

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 320.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 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 every description.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany
in English.

Office: Dresden, Steube Strasse 51
Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of
Saxony and Austria:

1 mark a month.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN THE NORTH SEA.

Rotterdam, February 21.
The S. S. "Berlin" of the Harwich-Hook of Holland line has been wrecked on the north mole in a heavy gale. The steamship has broken in half, one part has sunk. The passengers and crew are clustered on the sternmost part of the ship, which is still above water. A lifeboat has put off to save them.

London, February 21.
All the 141 persons on board the S. S. "Berlin" stranded at the Hook of Holland, including 91 passengers, have been drowned.

(See also under Latest Telegrams.)

THE ABERDEEN ELECTION.

London, February 21.
The election of a member of Parliament for Aberdeen, South Division, in the place of the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, appointed Ambassador to the United States, resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate Esselebert by 3,779 votes against 3,412 recorded for the Unionist candidate McNeill. The Socialist, Bramley, obtained 1,740 votes.

THE JOHANNESBURG ELECTIONS.

Johannesburg, February 21.
Up to the present 18 Progressist, 6 Nationalist, 16 Het Volk, 1 Independent, and 3 Labour members have been elected.

BAD WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

From all parts of England come reports of exceptionally severe storms and heavy weather, both on the coast and inland. A violent storm was raging all Wednesday in the Channel and all cross channel traffic was considerably delayed. In many districts hail and snowstorms have caused much damage.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Washington, February 20.
President Roosevelt today signed the Immigration Bill, by which Asiatic labourers are excluded from the United States.

THE JAPANESE IN THE PACIFIC.

Honolulu, February 20.
Three Japanese cruisers have arrived here and were accorded an enthusiastic welcome by some 5,000 Japanese living here. The vessels are to remain here a week, the local Japanese and American residents are preparing many festivities in honour of the officers and crews.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.

New York, February 20.
Dispatches from Caracas report that President Castro, who a few weeks ago was looked upon as a dying man, has made a marvellous recovery. The fact was announced in a sudden and dramatic manner by the President sending a telegram to the organ of his party denouncing the agitation to secure the resignation of the Vice-President, Gen. Gomez, who has been Acting-President since Castro's illness. The President's recovery occurred at a very convenient time for his party, which was fast losing ground in the eastern States, which are its stronghold. The revolutionists had been very active, and had apparently succeeded in gaining over part of the Army. The President's manifesto has put new heart into the Government party, who are arresting their opponents wholesale. Messages of congratulation were sent to the President from his supporters of all kinds, and the Government organs hailed him as the saviour of his country. The crisis seemed to have acted as a tonic on the President. He has undergone another operation since, but the latest reports state he is still improving.

THE FIGHTING IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Nicaragua, February 20.
The troops of the Republic of Nicaragua have marched into the interior of Honduras. General Carcano, who commanded the attacking Honduras troops, fell in the fighting on the 19th.

New York, February 20.
A telegram from San Salvador states that the Nicaraguan troops that have penetrated Honduras have been defeated near Portello del Rapino.

THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, February 20.
With reference to the interview with M. von Martens at which he stated that Germany, Russia and France were of opinion that the question of disarmament was not yet ripe for discussion and that the limitation of armaments was not yet a question of practical politics, the International Arbitration and Peace Committee has addressed a letter to the English Prime Minister begging that the English Government should urge the consideration of the limitation of armaments at the Hague Conference. Sir H. Campbell Bannerman has replied that the Government has no official knowledge that the Governments in question are opposed to the discussion of the armaments question. He retains his opinion that this question ought if in any way possible, to be discussed at the forthcoming conference.

THE LATE PRINCESS CLEMENTINE.

Vienna, February 20.
In the presence of the Emperor and of members of the Imperial Family and the House of Coburg, of the Prince of Bulgaria and representatives of various Sovereigns, the benediction of the body of the late Princess Clementine took place today in the State room of the Palace. In the evening the body was taken to the Northern railway station for conveyance to Coburg.

COLLISION IN THE CANAL.

