

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 287.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

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Turkish Baths: for ladies Monday and Friday 6½-1, Wednesday 2-8; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE DUKE OF ABRUZZI IN LONDON.

London, January 13.

The Duke of Abruzzi gave his lecture on the Ruvenzori Expedition before the Geographical Society yesterday, in the presence of H. M. the King and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

After the lecture King Edward praised the services of the Duke who, he said, belonged to an illustrious race whose members, as he was glad to recognise, were the good friends and allies of England.

MR. HALDANE'S ARMY SCHEME.

London, January 13.

An army order was published last evening embodying the new plan of army organisation foreshadowed in Mr. Haldane's speech at Glasgow on Friday.

The army for service abroad is to consist of a cavalry division of four brigades, six divisions of "army troops" and the troops necessary for the lines of communication; the regular field army in time of peace is to consist of four cavalry brigades, six divisions and "army troops". The expression "army troops" connotes, according to the Army Order, such units as form a part of an expeditionary column, but are not included in the organisation of a cavalry division, a division or troops on lines of communication.

The divisions which form the army destined for service abroad will each have practically the strength of half an army corps and will in the main consist of troops with the colours and reservists. For auxiliary service auxiliary troops will be employed, whose duties in war time will not necessitate a permanent military training, as is necessary for actual camp troops. The cavalry brigades which hitherto were apportioned to individual army corps are to form a cavalry division under the direct command of the commander-in-chief for the sake of more effectual fulfilment of the tasks of cavalry.

The army units for the telegraph service and building of bridges are to be considerably increased.

THE NEW IRISH SECRETARY.

London, January 13.

With reference to the appointment of Mr. Birrell, President of the Board of Education, to be Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the following comments are made in the Irish Press.

The *Dublin Daily Express* (U.), commenting today on Mr. Birrell's appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland, says:—"We need not doubt that from the purely strategic point of view, the Cabinet made a wise selection in handing over to a man of Mr. Birrell's gifts the onus of defending its Irish policy on the floor of the House of Commons during the session that will open on this day month. At the same time we greatly doubt whether either the Parliamentary ability which Mr. Birrell has shown, or any other noteworthy qualities which his colleagues may believe him to possess, are the principal reasons why he has been selected."

Irish Independent (N.): "We are willing to acknowledge that Mr. Birrell has all the qualifications for his new post that the *Tribune* invests him with, but sending him to Ireland with a message that the promised Irish Bill must be delayed until vengeance is wreaked on the Lords for rejecting the Education Bill would be truly a luckless errand. We cannot believe that the Government will hearken to the pleas for delay in introducing the measure which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman could, we take it, advise Nationalists to accept as being "consistent with the leading up to their larger policy." There are much larger questions, short of the paramount national question,

that await attention. Mr. Birrell's attitude on the Education question will be a matter of rather anxious curiosity in Ireland. The friends of the Chief Secretary-elect do not minimise his difficulties. That he has the courage to face them must, at any rate, compel respect, which it is quite possible may ripen into friendship as Mr. Birrell and the Irish people become better acquainted."

Freeman's Journal (N.): "The new Chief Secretary has not the same conspicuous record as Mr. Bryce and Mr. Morley on the Home Rule question. Mr. Birrell has declared that the ultimate solution of the Irish question lies in the Gladstonian principles with the Gladstonian safeguards. His advent must, therefore, increase Irish anxiety as to the nature of the 'steps' about to be proposed. The development of Mr. Birrell's administration will be awaited not without a sympathetic hope for its success, but without any anticipations unwarranted by experience."

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN IN INDIA.

Agra, January 13.

The Ameer, wearing the scarlet uniform of a general, with the sash of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and an astrakan busby, accompanied by the Viceroy and Lord Kitchener, witnessed yesterday a review of 80,000 troops. The glorious weather and the absence of dust conduced to make the spectacle one of unqualified brilliance.

Two entire divisions, mobilised as for war, marched past *en masse*. There were no mishaps of any kind to mar the scene. A marked feature of the review was the presence of three rifle brigades, two Goorkha and one British. The Maharajah of Gwalior led the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), of which he is honorary colonel. The Maharajah of Bikanir joined the staff. The display closed with a gallop of the Horse Artillery and the cavalry in review order.

The Ameer evinced intense interest in all details, congratulated General Sir A. Gaselee and remarked that he was much pleased with the workmanlike appearance of the troops, since they were his friends. Today, accompanied by Lord Kitchener, the Ameer is to pay an unofficial visit to the Fort.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.

