

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 313.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse 8 Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen.
16, Werder Strasse 9 Turkish Baths: for ladies Monday and Friday 6-1, Wednesday 2-8; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany
in English.

Office: Dresden, Steube Strasse 5 L.

Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of
Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

London, February 12.

Their Majesties the King and Queen opened Parliament in full state today. In spite of the rainy weather a large crowd had assembled along the line of the route of the state procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster, and everywhere Their Majesties were enthusiastically greeted. His Majesty after robing entered the House of Lords and took his seat on the throne, Queen Alexandra being on his left and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on his right.

His Majesty then read the King's speech, which ran as follows:

"I rejoice to be able to say that my relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly. In view of the detailed statement made in Parliament in December with reference to satisfactory treaties concluded in the past few months, I need add nothing on that score.

With reference to the earthquake in Kingston I lament the loss of human life and destruction of property. I have heard with much satisfaction of the bravery shown by the Governor and his officers on this occasion and of the self control of the population of Kingston. With sincere gratitude I recognise the sympathy shown on this occasion by the people of the United States and the prompt assistance afforded by their naval authorities.

The first visit for 20 years of the Ameer of Afghanistan to India and the fact that he has made personal acquaintance with the characteristic features of Indian life have been for me, and, as far as I know, for the Ameer also a source of great satisfaction, since they are calculated to further a good understanding which, in India, is of far more importance than the conclusion of formal treaties. Even if the strength and unity of the administration be unimpaired, I am none the less confident that earnest endeavours will be made to find ways and means to extend the principles of peace, order and good Government for the great people entrusted to my care.

The Budget for the ensuing financial year has been drawn up with the object of introducing economies compatible with the effective maintenance of the public services.

Serious questions affecting the working of our parliamentary system have arisen out of the unfortunate differences of opinion between the two Houses. My Ministers are considering this important question and are endeavouring to find a solution of the difficulty."

The speech then announces a Bill for licensing reform, which will remedy the inconveniences attaching to the present condition of the sale and purchase of intoxicants; further, legislative proposals whereby the functions of the military forces, both regular and auxiliary, will be more clearly defined and their organisation improved.

The speech then continues: "The attention of Parliament will be directed to measures by which the people of Ireland will be permitted a larger share in the management of their domestic affairs and the Government system in Ireland will be improved both in an administrative and financial direction. Proposals will also be submitted to the House, having for their object a reform of University Education in Ireland by which, in my opinion, the difficulties which have so long retarded the development of higher education in Ireland, will be set aside."

Other measures forecast in the speech are the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal, the regulation of the hours of labour in mines, an amendment to the Patent Law, the admission of women to local corporations, and the improvement of the housing of the poor.

The Lower House was completely full when the debate on the Address to the Throne began.

In the course of the debate the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. A. J. Balfour, characterised the speech from the Throne as a catalogue of the striv-

ings of the Government, but doubted whether many of the measures could be passed even in the Lower House during the present session. With reference to the question of the House of Peers, Mr. Balfour said that the idea that any reconstitution of the second chamber would prevent differences of opinion between the two Houses, was foolish. All that could be done was to take care that in the end the people decided what laws it would have passed.

In his reply the Prime Minister, Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, said that the most important part of the speech from the Throne was that relating to the dispute between the two Houses. He recognised to the full the serious nature of the task to which the House would be invited by the Government to devote itself when the time was come. It was with no feeling of wounded vanity, of indignation or ill temper that the Government was thinking of dealing with the great question. The question of the relations between the two Houses was the question which they desired to consider—since it had pressed its way to the front owing to the fact that in the previous session the Upper House had rendered abortive two measures desired by the people,—and not the question of the constitution of the Upper House, which was another matter.

After alluding to the contradictory attitude of the House of Lords according as the Conservatives or Liberals were in power, the Prime Minister continued: "The Government is about to deal with an extraordinarily important question, but it is fully conscious of the gravity of the situation. The essential nature of the British Constitution is that it is a representative Constitution. Popular representation in Great Britain is not, as in some other countries, little more than a safety valve of the Constitution. The representative Chamber and the representative system are the foundation of the British Constitution. I am not sure that I would not rather have a Constitution whereby the popular representatives would be directly controlled by the Sovereign himself, than a Constitution whereby to

the same extent it is controlled by another Chamber. I am not sure that the question, if the contest should grow sharper, will not be easier to solve than it appears at present. But in any case the question must be solved. (Loud applause.) The present situation is disgraceful, dangerous and demoralising." The Prime Minister concluded: "We must bring about such a remodelling of the relations of the two Houses that we are enabled to give effect in suitable harmony to the wishes of the people."

