

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 291.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse 7. Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen.
10, Werder Strasse 10. 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 EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA.

London, January 17.

At the Colonial Office it is believed that the number of persons rendered homeless by the earthquake reaches 9,000, not 90,000 as was announced from New York.

The *New York Herald* announces from Kingston that the fire has burnt itself out. The once beautiful town is now a horrible desert full of grief and mourning. Thousands of people bereft of their homes are sleeping in the street. Bananas are their staple food. Yesterday 180 corpses were buried in the Catholic cemetery, another 130 today. In consequence of the destruction of the Asylum, hundreds of uninjured lunatics are wandering through the neighbourhood. It is said that hundreds of white men perished.

Frankfort, January 17.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces from New York today: "After the town of Kingston was practically destroyed on Monday two further shocks followed on Tuesday and one on Wednesday. All the water mains burst, so that the inhabitants were powerless against the fire, which also attacked that quarter of the town uninjured by the earthquake. Injured persons are continually being found, they are in part being conveyed to the docks of the Hamburg-America line where an emergency hospital has been erected. The stench of decomposing flesh is terrible. The earthquake was preceded by a violent hurricane which caused the white population to be on their guard, so that at the first sign of the earthquake they ran into the open air, whereas the negroes for the most part remained in their houses."

Holland-Bay, Jamaica, January 17.

All reports agree that the entire business quarter of Kingston has been completely wiped out, chiefly owing to the fire which followed immediately upon the earthquake. All the quays except two were destroyed. Some 700 persons who were pushed into the water by the half-mad crowd seeking protection from the flames, were saved by the ships in the harbour.

London, January 17.

H. M. the King and the City Corporation have each subscribed £1,000 to the relief fund opened by the Lord Mayor for the victims of the Kingston disaster.

FEELING IN AMERICA.

New York, January 17.

The news of the earthquake in Jamaica has caused considerable concern over a wide area of the Union. For the past five or six years Jamaica has been growing in favour with the leisured class of Americans, with comparatively moderate means, who wish or are compelled to escape from the rigours of winter in our northern and eastern States. The climate of Jamaica is warm and equable in winter to a degree with which none of the most favoured States can compare, and it is English, which is the next best thing to being American.

The American colony at Kingston during the winter numbers several hundreds, and the American visitors run into thousands. The present calamity will, it is to be feared, strike a heavy blow at this pleasant international state of things, to the advantage probably of Cuba.

The fashionable season in Jamaica virtually commenced last week, and last Monday the *New York Herald* contained an account of an inaugural ball held on Saturday night, at which over 200 persons were present. The ball was preceded by a banquet, at which the Earl of Dudley spoke very optimistically of the outlook for Jamaica. The same dispatch stated that all the hotels in the island were crowded, and that the season's prospects were of the very best. All this is sadly changed

now, and it is to be feared that it will take Jamaica many a long year to recover from this blow to its growing prestige as a winter resort, outside the dreaded earthquake zone.

The prompt action of the Navy Department at Washington in telegraphing to Admiral Evans to take his squadron to Kingston is enthusiastically approved here. The squadron was cruising off Cuba when the order was sent. Its receipt has been acknowledged by the Admiral, and it is probable that he has reached Kingston by now. This will mean that the Navy Department will have important news as to the extent of the disaster in the course of this afternoon or evening. If Kingston should want material assistance to meet pressing requirements, it will be sent cheerfully and in abundance from this country at the first call.

London, January 17.

H. M. the Queen has also contributed £1,000 to the relief fund.

The Governor of Jamaica telegraphs the earthquake was confined to three parishes of Kingston, Port Royal and St. Andrew. Five hundred persons are in the hospital. The town has been partially plundered. The inhabitants bear the disaster with patience, many indeed with indifference.

Washington, January 17.

The House of Representatives has passed an Emergency Act, empowering the President to supply the sufferers in Jamaica with food, clothing, &c. out of the marine stores.

New York, January 18.

The *Associated Press* has received a report from Kingston, dated the 16th instant, as follows: "The disaster resembles that of San Francisco. The dead are numbered in thousands and there are many Americans amongst them. Hundreds of bodies are being taken out from the ruins. The troops put a stop to the plundering, from the first. In Port Royal part of the town has collapsed. Anotta Bay was swept by a tidal wave which destroyed many houses. Richmond is burnt to the ground. Medical assistance is sorely needed."