New York, January 13.

The enormous borrowings of several railway companies and other great corporations are beginning to attract attention outside of Wall-street. They have been giving some cause for anxiety to the United States Treasury, owing to their general effect upon the money market and business generally. In some quarters, Mr. Shaw, the Secretary to the Treasury, has been urged to embark upon courses which would in effect bring the National Government into the hurly burly of speculation; but, so far, he has steadfastly refused to be forced from the path of prudence, and there is every reason to believe that he will remain on the side of safe and sane finance. Some of the newspapers profess to find in the present state of business indications of a probable and not remote check to the nation's abounding prosperity, but acknowledged experts in such matters search in vain for such sinister signs.

They predict that this year will be as prosperous as the past, and point, among other things, in proof of the soundness of their view, to the continued expansion and promised developments of telegraphic and telephonic business. In the matter of telephones alone some stupendous figures are given. New York and district, for instance, has nearly 400,000 telephones installed, a total equivalent to one telephone for every 14 people. Moreover, new subscribers are being added at the rate of something like 200 a day. These figures, nobody here doubts, furnish world's records. It is also claimed that this country continues to lead the world in the matter of locomotive engine construction. One company alone turned out 600 locomotives during 1906, and promises to make more this year. These are two typical examples of the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of the country, and they are held to constitute, with many others which could be cited, a complete answer to the pessimists.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Washington, January 13.

The President of the Committee for cutting the Isthmus of Panama, Mr. Shouts, has up to today received only four tenders for the construction of

the canal. Two firms, which are associated with one another, put in the lowest tenders, viz. the firm of J. W. Oliver in Nashville, Tennessee, and the firm of Anson M. Bangs in New York. Both firms declare themselves ready to undertake the work for a sum higher by 6 3/4 % than the committee's original estimate.

Port of Spain, January 13.

The French mail steamer "Canada" has been unable to proceed on her voyage on the date arranged, as a mutiny has broken out among the 500 navvies on board, coming from Europe to seek employment on the Panama Canal. The ship's captain has applied for armed assistance to the commandant of a French battle ship lying here.

BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY.

Buenos Aires, January 13.

The Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs who is staying here, and the Finance Minister of Paraguay have agreed to refer the frontier dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay to the arbitration of the President of the Argentine Republic.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE FRENCH SENATE.

Paris, January 13.

At yesterday's resumption of the Budget debate, M. Gauthier said that he admitted that the balancing of the 1907 Budget was faced by quite exceptional difficulties, but that no one could be held responsible. He called particular attention to the fact that the increase of expenditure was almost in the nature of an investment. The general situation of France might be compared to that of England, Italy, Germany, Austria and Russia. The difficulty in balancing the Budget must be referred in particular to unexpected outlay on war material. It would be necessary to find new resources, new sources of revenue. The country could bear increased taxation, provided that in such a reform of the taxes the ends of justice were served (loud applause).

M. Gauthier concluded by saying that the income tax must not be regarded as a substitute for other taxes but must form an addition to them in order that it might be possible to carry out social reforms.

The Finance Minister, M. Caillaux, expressed his surprise at M. Poincaré's attacks on the Budget Committee. He ascribed part of the existing difficulties to the extraordinary military outlay and discussed at great length the two proposals which might render possible the balancing of the Budget. The one emanating from M. Poincaré had been rejected by the Committee, the other was his own. He concluded by saying that France was a great military, naval and colonial Power, but at the same time she must realise great social reforms and must, in strict fulfilment of her duty, carry out this task, difficult as it might be (loud applause).

The general debate then closed, and the Budget in all its clauses being passed, the House adjourned.

M. JAURÈS ON THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Paris, January 13.

M. Jaurès in the *Humanité* makes a bitter attack on the English Jingo Press, especially on the *Daily Telegraph* which, with openly provocative intentions, accuses Germany of weaving new plots in Morocco. It is to be hoped, says M. Jaurès, that the Governments of France and Spain as well as the commanders of their squadrons will turn a deaf ear to this criminal provocation. But the equivocal situation called forth by the untimely intervention of France and Spain may, if it be further prolonged, become dangerous. Already impatience and nervousness is to be noticed in a certain portion of Spanish public opinion. All danger will not have disappeared until France and Spain return to the honourable interpretation of the Algeiras decrees. Now that public security has been restored in Morocco by the intervention of the Maghzen, France and Spain may hasten to organise the police in understanding with the Sultan, and to withdraw their squadrons. If for the bringing about of a favourable state of things for the commercial relations of all countries, some day more extended measures may become necessary, all the Signatory Powers must assume this responsibility in common, otherwise the selfinterested machinations of French freebooters and English Jingoists, as well as the subterfuges of the Chauvinists may bring about a general state of irritation and danger of conflict.

