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Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 319.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse & Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description. The First Daily Paper published in Germann

in English. Offices: Dresdon, Steuve Strasse 5L Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Decoden and the whole of Germany and Austria:

🗢 1 mark a month. <

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, February 19. The Secretary of State for India, Mr. John Morley, stated, in reply to a question, that the Government desired to occupy themselves with the proposals of the Chinese Government with regard to the opium question, so soon as they had received the report, now on its way, in which the Indian Government expresses its opinion on the subject.

Sir E. Grey, Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question relating to the Bagdad railway, said that he had no information to lay before the House at

Lieut. C. Bellairs, Conservative member for King's Lynn, asked if the Channel fleet was to be increased over and above the strength decided on last month, viz. 14 battleships, 4 armoured and 3 unarmoured

The Secretary for the Admiralty, Mr. Robertson, replied in the negative.

Sir E. Grey, in reply to another question, said the Government had no reason to fear any interference on the part of the Persian Parliament in the undertakings of British subjects or of any other foreigners.

The Prime Minister read a formal answer in writing to a question relating to the establishment of the court of appeal at the Hague Conference to deal with the decisions of prize courts. He stated that although the question had not been expressly mentioned in the programme drawn up by Russia, the British Government had already suggested that it should be included in the programme.

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

New York, February 19. The temporary settlement arrived at on the San Francisco schools question is hailed with the greatest satisfaction, in the Eastern States, at any rate. Very little, however, has yet been said about the attitude of the Japanese Government in the

In regard to the Immigration Act, of course, Japan cannot claim to have its case considered at the present stage. It is merely a matter of domestic egislation, and Japan does not stand on the same ground as she did in the case of the schools question. The partial exclusion of Japanese immigrants, however, is sure to create some resentment in Japan. The Japanese Ambassador has maintained a neutral attitude on this point, which has given rise to the impression that his Government sees nothing objectionable in the new measure. There is reason to believe that Japan will wait to see how the Act really works, before coming to a judg-

A discretion is given to the President by the new amendment, so that there is no reason to fear that it will be administered in any spirit of race hatred. Another consideration which induces the Japanese Government to accept the position, for the present, is that a new treaty will be negotiated next year. Should the new measure in operation prove repugnant to Japan, she will have an opportunity then of pressing her claims.

Tokio, February 19. The text of the amendment of the United States Immigration Law was published here today and has caused great dissatisfaction. The better informed circles, however, accept the situation calmly, regarding it as inevitable.

Honolulu, February 19. A Japanese squadron has been sighted here. A meeting of Japanese held yesterday sent a telegram to President Roosevelt protesting against the veto on Japanese immigration and pointing out that thereby the Japanese were thrown into a permanent condition of slavery. The capitalists of Hawaii have cabled to the Japanese Foreign Office that the Japanese in Hawaii strongly oppose the veto on immigration, as incompatible with the dignity of the Japanese empire and fatal to Japanese interests in Hawaii.

TARIFF REFORM.

Boston (Mass.), February 19. Governor Gould has received a letter from President Roosevelt in reply to petitions sent by the Republican Members of Congress of the State of Massachusetts to the President and to Congress. The President stated that he would seriously consider the petition and is convinced that Congress will do likewise.

A RAILWAY LOAN.

New York, February 19. The New York Sun announces that the Administration of the Pennsylvania railway and the bankers who usually manage the financial affairs of this railway, have conceived the plan of issuing a loan which shall not exceed the sum of 50 million dollars. Part of this loan will be subscribed abroad. The New York Times learns that the loan will be principally applied to continuing the building of the terminal station in New York and to adding to the rolling stock.

SUBSIDIZED SHIPPING.

Washington, February 19. The Associated Press announces that at a discussion held today between President Roosevelt, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and Mr. Watson, Member of Congress, it was agreed to endeavour to obtain the acceptance of the proposal to subsidize shipping lines. The House of Representatives will, it is expected, be occupied with the matter in the evenings at the latter part of this week.

FIGHTING IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

February 19. A telegram from Nicaragua announces that yesterday afternoon the Honduras troops attacked the Ricaraguan troops guarding the frontier. After a protracted engagement the Honduras troops were repulsed.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, February 19. A suggestion of the Socialist Radical, M. Buisson, that in those communities where no school existed, the priests residences should be turned into schools, after urgency was declared for it, was referred to a committee.

