that opinion, and Montreal, the trader, has become the very respectful and obedient servant of Western Canada, the producer. While Montreal remains the official headquarters of the Canadian Pacific, an era of "Home Rule" for the West has set in, and Mr. William Whyte, assistant to the President, with his headquarters in Winnipeg, and in thorough touch with the sentiment of the farming and business community in which he lives—or it might better be said "moves," for his private car is ever on the move anywhere between Winnipeg and the Pacific—directs the movements of the Canadian Pacific so as to retain for it its fair share of traffic that might be attached by the newer lines. Near Calgary the wonderful irrigation works that the Canadian Pacific has carried out are just coming into operation, and few people who have not a personal acquaintance with that locality can realise what a hive of industry that irrigated area must become, when every man on the vast track is adding his quota as a producer. In British Columbia the Canadian Pacific is also exercising a wise paternalism, and is developing its vast estate there with liberality, enterprise, and discretion.

The Canadian Pacific management has decided to develop the vast tract of land that has come into its hands in Canada's outpost on the Pacific Ocean. For a modest start it has decided to clear the timber off 150,000 acres, at a cost of about \$100 an acre, or \$15,000,000 of preliminary expenditure. This large area is to be cut up into small farms and orchards of 20 acres and upwards,

and all the indications are that it will sell "like hot cakes" to the very best class of settlers that any young country could wish to see coming in to swell its numbers. Much has been said and written of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—Western Canada—since the beginning of the present century, but in the immediate future British Columbia is likely to be the favourite location for the best class of immigrants, British and American; and the Canadian Pacific management, which since Lord Mount Stephen and Strathearn directed its policy in early days, has ever been keenly alive to displaying its wares to the best advantage, is laying itself out to offer a "bargain counter" of ready-to-hand homes for settlers, that will be hard to meet comparison in any part of the world.

The Grand Trunk Railway has been quietly doing a great deal of work in keeping its great system in Canada and the United States up to a high state of efficiency and repair, out of revenue. In Canada attention has been less given to the parent railway than to its offspring, the Grand Trunk Pacific and National Transcontinental Railway. This line has made good progress during the past year in its construction work on the prairie sections west of Winnipeg, and between that city and Edmonton the line may be open for traffic by late in the fall of 1907. Unfortunately the contractors for construction work between Fort William on Lake Superior and Lake Superior Junction have been thrown much behind through scarcity of labour, and there is little probability of the Grand Trunk Pacific making connection between the wheatlands of the prairies and navigation on the Great Lakes before 1908. As regards Winnipeg the Grand Trunk Pacific has come to terms with the Canadian Northern for a Union Station on the site belonging to the latter company, which was the first in the field, and secured its Winnipeg terminals before suburban lots of that great city began to reflect the afternoon shadows of the Rocky Mountains.

The railway that attracts most attention in Canada today is the Canadian Northern. It will be the second transcontinental system across the Dominion, and its history is typical of the Dominion in the twentieth century, which, Sir Wilfrid Laurier says, is to be "Canada's Century." The history of the Canadian Northern dates back about ten years ago, since it began operations as a small local railway, under the sponsorship of the Government of Manitoba. Twelve men and a boy then comprised its staff. Today its employes number many thousands. On the 14th of December the Board of Trade of Toronto gave a public dinner to Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, President and Vice-President of the Canadian Northern system, in connection with the opening of the Toronto and Parry Sound section of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway, which is one of the links that brings the Toronto headquarters of this railway company into direct communication with the great system that will have branches in every Province of the Dominion, and bring Toronto into that friendly and intimate connection with other business communities which Montreal has enjoyed, owing to the fact that the chiefs of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk are domiciled there and easy of approach.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending about 10
Oberon, King of the Elves.
 Romantic opera in three Acts. Music by C. M. v. Weber.