With reference to the Irish question the Premier said: "Ought we to deny that the Irish people has the right to manage its own domestic affairs, so long as this does not bring it into dispute with the affairs of England, or so long as nothing occurs to tamper with the supremacy of Parliament and, in consequence, with the solidarity of the Union of the three countries? It implies no damage to the solidarity of the realm if the Irish are given what every self-governing colony possesses."

In the further course of the Debate Mr. John Redmond, Member for Waterford city, declared that only the granting of a parliament with a responsible executive would give Ireland even comparative peace and prosperity.

During the Debate on the Address in the Upper House Lord Lansdowne said: "If the Government base their attacks on the Upper House on its attitude last session we are fully prepared to meet the Government both here and outside."

In Parliamentary circles it is believed that the Government intends to limit the right of veto of the Upper House and not to alter its constitution.

The Debate on the Address is expected to last at least until February 15th. Among other subjects, the question of the House of Peers, old age pensions and possibly the fiscal and Irish questions will be discussed.

THEFT OF PICTURES.

London, February 12.

A picture by Gainsborough and also one by Sir Joshua Reynolds have been cut out of their frames and stolen from Mr. Charles Wertheimer's house in Norfolk Street. Mr. Wertheimer says that together they were valued at £30,000. Other pictures were injured by an attempt to cut them out of their frames. The burglars also made off with several enamelled gold boxes. The total loss is estimated at £50,000. No trace of the thieves has been found.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.

New York, February 12.

The s. s. "Larchmont" of the Joy line collided with a schooner today between Block Island and Rhode Island and sank. It is feared that of the 150 passengers on board many are drowned. Fourteen corpses have already been washed ashore.

Later.

The captain of the "Larchmont", who was rescued, has stated to a representative of the Associated Press that he had 150 to 200 passengers on board, but only eight have been saved.

It appears that some of the passengers were drowned, while others perished from the fearful cold in the rescue boats or were frozen to death on the ice floes.

The schooner was called the "Harry Knowlton" and the collision took place in Block Island sound. The schooner was run ashore and her crew were saved.

Later.

Nineteen survivors of the s. s. "Larchmont" were landed today on Block Island in 5 boats and 4 rafts made of spars; they brought with them 10 corpses; they had suffered terribly in battling with a heavy storm and rough sea.

Boats are continually arriving at Block Island with corpses from the wreck of the "Larchmont".

THE U. S. AND SAN DOMINGO.

Washington, February 12.

President Roosevelt has laid before the Senate a new Treaty with San Domingo with reference to the revenues of that State. The Treaty provides that the United States shall appoint a General Inspector who will administer the revenue and take steps to secure its collection.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN TARIFFS.

Washington, February 12.

In the House of Representatives today Mr. Randal moved a resolution whereby President Roosevelt is

It has become an old established custom with the English public to use the name:

"Dresden China"

for the china produced by the Königlich Sächsische Porzellan Manufaktur (Royal Saxon China Manufactory) and the English public has grown accustomed to implicitly mean by that name china from the Royal Saxon China Manufactory only.

Now recently—here and in foreign countries, chiefly in England—, great quantities of china coming from various private factories not situated in Dresden and from the workshops of some private painters are brought into the market which are by no means products of the Royal Saxon China Manufactory but on the contrary for the most part imitations of models and patterns of the Royal Saxon China Manufactory.

In order to protect against deception and loss those purchasers who really want the genuine article from the Royal Saxon China Manufactory when buying and describing china under the name of

"Dresden China"

we herewith beg to call their attention to the fact that every piece of china from the Royal Saxon China Manufactory must bear the well known trade-mark of 2 crossed Electoral swords as per copy given below. We also recommend them to ask for a plain and positive confirmation, when buying, that the china offered for sale really comes from the above named Royal Manufactory.

(Trade-mark)  (Trade-mark)

Meissen, the 6th of February 1907.

Königliche Porzellan-Manufaktur
(Royal Saxon China Manufactory).

asked to inform the House what arrangements have been made between the United States and Germany with reference to the customs tariffs, or what proposals have been made on either side relating to the revenue of the United States and their commercial relations with Germany.

A CURIOUS STREET ACCIDENT.

Berlin, February 12.

An unusual accident took place today near the Alexander Platz railway station. An automobile omnibus passing under the railway bridge side-slipped badly and its rear end collided with great force with a large lamp-post. The upper portion of the lamp-post fell on the pavement and knocked down an errand boy 15 years old, who happened to be passing. The boy was struck on the head and thrown to the ground where he lay unconscious. He was not expected to live through the night.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

St. Petersburg, February 12.

The discovery of an infernal machine in Count Witte's house was made at 11 a. m. yesterday morning in a stove in the room formerly occupied by the Count's daughter, but at present untenanted. The hollow box in which the machine was placed was covered with white calico; a weak explosive had been used for filling the bomb. The idea that the box had been lowered into the stove through the chimney is contradicted by the fact that the white calico-covering of the box was quite clean. Today a chimney sweep found a cord in another chimney. The police were sent for and found a second bomb in the stove in a maidservant's room of the same construction as that found yesterday; while the clockwork of yesterday's bomb was set at 5.30 a. m. today's was set at 8.0; the calico covering this second bomb was also quite clean.

THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

Constantinople, February 12.

At a sitting held the day before yesterday of the Synod of the Oecumenical Patriarchate, the report of the Metropolitan Vicar of Philippopolis was read, in which it is announced that the persecution of Greeks in Bulgaria still continues, and that the Greeks are ready to sacrifice themselves for the faith of their fathers. Their opponents had determined to employ terrorism and murder; a commencement was made in the village of Kuklena near Philippopolis. There a group of revolutionary Komchatschis had settled who blackmailed the Greek priests and demanded in writing that they should either become exarchists or leave the country. The Vicar had appealed to the Prefect, but had no hope of success. The Synod resolved to make vigorous protests to the Porte and to communicate with the Russian Embassy. In consequence of this report the official journal of the Patriarch has again begun its attacks on the Bulgarians which it had ceased owing to diplomatic intervention.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated January 30th, from our New York correspondent.)

THE AMERICAN PRESS AND THE REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.

The election campaign in Germany was followed with the greatest interest in the United States and the issue of the elections was indeed awaited with a certain amount of tension. Most of the newspapers published detailed cablegrams of the results of the elections with such headings as "The Kaiser wins a great victory" or "Victory of the German Nation". Countless leading articles dealt with the issue of the elections, and these articles, so far as they were not purely in the nature of a summing up, showed a certain amount of satisfaction at the result of the elections up to date, while some journals expressed themselves as astonished, on the one hand, that the party of the Centre had emerged from the campaign practically unweakened, on the other hand, that the Social Democrat party had sustained so notable a defeat. Some press opinions from the American newspaper world may be repeated here. The *Philadelphia Press* remarks that for the first time for 20 years the flood of Social Democracy has been pushed back and that the Emperor's prudence and leadership had made good their position. The *Milwaukee Sentinel* says that the result of the elections affords a proof of the fundamental loyalty and broad patriotism of the German people. The *New York Tribune* says that the Government will doubtless use their victory with wise moderation in order to further the extended dissolution of hostile fractions. The *Buffalo Commercial* is of opinion that the prevailing opinion of the nation found expression in the ballot boxes. Germany's friends abroad will not be best pleased at the result of the elections.

THE PRESIDENT PLANS FURTHER ACTION AGAINST THE RAILWAYS.

America is rejoicing in too great prosperity. That is a "charge" one often hears brought in this country. It is especially supported by those who cherish the fear that after many fat years lean years must follow and that then there will be no possibility of avoiding a great economic crisis. It is a fact that never before have the United States enjoyed such general prosperity in every domain as at present. The protectionists, naturally, refer this favourable development to protection, while on the other hand it is pointed out that a whole number of other countries which do not enforce a protective tariff, have also for several years been extremely prosperous. Those who make complaints of this great prosperity have, to a certain extent, found allies among the Trust magnates, of whom some have repeatedly expressed themselves against the policy of the Federal Government against the Trusts in the sense that the Labour world must in the end suffer under these attacks; the rich companies, they say, can still bear the losses incident to these attacks, but the poorer classes will not be able to. The warnings of these Trust magnates are now thus interpreted viz. that they were not really meant so seriously, but they were only uttered in order that the Government and public opinion, which for the moment is especially embittered against the Trusts, might be induced to adopt a more conciliatory attitude towards these corporations. On the other hand, it must be emphasised that with its Trust policy the Government wishes to introduce sounder conditions and to prevent an economic crisis.

A. K. JANSON, American Dentist. Graduate Chicago. Specialised in straightening teeth. Dresden, Prager Strasse 10, 1.

In spite of the Trust magnates' warnings President Roosevelt continues his anti-Trust policy. It is now announced that he is planning the general regulation of the railways and the next Congress will busy itself with the necessary legislative measures. It is rumoured that it will be a matter of ascertaining the capitalisation of the railways and, further, the real value of their property and the cost of working them. On the basis of this information suitable freight charges and passenger fares will be insisted upon. This action of the President has also for its object the repair of the freight tariff legislation adopted last year, which has shown itself extremely defective. By fixing suitable freight rates and passenger fares it would be made impossible for the railway companies to declare enormous dividends on watered capital. In this way all the "water" would be squeezed out of the share capital. This battle will be fought out during the prolonged session next winter and, as experience has shown, it will be a bitter fight in consequence of the resistance of the railways and a fight full of the more significance in that it will be fought immediately before the next Presidential campaign.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Sidonien Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9987

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST THE OIL TRUST.