AN OUTRAGE IN A TRAIN.

Chambéry (Savoie), January 13.

In the express train which arrived here from Toulon this evening, an Englishwoman aged 30, who was on her way to Paris, was found to have been wounded by blows from a hammer and robbed of all her money; the outrage occurred on the other side of the frontier just before the train entered the Mont Cenis tunnel. The wounded lady was removed to the hospital.

ANTI-MILITARY DEMONSTRATION.

Toulon, January 13.

Some hundred workmen from the arsenal made a noisy anti-military demonstration this evening in front of the residence of the naval prefect who was giving a banquet. The police interfered and arrested two workmen who were in possession of anarchist pamphlets.

SERIOUS TRAM ACCIDENT.

Saint-Etienne, January 13.

A car of the local tramway company was derailed at a crossing today and overturned. Two persons were killed and twenty injured.

MR. WELLMANN'S AIRSHIP.

Paris, January 13.

Mr. Wellmann's airship for his trip to the North Pole is at present being reconstructed here and made 5 metres longer. Mr. Wellmann will recommence his attempt to reach the Pole from Spitzbergen next March at latest.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

Paris, January 13.

M. Victorien Sardou, the famous dramatist, has been given the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

M. d'Arsonnal, Member of the Academy of Science, and the engineer M. Cavet, have been appointed Commanders of the Legion of Honour.

General Dodd, leader of the recent expedition to Dahomey, received the military medal of the Legion of Honour.

A MUTINOUS SERGEANT.

Paris, January 14.

It is reported from Donai that, as the French flag was displayed with due ceremony before the recruits of the 15th artillery regiment, a non-commissioned officer in a loud voice spoke in a derogatory way of the many stories connected with such a rag.

The man was degraded and given 8 days imprisonment.

THE AFRICAN CONGRESS IN MADRID.

Madrid, January 13.

The African Congress assembled here has passed various resolutions recommending that Spanish harbours in Africa should be arranged in the same way as the French ones existing there, that provision stores and harbour buildings should be erected and that Spaniards should be given by the Maghzen the right of utilising the cork woods. Spanish emigration to Africa is to be encouraged, land is to be granted to settlers, naturalisation is to be rendered easier for foreigners, and the security of life and property of the colonists is to be increased.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Sebastopol, January 13.

Last night a bomb was thrown at the police officer, M. Slavinski; he was stunned for a few minutes but was uninjured; his wife, a policeman, and a watchman were wounded. The perpetrators of the outrage, when pursued, threw a second bomb. Many revolver shots were fired. Darkness enabled the miscreants to escape.

St. Petersburg, January 13.

At a domiciliary visit paid to a house in Wassili-Ostrov last evening the police, according to the *Russ*, were received with revolver shots, two officers and a constable being killed. The police were obliged to retreat owing to the volleys with which the householders received them. The house was surrounded by soldiers. Last night at another domiciliary visit to a house in the Petersburgski-Ostrov quarter, a policeman was killed.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

St. Petersburg, January 13.

The Prime Minister, M. Stolypin, and the Minister of Justice, M. Shtsheglovitov have been nominated members of the Imperial Council, while retaining their present posts.

Tomorrow a letter from the Czar to M. Stolypin will be published, expressing the hope that the Ministry appointed by the Czar, and M. Stolypin, as head of the Government, will be at their posts after the summoning of the new Duma.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Madrid, January 13.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has stated to reporters that he is satisfied with the news which comes from Morocco, according to which it is not true that Raisuli, as some reports aver, has considerable forces at his disposal.

The Franco-Spanish mission, added the Minister, will strictly confine itself to guarding the coasts and

protecting the harbours without interfering in disputes in the interior.

Will any lady kindly chaperone a girl returning to England at the end of this week? Please address R. at the office of this paper.

THE HEALTH OF THE SULTAN.

Constantinople, January 13.

The rumours published abroad as to a mortal illness of the Sultan are entirely untrue; the health of the Sultan is excellent.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, January 13.

The *Daily Mail* announces from Teheran that the Foreign Ambassadors had an audience with the Shah yesterday at which they offered their congratulations on his accession. The Shah spoke a few words to each of the Ambassadors. The whole *corps diplomatique* then repaired to the Takieh theatre, to pay a tribute of respect to the late Shah.