Cast:
 Oberon, King of the Elves Herr Grosch.
 Titania, his wife Fräul. Wenzel.
 Puck Fräul. Schäfer.
 Droll Fräul. Keldorfer.
 A mermaid Fräul. Keldorfer.
 Haran al Raschid, Caliph of Bagdad . . . Herr Erwin.
 Rezia, his daughter Frau Abendroth.
 Fatima, her confidante Fräul. Seebe.
 Babekan, Persian Prince Herr Büssel.
 Almansor, Emir of Tunis Herr Puttlitz.
 Roschana, his wife Fräul. v. Chavanne.
 Abdallah, a pirate Herr Nebuschka.
 Two gardeners Herr Hahn.
 The Emperor Charlemagne Herr Holder.
 Hüon of Bordeaux, Duke of Guienne . . Herr Jäger.
 Scherasmin, his esquire Herr Scheidemantel.

PLOT. Oberon has quarrelled with Titania, and they have vowed not to be reconciled until they find a pair of lovers faithful in adversity. Oberon's servant Puck, wandering to find what his master needs, hears of Hüon of Bordeaux who, having slain Charlemagne's son in a duel, has been ordered to go to Bagdad to slay the favourite sitting on the Caliph's left and to wed the Caliph's daughter, Rezia. Puck makes Hüon and Rezia see each other in a vision and fall in love with each other. Oberon gives the former a magic horn and to his esquire, Scherasmin, a magic cup. Rezia is to marry Babekan, but she has hated him ever since she saw Hüon in her dream. Fatima, her maid, hears of Hüon's arrival in Bagdad. At the beginning of the second act the Caliph is about to celebrate his daughter's nuptials, but Hüon, recognising Rezia as the maiden of his dream, kills Babekan. The Turks attack him, but Scherasmin remembers the horn in time and on his blowing it, Oberon transports the lovers to the sea shore where, together with Scherasmin and Fatima, they embark on a ship. Oberon, to make trial of their mutual love in adversity, bids Puck raise the spirits of the storm. They are shipwrecked. Rezia is captured by pirates and Hüon, attempting to rescue her, is wounded and left senseless on the beach. Scherasmin and Fatima are sold as slaves to the Emir of Tunis. Hüon has been thrown into a magic sleep by Oberon and, on waking after seven days, finds himself in the Emir's garden. Fatima discovers that Rezia is in the Emir's harem. Hüon receives a message bidding him come to the myrtle tower at night, but is horrified to find the lady who meets him is Roschana, the Emir's wife, who has fallen in love with him. The Emir discovers the pair and orders Hüon to be burnt and Roschana to be drowned. Rezia begs for Hüon's life, but the Emir will not listen and orders her to be burnt with her lover. Scherasmin is in despair, but finding the horn, blows it and all the Emir's slaves find themselves compelled to dance to its strains. Oberon appears with his reconciled wife Titania, and conveys the lovers to Paris, where Charlemagne welcomes Sir Hüon and his bride.

Composer: C. M. v. Weber, born 1786, died 1826.
 (See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 10, price 3,50 50.)

Tomorrow, Monday,
 beginning at 7.30, ending about 9.45
Marie, Die Tochter des Regiments.
 (The daughter of the regiment.)

Comic Opera in two Acts. Music by Gaetano Donizetti.

Cast:
 The Duchess of Craquitopi Frau Lehmann.
 The Marchesa di Maggiorivoglio . . . Fräul. Schäfer.
 Marie Fräul. v. d. Osten.
 Sulpice, sergeant major Herr Nebuschka.
 Tonio, a Tyrolean Herr Jäger.
 Hortensio, steward Herr Krus.
 A corporal Herr Büssel.
 A notary Herr Markgraf.
 A servant Herr Ernst.
 A Tyrolean peasant Herr Wolf I.

PLOT. Marie has been found and educated by a French sergeant, Sulpice, and the whole of his regiment worship her. Her lover Tonio is about to be hung as a spy, but Marie intervenes, telling how Tonio saved her life; they relent and Tonio joins their ranks. The Marchesa di Maggiorivoglio appears, and claims Marie as her niece, and refusing to hear of her marrying a common soldier, carries her away to her castle, where she is surrounded by instructors in singing, dancing &c.—but her heart is with her soldiers. To her delight they arrive, with Tonio, who has been made an officer, at their head. The Marchesa still refuses to consent to their marriage, and confides to Marie that she is really her mother. A great festival is arranged to celebrate Marie's betrothal with a young Duke, when the soldiers appear and Sulpice tells the story of Marie's life. The Marchesa relents, Tonio and Marie are united, and the high-born guests retire disgusted.