Basing its action on a resolution passed in March last year, Congress ordered the commission for Inter-State Trade to institute an enquiry into the business methods of the Standard Oil Company, i. e. the Oil Trust. The report of the Commission which has just been laid before Congress contains grave charges against the Oil Trust, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say "further grave charges", for grave charges were frequently made in the course of last year against the Trust. The report also repeats accusations made previously against the Trust. It is stated in the report that it is suggestive that the larger independent refiners sell the greater part of their produce abroad. One such independent refiner stated that 78 per cent of his output went abroad and that he could compete with the Standard Oil Company in Germany where methods such as prevail in this country are not tolerated; but that he was not in a position to enter into competition with the Company in this country. In discussing the statement that "the ruin of their rivals has been an especial part of the policy of the Standard Oil Company" the Commission reports that one of the methods adopted by the Company for this purpose was the establishment of a complete system of espionage against its rivals whereby the Company became aware of the destination of every truck laden with oil which left the premises of an independent refinery. The agent of the Company at the place to which this oil was dispatched was made responsible if oil of independent refineries was sold there. The report criticises in scathing terms the competition methods of the Standard Oil Company and says, among other things: "The Standard Oil Company has sold various grades of oil at various prices out of the same cask. It has paid employes of the independent oil companies for information as to the business of the rivals in

question; it has also paid employes of industrial companies, in order that these should buy the oil of the Standard Oil Company instead of the oil of its rivals. It has influenced the oil inspectors of the various States. The laws of the various States as to oil inspection are extremely defective and the Standard Oil Company has derived great advantage from this fact. The statement that the enormous dividends of the Company are the natural fruit of its economic administration is little in accordance with fact as shown by proof adduced. Apart from their oil conduits the Company has but few legitimate advantages over the independent refineries. But the possession of these conduits lends the Company an absolute control of the price of raw oil and the price which their rivals must pay at any given place. The report also states that the railway companies which have business relations with the Trust have supported the Standard Oil Company in its policy. The Trust monopolises the petroleum output from its source to its sale to the retail dealers. More than anything else its system of conduits has assisted the Trust in founding this monopoly, and its supremacy will continue until its rivals possess similar means of distribution".

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

The opponents of Government subsidy of steamship lines in order to further American foreign trade which is now once more being eagerly championed by wide circles and by the President himself—a far-reaching subsidy proposal is before Congress at present—will certainly derive justification for their deprecatory attitude to the subsidy proposals from the report of the Commissioner of Navigation. The report, they can claim, shows that subsidising ships is unnecessary. It shows, indeed, that the number of American ships employed in coastal trade in the last 10 years has increased by 4,890 and the number employed in foreign trade by 1,170. On June 30th of last year the American mercantile marine consisted of 25,006 merchant vessels with a total tonnage of 6,674,969 tons. During the past year 1221 ships with a gross tonnage of 418,745 tons were built. The report lays especial stress on the fact that the ship building industry is also enjoying the greatest prosperity in the current year. Never before were so many ocean steamships under construction. The opponents of the subsidy proposals have always insisted that such support would only help certain lines, i. e. certain persons who control these lines and as a method of furthering foreign trade would be of a questionable nature. A far more effective method in this relation, as it has repeatedly been pointed out, would be a lowering of the protective tariff.

A PURITAN SUNDAY FOR NEW YORK.

During recent years bigots in the United States have been exceedingly busy. They are now directing their attacks with all energy on the City of New York in which, owing to its cosmopolitan character, they have found it harder to achieve anything than anywhere else. Their efforts are now directed to the introduction of a purely puritan Sunday and to the passing of laws punishing every desecration of the sanctity of the Sabbath. German Companies, which as a rule arrange their Association fetes for Sundays, have of course always had to suffer from these bigots who, above all, are opposed to any sale of spirituous liquors on Sunday. Thanks to their efforts the City of New York has already for some years possessed a so-called accise law which permits the sale of alcoholic beverages on Sundays nowhere save in hotels, and there only if the guests have taken a meal. In a city such as New York it is impossible to carry out such a law very strictly; the authorities recognise this and have always in consequence shut one eye and, for that matter, very often both eyes. In spite of the law all public houses in New York sell beer and wine on Sundays, only the actual taproom being shut, and in the Hotels where drinks may only be served with meals one often sees a dry bit of bread or a cardboard sandwich serving as the meal! From time to time the police make arrests for breach of this law, but only to make believe that they are paying attention to the due observance of the law. The State of New Jersey was some time ago blessed with a similar law which is so strictly enforced that on Sundays in New Jersey there is not a drop of beer to be obtained. The consequence is that many inhabitants of New Jersey towns adjacent to New York make pilgrimages to that city on Sundays to drink a glass of beer.

