

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 318.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF

7. Sedan Strasse
16. Werder Strasse

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

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THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, February 18.

Lord Lovat brought up the question of the possibility of a sudden invasion of England during the absence of the fleet from home waters, as for instance, on an occasion such as offered itself recently when the fleet was carrying out manoeuvres off Lagos.

Lord Roberts once more explained his views with reference to the danger of an invasion.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, Lord Portsmouth, said that Lord Lovat's remarks started from a theory that England's nearest neighbours were absolute pirates and would allow themselves to be guilty of such underhand behaviour. A certain interval must elapse between the entrance of strained relations and the declaration of war; the English fleet would not remain at Lagos were not the relations of England with her neighbours perfectly undisturbed and friendly.

All problems germane to the matter had been carefully considered by the Defence Committee. It was incompatible with sensible reflection and international good manners to assume that Powers with which England stood upon a perfectly friendly footing, were prepared to proceed against England in a way that would be perfectly scandalous.

Lord Tweedmouth said that, granting that one must provide against surprises, the fear of a sudden invasion was based on untenable premises. England had a perfect understanding with all great Powers, and there was no trace of differences of opinion which might lead to a war between England and those Powers.

England could look the other nations in the face and declare that she was prepared to fight if challenged, but only desired to maintain peace.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, February 18.

Mr. Runciman, Under Secretary of State, representing the Foreign Secretary, Sir E. Grey, in reply to a question, stated that information had reached the Government that the Persian National Assembly had demanded a formal undertaking that the Monarchy should be a limited Monarchy and that the Ministers should be responsible to the Chamber; it was rumoured that these demands had been acceded to. The British Government desired to avoid any interference in the domestic affairs of Persia and all action on the part of the British Government would be confined to such measures as had for their object the security of the life and property of British subjects; meanwhile, there was no reason to fear any particular danger for Europeans and the Government had not thought it necessary to take any extraordinary steps.

Mr. J. D. Rees, Liberal, Member for the Montgomery district, asked if the Colonial Office had received any report as to the employment of wireless telegraphy in the military operations in German South West Africa, and if such information would be laid before the Committee appointed to enquire into the wireless telegraphy convention.

Mr. Winston Churchill replied that information of this kind had reached the War Office in confidential reports and the question would be discussed as to whether any of these reports would be useful to the said Committee.

Lord Percy, Conservative, Member for Kensington S., moved an amendment to the Address expressing regret that the social legislation declared urgent by the Government should be postponed in favour of revolutionary changes in the constitution.

After a lively debate this amendment, hostile to the Government, was rejected by 374 votes to 111.

THE ENGLISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

London, February 18.

In the report on the naval manoeuvres of 1906, issued today, it is stated that the losses of the merchant vessels taking part amounted to 55%.

For these captures, however, the attacking Blue fleet had to pay with complete disorganisation of its fighting forces, and the umpires have decided that had the manoeuvres continued, by the beginning of the third week all ships employed in barring commerce would have been taken or blockaded; in case of a real war the percentage of captured merchant vessels would have been considerably smaller.

The manoeuvres have once more proved, so runs the report, that from a strategical standpoint it would be absurd to make the enemy's commerce the chief object of attack and to avoid his battleships. A critical situation for commerce in London might be temporarily engendered if war was carried on after the model of the manoeuvres, but the complete defeat of the attacking force could not be long delayed, and commerce would soon be carried on again with confidence.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Washington, February 18.

The naval committee of the Senate has decided to recommend the House to pass the naval estimates. The estimates include a grant of 3 million dollars for increasing the armament of the new battleships, the total sum asked for being received to 12 million dollars. The clause providing for two battleships of the "Dreadnought" type is retained.

THE OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

Berlin, February 18.

The Reichstag was opened this morning at 11 o'clock by H. M. the Emperor who, in his speech from the Throne, said: "Gentlemen. In the name of my distinguished allies I welcome the newly elected Reichstag. Called upon to decide a difference of opinion between the federated Governments and the majority of the late Reichstag the German people has shown that it will loyally and firmly guard the honour and welfare of the nation with no small-minded party spirit. On the united strength of the national feeling of such citizens, peasants and artisans the destiny of the Fatherland rests secure. While I am determined conscientiously to regard all constitutional rights and privileges I repose confidence in the new Reichstag that it will regard as its highest duty the guarding and strengthening of our position among civilised peoples."