Composer: Donizetti, born 1791, died 1848.
 (See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 10, price 3,50 50.)

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.
 Tuesday: Carlo Broschi. (Des Teufels Antheil.) 7.30 p.m.
 Wednesday: La Traviata. (Violetta.) 7.30 p.m.
 Thursday: Moloch. 7 p.m.
 Friday: Der Freischütz. 7.30 p.m.
 Saturday: Mignon. 7.30.
 Sunday, January 20th: Der Rattenfänger von Hameln. 7.30.
 Monday, January 21st: Oberon. 7 p.m.

Royal Conservatorium.

II. Subscription Concert
 (Choir and orchestra).
 Thursday, 17th January at 7.30 p.m. in the Vereinshaus.
Soloists:
 Herr Rudolf Feigert (piano), Fräul. Besserer (violin), Fräul. Strauch (vocalist).
 Tickets at 3, 2, 1 mark, and 50 pfennigs at the Royal Conservatorium, Landhaus Strasse 11, II.

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SCHAUSPIELHAUS.
 Tuesday: Weh' dem, der lügt! 7.30 p.m.
 Wednesday: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.
 Thursday: Das alte Heim. For the first time. 7.30 p.m.
 Friday: Das alte Heim. 7.30 p.m.
 Saturday: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.
 Sunday, January 20th: Dornröschen. 2.30 p.m.
 Das alte Heim 7.30 p.m.
 Monday, January 21st: La Robe rouge. 7.30 p.m.

REPERTOIRE OF THE RESIDENZ THEATRE FOR THE WEEK.

Tuesday: Die lustige Witwe. 7.30 p.m.
 Wednesday: Robinson Crusoe. 3.30 p.m.
 Die lustige Witwe. 7.30 p.m.
 Thursday: Die lustige Witwe. 7.30 p.m.
 Friday: Fatinitza. 7.30 p.m.
 Saturday, January 19th: Die lustige Witwe. 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This afternoon, at 2.30, ending 4.30
Dornröschen.
 Märchen mit Gesang und Tanz in sechs Bildern.
 Nach dem gleichnamigen Märchen bearbeitet von C. A. Görner.
 Musik von Stieglmann. Ballett von August Berger.



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This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.30

The Ideal Husband.
 Comedy in 4 Acts by Oscar Wilde.

Cast:
 The Earl of Caversham, K. G. Herr Müller.
 Viscount Goring, his son Herr Stahl.
 Sir R. Chilton, Bart. Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Herr Wiecke.
 Vicomte de Nanjac, Attaché at the French Embassy in London . . . Herr Lelebert.
 Mason, Butler to Sir R. Chilton . . Herr Hühner.
 Phipps, Lord Goring's servant . . . Herr Huff.
 James, Footmen Herr Walther.
 Harold, Footmen Herr Taudien.
 Lady Chilton Frau Salbach.
 Lady Markby Fräul. Ulrich.
 Countess of Basildon Fräul. Verlen.
 Mrs. Marchmont Fräul. Werner.
 Miss Mabel Chilton, Sir Robert's sister Fräul. Serda.
 Mrs. Cheveley Fräul. Lissl.

Tomorrow, Monday,
 beginning at 7.30, ending 10.30

Die Journalisten.
 Comedy in four Acts by Gustav Freytag.