M. Meunier (Radical Republican) then brought forward an interpellation on the church policy of the Government; he pointed out the unrest prevailing among the Republicans since the Senate had referred to a committee the proposals relating to the declarations to be made with regard to the establishment of public associations cultuelles. The speaker then attacked M. Briand's policy of expediency; his latest circular to the mayors showed that he was striving to satisfy the Bishops' ultimatum; he complained that nothing was known as to the negotiations between the Prefect of the Seine and the Archbishop of Paris and said the lease agreement as drafted recognised the Catholic Hierarchy; he censured various articles by M. Clémenceau in 1905 in which the latter had opposed M. Briand's ecclesiastical policy, and concluded with the remark that any reconciliation on the part of the Government with Rome was impossible. (Applause from the extreme Left.)

M. Guieysse (Radical Republican) complained that the rights of the free associations cultuelles and the independent Catholics had not been recognised. He, the speaker, was in favour of religious

In reply to M. Meunier's interpellation M. Briand expressed a wish that that day's debate might be determinative. His decision had been unanimously supported by the Cabinet and he had never for a minute believed that the separation of the State and Church should assume the character of a religious war. The Government did not desire in any way to oppose freedom of conscience. He reminded the House that the Government had assumed the obligation of leaving the churches open for the celebration of the Catholic divine service, and added that the Government had reduced to a minimum the drafting of laws and the issue of circulars.

M. Briand was here interrupted by M. Clémenceau who said that he shared the responsibility with M. Briand.

M. Briand then justified the negotiations with the Archbishop of Paris and said that since the law provided an agreement as to usufruct so it had foreseen the necessity of negotiations of that kind which formed the only means of bringing into

being such an agreement. The Government would accept every sensible proposal, but would reject every agreement which permitted the reappearance of quarrelsome foreign monks or members of dissolved congregations. He concluded by appealing to the conscience of the whole Republican party to support the application of a Separation Law which provided for the predominance of the laity and the quieting of consciences. The majority must say without reserve whether they had confidence in the Cabinet. (Loud and continued applause from the Left.)

After some further remarks from MM. Repriale and Allard an Order of the Day, introduced by M. Sarrien and accepted by the Government, was carried by 384 votes to 33, whereby the Chamber expressed its confidence in the Government.

The House then adjourned.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Paris, February 19. A local morning journal discusses the repeated endeavours of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to obtain in the name of the Holy Chair the return of Mgr. Montagnini's confiscated papers. These endeavours, says the journal, have only led to indefinite replies and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador has finally made a definite application to M. Pichon. In consequence of this application the documents of the Nuntiature, dating from a time anterior to 1904, were sent to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy on Sunday last; there they were received, but a receipt was refused until the documents had been examined. The Austro-Hungarian Embassy was impelled to this course of action by the requests of several Powers especially Italy, Spain, Belgium and Germany.

The Agence Havas has now ascertained that of the foregoing only the following is true. On the 8th of February the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Count Khevenhüller, who had already had not the slightest difficulty in coming to an understanding with M. Pichon, asked the latter in writing if he would have any objection to handing over to the Holy See by means of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy the archives of the former Parisian Nuntiature. The Cabinet Council, when this request was laid before it, sanctioned M. Pichon's proposal. The Ambassador was at once informed that the handing over of the archives of the former Nuntiature, i. e. of all diplomatic documents which dated from a time anterior to the breach between France and the Vatican, would take place at once in the presence of representatives of the Foreign Office and of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. In the whole matter there has been no indefinite reply, no demand nor refusal to allow of the examination of the documents, nor any intervention on the part of any foreign Powers save the Austro-Hungarian Government, which had previously taken care to receive semi-official assurances that the steps undertaken by it in the most courteous manner would be favourably received.

THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Hague, February 19. M. von Martens stated today at an interview that he expected the second Peace Conference would be opened in the early days of June; in all probability the Conference would be presided over by M. Neledov, Russian Ambassador in Paris, in his capacity as first representative of Russia; the proceedings will take place in camera.

M. von Martens is of opinion that the rumour circulated by the Petit Blen that in consequence of the opposition of Germany the question of partial disarmament will not appear on the programme of the Conference, lacks all foundation, since no one can prevent the question coming up for discussion. M. von Martens assured his interviewer that Russia, France and Germany held the view that the question was not ripe for decision by the Conference, but no Power could prevent the discussion of the question. England and America intended apparently to propose to the Conference a limit in armaments.