After alluding to the chief questions awaiting solution His Majesty continued: "The grave crisis which, in consequence of the risings of the natives in South West and East Africa, endangered our protectorates there, has passed away. In South West Africa of the hostile tribes only a small remnant remains unconquered so that a considerable reduction in the troops there will, as far as we can see, become possible. The gratitude of the country is assured to those heroes who for months have been upholding the glory of the German arms against a beaten and obstinate foe. The development of our colonies to a valuable asset in the nation's possessions demands above all a carefully worked out scheme for extending the means of transit."

His Majesty went on to point out that the Reichstag would, he hoped, do all in their power to extend and further the prosperity of the Colonies, since that was clearly the desire of the German people as shown by the defeat of the party which posed only as the real representative of the working classes.

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His Majesty also referred to the law relating to *Majestäts-Beleidigung* or treason and explained that he wished its scope to be subjected to further limitations. He pointed out that the general political situation justified the hope that peace would be maintained. With Germany's allies, their relations were still the old, cordial ones, and with the other Powers their relations were good and correct.

His Majesty concluded: "At the instance of the United States and in consequence of the proposals of the Russian Government, I have accepted the invitation to the second Hague Conference which will be summoned, in accordance with the experiences of the first Hague Conference, to further the rights of nations in the sense of peace and humanity. Gentlemen, may the spirit of nationality and the desire for action from which this Reichstag has arisen prevail over its actions to the salvation of Germany."

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Paris, February 18.

M. Clémenceau had a conference this morning with the Ministers Briand, Thomson, Pichon, Barthou, Ruau and Viviani on the church question and political situation; the Ministers were all in full agreement.

The conference was really a chance one as the Ministers appeared singly to consult the Prime Minister. The Ministers unanimously approved the statements which MM. Clémenceau and Briand will make tomorrow in answer to interpellations. Silence is observed as to the proceedings at the meeting, but it is said that the Government will make no concessions on the matter of the formulae for the renting of churches, which are finally settled.

MM. Clémenceau and Briand parted with great cordiality at the end of this meeting. Those Ministers who were absent will be informed of his decision by M. Clémenceau today.

MGR. VILLATTE AT BAY.

Paris, February 18.

The American archbishop, Mgr. Villatte, who on the 3rd ult. celebrated the first mass in the Catholic Apostolic Church of France, founded in accordance with the Separation Law, has determined to take proceedings for libel against all those journals that described him as a false bishop or false archbishop.

THE LATE SIGNOR CARDUCCI.

Bologna, February 18.

The solemn interment of the remains of Grousé Carducci took place today in the presence of an enormous crowd. In token of the national mourning for the dead poet all the shops were closed and everywhere mourning flags were to be seen. The street lamps along the route followed by the procession were lighted and veiled in black. All traffic was suspended. A vast crowd filled the streets, squares, balconies and windows. The Count of Turin, as representative of the King, immediately on his arrival, proceeded to the late Signor Carducci's house to express the Royal sympathy with the family. At 2 p. m. the procession, in which the authorities, Associations, Professors, students, deputations of municipal bodies, and troops took part, moved off. The crowd preserved a solemn silence and bared their heads. The bands did not play, the only sound to be heard being the historic bell in the tower of the city hall. Students marched at the side of the hearse which was drawn by four horses, and behind it walked the Count of Turin, the Minister of Education, Signor Rava, the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber, many Senators, Deputies, Generals, Admirals and high officials. The procession, which was 2 kilometres long, marched through the town to the outskirts, where it broke up, the body being taken to the Carthusian cemetery where the interment took place.

M. VON MARTENS AT THE HAGUE.

The Hague, February 18.

M. von Martens arrived here today. In the morning he had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and was then received in audience by the Queen, the Prince Consort and the Queen Mother. A luncheon was then given at the Russian Embassy, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the President of the Carnegie trust and the Secretaries of the Arbitration Board being present.

M. von Martens then received at the Russian Embassy the visits of the representatives of the Governments invited to take part in the second Peace Conference.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

St. Petersburg, February 18.

