

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 335.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 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.
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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, March 11.

The Under Secretary of State of the Local Government Board, Mr. Runciman, in answer to a question, stated that the subject of limitation of armaments had not been in the original programme of the Hague Conference, which was submitted to the Powers in April of last year. Since then the question whether this subject could not come up before the Conference had been discussed. No further statement could be made as to the Programme of the Conference until the final invitations had been issued by the Russian Government, which was negotiating with Great Britain and the other Powers as to the contents of the Programme.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

London, March 11.

The *Daily Chronicle* learns from various private letters from men on board H. M. S. "Dreadnought" that the heat in that vessel's engine room is so extraordinarily great, that the stokers have to suffer terribly, especially in the tropics. The size of the "Dreadnought" results in her being less efficient at manoeuvring at a low speed than smaller ships. The "Dreadnought" is entirely unsuited to night manoeuvres without lights in close formation.

The same journal learns that the Admiralty is experimenting with a shooting arrangement which, as the inventor claims, guarantees absolute accuracy of aim in any weather.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CHAMBER AND THE ELECTRICIANS STRIKE.

Paris, March 11.

The House was crowded when M. Jaurés' interpellation relating to the interference of the Government in the strike of electricians came up for discussion.

M. Jaurés referred to M. Clémenceau's decision to employ soldiers in place of the strikers. The latter, he said, had done no acts of violence and had shown by stopping work what a power their work was. If the Government were accommodating themselves to the power of industry by finding substitutes for the strikers they were denying the right to strike and were giving inadmissible powers to the capitalists. He demanded that M. Clémenceau and his colleagues should assume the responsibility. (Loud applause from the extreme Left.) He continued that, if the Government were consistent, they must also refuse to the bakers, the miners, the railway and tramcar employes the right to strike, but in that case the workmen would demand the revision of their work on a socialistic basis. (Applause from the extreme Left. Great interruption.)

M. Jaurés went on to say that the engineers at the electricity works would never have given their consent to the employment of soldiers in the works. For the rest, the soldiers would have offered passive resistance to any such orders. He concluded by urging M. Clémenceau to place himself in harmony with the Republican sentiments of the whole country.

M. Clémenceau in his reply said that pure logic was for him and against M. Jaurés. A strike might be justifiable but could not be carried on at the expense of outsiders. The Government had employed soldiers on the ground of the claim to self preservation possessed by human society; it was the duty of the Government to support this claim. (Applause in various parts of the house, cries of "No, no" from the Socialists.)

M. Clémenceau continued "What M. Jaurés describes as liberty is the domination of the whole of human society by a few individuals. We must not make slaves of the workmen but neither must we make them tyrants. The electricians struck work for no sufficient reasons, and by their action

did harm to other poor workmen. The Government unanimously approved my determination to fall into line with the mining companies. Does M. Jaurés support the Labour Federation which is preparing a general strike? The Socialists are not anarchists and therefore they should not attack the Radicals and the Government at a moment when they are carrying through important social reforms." (Long continued applause.)

M. Jaurés replied with much heat, saying that M. Clémenceau had accused him of appealing to the Right, but that he, M. Jaurés, would allow no one to use insulting expressions to him. Returning to the subject before the House he said that he was speaking on behalf of the workmen's right to live; M. Clémenceau was degrading the soldiers by letting them play the rôle of black-legs i. e. of workmen who belonged to the independent syndicates.

M. Biétry, President of the "yellow" syndicate contradicted this statement. He attacked the Socialists, but was interrupted by violent noise on the extreme Left benches, suppressed with difficulty by the President of the Chamber.

M. Jaurés then proposed as an Order of the Day "The Chamber is of the opinion that the falling back upon military assistance to replace the electricians on strike is an encroachment on the right to strike and a misuse of the military discipline, and proceeds to the Order of the Day." Precedence was claimed for this motion but rejected.

The President then submitted a resolution expressing confidence in the Government couched in the following terms: "The Chamber accepts the explanation of the Government, rejects all amendments and proceeds to the Order of the Day." This was carried by 378 votes to 68.

NEW HUNGARIAN SHIPPING LINES.

Vienna, March 11.

The *Fremdenblatt* learns from well informed quarters in Buda Pesth that the Hungarian Government has concluded its negotiations with the chief continental ship owners with regard to the organisation of a Fiume-America service under the Hungarian flag, as well as the negotiations with the North German Lloyd and the German Levant line respecting the thorough organisation of the Hungarian Levant Company. The new regulations of the Fiume-Levant line will provide for the cessation of the existing agreement with the Cunard line and will bring it about that the leading ship owners of Germany, Belgium, Holland and France will take over the arrangement of a Hungarian shipping line between Fiume and New York under the Hungarian flag, the N. D. L. taking 40 per cent of the shares, the Hamburg-America line 20 per cent and the other members of the concern the rest.