London, January 18.

The Governor of Jamaica telegraphs to the Colonial Office that only one of the steamer wharfs of English companies has been burnt, but some belonging to foreign companies are destroyed. 343 bodies had been buried up to about noon.

New York, January 18.

The New York agency of the Hamburg-America line has received a telegram from their Kingston agent that the Company's officials in Kingston are safe and sound and that the wharf is uninjured.

New York, January 18.

In consequence of the disquieting reports as to alterations in the sea soundings in Kingston harbour caused by the earthquake, the Hamburg-America line has given notice that the special voyage of the steamer "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" to that port has been relinquished, and that the ship will call instead at Havana and Porto Rico.

London, January 18.

The *Daily Mail* has received a report from Jamaica that the lighthouses at Plum Point and Port Royal are thrown down. The entrance to the harbour and the old way in for ships has been changed. The depth of the harbour has been diminished in places from ten to six fathoms.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY IN HAWAII.

New York, January 17.

It is announced from Hawaii that the Volcano of Mauna Loa on the island of Hawaii is discharging a second lava stream, half a mile broad.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

Paris, January 17.

The Cabinet Council held today in the Elysée Palace agreed to the circular of the Prime Minister, M. Clémenceau, whereby the Prefects are ordered to apply with the utmost strictness the law forbidding games of chance.

The Cabinet Council then declared itself in agreement with the principles of the law affecting the courts martial; the final wording of the Bill will be settled next Sunday. The Bill hands over the enquiry into crimes and misdemeanours committed by members of the army to civil courts. The delinquencies will be tried by military judges with

the assistance of a civil judge; charges of crimes will come before a jury composed of six military judges of the court of appeal who will conduct the proceedings. Further, a court of appeal consisting of four military judges and a counsel as President will be formed with a civil official as State Attorney.

The Minister of Finance will lay the income tax proposals before the Cabinet at the end of the week.

THE BISHOPS' ASSEMBLY.

Paris, January 17.

The Bishops resumed their discussions in committee this morning. At 2 p. m. a Note was issued stating that at yesterday's plenary sitting the Bishops approved of the wording of the address to be sent to those Bishops abroad who since the enforcement of the Separation Law have sent expressions of sympathy to the French episcopate.

Today's plenary sitting began at 2 p. m. under the Presidency of Cardinal Archbishop Richard. It is believed that the Bishops will conclude their labours tomorrow evening at earliest.

FRENCH CATHOLICS MIGRATING TO BOHEMIA.

Pilsen, January 17.

The Order of Redemptorists here has bought a large property for the expelled French clergy of the Order; a monastery and a church are to be built on the land.

COINERS ARRESTED.

Brussels, January 17.

In Antwerp the police have discovered in a studio of a photographer plates for making false bank notes. The photographer was arrested. A German photographer is said to be implicated in the business.

ATTEMPT TO DERAIL A TRAIN.

Brussels, January 17.

At Trazegnies a passenger train was derailed by malicious loosening of the rails; the engine driver was injured.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

GENERAL PAVLOFF'S SUCCESSOR.

St. Petersburg, January 17.

Major General Dratshevsky, hitherto Prefect of Rostov on the Don, has been appointed Prefect of St. Petersburg.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

St. Petersburg, January 17.

There is a curious fact with regard to the recent "political" assassinations; they have followed each other at regular intervals of six or seven days. Thus, on December 22, at Tver, Count Ignatieff; on December 28, at Omsk, Gen. Litvinov; on January 3, Gen. von der Launitz, in St. Petersburg; and Gen. Pavloff, on January 9, in St. Petersburg, have all fallen at the decree of the supreme secret court, which sentenced them to death. The police and the Government officials generally have been, and continue to be, quite powerless to prevent these sentences from being carried out. The outside world may care to learn how it was that these four leading members of the Bureaucracy were sentenced to death. Gen. Pavloff, the Military-Procurator, once said, "The punishment must follow the crime at once," and this idea, carried out in M. Stolypin's roving courts-martial, cost Gen. Pavloff his life.