BULGARIAN UNREST.

Sophia, February 19. Among local Macedonian emigrants it is believed to be the intention, in view of the position of Bulgarians in Macedonia, to direct a petition to the English Prime Minister whereby he will be requested to endeavour to procure autonomy for Macedonia and the appointment of a Governor who is a European and a Christian.

№ 319.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated February 5th, from our New York correspondent.)

CHILD LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES. Once again public attention has been directed to the disquieting extent to which child labour prevails in the United States and a movement for limiting the same has started anew. This movement is chiefly directed against child labour as it is found in factories, mines and other unhealthy localities and it has already found an echo in Congress. Mr. Beveridge, Senator, has brought in a resolution forbidding inter-State trade in articles manufactured by children. In support of his proposal, Mr. Beveridge adduces numerous cases in which children actually only three years old are employed in the oyster fishery. He furnishes documentary proof in evidence of the horrible conditions under which children of from five to fifteen years of age work in factories and mines, living, in fact, the life of abject slaves. In the widest circles stress is laid on the necessity of circumscribing child labour in mines and other unhealthy localities and on the moral, physical and intellectual disadvantages which labour under these conditions brings with it for the children themselves and for the posterity of America as a whole. The exploitation of child labour by avaricious employers has noticeably increased. The child labour in mines counts as one of the most dangerous offshoots of American economic life. A general abolition of child labour is, it is true, for economic reasons quite impossible, and there is absolutely no reason why children should not be employed in certain pursuits, especially in agriculture. According to published statistics the number of youthful breadwinners is placed at 2 millions, but in reality the number may well be considerably larger. According to these statistics about 1,050,000 children are employed in agriculture; in actual industrial pursuits some 688,000 children are employed. In spite of various State laws against the employment of children in mines, there are still some 25,000 children thus employed.

THE MOVEMENT FOR TARIFF REVISION.

The movement in favour of a revision of the protective tariff on a sliding scale has received an enormous impulse by the unvarnished demand of the Massachusetts Republicans for an immediate revision of the tariff. Together with a demand for tariff revision they champion, in a petition to the President and to Congress, the creation of a maximum and minimum tariff as advocated by Mr. Secretary Root who dealt with a double tariff in a recent speech. The German American tariff question has stamped the movement for tariff revision as a theme which cannot any longer be placed on one side. The protectionists and "stand-patters" had hoped by all kinds of humbug to postpone the question of tariff revision until the next campaign for the Presidency, or even longer. In order to evoke the appearance that they favoured tariff revision they supported, as soon as they found that the matter could no longer be suppressed, the creation of a double tariff, in order to render possible the conclusion of mutual treaties which the Secretary of State and the adherents of revision have described as a desirable and even necessary measure under modern economic circumstances. But in reality the "stand-patters" only wished thereby to establish more rigidly the protectionist principle, by supporting a double tariff, the minimum clause of which was to exactly correspond with the present Dingley protective tariff. The American Protective League, consisting of "stand-patters", also championed a similar double tariff. A resolution passed by them runs: "The American Protective League has always agreed to a tariff which affords ample protection to home industries against the rivalry of cheap goods from abroad. Since a double tariff is supported by various organisations—an allusion to the resolutions passed in Washington by the expert commission—the American Protective League hereby declares itself in favour of such a tariff, provided that the minimum tariff on foreign products always has regard to the cost of production at home and abroad, and further that the maximum tariff shall be imposed on the products of those countries that discriminate against imports from the United States". The "stand-patters" now feel that they are placed in no small a dilemma by the existing conditions of the movement for tariff revision.

EARTHQUAKES AND OILFIELDS.

The productiveness of the oilfields on the Gulf coast has recently decreased by 45 per cent. This decrease is connected with the earthquake on the island of Jamaica. It is said that on the second day after the Kingston earthquake a sudden shrinkage in the output of the oil wells was noticed. Seventeen wells in Texas and Louisiana actually ceased altogether to yield oil. A similar decrease in the output was, it is said, noticed after the Valparaiso earthquake but, on the other hand, the production of the oil wells in North Texas has notably increased since the Kingston earthquake. AMBASSADORS VERSUS MINISTERS.