The proceedings which began on January 1st connected with the revolt in Tukkum ended today. Seventeen persons were condemned to death, one to 8 years imprisonment, 45 to penal servitude for various terms and 12 were acquitted.

Moscow, February 18.

Yesterday and today, by reason of the addresses found in the search of the technical school, many arrests were made. The search was made in consequence of a lecture announced to be given by one Sweltov whose real name is Gavrousky. The lecture was actually an excuse for a gathering of revolutionary socialists. Sweltov is being searched for by the police; 70 foreigners were arrested in the school.

GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

Professor de Martens remained in London for the express purpose of attending His Majesty's dinner party at Buckingham Palace last Saturday. He sat near the King, as did the German, French, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish Ambassadors. The Prince of Wales faced His Majesty at the table, the Prime Minister being also present.

It was the birthday of the Duchess of Albany on Sunday. She was born at Arolsen forty-six years ago and in April, 1882 she was married at Windsor Castle, to the Duke of Albany who died about two years after, leaving as issue the present Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Princess Alexander of Teck.

Lord and Lady Cromer have been enjoying a trip up the Nile in a steamer and are expected to return to Cairo on the 24th inst.

Just at this season there is considerable interest taken in the debutantes, amongst whom are Lady Gwenneth Ponsonby the youngest daughter of the Countess of Bessborough. Lady Jean Cochrane to be presented by the Countess of Dundonald, Lady Dorothy Walpole the only daughter of the Countess of Orford and the youngest daughter of Lady Arthur Butler.

Others to be presented are Miss Louise Fitz Gerald for whom Lady Fitz Gerald has already given a ball at her house in Grosvenor-square, the youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Penrhyn and the daughter of Lord and Lady Norreys who already has the reputation of being so pretty.

Lord Leconfield, who celebrated his thirty-fifth birthday on Sunday, is one of the wealthiest bachelors in England. He is a patron of twenty-five livings and the owner of Petworth Park in Sussex and other properties in Ireland besides a fine house in Chesterfield-gardens in London; Lord Rosebery is his uncle.

The munificent offer of Earl Fitzwilliam to buy Viscount Galway's pack of hounds and to present them to the country, has naturally been accepted with gratitude. Thus Lord Fitzwilliam will command three hunting countries, as he already has a pack of foxhounds at Wentworth Woodhouse and another in co. Wicklow in Ireland.

The new warship H. M. S. "Cossack" was launched on Saturday last at Cammel, Laird and Company's yard, Birkenhead.

A despatch received in New York stated that storms of thunder and lightning, accompanied by severe earthquake shocks had occurred in Valparaiso.

It is expected that Horace George Rayner will at once be discharged from St. Mary's Hospital and that early in this week he will be placed in the dock and charged with the murder of the late Mr. Whiteley.

In Dublin it is reported that two writs have been issued in connection with the alleged great whiskey frauds. The writs have been issued at the suit of the Irish Inland Revenue, and claim in one case penalties amounting to £65,200 for breaches of the Revenue of Excise statutes and in the second case £200 for penalties for breach of the Licensing Laws.

Mr. Keir Hardie was sadly interrupted in his attempt to address a mass meeting at the Guildhall, Cambridge on Saturday evening.

Shortly after the arrival of the Fabian Society, Cambridge Labour Committee and various trade unions to form a bodyguard, a bottle of acid crashed through one of the windows, breaking on the walls and nearly ruining a valuable picture.

The doors were then rushed and hundreds of undergraduates poured into the Guildhall. The police, however, succeeded in closing the doors and for an hour the utmost uproar prevailed, the arrival of the Labour leader being the signal for a terrific outburst, oranges and lumps of sugar being hurled at the platform.

Mr. Keir Hardie was only able to say a few words which could hardly be heard at a distance

of three yards. The police whistles were being continually blown, but after the senior proctor appealed for a fair hearing matters slightly improved. At 9 p. m. the undergraduates sang "God Save The King" and other patriotic songs and the meeting had to be closed.

President Roosevelt has threatened to call an extra session of the Senate to deal with the Immigration Bill, which contains a clause affecting the Californian question of educating children of Japanese settlers, if the Bill is thrown out.