Count Ignatieff was known far and wide as the strongest supporter of Absolutism in its worst forms, and as the most likely man to be appointed Dictator in case the second Duma has to be abolished at a blow. Gen. von der Launitz has been credited with having remarked that he would root out the revolution and restore peace to the land, if only he could be given full powers over every man's life or death for just six hours. The real reason for his murder is to be sought far more probably in the fact that von der Launitz was Governor of Tambov when Marie Spiridonova, who was in prison for having murdered Lushenovski, a police official, was outraged in her cell by Abramov, an officer of the gendarmes. The supreme secret court sentenced all these officials to death, and the sentences have been carried out.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S CHALLENGE.

St. Petersburg, January 17.

For some days the local Press has discussed the rumour that Gen. Kuropatkin has been challenged to fight a duel by Gen. Kaulbars, Gen. Grippen-

berg and other generals. Gen. Kuropatkin has published a book, the sale of which will be very small in Russia. In this book the Commander-in-Chief during the late war with Japan strives to the utmost to excuse himself; in doing this, Gen. Kuropatkin naturally enough throws the blame upon his Staff. Therefore, if Gen. Kuropatkin's assertions are unfounded, then it remains for Gen. Kaulbars and Gen. Grippenbergh to write another book from their point of view; they are not accused of cowardice, for such an accusation would justify them in challenging Gen. Kuropatkin; they are accused of incompetence, and in this respect Gen. Kuropatkin's assertions would be borne out fully by military experts, who followed the course of the war, and who have also drawn attention to the incompetence displayed so flagrantly by so many commanding officers during the Manchurian campaign.

FAMINE IN KASAN.

St. Petersburg, January 17.

In the Kasan district famine has broken out and is assuming large dimensions. The famine-stricken persons receive from the authorities a pound of bread for each adult and half a pound for each child. The quantity is too small and the famine is spreading.

THE SMYRNA INCIDENT.

Constantinople, January 17.

Kiamil Pasha who, according to an announcement of the Porte, left the English Consulate in Smyrna on the 14th was still there last evening at 6 o'clock.

RIOT IN A TURKISH PRISON.

Constantinople, January 17.

A desperate encounter took place in the central prison in Ueskueb yesterday between Mahomedans and Christians; 5 persons were injured, three of them severely.

RIOT IN A THEATRE.

Sofia, January 17.

During the opening of the national Theatre here demonstrations took place arranged by socialistic members of the University. They led to a riot; the military were forced to interfere and succeeded eventually in restoring order.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Tangier, January 17.

In honour of the approaching religious festival 24 chiefs of the coastal tribes have brought gifts to the Sultan. The latter has ordered his Minister to restore order in the Tangier district by means of clemency. El Gebbas is awaiting instruction whether he shall offer pardon to Raisuli or continue his warlike measures.

Madrid, January 17.

The cruiser "Pelayo" has sailed for Tangier.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

The terrible catastrophe which has befallen Jamaica is the constant topic of conversation in London where the misfortune is so keenly felt. No doubt the town of Kingston, Jamaica, has sustained damage from earthquake, similar to that at San Francisco last year.

It was not until Tuesday afternoon that New York received the first tidings of the sad occurrence, which really took place at 3.30 p. m. on Monday. Kingston has been destroyed and Sir James Fergusson has been killed, but nearly all the Englishmen, Canadians and Americans who were there seem to be safe.

In 1692 Port Royal, now a naval and military station only, was the scene of a fearful earthquake, with the result that a portion of the town slipped into the sea. It was the great hurricane of 1722 which caused Kingston to be made the seat of commerce instead of Port Royal.

Amongst the English visitors to Jamaica are the Earl and Countess of Dudley, who accompanied Sir Alfred Jones and a large party arriving in Jamaica on the 11th inst. Naturally great anxiety for their safety was felt on receipt of the terrible news.

It was King Edward's intention to visit the Spanish Court at Madrid after leaving Biarritz immediately after Easter, but the delicate health of the Queen of Spain, whose accouchement is expected at the end of April, will, it seems, preclude this possibility.

A later visit to Madrid by both the King and Queen of England will have to be arranged, and the King who will spend Easter at Biarritz, will early in April join the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

During this cruise there will probably be a meeting with the King of Italy at Naples, and King

Edward has arranged to return to London on April 27.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have accepted the invitation of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh to pay a three days visit to Dalkeith Palace in the second week of July. The Duke of Buccleugh is the President of the Highland Society this year.