During the past few years there have been many cases where Ministers have been replaced by Ambassadors, at all events so far as Washington is concerned. The American capital now contains nine Ambassadors, 39 Governments in all being represented. But now a counter tendency has arisen to the custom which is, it is true, sanctioned by law, of creating a new American ambassadorial post as soon as any country has raised its representative to the rank of Ambassador. The President is at present authorised to give American Diplomatic representatives abroad the same rank and designation as the representatives of the countries in question enjoy in Washington. The law on the subject is now to be repealed. Congress and the Government adopt the standpoint that if the system be maintained by which every promotion of a diplomatic representative in Washington must be replied to by a similar promotion, a movement which is making itself apparent in South American countries will be encouraged whereby they desire from national pride to see their representatives in Washington promoted to ambassadorial rank. The smaller central American Republics would also demand Ambassadors, and in the end there would be nothing but Ambassadors. This movement, which is calculated to lower the status of Ambassadors, is now to be opposed.

American Dentist. Graduate of Medical College (Dental Departement). Sidenies Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9987

MEANS OF TRANSIT IN NEW YORK.

A New York journal announces that next summer a new departure is to be made in the domain of public means of transit. It is now a question of nothing less than the introduction of airships as public conveyances. Between Broadway in New York and the pleasure resort on Coney Island, whither in summer time hundreds of thousands resort daily, a regular service of airships is to be instituted. The journal further announces, on behalf of the Company that is to set this service going, that they will employ the most modern type of dirigible airships. There are already four methods of approaching Coney Island, the El Dorado of the pleasure seeker; but they are all so crowded that they are quite inadequate to the gigantic demands made upon them. A new means of conveyance, and that through the air, will certainly be an agreeable novelty and highly interesting and attractive. It is also contemplated that the pleasure seekers shall be conveyed per airship to Coney Island in "less than no time". This gondala trip through the air is to be entered upon from a lofty airballoon station in Broadway. The novelty would soon be acclimatised in New York provided that in the air trip there will be not so many interruptions of the traffic as in the tramways, elevated and underground railways.

SPECIAL SALE of ornamental and useful

GLASSWARE,

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English spoken.

SANTOS DUMONT'S AEROPLANE.

A representative of the Echo de Paris has seen at St. Cyr the new aeroplane with which M. Santos Dumont intends to compete for different prizes. The machine, he says, resembles M. Santos Dumont's last in outward appearance, but many important alterations have been made.

The arms are of pliable wood, and are fixed in the form of a V at an angle of eight degrees, and over them are stretched two pieces of cloth, which, from the shape of the framework, form two gigantic box kites about 43 feet across. In the middle of one of these is placed the motor, which works a two-bladed screw of aluminium, 61, feet in diameter. In front a tri-car saddle has been substituted for the basket, and is fixed behind the motor and a little lower. The rudder, which is in the rear of the aeronaut's seat, will weigh about 60lbs. less than that of the machine with which M. Santos Dumont won the Archdeacon Cup.

The new aeroplane will be completed before the end of the month, and the trials will take place as soon as the state of the ground permits.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW EVENING SUIT.

Mark Twain, on his seventieth birthday, declared his rebellion against sombre ideas, and said he would in future wear what he pleased. His tailor has now made him an evening suit of white broadcloth, lined throughout with white silk, all the buttons being covered with white broadcloth. This suit (the Tribune says) is supplemented by a long Spanish cloak of white cloth. The author's latest idea is white enamelled leather shoes for evening

GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

The King has given special permission for 700 to 800 Lancashire working men to be shown over the State apartments at Windsor Castle on Good Friday, owing to the nature of their occupation rendering it impossible for them to visit Windsor on any other day. The Royal apartments have never been open to visitors on Good Friday before, and the King's kindness is much appreciated by the men. By permission of the Windsor Town Council they will have dinner in the local Guildhall.

The King recently appointed the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt (First Commissioner of Works), the Earl of Plymouth, and Sir Aston Webb as a committee to advise His Majesty as to a site for the statue of King William III, which is to be presented to the King, for the nation, by the German Emperor. On Saturday, His Majesty inspected and approved the suggested site, which is on the south front of Kensington Palace, facing down the avenue to Kensington Gore. In attendance were the three members of the committee and the Hon. Sir Schomberg M'Donnell.