Cast:
 Berg, Oberst a. D. Herr Müller.
 Ida, seine Tochter Fräul. Verden.
 Adelheid Runeck Frau Basté.
 Senden, Gutsbesitzer Herr Probbö.
 Prof. Oldendorf, Redakteur Herr Dettmer.
 Konrad Bolz, Redakteur Herr Stahl.
 Bellmaus, Mitarbeiter der Zeitung "Union" . . . Herr Gebühr.
 Kempe, Mitarbeiter der Zeitung "Union" . . . Herr Tiller.
 Körner, Buchdrucker Henning, Eigentümer . . . Herr v. Strauwitz.
 Müller, Faktotum Herr Helsing.
 Blumenberg, Redakteur der Zeitung "Coriolan" . . Herr Walther.
 Schmock, Mitarbeiter der Zeitung "Coriolan" . . Herr Bauer.
 Piepenbrink, Weinbändler und Wahlmann Herr Adalbert a. G.
 Lotte, seine Frau Herr P. Neumann.
 Bertha, seine Tochter Fräul. Diacono.
 Kleinmichel, Bürger und Wahlmann . . . Herr Lelebert.
 Fritz, sein Sohn Herr Carstens.
 Justizrat Schwarz Herr Eggerth.
 Madame Pavoni Fräul. Schandler.
 Korb, Schreiber vom Gute Adelheid's . . . Herr Huff.
 Karl, Bedienter des Obersten Herr Hühner.
 Ein Gast Herr Jächter.
 Ein Kellner Herr Woitsch.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This afternoon, at 3.30
Robinson Crusoe.
 Abenteuerermärchen in 8 Bildern und 1 Weihnachtsapothose, frei bearbeitet von Carl Witt.
 Musik von Bruno Brenner.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.
Die lustige Witwe.
 Operette in 3 Acten. Musik von Franz Lehár.

Cast:
 Baron Mirko Zeta, pontevdrinischer Gesandter in Paris Carl Friese.
 Valencienne, seine Frau Rosa Habler.
 Graf Danilo Danilowitsch, Gesandtschaftssekretär, Kavallerie-Lieutenant d. R. Oskar Aigner.
 Hanna Glawari Käthe Hansen.
 Camille de Rosillon Carl Reinhart.
 Vicomte Cascada Bruno Bellmann.
 Raoul de St. Brioche Emil Gähd.
 Bogdanowitsch, pontevdrinischer Konsul Adolf Braunstein.
 Sylviane, seine Frau Netta Lassen.
 Kromow, pontevdrinischer Gesandtschaftsrat Alexander Olbrich.
 Olga, seine Frau Lina Meyer.
 Pritschitsch, pontevdrinischer Offizier in Pension Carl Wilhelm.
 Praskowia, seine Frau Martha Brode.
 Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevdrinischen Gesandtschaft Carl Knaack.
 Lolo Marie Wildmeyer.
 Dodo Jenny Baumgarten.
 Jou-Jou Cécilie Weigel.
 Frou-Frou Charlotte Truth.
 Clo-Clo Herta Schroth.
 Margot Else Isold.
 Ein Diener Camillo Randolph.

Tomorrow, Monday, at 7.30 p.m.
 Kater Lampe.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
 of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
 Strong northerly winds, variable skies, frequent showers, cooler.

P. T.

We, the undersigned, beg respectfully to call attention to the fact that on **February 1st** we intend to open a

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LOCAL.

His Majesty King Friedrich August accompanied by the Royal children honoured the Dedrophon Theater, Prager Strasse 56, with a visit on the 31st of December last.

The Symphony Concert on Friday evening proved to be one of the best of the series. It contained two master works for piano and orchestra, the G-major concerto by Beethoven and Weber's Concertstück, and Liszt's wonderful symphonic poem "Tasso" which ranks with Faust and "Les Preludes" as one of the best of the master's orchestral creations. "Sappho", a beautiful prelude for orchestra by the English composer Granville Bantock, appeared as novelty.

Eugen d'Albert's interpretation of Beethoven's G-major concerto is unique, in fact one is accustomed to couple the name of d'Albert with this perhaps most beautiful of Beethoven's piano concertos. The remarkable Andante with its dialogue between piano and orchestra was played with such beauty of touch and poesy, that we could not have wished for a better reproduction. The Rondo was played with all the verve and esprit that have ever distinguished d'Albert's interpretation of this movement. The March and Finale of the Weber Concertstück were played far better than the first movement, which was too rushed, and the beautiful A-flat part was lacking in warmth.

The orchestra under Herr von Schuch played the Liszt "Tasso" and the clever prelude by Bantock magnificently, and the accompaniments to the concertos were excellent.—H. M. F.