Now that the Queen of Hanover is dead, it seems much more probable that her son the Duke of Cumberland, who in deference to his mother's wishes declined to enter into arrangements of an amicable kind with the German Emperor, will very soon establish better relations with Germany.

A simple present has been ordered by Princess Henry of Battenberg for her daughter, the Queen of Spain, in a set of little white and gold baskets from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society for table decorations.

According to information I have received from Paris, Madame Sarah Bernhardt will after all shortly be awarded the red ribbon of the Legion of Honour, about which there has been so much discussion during the last two years.

Prince Edward and Prince Albert of Wales will this year be present at the opening of Parliament and will have seats in the gallery of the House of Lords.

It seems that Queen Victoria's well known aversion to a lengthened stay at Buckingham Palace is shared by Queen Alexandra, who intends during the next season to spend as many week-ends as possible away from the metropolis.

On Saturday last the private view took place of the Portrait Painters of the Modern Society of Portrait Painters at the Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, and the exhibition has since been opened to the public.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree's visit to Berlin at the invitation of the Kaiser will be the event of the season so far as theatrical enterprise is concerned. He will appear as "Hamlet" in addition to other parts mentioned by me yesterday.

He takes with him to Berlin Miss Constance Collier, Miss Alice Crawford, Mr. Lyn Harding, Mr. Basil Gill, Mr. Fisher White, Mr. Norman Forbes, and probably Miss Viola Tree, Mr. Henry Neville, and Mr. Lionel Brough.

The coronation of the new Shah will take place today (Saturday). Court mourning for the late Shah is being worn for six months in Persia. All the edicts of the late Shah during the past four months have been declared void.

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Sir Walter Gilbey's condition on Tuesday night took a turn for the worse and was considered critical.

King Edward had no shooting at Sandringham on Tuesday, and simply devoted his time and attention to the affairs of his estate.

A large audience was again present at the German opera, Covent Garden, for the performance of "Tristan and Isolde", which was rendered in masterly fashion.

Preparations for the carnival at Nice are proceeding briskly. Since the New Year a much larger number of American and English visitors have arrived and the season promises to be a good one.

Prince George of Leuchtenberg and the Grand Duke Boris, who have been staying in Nice, are soon leaving for a tour in Egypt.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has left town on a brief visit to the King and Queen at Sandringham.

A child taught to imitate the supposed "thought-reading" of the Zancigs, gave a most remarkable "séance" in the office of a London newspaper. So far as could be judged, it far eclipsed anything which the Zancigs have done. Mr. Retsil is the interrogator and his daughter, Myra, the medium.

Mark Twain predicts a Monarchy in America, in his reminiscences in the January number of the *North American Review*, entitled "The Coming American Monarchy".

Miss Susan Lowe, the victim of the murderous attack in a train on Sunday last, had sufficiently improved to be able to describe her assailant and the articles of which she had been robbed. She has now been visited by her friends, but remains in a precarious condition.

It has now been officially announced that the Secretary of State for War has notified that he is opposed to the scheme of constructing the Channel Tunnel.

Mr. Joseph Choate, president of the State Bar Association, delivered an address at Albany on Tuesday last to the Association, comparing legal practice in Great Britain and in America, and pointing out that the British is distinctly averse to the American method.

On Tuesday Sir Montagu Ommamney was replaced as Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies by Sir Francis Hopwood, whose knowledge of the Colonies is extensive.

A divorce has been obtained by Mr. Ernest Metcalfe, a theatrical advance agent, from his wife, an actress well known in London and the provinces under the name of "Queenie St. Clair."

Mr. Bryce, M. P., who is President of the Gladstone Club, Newcastle, expressed himself freely at its annual dinner on Tuesday as to the need of self-government in Ireland. The present state of the country is, he said, very reassuring, and the Irish people are by no means so unfit as it suits some of us in England to think.

At a meeting of the Southampton Harbour Board on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Bone observed that he had grounds for saying that not only the White Star and the Cunard Lines would come to Southampton later on, but that other companies had already approached the Dock Company with a view to making Southampton their home. The new dock demands an outlay of half a million of money.

Considerable irritation has been caused in the United States by the five special messages despatched by President Roosevelt in the course of one week. According to the New York papers he by these messages shattered old, or created new precedents, especially as his message on Panama was illustrated.