A movement is now *en train* whereby the closing of all theatres on Sundays is contemplated. Already no regular theatrical entertainments may be given on Sundays, but only so-called "sacred concerts" which take place at present in about 40 New York theatres. With the arrangement of these "sacred concerts" certain theatrical managers, who use the name of a cloak for entertainments by no means unobjectionable, have, it is true, carried on much that is mischievous. Owing to these unscrupulous managers, those theatres which really do offer genuine artistic entertainments in the shape of sacred concerts, are now to suffer. The movement has been introduced by a large number of ministers of various denominations. They wish at the same time to get a law passed prohibiting betting on race courses.

H. M.
on Mo.
the Br.
Gough,
Gaffney
M. S. F.
Miss H.
The
Mrs. H.

Oper
that H.
Dresde
notwith
the 7th

The
concert

(1) Ov
(2) "A
(3) Sol
(4) Ma
(5) Von

(6) Sol
(7) Bal
(8) Ove
(9) Abe
(10) "Tel

(11) Wal

THE

Now t
the Exh
committe
from Ma
begun.
which a
mounted
frost. I
be a rh
a Japan
a lake
have to
task. N
all parts
exhibits,
kind ma
be offer
the last

Many
abroad,
their pr
and Cent
Belgium.

Special
cactus p
are divi
gardeners
petition v

By per
of the R
the Exhi
is to b
wonderfu
be exhibi

An ex
represent
enough, s
came to v

The yo
was foun
Tuesday
day toge
living in
sidered p
be taken

it seems
suicide. I
at the "S
at 5.45. I
her door, v

quarrel to
retired to
room. At
fatal shot,
quarter t

discover t
it was wh
ploded ca
that he
disorderly
mit suicid

H^{ch.}W^{m.}Bassenge & Co.

Bank.

Prager Strasse 12.

Payments on all Letters of Credit.

Exchange of Circular-Notes,
Cheques and foreign money at most favourable rates.

Postal Orders.

English and American newspapers.

Office hours 9-1, 3-6, Saturdays 9-3.

LOCAL.

H. M. King Friedrich August gave a Court Ball on Monday evening. Among those present were the British Minister, Viscount Gough and Lady Gough, the American Consul General, Mr. T. St. John Gaffney and Mrs. Gaffney, the Rev. and Mrs. M. S. Farmer, Mrs. James Watson Benton, Mr. Trench, Miss Humphreys, Miss Cotton and Mrs. Coats. The American Consul General presented Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr.

Opera goes in Dresden will be glad to learn that Herr Carl Burrian has telegraphed to a Dresden journal that, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, he will be back in Dresden on the 7th of next month.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Gewerbehäus will be as follows:

- (1) Overture, "Erlkönig" Schubert-Amstberg.
- (2) "Adelaide" Beethoven.
- (3) Solo for Harp Liszt.
- (4) Mazurka brillante Liszt.
- (5) Vorspiel to III. Act of "Tannhäuser" Wagner.
- (6) Solo for violin Wagner.
- (7) Ballet Music from "Coppelia" Delibes.
- (8) Overture, "Der Zigeunerbaron" Strauss.
- (9) Abendlied (first time) Pittrich.
- (10) "Ich bin eine anständige Frau", from "Die lustige Witwe" Lehár.
- (11) Waltz "Ueber den Wellen" Rosas.

THE THIRD DRESDEN HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Now that the grounds and most of the rooms of the Exhibition palace have been given over to the committee for the Dresden Horticultural Exhibition from May 4th to 12th, work at high pressure has begun. Flowering plants, such as rhododendrons, which are to be placed in the open must first be mounted in houses owing to the possibilities of frost. In the same way in these houses there will be a rhododendron landscape from the Caucasus, a Japanese garden, an Italian renaissance garden, a lake covered with water lilies &c. All these have to be arranged within 12 weeks, no light task. Not only in Dresden and Saxony but from all parts of the empire and abroad are to come exhibits, in order that every former show of the kind may be eclipsed and practical evidence may be offered of the advance in horticulture during the last 10 years.

Many interesting exhibits are expected from abroad, e. g. Paris vegetable gardeners will show their produce which they export all over North and Central Europe in winter.

Hothouse plants, orchids &c. are to be sent from Belgium.

Special interest attaches to classes devoted to cactus plants and water plants, while such classes are divided between amateurs and professional gardeners so that the former need not fear competition with experts.

By permission of the Minister of the Interior part of the Royal Botanical garden is to be included in the Exhibition and a large house for water plants is to be erected in which tropical sea roses and wonderful marsh plants with variegated foliage will be exhibited.

An exceedingly artistic poster has been issued representing a female Japanese figure, appropriately enough, since camellias, rhododendrons and azaleas came to us from Japan.