London, February 20.
Lloyd's Agency announces from Port Said that the British s. s. "Coniscliff" and the German s. s. "Zieten" bound to Japan from Hamburg collided on Wednesday in the Suez Canal. The "Coniscliff", which was lying at anchor when the collision took place, suffered considerable damage, the amount of which has not been ascertained. The "Zieten" was able to continue her voyage.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

London, February 21.
The Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Tangier reports, under date 20th instant, that 1,500 infantry and 200 cavalry had arrived there via Fez to reinforce the army of Ben Ghazi, who is about to attack the Beniarios tribe, among whom Raisuli is still dwelling.

Tangier, February 21.
The Mahalla is now on the march from Fez here, with orders, report says, to proceed to Mogador to put a stop to the depredations committed by the men of the Caid Anflus. The Beni Idder tribe had made an attack on Anflus' people who had taken some of the Idder tribe prisoners. There were several killed on both sides in the fight.

LOVERS' "TIFFS."

A curious matrimonial incident between blood and millions is now engaging the attention of the German Press. The parties are Prince Henry of Hanau and Frau Olberman, the widow of a millionaire of Cologne. The Prince had wooed the widow and had been accepted, and matters had gone so far that she had placed in his hands a sum of £50,000, which he had invested with two Hungarian banks. Arising from the transaction disputes arose, and the widow withdrew from her engagement. Since then, however, there have been negotiations, and the Prince having restored the £50,000, the match will be "on" again.

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THE INDIANS IN AMERICA.

It is a frequent subject for conjecture whether the type of regular angular features, high cheekbones, and smooth black hair so often noticeable in the young native American are to be attributed to climatic environment of the country or to atavism due to actual descent from an Indian ancestor. There are said to be now in Virginia 700 persons who can prove their descent from Pocahontas and her English husband, John Rolfe, and among these the Indian racial traits are very strongly marked in their common family resemblance. The pure-blooded Indian, as civilisation has transformed him, is seen in his best form in the Government schools and institutions, from which many well-educated protégés of the nation have gone forth to take their place in the social life of the community. The Carlisle School is one of the best of these, and takes high rank among the colleges of the land. Its football team won nine out of twelve games played last year, and in other forms of athleticism the Indian seems to have natural proclivities ensuring pre-eminence. An Apache, Dr. Carlos Montezuma, who was rescued from a battlefield when only six years old, is a physician of note in Chicago, where also is found an Indian who is recognised as one of the most successful advocates in that city. An Omaha Indian is a Government employee distinguished for his scientific research; and a Sioux, Dr. Eastman, is a prominent student of both medicine and law in the West. As artists and writers Indian women have come to the front.

In Oklahoma and the newly developing States many Indians are making their mark as business men, engaging in banking and real estate occupations which enable them to prevent their people from being cheated by unscrupulous whites. At heavy work on the railroads and irrigation canals the Indian labourer is found to be more reliable than the African.

In the new State which next July will give an additional star to the Union flag, Quonah Parker, chief of the Comanches, is the foremost Indian in public life. His mother was a white woman, who was captured by the Indians when a girl and later became the wife of Quonah, a Comanche warrior. His ability is generally recognised. He was strongly opposed to the union of Indian Territory with Oklahoma; but, though his aim for framing a Constitution for a State of Sequoyah were overruled, his political career is by no means closed.

Among the newly elected Senators who will take their seats at Washington on March 4 will be the first representative of the American Indians in that body. He is Mr. Charles Curtis, one of the two Senators from Kansas. Though not of pure Indian lineage, he has the hair and colour of an Indian. His mother belonged to the Kaw tribe. For fourteen years he has sat in the House of Representatives, where he had an Indian colleague in Mr. Adam Byrd, a Mississippi representative, also of Indian blood, who traces his ancestry through a long line of distinguished Cherokee chieftains. This tribe is the most advanced in civilisation, and the most eager for education, spending largely on their schools and colleges in Georgia. The Chickasaws have five colleges, maintained at a large cost, and the Creeks have ten, with sixty-five common schools. When the Government first began supplying the Indians with houses it was a difficult matter to keep the old warriors in these habitations, but when once grown accustomed to his dwelling the Indian is reluctant to change, and, no matter how large his family grows, insists on remaining in his original one-story shanty. There are 28,000 Indian families living in comfortable modern dwellings, and, so far from tending to gradual extinction, the Indians under direct supervision as wards of the nation seem actually increasing in numbers. Probably when unmolested and at the height of their power the American Indians never exceeded a million in number. Some authorities have put the number as low as half a million. At the present time there are about 284,000 of the Red race in the United States. They are distributed in eighteen States and three territories, exclusive of the Indian Territory. Nearly all the tribes are west of the Mississippi, and the reservations set apart for them number 156. Living on eight reservations in New York State are some 5,000 descendants of the Mohawk and other great warrior tribes who once were lords of the Hudson and figured in the pages of Fenimore Cooper.

GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

The King held, at St. James's Palace, at noon on Tuesday, the second Levée of the season. Although the attendance was smaller, as usual, than at the first Levée, there was a very considerable number of presentations of both Military and Naval officers, while the Ministerial and Diplomatic circles were all represented.

His Majesty and the Prince of Wales drove in State from Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House respectively.

Among those who reached the Palace by the Ambassadors' Court entrance were the Marquess of Lansdowne, the French Ambassador, Sir E. Grey, M. P., Dr. Nansen, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir C. Hardinge, Lord Tweedmouth, Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, the Turkish Ambassador, Mr. Haldane, the German Ambassador, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Asquith.

Prince Francis of Teck and Prince Alexander of Teck arrived by the private entrance.

Mr. John Ridgeley Carter, Secretary of the United States Embassy, in the unavoidable absence of the United States Ambassador, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, had the honour of being received by His Majesty, and handed to the King the commemorative medal of the St. Louis Exhibition, presented to His Majesty by the President and Committee of the Exhibition.

Her Majesty has sent through Lord Hylton her congratulations to Mrs. Mary Anne Maynard, of Mertham, who celebrated her 100th birthday on Monday. Mrs. Maynard brought up a family of five sons and seven daughters, and her descendants have included 37 grandchildren and 27 great-grandchildren.

The *Times* has obtained the permission of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's for the erection in the Cathedral of a memorial to the late Sir W. H. Russell, whose connection with that journal extended over 66 years.

The Earl of Minto's shooting trip to Goalpara (Assam) is affording excellent sport. The Vice-regal party shot seven tigers on Monday.

There was, it appears, a very successful counter-plot hatched at Cambridge by those who were anxious that the egregious Mr. Keir Hardie should at least dine in comfort and safely reach the meeting in the Guildhall, at which he obtained such a mixed reception. It had been whispered that the Labour leader was to be securely screwed up in his dining-room, and some members of the Fabian Society decided to spoil this little plot. It was, therefore, given out that Mr. Hardie would dine in Trinity, and the president of the Fabian Society was content to make himself up and represent the gentleman of sandy whiskers and cloth cap, and to drive to the rooms where dinner was prepared for eight persons. He and his friends were promptly screwed up by the undergraduates, while Mr. Hardie was dining in peace in King's College.

In the Irish whiskey frauds the writs issued in Ireland at the suit of the Inland Revenue authorities are against D. E. Williams (Limited) and Patrick Smith, and B. Daly & Co. (Limited) and Thomas Frayne. In the case of D. E. Williams (Limited) the claim is for forfeiture of £65,200 for penalties under the statutes relating to the revenue of excise.

The subterranean pipe, which was believed to convey whiskey to the distilleries proves to be only a water pipe, which is partly above and partly underground.

It is quite another branch of the business in which the leakage has been discovered, for there are irregularities in the accounts between the owners of the duty-paid warehouse and the Revenue Department, by which the duty has been to a very great amount evaded.

No date has yet been fixed for the prosecution, but the entire affair has created one of the greatest sensations of the kind ever known.

Whilst Prince Albert of Wales has for some weeks past been left quietly to his studies, Prince Edward is being brought more forward and is no longer inseparable from his brother. Prince Edward came to London with his tutor from Sandringham last Saturday and is as much as possible with his parents.

Great improvement has been noted in the health of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman who will now, it is hoped, be able to attend regularly to his official duties.

There can be no doubt that the chief feature of the symphony concert at Queen's Hall was the marvellous playing by Herr Kreisler of the solo part in Mendelssohn's Concerto, which fairly took the house by storm. Herr Kreisler also distinguished himself greatly in two small pieces for violin and orchestra by the conductor, Signor Arbos. Mr. Wood gave an excellent rendering of Beethoven's C-minor symphony. The concert received rapturous applause from a crowded audience.

It is believed that at the invitation of King Edward the Crown Prince and Princess of Roumania will spend several weeks at the British Court during the spring, and that the Crown Prince will open the Balkan Exhibition at Earls Court. The Crown Princess is the eldest daughter of the late Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh), and has always been very popular in England.