Sir Mortimer Durand, late British Ambassador at Washington, is now in England and will no longer be troubled with public affairs. In Washington circles both Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand were much esteemed.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(From our own correspondent, under date New York, January 4.)

THE GERMAN AMERICAN TARIFF QUESTION.

The situation in the German American Tariff question is at the moment not very clear, and the clearing up can only ensue when the report of the American tariff experts lies before us. The fact that the report cannot appear until the end of the month and perhaps even later, makes it improbable that Congress will deal with the matter in its present short session, which comes to an end on March 4th. Even if from the very first the view has prevailed in many quarters that the President would summon an extra session of Congress to deal with the German American tariff question, still the supporters of a new commercial treaty with Germany do seem to have hoped that the report would be laid on the table in the present session, in order that the matter might not be postponed for too long. There are, however, not lacking the voices of protectionists who refuse to believe in an extra session and express the view that the whole question of revision cannot be brought on the tapis this year at all.

In his efforts to bring about an agreement with Germany President Roosevelt had aimed, above all, at securing the support of the great grain States of the West; the "Home Market Club" and the "American Protective Tariff Association" are the embodiment of protective ideas and in the mean time continue to oppose every concession in the domain of the tariffs. "These tariff fanatics" says a New York journal, "may learn an impressive lesson from the course of the tariff war between Germany and Canada, which is now on the high road to settlement, after both sides have come to see that they are suffering great injury without any reason." The same journal states that if it came to a tariff war between the United States and Germany, Canada would derive direct advantage therefrom, since she could increase her export of grain, meat products and timber to Germany

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at the expense of the United States. It is also pointed out that in the last few years Canada has appeared as no despicable rival of the United States in the grain market of the world and is in a fair way to surpass, in the matter of timber export, the northern and southern States of America.

UNIFORM INSURANCE LAWS.

A committee of 15 Life Insurance commissioners is endeavouring to introduce an important reform in the domain of Life Insurance. Its object is nothing less than to procure uniform laws with respect to Life Insurance in all the individual States of the Union. The Committee has already drafted 17 proposals which aim at giving uniformity to existing Insurance laws. These proposals are to be laid before the legislatures of all the individual States. At the present time from the point of view of the policy holders the most admirable laws have been recognised by the State of Massachusetts. These laws give this particular State a larger control over the Insurance Companies than obtains in any other State. If the Insurance Commissioners who were nominated by individual States and are State officials have in view an uniform law after the pattern of the Massachusetts law, the interests of the policy holders would be excellently served, while unification of the Insurance laws could only redound to the considerable profit of the Insurance Companies themselves.

At the same time on behalf of a number of Insurance Companies another movement has been set on foot. They are aiming at a closer collaboration and at the foundation of a central organisation to form the central point of a national Union of Insurance Companies. The champions of this idea adopt the standpoint that a closer collaboration among the Insurance Companies in administration matters as well as for opposing legislative proposals inimical to Insurance would be alike to the interests of the companies and of the policy holders.

MR. SECRETARY TAFT ON THE PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION.

In an interesting article in the *Century Magazine* the War Secretary, Mr. Taft, who is charged with the control of the Panama canal construction, discusses canal construction in general and in particular gives reason why, in spite of the opinion of the majority of the committee of canal experts, the type of a lock canal instead of a level canal has been chosen for the Panama canal. Mr. Taft states that even if a level canal, *ceteris paribus*, might have deserved the preference, in view of the special circumstances prevailing on the Panama Isthmus a lock canal is none the less to be preferred. The arguments adduced against a lock canal are as follows; it has been said that the Gatun dam, and the dams forming Lake Sosa, would rest upon insecure foundations; that the locks to be built will surpass all previous ones in point of size and that therefore serious disturbances will be involved which may make the canal impassable for months or even years; that the locks will be a hindrance to shipping in the canal; that the locks and dams of the lock canal will be situated in territory frequently visited by earthquakes; and that a lock canal can be far easier rendered useless for traffic in times of war by an enemy, in times of peace by reckless persons, than a canal of another type.

These objections, however, are not of a nature that need weigh with us very seriously. The Gatun dam for instance, which will rest on a foundation impervious to water will be so high that an inundation will be impossible, and it will from top to bottom be capable of resisting a pressure 63 times as great as any lateral pressure that can be exercised.