The Princess of Wales visited the Galleries of Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., Pall-mall, on Saturday, to inspect the water-colour drawings by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Sankey, depicting scenes in his travels in Europe and India. Her Royal Highness, with Prince Edward of Wales, attended by the Countess of Airlie, also went to the annual exhibition of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters, at the Modern Gallery, 61, New Bond-

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Princess Patricia, visited Johore privately on Sunday. During the evening their Royal Highnesses left Singapore by the steamship "Dunera". It has been decided that Fort Canning shall cease to be treated as a defensive work and shall henceforth be used only as offices for the headquarters staff.

The King has, with 50 guineas, headed the subscription list started by the Rev. H. C. Staveley, formerly curate at Sandringham, and now rector of Walpole St. Peter, near King's Lynn, for the restoration of his church, and the Prince of Wales has given £25, the Princess of Wales £10, and Prince Edward and Prince Albert of Wales each £1. Among other who have already sent donations are the Earl of Rosebery and Lord Farquhar, while the Rev. H. C. Staveley himself and one of his church-wardens have each given £100. About £1,800 will be required.

Graduate Chicago. Dresden, Prager Strasse 10, 1.

The Earl of Radnor has just been elected President of the South Wiltshire Chamber of Agriculture. Longford Castle, his best known seat, is two or three miles out of Salisbury. It was built in 1592 by Lady Northampton in the expectation that Queen Elizabeth might sojourn there when visiting the neighbouring hunting seat of Clarendon. The original design of the Castle is emblematic of the Holy Trinity, viz., a triangle, with one great tower at each angle, after the plan of Tycho Brahe's Castle of Uranienberg. Lady Northampton found herself in want of funds to finish the building, but luckily was able to prevail upon the Queen to make her for that purpose a free grant of one of the Armada galleons, laden with treasure, which had been thrown ashore at Hurst Castle, of which her husband was Governor. Some of the timber in Longford Castle, as it exists today, is from that same galleon. That is why there is a bas-relief of a vessel on the principal front, a conceit that also appears here and there in the decorations of the interior. Lord Radnor is not yet thirty-nine years of age, but he has eight children; the eldest son, Viscount Folkestone, recently turned eleven. The Earl's maternal uncle is the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, to whom the nephew acted as assistant private secretary in the uncle's official days.

Mrs. Pankhurst, at a women's suffrage meeting on Monday night, declared that the women would if it were forced upon them, face the risk of loss of life. They would not be afraid if the Horse Guards were brought out, and even the soldiers to fire upon them.

The five Bantu chiefs at present in London visited Mr. Keir Hardie on Sunday afternoon. They had a friendly chat with the Labour leader, and were afterwards entertained to tea. The chiefs explained that they had come to this country to ask the Government to grant them a location for their people, who numbered some 16,000, and who are at present scattered all over South Africa. The Bantus were dispossessed of their land in 1881 by the Boers after Majuba, and the chiefs desire that all the numbers of their race shall again be gathered together. The matter will probably be raised is

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An official inspection of Cambridge Guildball on the day after Mr. Keir Hardie's meeting shows that the bottle of offensive fluid was not thrown through the window, but that it was somehow inserted through a pane of stained glass which had been broken, and was then exploded by chemical action. A good deal of damage was done which will have to be made good by the conveners of the meeting, many of them working men. The whole matter of Saturday's proceedings is being considered by the borough magistrates, and every effort will be made to prevent the recurrence of any such in-

The progress towards recovery of Horace George Rayner," who murdered Mr. Whiteley, steadily continues. On Saturday he was able to sit up in bed, and made a long statement to his solicitor. This (according to the Daily Mail) included an account of what transpired at the fatal interview with Mr. Whiteley. It is understood that the first object of the defence will be to totally refute all suggestions of blackmail. It is stated that the accused man will be conveyed from the hospital tomorrow te Marylebone Police-court, where he will be defended by Mr. H. Pierron.

A correspondent of a morning paper says that in the catalogue of a public library in Natal recently he came across these entries;-

Lead Kindly Light. Poisoning.

The goalkeeper-G. Gynsell-of the Maidenhead Norfolkians, who defeated Slough at Windsor, has a wooden leg. He stopped all sorts of difficult shots with a quickness and coolness that surprised the onlookers.