South Australia has been celebrating the seventieth anniversary of its foundation, the occasion having been honoured by King Edward, who sent a message of congratulation through Lord Elgin to the surviving pioneers of the thirties. These patriarchs were entertained at a banquet during which the King's telegram was read by the Governor, Sir George Le Hunte.

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Swedish

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Father Bernard Vaughan, in a sermon preached at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Berkeley-square, on Sunday, made another attack on the "Sins of Society". The special subject dealt with was "The Agony of Christ the Abhorrence of Society".

Mr. A. H. Stanley, the manager of the Street Railway Department of the New Jersey Public Service Corporation, has resigned that post in order to accept the management of the Underground Electric Railways Company of London.

The Government have appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the general sanitary condition of Belfast.

Six miners were killed in a serious colliery accident at Trimsaran Colliery, Kidwelly, South Wales, by a runaway tram conveying men up an incline to the pit shaft.

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

The Mikado and the Crown Prince of Japan are each having an album made of photographs of all the military and naval officers killed in the war with Russia.

Bishop Weldon, the Dean of Manchester, who was to have spoken at a temperance meeting at Stockport, was unable to get to the meeting through having confused Stockport with Stockton, and travelling to the latter town.

The Löwen-Apotheke founded 1560.

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The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy.

LEO XIII'S FUNERAL.

All arrangements are now completed for the final interment of the body of the late Pope Leo XIII. in the basilica of St. John Lateran, Cardinal Rampolla will have sole charge of the funeral arrangements. Cardinal Mocenni was co-executor with him of the late Pontiff's will, but he is too infirm to take any part in the direction. All the arrangements have been communicated to the Prefect of Police, and all the necessary authorisations have been obtained, though nothing will be made public until all is over. Many pious and charitable associations had expressed a desire to assist at the last ceremonies, but as this would have involved arrangements incompatible with secrecy, permission has in all cases been refused for the reason stated.

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NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear on March 1st:

The *Motormaniacs* new stories, 1 vol., by *Lloyd Osbourne*. Author of "Baby Bullet", &c.
Benita, an African romance, 1 vol., by *H. Rider Haggard*. Author of "She", "Jess", &c.

At Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

"BOUFFONS".

At the present moment France has no Income-tax. She has lots of other taxes, and the supporters of the Income-tax project at present under consideration by the Minister of Finance promise that when once the tax on the revenue is instituted, all the other taxes will be abolished. But no one believes them. People are sceptical of that sort of promise, and what the Frenchman is afraid of is that once the Income-tax is introduced he will have to pay that and all the old taxes as well. What it may eventually come to is illustrated, in amusing fashion, by M. Miguel Zamacois, the clever author of "Bouffons", Mdma. Sarah Bernhardt's latest success. He represents an old gentleman, M. Poire, waking up in the morning and shouting for his servant. M. Poire calls for his domestic instead of ringing for him, for since the Government placed a tax on electric bells he has suppressed them. Finally, Baptiste appears, and the old gentleman gives him a piece of his mind.

"You might come a little more quickly when I call you," he says. "I pay enough for your services. You don't seem to realise what I pay for you in addition to your wages. There's the general tax on valets de chambre, the tax on liveries because you wear a yellow waistcoat with black stripes, the barefaced tax which confers on me the right to make you shave your moustache, the celibate tax which I pay for you because I cannot have a married servant, the monthly contribution which I am compelled to pay to the servants' union, your insurance premiums against death and accident, and, finally, your shooting licence."

Baptiste shrugs his shoulders, and remarks:—"Does Monsieur know what time it is? It is nine o'clock, and as Monsieur went to bed at one o'clock in the morning, he has slept one hour more than the seven hours accorded him by law, and must pay to the revenue officials fifty centimes (fivepence)."

"All right; I'll pay it. Give me my dressing gown. You may sell it to the next old-clothes man who comes round, for I see that a tax on dressing gowns has just been voted, and I can do without it."