The Earl of Plymouth has acted with remarkable generosity in presenting Whitmore Bay to the Barry District Council. It is now earnestly desired that this place may become a popular watering-place for South Wales.

Much rejoicing naturally took place among the Grosvenor and Crichton families at the birth of a son and heir to Lord and Lady Hugh Grosvenor, as Lord Hugh's only (half) brother, the Duke of Westminster, has only one son who is still an infant.

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English spoken.

It is believed that the police are on the right track to discover the perpetrator of the sensational robbery of pictures and art treasures from Mr. Wertheimer's house in Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

A criminal well-known to them who has before been mixed up with similar robberies, although never on such a large scale, has been free from prison for a long time and has done no work of a meritorious kind since. For several days he had not frequented his old haunts and yet had boasted that he had plenty of money.

He has, moreover, been heard to speak of the wealth contained in many of the houses in the vicinity of Park-lane, and to explain how easy it would be for a light-weight man to get on the shoulders of another and reach the portico of any of the mansions in the neighbourhood.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Sidonien Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9967

During a dense fog in the English Channel, the Sunderland steamer "Cordova" arrived off Dover on Saturday, and signalled that she had on board the crew of the Norwegian barque "Ida". According to reports brought on shore by the boatmen, the "Cordova" saved the Norwegian crew, while adrift in a boat, their vessel having previously sunk in a collision.

Between two pieces of wood picked up on the beach at Clacton, a small parcel of letters was found addressed in different writings to people in West Ham and Poplar. The pieces of wood were tied so tightly together that the letters which were protected by a paper wrapper have scarcely been touched although they must have been about a week in the sea. They have been dispatched to their destination with a letter indicating where they were found and asking the names of the senders and where they were thrown overboard.

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The Prince of Wales inspected the London Division of the Naval Volunteers at Prince's Wharf, Commercial Road, Blackfriars which are under the command of the Hon. Rupert Guinness. His Royal Highness was in naval uniform and received a very hearty welcome, and he expressed himself much pleased with the smart appearance of the men and congratulated Commander Guinness, the officers and instructors on the satisfactory results they have obtained.

It has been definitely arranged that Lord Kitchener will remain in command of the Indian Army, after his present position expires towards the end of November next. This decision has been made in order to afford Lord Kitchener an opportunity of seeing the whole of his scheme for the re-organisation of the Indian Army in thorough working order before his return to England. This scheme cannot be completed before the end of the present year under the most favourable auspices. It will

be left to the Duke of Connaught to inform Lord Kitchener of this projected extension of his command when he arrives at Calcutta. The extension will probably be for two years.

In the House of Commons a remark often heard last week was that it wanted Mr. Chamberlain to infuse a little life into the proceedings, as the feeling was that, although Mr. Balfour speaks with much of his old sparkle, he receives but little support.

The general impression is that there is very little probability of Mr. Chamberlain being able to resume his Parliamentary duties, on account of the uncertain improvement in his health. No doubt messages are sent out with the object of comforting his friends, but the fact that he sees nobody speaks volumes and Mr. Chamberlain must himself feel his compulsory retirement very acutely.

An amusing incident occurred during the melée outside the House of Commons with the women suffragists. One of these ladies was rescued by the conductor of an omnibus when likely to fall under a conveyance. A good looking man immediately stepped forward and presented the conductor with a shilling for saving his wife, whereupon the conductor gazed at the shilling and said "Thank you, sir, but you know better than I do how much she is worth".

The English eleven chosen by the Football Association from players associated with the various leagues beat Ireland at Goodison Park on Saturday, by one goal to none. It was a hard game played under good conditions and 25,000 people were present.

Notts County are likely to benefit by their visit to Queen's Club where they were defeated by the Corinthians by four goals to one. The amateurs taught the professionals a lesson which should be cultivated by them, as Notts County are in danger of being relegated to the Second Division of the League. Had they imitated the Corinthians, they might have averted so severe an overthrow.

In the League Division One the scores were:—
Bristol City 2, Woolwich Arsenal 1.
Derby County 2, Stoke 1.
Manchester United 4, Blackburn Rovers 2.
Manchester City 1, Newcastle United 1.
Bolton Wanderers 2, Sunderland 1.
Middlesbrough 2, Preston North End 1.
Birmingham 0, Sheffield United 0.
Liverpool 3, Sheffield Wednesday 2.
Aston Villa 3, Bury 0.