Following on the discovery at Winston of what is held to be a portrait of Shakespeare comes the announcement that Mr. M. H. Spielmann, editor of the Magazine of Art, purchased recently a panel on which was a reputed portrait of the poet. Above the portrait was a scroll containing the name. Mr. Spielmann caused the painting to be removed, and underneath was another Shakespearean portrait, which, though the face was not the popular one of the Chandos picture, bore resemblances in certain features.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 6.30, ending about 10.15

Lohengrin.

Opera in three Acts by Richard Wagner.
Heinrich der Vogler, German King . Herr Plaschke. Lohengrin
Ortrud, his wife
Brabantic noblemen
Pages

PLOT. Elsa of Brabant is accused by Count Telramund of baving murdered her young brother Godfrey. King Henry decides the matter must be left to the arbitration of a duel. Else prays that a knight she has seen in a dream, may come to her help, and Lohengrin appears in a boat drawn by a swan. He offers to be Elm's champion on condition that she will marry him, but hever attempt to find out his name or origin. She accepts and Telramand is defeated. He and his wife Ortrud plan vengeance; the latter on plea of repentance, sows mistrust in Elsa's heart and then publicly upraids her on the church steps for marrying sumeless man. The marriage takes place, but on the very first eraning her curiosity overcomes her and she puts the fatal question. Teleamund enters to assassinate Lohengrin, but the latter kills him. In front of the assembled host Lohengrin announces that he is the son of Parsifal, and that he had been sent to Elsa's help by the Holy Grail. He takes leave of Elsa. The swan appears, but in answer to Lohengrin's prayer, dives beneath the water and in its stead rises the lost Godfrey, whom Ortrud had by witcheraft burned into turned into a swan. The boat, now drawn by a white dove, gliden away with Lohengrin and Elsa sinks senseless to the ground.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883. See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesicy; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strusse 19, price 3 (50 A).

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m. Les Bragons de Villars (Das Glöckehen des Eremiten).

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Stormy westerly winds, variable skies, passing showers, not much change in the temperature.

ROYAL THEATRE

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10.15

Torquato Tasso. Comedy in five Acts by Goethe.

			to my Crop	tile.	
		Cast:			
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Torquato Tar	880		Her	r Wiecke.	
Antonio Mont	tecatino, S	taatssekre	tär. Her	r Froböse.	

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m. Krieg im Frieden.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

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.

Saturday: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p. m. Sunday, February 24th: Das alte Heim. 7.30 p.m. Monday, February 25th : Weh' dem, der lügt. 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, pontevedrinischer Gesandter in Paris Valencienne, seine Frau Graf Danilo Danilowitsch, Gesandtschaftssekretär, Kavallerie-Lieute-Vicomte Cascada Raoul de St. Brioche Bogdanowitsch, pontevedrinischer Konsul Sylviane, seine Frau Kromow, pontevedrinischer Gesandtschaftsrat Olga, seine Frau Pritschitsch, pontevedrinischer Offi-zier in Pension Praskowia, seine Frau Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevedrinischen Gesandtschaft . Dodo Jou-Jou

Grisetten Frou-Frou Clo-Clo Margot Ein Diener

Carl Knaack. Marie Wildmeyer. Jenny Baumgarten. Căcilie Weigel. Charlotte Treuth. Grete Herder. Else Isold. Camillo Randolph.

Carl Friese.

Rosa Habler.

Oskar Aigner.

Heinrich Werk.

Emil Gähd.

Lina Meyer.

Bruno Bellmann.

Adolf Braunstein.

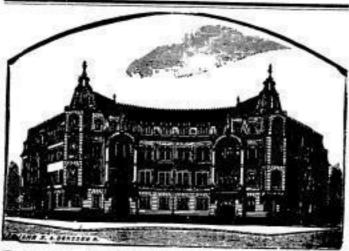
Alexander Olbrich.

Herta Schroth.

Carl Wilhelmi.

Martha Brede.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m. Papa Schwerenöter.



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DRAMATIC NOTES.

LONDON THEATRES AND AMUSEMENTS.

(From our own London correspondent.)

Contrary to general expectation the first visit of Queen Alexandra to the German Opera Company at Covent Garden, was to witness the performance of "Die Meistersinger" last Thursday night, with which she expressed herself as having been much pleased. Her Majesty again patronised the German opera on Friday night to hear the Danish tenor, Herr Herold as Lohengrin and was intensely delighted with his singing and that of the other artists in the opera.