The young man Kummer, son of the woman who was found, as we announced, dead in her bed on Tuesday morning, was arrested in Berlin yesterday together with the "Aunt", who had been living in his mother's house. It is not considered probable that criminal proceedings will be taken against Kummer as, if his story be true, it seems that the deceased woman committed suicide. It appears that Kummer spent the night at the "Schwarz-Weiss Fest," and returned home at 5.45. His mother heard him come in and opened her door, whereupon he entered her room and a short quarrel took place. He is unable to say whether he retired to his own room or slept in his mother's room. At all events, he denies that he heard the fatal shot, which must have been fired at about a quarter to six. The "Aunt" was the first to discover that Frau Kummer was dead, and she it was who removed the revolver, with the exploded cartridge still in it. Kummer alleges that he lost his head, considering that his disorderly life had caused his mother to commit suicide, which she threatened to do six

months ago. He therefore locked his mother's door and fled to Berlin, the "Aunt" accompanying him, as he threatened to commit suicide himself. There is no doubt that her son's loose life seriously crippled the financial position of the dead woman, and this may have been the reason which prompted her to her rash act.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Pioneer Battalion No. 12. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 6, ending about 10.30

Tristan und Isolde.

Opera in three Acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Tristan | Herr v. Bary. |
| King Marke | Herr Perron. |
| Isolde | Frau Wittich. |
| Kurwenal | Herr Scheidemann. |
| Melot | Herr Höpfl. |
| Brangäne | Fräul. Schäfer. |
| A young sailor | Herr Jäger. |
| A shepherd | Herr Krus. |
| A steersman | Herr Nebuschka. |

PLOT. Tristan has been over to England to woo the princess Isolde for his uncle King Marke. Isolde loves Tristan, and finding him cold to her, attempts to poison herself and him; but Brangäne her attendant changes the poison for a love-potion. Under its influence, Tristan and Isolde have secret interviews after her marriage with Marke, but they are betrayed by the King's friend Melot. Tristan attempts to escape with Isolde, but is severely wounded by Melot. Kurwenal, his faithful servant, takes him to Brittany, and they watch in vain for a ship which is bringing Isolde to nurse him. When it comes in sight Tristan tears off the bandages from his wound and expires in Isolde's arms. King Marke has followed her, and Kurwenal kills Melot when he enters. Marke mourns over Tristan, and Isolde pours out a song of greeting to her beloved and falls dead at his side.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.
(See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Amuseley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.50 A.)

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7 p. m.

Die Zauberflöte.

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

Minna von Barnhelm oder: Das Soldatenglück.

Lustspiel in 5 Acten von G. E. Lessing.

Cast:

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| Major von Tellheim, verabschiedet | Herr Decarli. |
| Minna von Barnhelm | Frau Salbach. |
| Graf von Bruchsal, ihr Oheim | Herr Eggerth. |
| Franziska, ihr Mädchen | Frau Basté. |
| Just, Bedienter des Majors | Herr P. Neumann. |
| Paul Werner, gewesener Wachtmeister des Majors | Herr Bauer. |
| Ricaut de la Marinière | Herr Müller. |
| Ein Wirt | Herr Helsing. |
| Eine Dame in Trauer | Fräul. Diacono. |
| Ein Feldjäger | Herr Höhner. |
| Bediente | Herr Walther. |
| | Herr Taudien. |

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7 p. m.

Othello.



PAUL MARCUS, Architect
DRESDEN-STREHLEN, Mockritzer Strasse 6.
Telephone 548.

Buildings erected, restored or altered.
Excellent testimonials as to efficiency of work.
Designs and Estimates at reasonable charges.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday: Carlo Broschi. 7.30 p. m.
Sunday, February 17th: Tannhäuser. 7 p. m.
Monday, February 18th: Oberon. 7 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Saturday: The Merchant of Venice. 7.30 p. m.
Sunday, February 17th: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p. m.
Monday, February 18th: Zar Peter. 7.30 p. m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

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. |
| Valenciennes, seine Frau | Rosa Habler. |
| Graf Danilo Danilowitsch, Gesandtschaftssekretär, Kavallerie-Lieutenant d. R. | Oskar Aigner. |
| Hanna Glawari | Käte Hansen. |
| Camille de Rosillon | Bruno Bellmann. |
| Vicomte Cascade | Richard Weise. |
| Raoul de St. Brioche | Emil Gähd. |
| Bogdanowitsch, pontevdrinischer Konsul | Adolf Braunstein. |
| Sylviane, seine Frau | Herta Schroth. |
| Kromow, pontevdrinischer Gesandtschaftsrat | Alexander Olbrich. |
| Olga, seine Frau | Lina Meyer. |
| Pritschitsch, pontevdrinischer Offizier in Pension | Carl Wilhelm. |
| Praskowia, seine Frau | Martha Brede. |
| Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevdrinischen Gesandtschaft | Carl Knaack. |
| Lolo | Marie Wildmeyer. |
| Dodo | Jenny Baumgarten. |
| Jou-Jou | Cäcilie Weigel. |
| Frou-Frou | Charlotte Trouth. |
| Clo-Clo | Grete Herder. |
| Margot | Eise Isold. |
| Ein Diener | Camillo Randolph. |

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p. m.