In the League Division Two the results were:
Chelsea 5, Lincoln City 0.
Leicester Fosse 2, Clapton Orient 1.
Blackpool 1, Hull City 1.
Glossop 3, Chesterfield 1.
Burton United 1, Barnsley 1.
Grimsby Town 4, Leeds City 0.
Burslem Port Vale 4, Burnley 4.
Bradford City 1, Stockport County 0.
West Bromwich Albion 5, Gainsborough Trinity 0.
Notts Forest 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Thursday, February 21st. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins.

Friday, February 22nd. Ember Day. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and address.

Saturday, February 23rd. Ember Day. 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.

Thursday, February 21st. 4.0 p.m. Service and address.

Friday, February 22nd. Litany 10.0 a.m. 3.0 p.m. Bible Instruction in Rectory.

The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

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LOCAL.

His Majesty King Friedrich August, accompanied by a numerous suite, proceeded yesterday morning to Leipzig-Gohlis to inspect the chocolate factory of the firm Wilhelm Felsche. His Majesty next drove to the Diakonissenhaus at Lindenau, where more than an hour was spent, the journey being then continued to the Augusteum. Here the King was received by the Rector Magnificus and other officials and enthusiastically cheered by the assembled students. His Majesty later attended lectures delivered by Professor Dr. Seliger on the Salic Kaiser, and by Professor Dr. Friedberg on Church history.

Few of those who were fortunate enough to witness the first performance of Strauss' "Salome" will forget the almost electrifying effect of Herr Carl Burrian's extraordinarily fine performance of Herod. Since that time repetition has actually increased the brilliance of this conception and it is probably the finest individual performance to be seen at present on the operatic stage. The exacting New York critics, who were somewhat luke warm in their praises of Herr Burrian's *Tannhäuser* and *Lohengrin*, and even captious in their praise of his *Siegfried*, are unanimous in heralding the extraordinary excellence of his *Herod*.

Mr. Henderson writing in the *New York Sun* says:

"The record of the moment is that Miss Fremstad's *Salome* places her in the front rank of great dramatic singers, and Mr. Burrian's *Herod* must be accorded a place beside Van Dyck's *Loge* as one of the most subtle, consistent, intellectual and complete character studies ever seen on the operatic stage."

The critic of the *New York Times*, is even more enthusiastic, saying,

"Mr. Burrian came from Dresden with the prestige of having created the part of *Herod, the Tetrarch*, at the first performance of Strauss's work there a year ago last October, and with the experience of many repetitions of it. But nobody was prepared for the extraordinary portrayal he gave of this most difficult character. He had completely penetrated into all the crooks and crannies of that eccentric and devious personality, and he had the expert command of histrionic resource to reproduce its lineaments. His impersonation was full of apt and characteristic traits; the uneasy air, the incessant movement, the unstable purpose, and the repeated forgetfulness of the nearasthenic are all there. His declamation was most expressive, his enunciation clear-cut."

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry Regiment No. 177. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

ICE HOCKEY.

The Akademische Sport Club 1906 were victorious in their Ice Hockey Match with the Sport Club Ruch, at Prague on Saturday last, winning 9 goals to 5, on bad ice. The home team were fast and played well, their centre forward being perhaps their best man, but the score at half-time was in favour of the visitors, 6 to 4. After half-time the Dresdeners showed their superiority in combination still more, stopping the rushing tactics of the Prag men with unfailing determination and eventually winning as above stated.

On Sunday the A. S. C. 1906 met the Deutsche Eishockey Gesellschaft Bubenstock. The ice was in a sloppy condition, in fact hardly deserved to be called ice, and fast play was out of the question. This was a disadvantage to the A. S. C. 1906, who were the faster side. Both sides showed excellent combination, and the result was 3 goals to 3 (at half-time 0 to 0).

A YOUNG SAMSON.