The revival of "Tannhäuser" last week attracted a crowded house, and the familiar overture was left out in favour of the introduction which was specially composed by Wagner for the Paris production in 1861, and which continues the Venusberg music into the first scene of the opera without any interval. The indisposition of Herr van Dyck, gave a new-comer the opportunity of appearing as Tannhäuser, this being Herr Zeller whose voice, although somewhat overtaxed, was nevertheless good whilst his acting was splendid. Frau Ackté made a most interesting Elizabeth and Miss Agnes Nicholls as Venus sang delightfully, while Herr Feinhalls was great as Wolfram.

Wednesday was the anniversary of Wagner's

On Saturday the week finished up with another revival viz: "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor" of Nicolai, an opera which had not been performed at Covent Garden for about 30 years and it is nearly as long since it was given by the Carl Rosa Company at the Adelphi Theatre with Miss Georgina Burns as Anne Page, William Ludwig the Ford, and Aynsley Cooke the Falstaff. In 1864 the first representation was given in England with Madame Tietjens as one of the wives and Mr. Santley as the Ford. In its native tongue it came therefore, before us almost fresh and was received with the heartiest applause. Admirably conducted by Herr Hugo Bryk, who was evidently quite in his element, Nicolai's music is throughout very pleasing and tuneful and a capital Falstaff was found in Herr Max Lohfing, who both sang and looked his part to perfection. No fault could be found with either the Anne Page of Frau Reich or the Mrs. Ford of Frau Fluth whilst Fraulein Jenny Fischer and Frau von Kraus-Osborne were excellent. Herren Bertram and Jung were good as the two husbands as was Herr Naval as the lover Fenton, and altogether the German Opera Company must be congratulated on their latest revival.

"THREE BLIND MICE."

Another of Mr. Arthur Law's bright light comedies entitled "Three Blind Mice" was produced at the Criterion Theatre, last Thursday evening with considerable success. It is just possible that at present the best of the three acts is the first, simply because it is the most humourous and made the audience laugh to the greatest extent, although the second and third acts are also extremely amusing and never in any way become monotonous.

The heroine of the play Miss Marjorie Lovel, encourages the attentions of three suitors who are all led to believe that their affections are returned and, whilst placing herself in this dilemma, she is perfectly aware that she really loves a fourth viz. her godfather, Julian Shuckburgh, who has always been attached to her without having clearly discovered the fact.

The three suitors ("the blind mice") are Mr. Guest, a man who talks in monosyllables, Mr. Ricketts a youth endeavouring to pass an Army examination, and Mr. Larender, a widower with three children, two of whom are in the play. From this brief sketch it may be imagined how many comical situations occur before Miss Marjorie Lovel is able to get rid of her three lovers and to take the man of her heart for a husband. Miss May Palfrey, whose return to the stage is very welcome, played the part of the heroine with charming grace and she is really an actress who can ill be spared by a London audience. Mr. Frederick Kerr, as the godfather, Julian Shuckburgh, was excellently suited by a part which needed his easy comedy style, whilst Mr. O. B. Clarence scored heavily as Mr. Lavender, the widower with the children. Mr. Hubert Druce and Mr. Max Leeds were also exceedingly good as the monosyllabic lover and the young Army candidate respectively.

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A designing woman, Lady Marrable was admirably played by Miss Granville, and Miss Kate Serjeantson did well as the heroine's aunt, Lady Clarisforde.

There was no doubt left in anyone's mind at the close of the performance that the piece was appreciated and likely to enjoy a fair run.

Mr. Tree must indeed feel gratified to think so much excitement is felt in Germany concerning his approaching visit to Berlin, and he has quite decided that when he makes his bow to the audience in the new Royal Opera Theatre, on Friday April 12. it will be in the character of "Richard IP". Mr. Tree could not have chosen a part that suits him better.

He will also appear in "Trilby" as it is acknowledged in London that Svengali is one of his very best parts. On his second night in Berlin, Mr. Tree proposes playing in two pieces, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and "The Man Who Was." On Thursday last he met with a slight accident and was unable to appear on Saturday as Antony; he did so with difficulty the two preceding nights.

Mr. Charles Frohman has done a very smart thing in securing Miss Marion Terry for the production of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's play "The Hypocrites" in London in the early autumn season. Miss Marion Terry as an actress in her own particular line cannot be surpassed in England. Only one American lady will be in the caste and this is Miss Doris Keene.