The Gauklerfest, which has been arranged by the art-students of the Royal Academy of Arts (Patron Kreishauptmann Dr. Rumpelt) and will be honoured by the presence of H. R. H. Prince Johann Georg, is a Künstlerfest, so far as each visitor will contribute to make it so by adopting if possible some individual costume. To that end it is desirable that each one who intends to be present should make up his mind as to the character which will afford him the greatest amount of amusement on the festival "green", where every constraint that dignities and position impose in real life will be laid aside; whether, in fact, he will himself mingle with the "Gauklers" as one or other of the many "specialities", European or foreign, that are to be seen on the Variety stage or at fairs, or will appear only as a spectator of the Gaukler revels. In any case something effective may be achieved with means that lie ready to the hand. The conception of the Gaukler fraternity as wanderers from every nation under the sun is wide enough to give play to the liveliest fancy and to admit of the use of any costume, oriental or occidental. Ladies can make their choice, for example, between the "Ueber-brettl-diva" and a fancy dress of Paris design or of her own invention, representing a Variety "star"—whether Spanish dancer or Indian singer, a "Sarah" or an "Yvette Guilbert", or the simplest of peasant women or maidens, of any nationality; a Bohemian harpist, an Italian with her tambourine, a Tyrolese with zither, a gipsy fortune-teller; or they may shine as a "circus-lady" and "school"-rider; or amuse themselves as a Pierrotte or Columbine, a fairy of the Ballet, or even as the latest "wonder-baby" with her doll.

Gentlemen can in like manner choose between musicians, national types according to age, "Ueber-brett" artists, organ-grinders, hurdy-gurdy or shepherd boys with their pipes, nigger dancers, Savoyards, "unmusicals," "Cabaret conferecier" and "Biedermeiers"; supple acrobats; jugglers, harlequins, Pierrots and "Bajazzi"; muscular *domp-teurs*, bear-leaders, bull-fighters, heavy weight athletes, slim fasting artists, painters, marvel-violinists, lyrical poets; skilled sharpshooters (for a harmless shooting-booth provision has been made); black-haired gipsies and other Orientals, Arabs, Beduins, Indians, Japanese, Chinese. Gentlemen of the upper classes may very easily represent circus art in riding costumes with coloured coats, jockey or any other sport dress.

On the other hand, those ladies and gentlemen who wish to appear on the festive "green" as spectators only will fit well into the coloured picture if they adopt any kind of country costume, or—if not in light automobile dress with goggles—servants' dress, from cook to chauffeur, or any

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kind of peasant type. Summer and tourist attire will also suit the general effect if enlivened by some unusual addition of a fanciful sort. The more humorous his get-up with simple means, the more the visitor will enjoy himself on the "green". Therefore the wearing of ordinary garments is to be deprecated. Black, to a Gaukler, is not a welcome colour.

Particulars may be learned from placards, from the advertisement in this number. Cards of admission are to be obtained from F. Ries; at the art shops of Arnold, Richter, and Sinz; from Gellers Nachfolger, Prager Strasse 19. The invitation cards that have been sent out will not admit the bearers to the Fête.

For the second Subscription Concert of the Royal Conservatorium on Thursday, 17th January at 7.30 p. m. at the Vereinshaus, the following programme has been arranged: Piano Concert, A-minor, by Grieg; Herr Rudolph Feigler; Arie from Lakmé by Delibes; Fräulein Strauch (pupil of Frau Prof. Orgenl); overture op. 114 for orchestra by H. v. Kaskel (for the first time); Violin Concerto, A-major, by Sinding; Fräulein Erika Besserer from Berlin; "Schön Ellen" for solos, choir and orchestra by Bruch.

Tickets at the Royal Conservatorium, Landhaus Strasse 11, II.

Miss Evelyn Heepe's recitations yesterday afternoon before the *Dresdner Gesellschaft für neuere Philologie* were given before a select audience that nearly filled the Hall of the Palmengarten, and paid the reciter the tribute of keen attention and evident appreciation. Miss Heepe possesses great talent, strong dramatic feeling, and a good voice which she uses with natural but powerful effect in expression, whether tragic, pathetic or humorous. Above all, perhaps, is her power of conscientious industry and artistic insight. All her subjects are minutely analysed and so thoroughly mastered as to be given again without notes of any kind and without the least apparent effort. Her personality and easy yet telling gestures complete the charm of the varied scenes she depicts. Her subjects yesterday afternoon were scenes from Shakespeare's "Henry V" and "Merchant of Venice"; chapters from Dickens' "David Copperfield"; Kingsley's "Three Fishers"; "A mysterious Picture" by an anonymous author; and Barry Pain's "Happy Afternoon".