Caravans from the South report that Salar ed-Dauleh, third son of Muzaffar ed-Din has been acclaimed as his heir by a force which he has collected in the hope of disputing his brother's claim to the throne.

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CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

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

THE "PRUSSIAN OBLIGATIONS" TRANSACTION.

As the first positive step in the direction of taking legal proceedings against those financiers who were shown by the recent legislative enquiry into Insurance Company methods to have juggled with the funds of the companies, must be regarded the actions against George W. Perkins, ex-President of the New York Life, and Charles S. Fairchild, a former member of the Finance Committee of the Company. Against these two the New York Grand jury has found a true bill in six cases of fraud in the third degree. The charges are based on a transaction which took place in 1900, and which came to light during last year's enquiry. The transaction has come to be known as the "Prussian Bonds Transaction". The transaction took place in order to satisfy the demands of the Prussian Government, which threatened to prohibit the New York Life Insurance Co. from issuing policies within the Prussian borders, unless the Company withdrew industrial scrip, the security of which in the eyes of the Prussian officials was doubtful.

The New York Insurance Co. thereupon conveyed to the New York Trust Co. 10,000 shares in the Chicago and North Western Railroad, and 5,000 shares of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, of a nominal value of 3,500,000 dollars, at a price of 2,730,000 dollars. The transaction was booked by the Insurance Company as a *bona fide* sale, whereas it was only a conveyance on paper, since the New York Trust Co. is nothing more than a branch establishment of the vendors.

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The ostensible purchaser only entered the sham sale as an advance. The bookkeeper of the New York Life, Mr. M. Mattison, and another employé, a coloured errand boy, figure in the books of the Trust as the owners of the shares. The shares are said not to have been actually sold until a year later and then at a profit of 155,000 dollars.

It is interesting that the Grand Jury to a certain extent "apologise" for making the charges. They have made a statement to the court that while they confirm the findings of the District

Attorney, they are convinced that the accused reaped no personal advantage from the actions with which they are charged, and only had in view the interests of the policy holders of the New York Life Insurance Co. There may well be various epilogues to last year's Insurance scandal. The Grand Jury intend to busy themselves once more with the business methods of the New York Life.

THE JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The news that the San Franciscans fear the Japанизation of their city is somewhat curious when one reflects that there are only 6,000 Japanese in all in San Francisco, whereas the white population numbers 325,000 souls. The Japanese school question was, it is now clear, merely an excuse for the Japanese to make representations in Washington. As a matter of fact, it was merely Japan's intention to direct public attention to the treatment meted out to all Japanese in San Francisco. It is now announced that during the period between May and November of this year 281 cases of assault on Japanese were reported, while in the same period only nine cases were reported in which Japanese were found guilty of disturbances of the peace. San Francisco, in the opinion of a New York journal, under the domination of its corrupt politicians and corporation, can no longer count as a typical American city, and it is a fortunate circumstance that at the White House there is a President who is not afraid to enter the lists for the good name of Americans and to describe the excesses of the San Franciscans by their proper name. Certainly in view of these assaults on Japanese, the President's strong language in his message to Congress appears in a very different light.

LACK OF COAL AND FAMINE IN SPITE OF ALL THE PROSPERITY.

For some time there has been prevailing in various portions of the United States, especially in the North West, a very curious situation—a lack of coal and even of the necessities of life. And the blame for this situation, which, in the face of the great prosperity existing throughout the country, is very remarkable, must be ascribed to the circumstance that there are not sufficient railway trucks to cope with the goods traffic. The inter-State traffic Commission has already commenced an enquiry in order to ascertain what circumstances have led to this shortage of railway trucks. Every year complaints as to this shortage reach the Commission, and the view is widely held that the business methods of the railway companies are solely to blame. In conjunction with these complaints of a lack of trucks the idea has again cropped up that the Government ought to interfere in the administration of the railways. The lack of trucks makes itself especially noticeable in view of the cold prevailing in various States—there is, in fact, no possibility of conveying food and coal in sufficient quantities into certain districts. In many places it has long been impossible to buy a pound of coal, factories have been obliged to stop work and schools to close. In consequence of this famine, disturbances have taken place in many towns, and the people have plundered every truck laden with coal that they could get hold of.

The railway companies are attempting to make the charterers and coal dealers responsible for the famine. They say, for instance, that the coal dealers neglected in the autumn to lay in supplies for the winter. President Hill of the Great Northern Railway has stated that the coal famine in North Dakota is not to be attributed to the lack of trucks. Thousands of trucks during the autumn were sent back empty from the head of Lake Superior to the grain districts, and the coal dealers during this period only imported enough for their daily requirements.