That the locks will be larger than any hitherto existing is no serious argument at an era of such extraordinary technical progress, and as for the idea of any disturbance of traffic, that breaks down as far as reasonable care is taken in carrying on the traffic. The difference of time occupied in passing through a lock canal and a level canal is trifling, inasmuch as in a level canal a ship must always tie up to let another ship pass. As for the anticipated seismic disturbances it must be remembered that the locks will be built of material that affords the greatest possible resistance to earthquakes viz. strengthened concrete; a dam made of this material in San Francisco was pushed in two directions but none the less held back the water contained by it.

As for the fear of wilful damage in war or peace, there was the very simple remedy of stronger fortifications and sufficient guards. To all these

objections must be opposed the conviction that a lock canal can be built in 8 years for half the outlay rendered necessary for a level canal, the construction of which would last 15 or 16 years.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15

Mignon.

Opera in three Acts. Music by Ambroise Thomas.

Cast:
Wilhelm Meister Herr Jäger.
Lothario Herr Plaschke.
Lairtes Herr Nebuschka.
Friedrich Herr Erl.
Jarno Herr Wachter.
Antonio Herr Ernst.
Mignon Frau S. Arnoldson.
Philine Frau Abendroth.
A servant Herr Markgraf.
Zafari Herr Meyer.
The Souffleur Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Lothario, disguised as a minstrel, is seeking his daughter, Sperata. He tries to protect Mignon, a gipsy, who is being ill-treated by the band, but Jarno, the chief of the gipsies scorns him, and a youth, Wilhelm Meister buys Mignon out of pity from him. Out of gratitude for the rescue follows love for her rescuer. Wilhelm is staying with a band of comedians. Philine, one of the troupe, loves him, and Mignon in her jealousy is about to drown herself, but is restrained by hearing Lothario's harp. Mignon induces Lothario to set fire to the house where Philine is playing. The guests all rush out, and Philine asks Mignon to fetch her nosegay which she has left behind. Mignon, who is now full of remorse, goes into the burning house, but Wilhelm rushes in and rescues her. Lothario, who is Marquis of Cypriani, discovers Mignon to be his lost daughter Sperata. Wilhelm has come to love her, and Philine bestowing her affections on another adorer, Friedrich, Wilhelm and Mignon are united.

Composer: Ambroise Thomas, born 1811, died 1896.
(See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 50/6.)

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

Der Rattenfänger von Hameln.

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 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.
Vicente de Nanjac, Attaché at the French Embassy in London Herr Leichert.
Mason, Butler to Sir R. Chilton Herr Höhner.
Phipps, Lord Goring's servant Herr Huff.
James, Footman Herr Walther.
Harold, Footman Herr Taudien.
Lady Chilton Frau Salbach.
Lady Markby Fräul. Ulrich.
Countess of Basildon Fräul. Verden.
Mrs. Marchmont Fräul. Werner.
Miss Mabel Chilton, Sir Robert's sister Fräul. Serda.
Mrs. Cheveley Fräul. Lissl.

Tomorrow, Sunday, afternoon, at 2.30 p.m.

Dornröschen.

At 7.30 p.m.

Das alte Heim.



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REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, January 21st: Oberon. 7 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Monday, January 21st: La Robe rouge. 7.30 p.m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This afternoon, at 3.30

Robinson Crusoe.

Abenteuermärchen in 8 Bildern und 1 Weihnachts-apotheose, 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, pontevedrinischer Gesandter in Paris	Carl Friese.
Valencienne, seine Frau	Rosa Habler.
Graf Danilo Danilowitsch, Gesandtschaftssekretär, Kavallerie-Lieutenant d. R.	Oskar Aigner.
Hanna Glawari	Käte Hansen.
Camille de Rosillon	Carl Reinhart.
Vicomte Cascada	Bruno Bellmann.
Raoul de St. Brioche	Emil Gähd.
Bogdanowitsch, pontevedrinischer Konsul	Adolf Braunstein.
Sylviane, seine Frau	Netta Lassen.
Kromow, pontevedrinischer Gesandtschaftsattaché	Alexander Olbrich.
Olga, seine Frau	Lina Meyer.
Pritschitsch, pontevedrinischer Offizier in Pension	Carl Wilhelm.
Praskowia, seine Frau	Martha Brede.
Njegus, Kancler bei der pontevedrinischen Gesandtschaft	Carl Knaack.
Lolo	Marie Wildmeyer.
Dodo	Käte Hansen.
Jou-Jou	Cécilie Weigel.
Frou-Frou	Charlotte Treuth.
Clo-Clo	Herta Schroth.
Margot	Eise Isold.
Ein Diener	Camillo Randolph.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 3.30 and 7.30 p.m.