Papa Schwenkötter.

GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

The King, who expressed his intention some time ago to unveil the equestrian statue of the late Duke of Cambridge, which is to be erected in front of the new War Office in Whitehall, has decided to postpone the ceremony until the return of the Duke of Connaught from his Eastern tour. There will thus be a probability of all the British Field-Marshal's being present at this interesting function, which will not now take place until May.

His Majesty has sent the following message to Earl Grey, on the death of Lady Victoria Grenfell:—"The Queen and I feel deeply for you and Lady Grey in your great sorrow, and offer you our deepest sympathy.—Edward R. and I." Messages have also been received from the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, Princess Christian, the Viceroy of India, the Earl of Rosebery, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle, and from all parts of the Empire and many foreign countries.

The marriage of Lord Hastings to Miss Margaret Nevill, daughter of Lord Henry Nevill and granddaughter of the Marquess of Abergavenny, was solemnised on Monday afternoon at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Among the invited guests were Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, and Prince Francis of Teck.

After the ceremony, the bridal party drove to 2, Belgrave-square, where the wedding reception was held. Later in the afternoon the newly-married couple left town for Park Gate, Battle, Sussex, lent for the honeymoon by the Hon. T. A. Brassey. Lady Hastings's travelling dress was of white cloth, embroidered in soft shades of vieux rose and old silver, and trimmed with white panne, and large picture hat to match. She also wore a long coat of mole-colour ribbed velvet.

The wedding presents included several gifts from Royalty. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught sent a Russian enamel electric bell push; Prince Arthur of Connaught, a silver travelling clock;

Skating Rink Werder Strasse

(close to the Lukas Kirche.)

Pleasant, sheltered position.

Illuminated by electricity up to 10 p.m.

Harry M. Field

Master-school of piano playing.

After the methods of *Franz Liszt* and *Hans von Bülow*.
Studio: **Lindenau Strasse 35 II.**

Prince and Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, antique in-laid box, with cut glass bottles; the Dowager Lady Hastings, a diamond spray; the Marquess of Abergavenny, diamond ostrich brooch; Lord and Lady Camden, diamond and ruby spray; the officers of the 7th Hussars, a large silver inscribed inkstand.

The third meeting of Tottenham Hotspur and Blackburn Rovers in the second round of the Football Association Cup took place on Monday on the Aston Villa ground at Birmingham, and at half-time Tottenham led by 1 goal to nil. After changing ends each team scored once.

In the third round the winners meet Notts County away from home.

The funeral of Lord Goschen took place on Monday afternoon at St. Augustine's Church, Flimwell, Hawkhurst. The coffin was borne on the village bier, drawn by the workpeople, and the procession included the Hon. George and the Hon. William Goschen, sons of the late Peer, and representatives of Oxford University, besides those of the Admiralty and other Government departments. A large number of letters and telegrams, expressing sympathy, were received, including messages from the Prince of Wales and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Among those present were Lord Milner, Sir W. Anson, the Dean of Wells, Lord Haversham, the Earl and Countess of Cranbrook, and the Ladies Emily and Catharine Gathorne-Hardy.

The death is announced at the advanced age of 86, of Sir William Howard Russell. The distinguished journalist passed away yesterday morning, after a short illness.

A native of Lilyvale, co. Dublin, he was educated at the Rev. Dr. Geoghegan's school in Hume-street, Dublin, and entered at Trinity College 1838. After the elections, of which he wrote descriptions for the *Times* in 1843, he accepted an engagement on the staff of the paper.

In 1846 he entered the Middle Temple, and in 1850 was called to the Bar, but four years later, when in fair practice in election and Parliamentary cases, he was asked, on the declaration of the war with Russia, to act as special correspondent, and in July, 1854, he accompanied the British troops to the Crimea, and was present at Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, the assaults and the fall of Sebastopol; being thus the first member of what has almost become the profession of war correspondents.

When the mutiny broke out, in 1857, he proceeded to India, and was with Lord Clyde, and served in the campaigns in Rohilkund, Oude, &c., from the capture of Lucknow till the suppression of the mutiny, for which he received the Indian War Medal with the Lucknow Clasp. In 1861 he went to the United States as war correspondent of the *Times*, and was present at the first battle of Bull Run, where his account of the defeat of the Federal army entailed on him great unpopularity.

When war was declared between France and Prussia in 1870, Mr. Russell went to Berlin, and thence accompanied the staff of the Crown Prince. He was present at the battle of Sedan, and at the siege and fall of Paris, which he entered with the Crown Prince.