The shortage in trucks has never made itself felt to such an extent before and the consequent famine may induce the various States to render a recurrence of such a state of things, which is almost incredible, impossible in the future. The most efficient remedy, of course, to obviate this lack of trucks would be to force the railways to expend each year a sufficient sum on increasing their rolling stock. One railway President has already suggested that a sum of a million dollars should annually be earmarked for this purpose.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR EUROPE.

This year Uncle Sam once more has played the rôle of an international Father Christmas. It is an old custom among immigrants in America to send gifts of money every year to their relatives who have remained behind in Europe and in Asia. This custom becomes more general every year and has already extended to an extraordinary degree. Last week three steamers alone carried postal orders to the value of 1,856,000 dollars to Europe and it has been computed that Christmas presents to a total value of 10 million dollars have been sent abroad. Especially addicted to thus sending money to the old home are the Russian, Italian and Hungarian workmen. The journals make all sorts of comments on this custom and point out that at one time the exclusion of the Chinese was demanded

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because they sent all their savings home. They believe that the immigrants from Europe send far more money home than the Chinese did then, and while they praise the thrift of the immigrants as instanced by this custom, none the less they enquire if it is to the financial and economic interest of America that sums of this nature should yearly be sent out of the country. And with biting irony the papers remark that America is now becoming the milch cow of Europe.

LEPERS IN NEW YORK.

Great sensation may be caused by the statement that the city of New York contains over 100 lepers. Dr. A. Ashmead, an authority in the domain of leprosy, actually declares that a member of the "Upper 400" is afflicted with the disease. According to this doctor's statements only five lepers have been placed in a municipal institution. These unfortunates are on Blackwells Island. There they have wooden huts and all live together awaiting their deliverance. There are three Chinese, one Russian and one Dane. One of the Chinese cooks, while the others sit in the sun and anoint their bodies with an Indian remedy, which has never done any one any good, but which is as old as the disease itself. Twice a week two ladies from New York visit them and read to them.

SOCIAL.

H. R. H. Prince Johann Georg gave a dinner party on Saturday night. Among those present were the British Minister, Viscount Gough, and Viscountess Gough.

Baroness von Kaskel gave a brilliant soirée musicale on Saturday evening to a large number of friends. Among those present were the American Consul General and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, Miss Humphreys, Mr. Crosby Trench, Mrs. James Watson Benton, Mrs. and Miss Bard, Miss Gillespie, and Baroness von Hupmann.

Herr Burmeister delighted those present by his exceptionally brilliant performance of Liszt's "Einzug der Gralsritter" from Wagner's "Parsifal" and of Chopin's B-minor concerto. Both Friulein Serda and Herr Wiecke recited, alone and to music accompanied by Herr Burmeister, and Frau Culp sang charmingly.

Miss Rita Fallowfield celebrated an interesting occasion in her life by entertaining a number of friends to a "book tea" on Saturday afternoon. The books disguised in diagrams &c. worn by her friends were for the most part guessed, but some of those hidden in clever verses proved very difficult.

LOCAL.

To hear Herr Max Pauer play the piano is to hear a pianist with a decided individuality and a healthy conception of the works he performs. He is free from sentimentality and if his playing borders to a certain degree on the academic, he has emotion and plays with an elegance and finish of style that does not fail to make an impression. He is therefore an instructive player, and the Palmengarten should have been crowded to the doors to hear his recital on Saturday evening. The programme opened with Rheinberger's Toccata in G-minor, a composition that ought to be oftener heard in public. It is an excellent piece, having great symmetry in form and containing passages of extreme beauty. Herr Pauer played it with fine expression and finish. The Beethoven Sonata in D op. 10 No. 3, which contains one of the grandest and most sublime slow movements the master ever wrote, followed and was well played by Herr Pauer. The "Largo e mesto" was wanting in depth of treatment, but in fraying and technical finish it was all that could be desired. The charming Menuetto was most exquisitely portrayed and the bantering between the bass and upper voice in the Trio was brought out very effectively. The "Minuit" by John Field and Mendelssohn's "Leicht und luftig" from op. 7 were played with much finish and delicacy of touch. Preambule, Coquette, Paganini and the March from Schumann's Carnival were excellently performed, but some of the others, Chopin for example, lacked in poetry. Liszt's brilliant Spanish Rhapsody was played with bravoure and the same composer's "Waldesrauschen", given as an encore, was distinguished by beauty of touch, delicacy and refinement.—H. M. F.