One or two curious details are published in the French Press as to the career of Raoul Musson, the champion wrestler, who has just died. He was known as Raoul le Boucher, from his occupation which, before his prowess in the ring brought him well paid engagements, was in a slaughter-house. His strength was enormous, even at sixteen years of age, and it was then that he first began to wrestle at fairs, where the fearful strength of his grip soon made its mark. Admirers then dubbed him the Young Prodigy. A singular circumstance in such a case is that Raoul was rejected as unfit for military service, which he never performed. He died at 24 from a complication of disorders.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending about 10

Oberon, King of the Elves.

Romantic opera in three Acts. Music by C. M. v. Weber.

Cast:

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

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

Composer: C. M. v. Weber, born 1786, died 1826.
(See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3,80 50.)

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 6.30 p.m.

Lohengrin.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday: Les dragons de Villars (Das Glöckchen des Eremiten). 7.30 p.m.
Saturday: Fidelio. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, February 24th: Der Freischütz. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, February 25th: La Traviata (Violetta). 7.30 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Friday: Krieg im Frieden. 7.30 p.m.
Saturday: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.



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Sunday, February 24th: Das alte Heim. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, February 25th: Weh' dem, der lügt. 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.30

Die Journalisten.

Comedy in four Acts by Gustav Freytag.

Cast:

Berg, Oberst a. D.	Herr Müller.
Ida, seine Tochter	Fräul. Verden.
Adelheid Runeck	Frau Basté.
Senden, Gutsbesitzer	Herr Froböse.
Prof. Oldendorf, Redakteur	Herr Dattmer.
Konrad Bolz, Redakteur	Herr Stahl.
Bellmaus,	Herr Gebühr.
Kempe, } Mitarbeiter	Herr Tiller.
Körner, } der Zeitung	Herr v. Strauwitz.
Buchdrucker Henning,	
Eigentümer	Herr Helsing.
Müller, Faktotum	Herr Walth.
Blumenberg, Redakteur der Zeitung	Herr Bauer.
Schmuck, Mitarbeiter der Zeitung	Herr René.
Piepenbrink, Weinhändler und Wahlmann	
Lotte, seine Frau	Herr P. Neumann.
Bertha, seine Tochter	Fräul. Diacono.
Kleinmichel, Bürger und Wahlmann	Fräul. Leder.
Fritz, sein Sohn	Herr Leichert.
Justizrat Schwarz	Herr Carstens.
Madame Pavoni	Herr Wogritsch.
Korb, Schreiber vom Gute Adelheid's	Fräul. Schendler.
Karl, Bedienter des Obersten	Herr Huff.
Ein Gast	Herr Höhner.
Ein Kellner	Herr Jüchter.
	Herr Woitsch.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

Torquato Tasso.

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.
Valencienne, seine Frau	Rosa Habler.
Graf Danilo Danilowitsch, Gesandtschaftssekretär, Kavallerie-Lieutenant d. R.	Oskar Aigner.
Hanna Glawari	Käte Hansen.
Camille de Rosillon	Heinrich Werk.
Vicomte Cascada	Bruno Bellmann.
Raoul de St. Briche	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 Wilhelmi.
Praskowia, seine Frau	Martha Brede.
Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevdrinischen Gesandtschaft	Carl Knaack.
Lolo	Marie Wildmeyer.
Dodo	Jenny Baumgarten.
Jou-Jou	Cläule Weigel.
Frou-Frou	Charlotte Treuth.
Clo-Clo	Grete Herder.
Margot	Else Isold.
Ein Diener	Camillo Randolph.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

Die lustige Witwe.

PERTINENT AND OTHERWISE.

Assuming that Ambassadors are subject to the same regulations with the rest of us, Mr. Bryce will have some very funny questions to answer before he sets foot in New York. The old familiar form needs no introduction to the man who has visited America, but to others the set of questions to be answered before entry can be made into the Land of the Free must recall Artemus Ward's census inquiries. Mr. Bryce will not have to declare if he has had the measles, and, if so, how many, but he will have to say, after giving his name, to what sex he belongs, and whether he, out of his own well-lined purse or another's, has paid his passage-money. He will have to describe his physical characteristics, declare himself undeformed, vow that he is no Anarchist, and tell the history of his previous visits to the States and their purpose. The cream of the jest appears when, having sworn that he has truly answered all the interrogatories and filled in the answers with his own hand, he is made to answer "yea" or "nay" to the query "Can you read and write?"