The same performances.

LOCAL.

A concert given by the Royal Conservatory of Music took place on Thursday evening in the Vereinshaus which was well filled.

The A-minor Concerto by Grieg for piano and orchestra, played by Herr Rudolph Feigerl on a fine Blüthner piano, headed the programme. Herr Feigerl has a good touch and clear technique. He played the Concerto in a most satisfactory manner and was rewarded with much applause.

Fräulein Marga Strauch from Windau, Russia, sang the "Legende der Lakmé", from Delibes' opera "Lakmé", with good intonation and expression. Her voice is clear and has a flute-like timbre, and her trills are excellent.

One of the best numbers of the programme was Herr Karl von Kaskel's "Lustspiel Overture", which is full of interest. The themes are excellent, well worked out, and the piece is finely orchestrated. It was well played by the Conservatory Orchestra under Herr Striegler, who is an exceptionally talented conductor.

Fräulein Besserer, of Berlin, who was to have played Sinding's Concerto for violin and orchestra, was prevented through illness from appearing. Herr Rappoldi, however, came to the rescue, and played Bach's "Aria" with depth of feeling and Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen" with finish, but he failed to catch the spirit and rhythmic life contained in this composition. The concert closed with a fairly good performance of Max Bruch's Ballade "Schön Ellen", for soprano and baritone solos, chorus and orchestra. Herr Kluge accompanied well.—H. M. F.

Frau Lewinger's song recital on Thursday evening in the Palmengarten was attended by a large audience. The programme might be considered historical, as it contained songs by Emanuele Astorga (1681-1736), Taranto (1741-1816), Schubert, Schumann, Frühling, Hugo Wolf and Goldmark. Frau Lewinger sings with expression, and endeavours to give a tone-picture of the composer's intentions, with the drawback, however, of not having a voice adequate to the demands made upon

it. "Die Forelle" by Schubert, and Schumann's "Dein Angesicht", were the best. Herr Eisenberger played the accompaniments fairly well.—H. M. F.

The programme of this evening's Symphony Concert at the Gewerbehau, with Fräulein Gertrud Mathaes (violin) as soloist, will be as follows:—

- (1) Haydn Overture (first time) B. Mai.
- (2) Concerto for violin (Fräulein Mathaes) M. Bruch.
- (3) Serenade in F Volkmann.
- (4) Symphony No. 2, in B-flat Svendsen.
- (5) Polonaise, for violin (Fräulein Mathaes) Wieniawski.
- (6) Capriccio Espagnole Korsakov.

On Saturday next, January 26, the programme will consist solely of works by R. Wagner.

Every one who buys a ticket for the Gauklerfest which is to take place in the Exhibition Palace on Wednesday next receives with the ticket a folio of art reproductions—in mezzotint, etching, and colours—of original motives; of which it is enough here to say that they are quite modern in conception, powerfully drawn, and finely reproduced. The folio and its contents justify the claim that they are of themselves a fair equivalent for the price of the ticket, 8 marks.

The Executive Committee of the Press Ball "Wild West" has received the permission of the Minister of the Interior to institute a lottery of Meissen porcelain, subject to the condition that the tickets are sold only within the precincts of the Fête and to the holders of ball tickets. Four hundred articles, products exclusively of the Royal Porcelain Factory, have been selected as prizes in the lottery. The highest prize will be a complete coffee service for 12 persons, of the *millefleur* pattern with gilt rims. Other principal prizes will consist of a porcelain group entitled "Seltener Fang", porcelain figures, &c., and the ordinary prizes of vases, dishes, bonbonnières, small "Mocha" cups, and similar objects. The price of a lottery ticket will be 50 pfennigs.

The sale of gallery tickets, at 5 and 3 marks, has begun, at the Invalidendank, See Strasse 5. The number of these tickets is very limited, and as applications for many of them have already been received, it is advisable for those who wish to secure places to lose no time in doing so. Orders for seats in the boxes will also be booked at the Invalidendank.