The Neustädter Casino was deservedly filled, as usual, for the third chamber music concert of the Bachmann Trio on Saturday evening, which was devoted exclusively to the works of Slav composers. The first number was Dvorák's Trio in B-flat op. 21, the chief feature of which is the *Adagio molto e mesto*. In that, the middle, movement the interest is sustained and deep and the composer distributes the pathos so equally and sympathetically between his three instruments that the listener, charmed by each in turn, is at a loss to decide which charms the most. The movement was very beautifully played. The next number was a *duo*, the Sonata for Piano-forte and Violoncello in D, op. 18 of Rubinstein, a composition attractive by graces of expression and profusion of ideas rather than as a whole. But the above two pieces were but introductions to the great A-minor Trio op. 50 of Tschaiikowsky with its touching "elegy", its wonderful series of variations on a plaintive theme, and its profoundly impressive, dirge-like ending. The intense feeling that runs through the whole of this inspired work, and the skill and power with which the instruments are employed, singly and in combination, in expressing it, are beyond description. The composition has assuredly never had a more worthy interpretation than it received at the hands of Herren Bachmann, Bärtich, and Stenz, who each and all surpassed themselves on this occasion in clearness of phrasing, force and refinement of expression, and absolute unity of purpose. The applause was immense.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.40 p.m. in the Neustadt.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Carlo Broschi. (Des Teufels Anteil.)

Comic opera in three Acts. Music by Auber.

Cast:
Ferdinand, King of Spain Herr Scheidemantel.
Maria Theresia, his wife Fräul. v. Chavanne
Rafael d'Estuniga Herr Rüdiger.
Gil Vargas, his steward Herr Erwin.
Carlo Broschi Frau Wedekind.
Casilda, his sister Fräul. Seebe.
Fray Antonio, Grand Inquisitor Herr Puttlitz.
Count of Medrano Herr Büssel.
A doorkeeper Herr Ernst.

PLOT. Carlo Broschi, a singer, has placed his sister Casilda in a convent in order to save her from the clergy who wish to hand her to King Ferdinand. Casilda is in love with an unknown cavalier. Carlo meets the King and cheers him from deep melancholy by his singing. He is given a position at court where he meets Rafael, Casilda's lover. Rafael in despair at having lost his ladylove is about to sell himself to the devil. Carlo disguises himself as Satan and promises to help Rafael, if he gives him half his winnings at cards. Rafael consents and through Carlo's influence he too obtains a position at court. He is fortunate at cards but always has to give Carlo half his gains. Casilda appears to claim Carlo's protection, the priests having discovered her retreat. The King at first believes her to be a ghost, but Carlo reassures him. Casilda meets Rafael but they are interrupted by the King, who orders Rafael to be put to death. Carlo saves him by telling the King that Casilda is Rafael's wife. The falsehood is discovered and the King is enraged with Carlo, but relents on hearing the letter's appeal to him to keep the whole matter from the knowledge of the Queen and to give his affections to her and his country. The lovers are married and Rafael becomes Count of Puycoerd.

Composer: Auber, 1803—1850.
(See the Standard-Openings by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3, 4/20 A.)



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Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.
La Traviata. (Violetta.)

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

Weh' dem, der lügt!

Comedy in five Acts by F. Grillparzer.

Cast:
Gregor, Bischof von Chalons Herr Müller.
Atalus, sein Neffe Herr Gebühr.
Leon, Küchenjunge Herr Wierth.
Kattwald, Graf im Rheingau Herr Eggerth.
Edrita, seine Tochter Frau Basté.
Galomir, ihr Bräutigam Herr Gunz.
Gregors Hausverwalter Herr Bauer.
Der Schaffner Kattwalds Herr Carstens.
Zwei Knechte Kattwalds (Herr Höhner.
Ein Pilger Herr Huff.
Ein fränkischer Anführer Herr Leichert.
Ein Fährmann Herr P. Neumann.
Sein Knecht Herr Walther.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

The Ideal Husband.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

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.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

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.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Die lustige Witwe.

Opérette in 3 Acten. Musik von Franz Lehár.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 3.30 p.m.

Robinson Crusoe.

At 7.30 p.m.

Die lustige Witwe.

CONCERT NOTICES.