The occasion was distinguished by the presence of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager Carola, to whom Miss Heepe had the honour of being presented at the close of the recitations.

We understand that this is Miss Heepe's fourth tour in Germany, where she has a wide connection with educational institutions.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Naylor who are shortly leaving Dresden with their daughter for some months, are vacating their flat in Gutzkow Strasse on Tuesday next and will stay at the Grand Union Hotel until the beginning of next month.

On Wednesday, January nineteenth, at 11.30, Miss Watson will lecture on Giovanni Segantini, the great Italian Artist of the nineteenth century. The lecture, illustrated by a few prints, will be held in Miss Watson's rooms at Uhland Strasse 38, II, where tickets may be had at the time, or before.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30. Tomorrow the guards will be furnished by the 12th Infantry regiment No. 177, and the band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40.

ITALY'S ART PATRIMONY.

The recent success of private owners in smuggling valuable works of ancient art out of Italy has stimulated the Italian Government to a further effort to find a remedy by means of further legislation. One of the means to be tried should meet with some success, inasmuch as, if the Bill passes, there will be gradually established a considerable fund for purchasing works of art for the nation. On the other hand, a person found guilty of exporting works of ancient art will be liable to pay its full value to the State. The Bill will also include provision for the compulsory safeguarding of natural beauty spots such as forests and landscapes. Country churches will be deprived of all valuable antiquities.

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 Particulars at Tittmann's bookstore, Prager Strasse 19.

Prof. G. E. R. MUELLER, A. M. formerly in London (recommended by Aug. Manns and E. Pauer), Hamburg (teacher in the Conservatorium) and Chicago, has settled in Dresden and will take a few pupils in **piano-playing and singing**. Jacobi Strasse 11, I. Hours 11-1.

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 " 19th " " " "Teutonic" (White Star Line).

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TWIN-SCREW MAIL S. S. SERVICE:
 S.S. "Neckar", direct, January 19th.
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From Genoa:
 S.S. "Königin Luise", via Naples and Gibraltar, Jan. 17th.
 S.S. "König Albert", do. Jan. 31st.
 S.S. "Prinzess Irene", do. Febr. 14th.
 S.S. "Neckar", from Naples via Gibraltar, March 1st.

For Baltimore:
 S.S. "Frankfurt", direct, January 17th.
 S.S. "Oldenburg", direct, January 24th.
 S.S. "Darmstadt", direct, January 31st.
 S.S. "Hannover", direct, February 7th.

TO EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA:
 S.S. "Prinzess Alice", from Genoa via Naples, Jan. 16th.
 S.S. "Prinz Ludwig", from Bremen via Southampton, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, January 16th.
 S.S. "Bälou", from Bremen via Southampton, Genoa, Naples to Australia, January 23rd.
 S.S. "Zieten", from Hamburg via Southampton, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, January 31st.
 S.S. "Prinz Regent Luitpold", from Bremen via Southampton, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, February 13th.
 S.S. "York", from Bremen via Southampton, Genoa, Naples to Australia, February 20th.

MARSEILLES-ALEXANDRIA:
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 S.S. "Hohenzollern" Jan. 16th Jan. 18th Jan. 21st.
 S.S. "Schleswig" Jan. 23rd Jan. 25th Jan. 28th.
 S.S. "Hohenzollern" Jan. 30th Febr. 1st Febr. 4th.
 S.S. "Schleswig" Febr. 6th Febr. 8th Febr. 11th.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN-LEVANT-LINE.
 From Marseilles and Genoa via Naples to Piræus, Smyrna, Constantinople, Odessa and Nicolajeff:
 S.S. "Pera", from Genoa, January 19th.
 S.S. "Galata", from Marseilles, January 26th.
 S.S. "Scutari", from Genoa, February 2nd.
 S.S. "Therapia", from Marseilles, February 9th.
 Apply to **Fr. Bremermann**, Cabin Booking Office, Reading Room. Dresden, Prager Strasse 49, near Hauptbahnhof.