Sir Howard, as Mr. Russell, unsuccessfully contested Chelsea in the Conservative interest in 1869. He received the honour of knighthood in 1895, and was also a Knight of the Iron Cross, a Commander of the Legion of Honour, he had likewise received the Turkish War Medal of 1854-6, the Indian War Medal 1857-8, the South African War Medal, 1879, and the Medjidieh (3rd and 4th class) the Osmanieh (3rd and 4th class), the St. Saviour of Greece, &c.

It was ascertained on Monday, at the chambers of Mr. R. D. Yelverton, in the Temple, who has acted as counsel on behalf of Mr. Edalji, that he had received over 140 letters up to the present from persons willing to join the committee which he is forming. Most of the letters express the warmest sympathy with Mr. Edalji.

Mr. Justice Grantham was nearly an hour late in opening the Assizes at Winchester on Saturday, when he apologised to the grand jury, remarking that he and Mr. Justice Darling had been anxious to attend the Cathedral, but had hit upon the longest service in the Church calendar.

Among the notable invalids of last week, no improvement is announced in the condition of either Lord Allendale, Sir William Russell, Miss Rosina Brandram, or Sir Reginald Cust.

Gewerbehaus Orchestral Concerts.

Conductor: Herr Kapellmeister Olsen.

Every Thursday, Saturday and Sunday
at 7.30 p.m. Admission 1 mark.

German gentleman wishes to exchange English for German conversation with an English gentleman. Apply **B. 2.** Office of this paper.

WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

H. VIRGIN, M. A. Oxford. Gutzkow Strasse 19.

Weichold's first class strings. Finest bows. German and Italian violins. Dresden-A., Prager Strasse 10, II.

Jungborn Ferdinand Strasse 18b. Vegetarian House. Best vegetarian diet on the principles of Dr. Lahmann.

MINIATURES. Portraits on ivory from life or photograph. H. M. Mist. Studio Helmholtz Strasse 2, I.

Every shop where

English is spoken

should

take in and advertise in

The Daily Record

Dresden

Struve Strasse 5, I.



Prager Strasse 56,

Wettiner Strasse 34,

Bautener Strasse 9.

DEUSEN,

Dresdner Strasse 66.

Performances daily from 3-11.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (villa).

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.

GRAND UNION HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL,

patronized by English and American Families.

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

265 ROOMS.

SENDIG-NURNBERG, HOTEL

Wurtemberger Hof

250 ROOMS.

SENDIG-SCHANDAU, SENDIG'S

Hotel Quisisana &c.

150 ROOMS.

(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)

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

Hotel Westminster

QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT.

Rooms from 3.50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board.

Electric Light.

Grand Hotel de Rome

BERLIN. Unter den Linden 39, opposite the Royal Palace.

Baths. — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift.

Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

Pension Kosmos

Strehlener Strasse 10, I.

close to Hauptbahnhof.

Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.

Pension LE RICHE

Nürnberg Platz 3, II.

First-class Family Pension.

Excellent situation. Splendid board.

Pension Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, I.

Highly recommended.

Pension Weidmann

Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

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.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.
Wiener Strasse.

Thursday, February 14th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
10.0 a.m. Matins.

Friday, February 15th. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion.
11.0 a.m. Matins and Address.

Saturday, February 16th. 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.

Thursday, February 14th. 4.0 p.m.

Friday, February 15th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Special

Meeting and address at Rectory 3.0 p.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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 5 e.

Minister Resident: *The Viscount Gough.*

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Am-

mon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 13th of February, 1907.

Mr. E. R. Wiese, Boston, H. Bellevue.

Mr. E. R. Bäcker, Boston, H. Bellevue.

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 TELEGRAMS.

St. Petersburg, February 13. The *Rjetch* says that a few days ago 160 Finnish and Russian fishermen were driven out to sea by a violent gale in the Finnish bays near Friedrichsham. Since then the dead bodies of seven of the men have been washed ashore, and it is feared that the whole number have perished.

A SWELL MOBBSMAN.

The arresting of a man charged with being a member of the first class of the international swell-mob caused a wild scene in a hotel at Genoa the other evening. A man, named Waldemar Wolff Combler, German by birth but American by naturalisation, and said to have relations with London, had long been sought by the police of several European capitals, including Rome, on the charge of swindling on a large scale at hotels and other places. He was finally located at a leading hotel at Genoa, where three detectives waited for him while he was out, and on his return to his room arrested him. Wolff offered a violent resistance, and an Englishman, drawn from an adjoining room by the melée, took the plain clothes detectives for malefactors, and joined in the fight with such strength that all five men narrowly escaped falling downstairs together before the position became clear. It is stated that Wolff's wife is in London, and that her husband kept in touch with her by means of mutual announcements in the "agony" column of the newspapers.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Stormy westerly winds, mostly dull, warmer, showery.