The fourth Philharmonic concert takes place at the Gewerbehaus at 7 o'clock this evening. The soloists are Herr Eugène Ysaye and Fräulein Else Schünemann, and the programme will include: Overture for orchestra; Mozart's Concerto No. 3 in G, for violin and orchestra; Bach's Aria "Wohl euch, ihr auserwählten Seelen" from the Cantata "O ewiges Feuer", with orchestra; Saint-Saëns' Concerto in A, op. 20, for violin and orchestra; Lieder: Brahms' "Alte Liebe" and "Ständchen", Wolf's "Der Genesene an die Hoffnung" and "Gesang Weylas"; Bruch's Concerto in G-minor, op. 26, for violin and orchestra.

Repeated complaints having been made that in consequence of the large hats sometimes worn by ladies those sitting behind them cannot see, the attendants at the doors of the Hall have been instructed not to admit ladies wearing hats.

The programme of the Johannes Brahms concert that will be given at the Palmengarten tomorrow evening, Wednesday the 16th instant, by Hedwig Meyer (pianoforte) with the assistance of Concertmeister Max Lewinger (violin), will comprise: the Sonata in G, op. 78; the Sonata in A, op. 100; and the Sonata in D-minor, op. 108.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate westerly winds, less cloudy, no heavy showers, temperature not much altered.

GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

King Edward entertained the Duke of Abruzzi at luncheon at Buckingham Palace last Friday, as well as the Italian Ambassador, the Italian Consul-General and Lieutenant Winspeare the Duke's Equerry. On Saturday His Majesty was present at the lecture given by the Duke of Abruzzi.

The King arranged to leave London for Sandringham yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Prince of Wales was also due to return to Sandringham yesterday.

On Saturday the Prince of Wales attended a meeting of the trustees of the British Museum, and in the evening dined with the Duke of Abruzzi and the Royal Geographical Society, subsequently attending the Duke's lecture. On Sunday His Royal Highness dined at the Italian Embassy.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Geographical Society. The German Emperor, the King of Sweden and the King of the Belgians, are among the other nine honorary members.

Two weeks' Court mourning were ordered in England for the late Queen of Hanover, according to Friday night's *Gazette*. The second week's mourning will be half mourning. Levees will be held by the King on Feb. 14. and 19. at noon.

In consequence of Mr. Asquith's enforced absence abroad during the latter part of this month, the annual banquet of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, at which he is to be the principal guest, has been postponed from Jan. 29 till March 1.

An amalgamation is about to be effected between the Bradford Old Bank, Limited, and the Birmingham District and Counties Bank, Limited. Meetings of the two companies will shortly be held in order to settle matters.

A startling railway mystery occurred on Friday night last, when a carriage door on the 8.30 p. m. mail train from Derby to Manchester was found open on the off side. This was discovered just outside Belper, Derbyshire.

As soon as the train could be stopped, search for a body on the line was made without result. On arrival of the train at Manchester blood and hair were found in the carriage. Every possible means was immediately taken to institute inquiries.

All the members of the South African football team left Waterloo Station on Saturday on their return home. The Springboks repeatedly expressed themselves as having been delighted with their visit.

Last Boxing Day, six men, entombed in a flooded mine, at Gorseinen, Glamorganshire, were rescued. Previous to seeking their own safety, they took the only horse they had underground with them to a small opening at the end of the level facing the main slant, this being the highest portion of the workings, and deposited close by about ten bushels of grain and chaff, all the food they could find.

They never expected the horse to come out alive, but last Friday the pit was pumped out and they were astonished to find the horse not only alive, but manifesting delighted to be once more with human beings.

One hundred miners were entombed through the collapse of a gallery in the Schloss Mine, Calhoun County, Alabama. Little hope exists of saving the men although faint rapping was heard on the rails, but no communication was established.

No doubt exists that the year 1906 was the most prosperous one ever known in America. This prosperity seems likely to continue, as increased wages are being paid and there is plenty of work to be obtained.

The pay roll for railroad men alone during the year reached £200,000,000, which exceeded the previous year by £20,000,000. Out of this sum £12,000,000 was paid to additional hands, needed to perform the work of moving the vast and increasing internal commerce of the country.

The Hon. Aubrey Hastings, who last year steered "Ascetic's Silver" to victory in the Grand National Steeplechase, is about to be married to Miss Winifred Forrest.

Lord Arthur Grosvenor had the misfortune to have his shoulder dislocated, through being thrown violently to the ground when hunting with the South Cheshire Hounds at Ridley.

America has discovered one of her richest citizens in the person of Mr. Frederick Weyerhaeuser, the timber millionaire, whose fortune can be counted in hundreds of millions of dollars. Outside his

HOTEL BRISTOL.