The Tea Soirée of The Healthy and Artistic Dress Union which has its head quarters here and an influential branch in London and other European cities, is to take place at 5 p. m. on Saturday next in the concert hall of the Exhibition Palace, and claims attention. The objects of the Union are: "to promote such improvement in dress as shall make it consistent with health, comfort, activity, and graceful appearance, yet shall not involve any obvious departure from recognised conventional modes"; "to unite into one association many isolated persons who are already endeavouring to carry out improved principles in dress"; and "to promote free and constant communication between all experimenters in solving the problem of combining healthy, and at the same time artistic, dress on such broad principles as will allow the maximum of variety".

Musical performances will be a feature of the Soirée. Tickets, 1 mark each, are to be obtained at the office of this paper.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Schloss Platz.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Saturday, January 19th. 10.0 a. m. Matins.
Sunday, January 20th. *II. Sunday after Epiphany.*
8.0 a. m. and 10.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a. m. Matins, Sermon. 6.0 p. m. Evensong and Litany.
Monday, January 21st. 10.0 a. m. Matins.
Tuesday, January 22nd. 10.0 a. m. Matins. 5.0 p. m. Choir Practice.
Wednesday, January 23rd. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, January 24th. 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a. m. Matins.
Friday, January 25th. *Festival of the Conversion of S. Paul.* 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p. m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, January 26th. 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,
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Sunday, January 20th. Holy Communion 8.0 a. m.
Sunday School 10.0 a. m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a. m. Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p. m.

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(3) Organ: Andante con moto Guilmant.
(4) Violin and Organ:
(a) Adagio religioso }
(b) Lento ma non troppo (Concerto D minor) } Vieuxtemps.
(5) Allegro (Sixth organ Concerto) Händel.
Offertory (Improvisation).
Soloist: Herr HANS NEUMANN (violin).
Friday, January 25th. Service 10.0 a. m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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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.

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

SOMERSETSHIRE CUSTOMS.

A curious custom was perpetuated in many of the country inns in West Somerset on Christmas Eve. Large faggots of ash were thrown on the hearth, and as soon as the flames burned the bonds free drinks were the order of the evening. Toasts were drunk, and many old-time ditties with an extraordinarily large number of verses were sung. Farm labourers for miles round took part in the proceedings.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 18th of January, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. J. MacGarvey, London, H. Bellevue.
Mr. E. Waldo, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Monro-Coats, London, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. C. Caspar, London, H. Monopole and Metropole.
Mr. H. Koch, New York, H. Oesterreichischer Hof.
Miss E. C. Bashford, London, P. Schadowell.
Mrs. W. Resticaux, Columbus, P. Schaumberger.
Miss G. R. Peters, Columbus, P. Schaumberger.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Rio Janeiro, January 18. The report that the German Embassy was burnt down and the archives destroyed, is false. A fire occurred in the building, but it was confined to the domestic offices and the waiting room.

St. Petersburg, January 18. According to a newspaper report, an English company has acquired the important silver, zinc, and copper works at Jatkaranta in Finland, which belong to the Imperial Bank. A great financial firm in London is said to be at the head of the company.

St. Petersburg, January 18. Two smart shocks of earthquake were felt at 5 o'clock this morning at Kube, in the Government of Baku.

Grodno, January 18. A crowd of more than 1,000 Catholics attacked a guard which was escorting stone intended for the building of an orthodox church in the Volkovysk district, on a site formerly occupied by a Catholic church that was closed in 1863. Two shots fired from the crowd were replied to by the guard, with the result that six persons were killed and seven wounded. Energetic measures have been taken for the preservation of order.

Warsaw, January 18. The Rejuvic station on the Vistula railway was attacked today by a band numbering fifty men, who destroyed the building with dynamite and carried off 6,000 roubles.

Udine, January 18. At 4.20 a. m. today, at Tolmezzo, two rather violent wave-like movements of the earth were felt, which lasted some seconds, and caused a panic although no damage to life or property resulted.

London, January 18. A telegram from Felixstowe states that a wireless message had been received there from the Flushing mail steamer, that she had run aground and required assistance to take off the passengers. A later message said that there was reason to hope the ship had sustained no damage and would float at high water.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light easterly winds, foggy, but clear in the middle of the day; no heavy showers; cooler.