M. Poire gets up and takes his seat on a very uncomfortable stool, for since the tax on everything in the nature of "de luxe" furniture he has sold his stuff-bottomed chairs, his armchairs, his sofas and divans. His means only allow him to keep two armchairs in the drawing-room, surrounded by cane chairs, wooden benches, stools, and other democratic, non-taxable pieces of furniture. M. Poire finds his coffee detestable since that and chocolate became State monopolies, so he puts it away from him and dresses quickly, using as little soap and dentifrice as possible, because of the heavy duties on these articles. He does not black his boots, for a Democratic Republic has decided that blacking is an article of "grand luxe," and it is, therefore, heavily taxed.

"By the way," says M. Poire, as he is leaving the house, "you must go today to the Government Revenue Office with the doctor's certificate showing that I require a walking-stick to support me because of my rheumatism, and that, as my cane is not an ornamental object, or used for purposes of show or parade—see Article 22,597—I am absolved from the annual payment of 18 fr."

As M. Poire went out his concierge stood watching him to see if he dropped in the box provided for that purpose the twopence exacted from every tenant on entering or leaving an apartment the rent of which amounts to a minimum of £40 per annum. On reaching the street he went up to a functionary of the Republic and bought from him a penny ticket entitling him to the free use of the pavements of Paris until two o'clock in the morning. Then he took a taximeter motor car, dismissing it as soon as he arrived at his restaurant so that he might not have to pay the tax on all vehicles "de luxe" kept waiting before private houses or shops. When he sat down he immediately removed from the table the bunch of flowers reposing there in order to avoid paying for floral decorations; and as he was short of money and could not afford to eat anything defined as "alimentation de luxe," he had to make a meal of codfish and lentils.

When he went to the Bourse in the afternoon M. Poire found all the stockbrokers sitting at tables playing bridge, their occupation having vanished since the Government imposed a prohibitive tax on all securities without exception. Later in the day, he went to a café to quench his thirst, but, not being able to afford a glass of mineral water—"produit de luxe, taxé"—he took a glass of a beverage exempt from taxation, absinthe. After that M. Poire went for a walk, being careful to keep to unfrequented streets, as he knew he was being shadowed by the Inspectors of State, who would immediately report him as liable to the tax on "exterior marks of politeness" if he were discovered saluting any of his acquaintances. Finally, after dining, M. Poire went to the theatre, sitting among the "gods" so as to escape the heavy tax on the seats in every other part of the house.

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English and German Biscuits.
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stein A-minor Barcarole, which has been for years one of the pearls of d'Albert's programme, was played quite in the old style and was much enjoyed and enthusiastically applauded. The Tausig arrangement of Strauss' "Nachtfalter Waltz" closed the programme. It evoked great applause and left the audience in the condition of Oliver Twist "still greedy for more", but "more" never came.—H.M.F.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

An organ recital will be given in this church at the evening service on Sunday next. The following will be the programme:

- (1) Organ Solo, Sonata Nr. 6 Mendelssohn.
Mr. ALBERT MALLINSON.
- (2) Recitative and Aria, "Thus saith the Lord" Händel.
Mr. WILLIE BAUMFELDER.
- (3) Violoncello Solo, Elégie D. van Goens.
Herr SIEGFRIED NEBELONG.
- (4) Organ Solo, Cantilene Salome.
Mr. ALBERT MALLINSON.
- (5) Sacred Songs,
(a) "I will sing new songs" Dvorák.
(b) "Hear my prayer, O Lord"
Mr. WILLIE BAUMFELDER.
- (6) Violoncello Solo, Adagio Tartini.
Herr SIEGFRIED NEBELONG.
- (7) Organ Solo, Finale from Concerto Händel.
Mr. ALBERT MALLINSON.