FIRST CLASS, situated on the Bismarck Square, the healthiest and finest part of Dresden.
Highly recommended by English and American Families. Real English Home comfort.
LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERATE TERMS. PENSION.

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FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
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Situated in the finest part of the Town, close to the English and American Churches.
Very favourable Terms en Pension. Elevator. Telephone.
Electric Light. H. Schnelle, Proprietor.

SENDIG-DRESDEN,	HOTEL Europaischer Hof
SENDIG-NURNBERG,	HOTEL Wurttemberger Hof
SENDIG-SCHANDAU,	SENDIG'S Hotel Quisiana &c.
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	150 ROOMS.

BERLIN. Unter den Linden, 17-18. BERLIN.

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QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT.
Rooms from 3,50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board.
Electric Light.

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BERLIN. Unter den Linden, 39, opposite the Royal Palace.
Baths. — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift.
Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

Pension Donath

Lüttichau Strasse 13, I.
5 min. from station.
Highest references.

Pension Hahnefeld

Lüttichau Strasse 23, I.
= Excellent table. = Comfortable home. =

Pension Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, I.

Highly recommended.

Pension LE RICHE

Nürnberg 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.
close to Hauptbahnhof.
Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.

Established 1833

Schramm & Echtermeyer, Dresden-A.

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500 brands of cigars

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.

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

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Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

= Miniature Painting. =
Portraits on ivory from life or photograph. H. M. Mist.
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preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

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Wooden articles

for water colours, oil painting, poker work, carving &c.

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Staining, waxing, polishing undertaken.

PAUL FINSTER

Corner of Struve Strasse and Christian Strasse

Drugs. Bandages. Mineral waters.

Perfumes. Toilet articles.

Cat-skin underclothing to prevent and cure rheumatism.

immediate circle, his existence was never before known.

Mr. Weyerhaeuser was born in Germany seventy three years ago and went to America in 1852. He began with a small saw mill and has prospered ever since, until he has amassed a fabulous amount of money and created an enormous business in timber. His chief hobby is secrecy in his business dealings.

Miss Ellen Terry left England on Saturday for a short tour in America. She is accompanied by her daughter Miss Edith Craig who will act as her stage-manager. In America Miss Terry will play in "Captain Brassbound", "The Good Hope", "Nancy Oldfield" and "The Merchant of Venice". "The Good Hope" is a translation from a Dutch tragedy and has not yet been played in London. A great crowd assembled at Waterloo Station, and for ten minutes they were wishing Miss Terry "God speed".

The Home Secretary has granted a remission of the unexpired sentence of 42 days' imprisonment passed by the Skelthorne justices (Feltham) upon Mrs. Harriette Pain Davenport, the authoress, for alleged neglect of her four children.

"St. James' Hall", and not "St. Paul's Hall", is the name to be given to the new concert hall at present being built in Great Portland Street, London, in order to replace the old St. James' Hall now demolished.

According to the *Manchester Despatch* the Romanesque lecturer this year is to be Lord Curzon. It is a high honour to receive, as the list of those who have delivered this famous lecture year after year at Oxford contains some splendid names. It was founded in 1892.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

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.

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.

Curhaus Weisser Hirsch

Hotel and Pension.

Large Restaurant with beautiful garden.

Spacious glass verandah and Café.

Excellent cuisine. Wines of the best firms.

A. Wiesner.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 14th of January, 1907.

Mr. C. S. Dana, New York, H. Bellevue.

Mr. J. Compton, Seattle, H. Bellevue.

Mr. S. E. Compton, Seattle, H. Bellevue.

Mr. H. M. Green, and family, Pasadena, P. Donath.

Miss M. Commins, Pasadena, P. Donath.

Miss J. Biglin, Sheepshead, P. Donath.

Miss L. Acker, Brooklyn, P. Donath.

Mr. B. Kindler, London, H. Europaischer Hof.

Mr. Eug. d'Albert, Pianovirtuos, Frankfurt o. M.

H. Hospiz.

Miss E. Heepe, London, H. Hospiz.

Miss Mallord, Minneapolis, P. Schaumberger.

Miss C. D. Mallord, Minneapolis, P. Schaumberger.

Mr. T. Moulson, and family, Rochester, P. A. Schmidt.

Mr. C. Moulson, Rochester, P. A. Schmidt.

Miss E. Lyle, Madison, P. Schmidt.

Miss L. Robins, Rochester, P. Schmidt.