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Nürnberg Platz 3, II.

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Pension Simon Lüttichau Str. 24.

Pension Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, I. Highly recommended.

Pension Weidmann
Reichs Strasse 2, II.

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SENDIG-SCHANDAU, (SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	SENDIG'S Hotel Quisisana &c. 150 ROOMS.

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M. 4.50 the bottle.

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1, Moritz Strasse DRESDEN Moritz Strasse 1.

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English spoken.

KUROPATKIN'S REVELATIONS.

The passages in which Gen. Kuropatkin sums up his general conclusions upon the conduct of the late war are of great interest.

"Japan," he says, "had been doggedly preparing for the conflict for ten years, and when it came it was the entire nation that made war. The Japanese aristocracy sent their sons to conquer or die. The officers, before starting for the front, had funeral ceremonies conducted over them, and when they were taken prisoners, even though wounded, they generally committed suicide. The troops fought with a determination and a valour never seen in any previous war."

Contrasting this attitude with that of the Russians, the General says:—

"Victory is rendered easier for the combatant whose nation does not spare its resources nor the lives of its best sons. Was this the attitude in Russia with regard to the war? Internal troubles, news of continual disorders, insults and reproaches levelled against the governing power, the officers of the Army treated with contumely—that is what was read at the front not only by the officers, but by the common soldiers. The causes or objects of the war never having been clearly understood, such news from the Mother Country exercised a demoralising and crushing influence on all but the most robust minds. If Russia really wanted to win, and expected the Army to do it, she should have treated the Army very differently."

"And yet, in spite of all, in the face of failure and retreat, we grew each month of the war—grew not only in numbers, but also in moral. If anyone had said a few years ago that Russia in 1905 would be able to concentrate in Manchuria an army of a million men, thoroughly well-organised and healthy, our critics would have declared it absolutely impossible. Yet this miracle was accomplished."

As the extent of the Russian failure became more and more apparent, Kuropatkin became correspondingly severe towards his corps commanders. After the disastrous engagement at Sandepu he went so far as to threaten to court-martial the whole of them in the event of any further disobedience to his orders.

IN BED FOR THIRTY YEARS.

The world's laziest man is believed to be an Irishman, named Thompson, living at Clare, near Lurgan. In 1877, when he was eleven years of age, he went to bed, and there he remained until a fortnight ago. It was then that his mother, who had attended him during all the years, fell ill, and was taken to the infirmary. Left to himself, Thompson was compelled to leave his bed and go to the workhouse. The only clothes he had were those which he discarded nearly thirty years previously. He was so tired with the exertion of dressing, though two neighbours helped him, that he refused to walk. An ambulance was brought, and he stayed in the union until his mother's recovery, when he followed her home. This time he was compelled to walk, for the authorities only laughed at his laziness. He is now in bed again.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 19th of February, 1907.

Mr. A. Smith, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mrs. F. Duer-Key, Eastbourne, H. Stadt Berlin.
Miss T. Creyke, Eastbourne, H. Stadt Berlin.
Mr. W. Cherry, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. O. Götz, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. A. B. Levan, Cleveland, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. J. P. Feiber, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss R. Rosenblatt, Philadelphia, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. F. Siem, San Francisco, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. W. R. Nieper, San Francisco, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss A. Wall, Stockholm, Härtig's Carlton Hotel.
Miss M. Duncan, Richmond, Härtig's Carlton Hotel.
Miss E. Macandrew, London, Härtig's Carlton Hotel.
Miss N. Duncan, Richmond, Härtig's Carlton Hotel.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Washington, February 19. The State Department is preparing for the resumption of negotiations with Japan for the settlement of the immigration question. The result expected is that Japan will not grant passes to coolies. As soon as the Immigrants Bill is signed, the Department of Commerce and Labour will instruct port officials with reference to the passing-in of immigrants, without specially mentioning the Japanese. The issue of these instructions will probably satisfy the Californians. The agreement between President Roosevelt and the Californian authorities provides for the admission of foreign children, under 16 years of age and who speak English, to the schools of the whites. Special schools are to be provided for foreign children who are not acquainted with the elements of the English tongue.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong westerly winds, variable skies, frequent showers, not much change in the temperature.