The fourth Conservatorium concert was given on Wednesday evening in the hall of Hammer's Hotel, which holds a large audience and was very full, glaring with gaslight and oppressively warm. The first number was the long *Allegro affettuoso* movement from Schumann's op. 54, Concerto for pianoforte and orchestra; at the pianoforte a pupil of Herr Tyson-Wolff who seemed completely to understand her music and played it thoroughly well in good concert style. In the second piece for pianoforte and orchestra, Weber's "Konzertstück" in F-minor op. 79, the clear tone and pearly execution of the pianiste, a pupil of Herr Vetter's class, were more noticeable than the feeling for concert and difficult rhythms; nevertheless the joint performance went with great *éclat*. Herr Keppler, of the Striegler class, conducted admirably. The final number on the programme, Liszt's Concerto in E-flat for pianoforte and orchestra, was played with genuine brilliancy by a talented Rumanian lady, of the class Urbach. Two Arias were well sung by pupils of Frau Söhle and Frau Braunroth respectively; the one with pure vocal tone and accurate vocalisation but without much feeling, the other with true dramatic feeling and correct emphasis and tuneful if not very strong voice. A pupil of the class Prée went through the ordeal of a horn solo—two difficult movements from Fr. Strauss' Concerto in C-minor for Waldhorn—with great credit. A pupil of the class Petri played in the best artistic style as regards position and bowing, and no doubt will turn out well; but on this occasion he had trouble with his strings, which seemed to be affected by the heat, and his tone was disappointing both in pitch and volume; nor can he be said as yet to understand fully the two movements of the Mendelssohn E-minor violin Concerto which were allotted to him. The strengthened Orchestra—under Herr Striegler's direction, except in the instance above mentioned—played with remarkable precision throughout.

Painting in Spain—Ribera, Zurbarau and Velasquez—is the subject of Miss Watson's next preparatory lecture, which will be held on Saturday, the twenty-third, at 11.30 in Miss Watson's rooms at Uhland Strasse 38, II. The lecture, illustrated by photographs and prints, will be followed on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth, by a visit to the gallery for further study of these artists. The class meets promptly at 11.30 in the Murillo room.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band of the Schützen Regiment will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.30 p.m.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Stormy westerly winds, mostly dull, rain, with somewhat warmer temperature.

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COMIC OPERA DUELS.

A very comic opera "duel" was successfully brought off in Paris on Sunday. The principals were the two fencing masters, Thomegneuse and Cantoni. They were to fight first with pistols, and if these proved harmless, to try their hands with sabres. On their arrival at the Parc des Princes, however, they found the police in possession, a "whisper" of the event having reached them. Then the party hied back to Paris, had luncheon, the seconds deliberated, and off the motors dashed again for Montrouge, which was reached as dusk began to fall. Still, all things had to be done decently and in order, so distances were measured, the pistols were fired as harmlessly as anybody could desire, and then several equally innocent bouts with the sabre were taken. By this time it was getting so dark that an accident might easily have happened, so the director of the combat suggested a reconciliation, to which everybody warmly assented.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 21st of February, 1907.

Mr. F. Shepherd, London, H. Angermann.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Higgs, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. H. Bénéche, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. S. Mosbacher, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss M. Emery, Seattle, P. Kinze.
Mr. C. Bennett, London, H. Stadt Rom.
Miss E. J. Chambers, New Jersey, P. Rudeloff.
Miss F. Rose, Bay City, P. Kinze.
Mr. C. Wechsman, London, H. Monopol.
Mr. L. Porter, New York, H. Weber.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Paris, February 21. With reference to the affair of the archives of the former Papal Nunciature in Paris, it is further announced that the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs will hand over the archives in locked and sealed boxes to the Austrian Embassy; that they will be again sealed by the Austrian Embassy and then handed to Monsignor Montagnini's lawyer, who will forward them to the Vatican.

Washington, February 21. The Senate has approved the Navy estimates, amounting to 100 million dollars.

Rotterdam, February 21. Up to midday one survivor, and 25 bodies of those drowned in the "Berlin" had been brought ashore. According to the *Handelsblatt*, the lifeboats which hastened to the rescue made the greatest efforts to save those on board the wreck, but were unable to get near it owing to the violent gale and wild sea.

London, February 21. A Great Eastern Railway Company report states that the wreck of the steamer "Berlin" took place at 5 o'clock this morning on the North Pier of Hook of Holland.

London, February 21. A further report of the Great Eastern Railway Company states that the steamer "Berlin", with the whole of the mails, is a total loss. The ship ran on a sandbank outside the harbour but in sight of land. The sea at the time was so heavy that help was out of the question. It is officially stated that among those lost were Mr. Arthur Herbert, one of the King's Messengers, and 19 *Chormitglieder* of a German Opera Company who had lately given performances in Covent Garden Theatre.

Rotterdam, February 21. The Agent of the Harwich-Hook of Holland line states that the "Berlin" had on board 120 passengers and a crew of 60. The names of the lost have not yet been ascertained. The 25 bodies referred to in previous despatch were washed ashore. Two survivors have been landed; one of them the second mate of the ship, an Englishman. It is not thought possible that any more can have been saved.