During Mr. Martin Harvey's London season in May, he will produce a new play taken from the German of Karl Rossler, the title of which is "The Rich Youth" and he also intends to revive those old favourites "The Only Way", "The Breed of the Treshams", "The Cigarette Maker's Romance", "Hamlet" and "The Corsican Brothers". Next October he will play "Richard III" at Dublin.

At the matinée performance given on behalf of the French Hospital, and the Lord Mayor's Jamaica Fund at the New Royalty Theatre immense applause was gained by Mdlle. Jeanne Granier for her recitations of "La Pluie" and "La Vie", the rendering by Mme. Hading and M. Arnaud of Alfred de Musset's "La Nuit d'Octobre", and the amusing farce "L'Anglais tel qu'on le parle", by M. Tristan Bernard which terminated the show. The proceeds of the matinée amounted to £452 12s.

Mr. Hayden Coffin this week made his first appearance in a music-hall at the Palace Theatre.

The Polytechnic Popular Saturday entertainments have commenced at Queen's Hall and will continue until March 16. The artists for next Saturday include Mme. Alice Esty, Miss Esther Franklin, Mr. Ernest Pike and Mr. Knowles.

Two nieces and a nephew of Mr. George Edwardes, of the Gaiety Theatre, made a successful appearance at two performances of "The New Boy" at Wimbledon last week in connection with the Old Boys' Association of Wimbledon College. Miss Gladwys Edwardes was excellent as Nancy, and promises well for the future, whilst Miss Olive Edwardes made an ideal Susan.

Many new songs have been introduced to the music-hall stage by Miss Lily Burnand who is now engaged on the Moss and Stoll tour.

At the Holloway Empire, Miss Florence St. John will appear in "Quits" and is sure to draw big houses, as she is as good an actress as she always was a singer.

LOCAL.

The grand ball which the Lehmann-Osten Choir is arranging, to take place in the large concert hall of the Zoological Gardens on the 6th of March after a musical and theatrical performance, promises to be a brilliant affair. The Society now consists of about 400 active and passive members. Particulars may be obtained at the Secretary's office of the Ehrlich School of Music, Walpurgis Strasse 18.

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The fifth and last Philharmonic concert on Tuesday evening crowned the edifice of the season's productions under this head in a worthy manner, albeit the programme had to be altered at the last moment and one of the "two artists quite new to Dresden" who had been promised did not appear. Those who went to the Gewerbehaus hoping to hear something "purely French" heard instead a collection of *Lieder* unsurpassable for poetic beauty of thought and expression, gems from the Brahms and Hugo Wolf treasuries selected with fine intelligence, and sung with consummate art and taste. Fräulein Julia Culp, of Berlin, it was who at short notice filled the vacant place. Her rendering of the song with which she introduced herself "Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer" (Lingg-Brahms) will live in the memories of many; "Von ewiger Liebe," which followed, confirmed the favourable impression and "Vergebliches Ständchen" and Wolf's "In dem Schatten meiner Locken" deepened it. As an example of a finished drawingroom style of vocal art and exhaustive interpretation, Fraulein Julia Culp's whole performance was unforgettable, and Herr Karl Pretzsch's accompaniments equally so.

Señor Casals, the other soloist, amply fulfilled expectations, and verified the published criticism that his whole efforts are devoted to the due presentment of his composer's work. In point of purity of tone he is rightly called the "Sarasate of the 'cello" and there is besides a fulness and rich expressiveness in the tone that added much to the devotional effect of Max Bruch's "Kol Nidrei" Adagio. Schumann's A-minor Concerto for violoncello and orchestra was also beautifully played by the soloist, and most sympathetically accompanied by Herr Olsen's musicians, especially by the 'celli and basses. The Hall was, as usual, very full and the applause cordial throughout. - G.

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

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH. Wiener Strasse.

Thursday, February 21 st. 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 ad-

Saturday, February 23rd. Ember Day. 10.0 a.m.

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

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LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 20th of February, 1907.

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Mr. J. Adams, and family, Toledo, H. Hoeritzsch. Mr. K. Junck, Chicago, Stürmer's H. garni.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Berlin, February 20. Graf Stolberg, Conservative was elected President of the Reichstag by 214 out of 383 votes recorded. Herr Spahn, Centre, received 164 votes; Herr Paasche, National Liberal 4; and Herr Hertling, Centre, 1. Herr Passche was elected first Vice President.

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