The service will be fortnightly; three Cunard steamships will be employed and four new steamers will be built. The line is expected to remedy the difficulties in the emigration question; it will not, however, carry steerage passengers alone, but accommodation will be provided for first class passengers and special attention will be paid to Hungarian-America cargo transport. The new Hungarian Levant line, which will in no sense be in rivalry with the Austrian Lloyd, will be chiefly concerned with the traffic from Braïla westward. Based on agreements with the N. D. L., the German Levant line and the Hungarian Levant Shipping Company, the latter has been formed into a new large undertaking with the name The Hungarian

Levant Line, with a capital of 15 million kronen, and subsidised yearly by the Hungarian Government to the extent of 1,200,000 kronen. The new fleet consists of 11 steamships. In favour of the new line the German Levant line will discontinue its service from Braïla westward, and the N. D. L. will cease to run its Braïla-Genoa boats.

THE BULGARIAN PREMIER MURDERED.

Sophia, March 11.

A dismissed official fired three revolver shots this evening at the Prime Minister, M. Petkoff, as he was walking with the other Ministers in the municipal Boris garden. M. Petkoff was killed on the spot, the Minister of Trade, M. Grenadjeff, being wounded in the arm.

It has transpired that the murderer is a man named Petroff, who was a clerk in the Agricultural Bank at Widdin. Some weeks ago he quarrelled with the bank manager and fought with him, whereupon he was dismissed. On Monday evening at 6 o'clock Petroff forced his way through the police accompanying the Ministers near the Adler bridge, and fired two shots at M. Petkoff and then at M. Grenadjeff. The former fell dead at once. The murderer fled, firing more shots, in the direction of the town. He was captured in a beer house by some police and soldiers who pursued him. He said that for the past 20 days he had been obsessed with the idea of shooting the Premier. He was neither a socialist nor a terrorist, but none the less no ordinary criminal; on the contrary, he had shot the Premier in the name of the people.

In spite of the official announcement that the murder in Sophia was the work of a dismissed bank clerk, initiated circles in Vienna are convinced that there is practically no doubt that politics played a rôle in the matter. In well informed quarters it has long been expected that the discontent with the Bulgarian Government would break out in some way.

Prince Ferdinand who was on his way to Paris, is returning to Sophia at once. The Prime Minister at the close of the Labour sitting of the Sobranje was taking a walk with several Ministers in the Boris garden. As he was about to return to the town he was attacked by two individuals. Shots were first fired at M. Grenadjeff, who, although wounded in the right hand, threw himself on his assailant. Meanwhile a second individual fired two shots at M. Petkoff, one of which entered his right shoulder and came out of the left breast. M. Petkoff fell to the ground; he was lifted into a carriage and conveyed to his house, but died soon after reaching it. M. Grenadjeff is severely bruised, the murderers having fired at very close range. A cavalry officer who happened to be passing drew his sword and struck the murderer's arm causing him to drop his revolver. A huge crowd gathered before M. Petkoff's house and waited in respectful silence. The murderer, whose name is Alexander Petroff, was born in Widdin. When cross-examined by the police he alleged that he had no accomplice and had done the deed in order to free the Bulgarian people. On the other hand it is certain that the murderer was seen in company with three other persons.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY'S HOTEL.

A good deal of old Paris is disappearing just now, and among the latest bits of the antique city to be threatened is the little spot upon which Charlotte Corday found a fleeting place of rest as she entered the city on her errand of death. It stands on the street which prior to the days of the Revolution had been known as that of the Vieux Augustins. It now is the Rue d'Argout. The building is the Hotel de la Providence. Charlotte arrived in Paris from Caen on July 9, 1793, slept at the hotel on that and the following night, and on the morning of the 11th walked quietly out of it to slay the monster Marat. The bedroom is still painted out which the Norman heroine occupied, and some regret is felt that the place has to be demolished. But the march of progress is merciless. The buildings are needed to extend the Rue du Louvre, and soon human feet will tramp on the spot where the Norman heroine slept her last calm sleep of maiden freedom.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong westerly winds, variable skies, passing showers, somewhat warmer.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

Sunday being the anniversary of King Edward's marriage was appropriately the day chosen for the visit of Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia to Windsor Castle. The State apartments were arranged as if for a State visit and flowers and palms from Frogmore were placed about the rooms.

At the fête which is to be held at the Mansion House in aid of the Lord Mayor's Cripples Fund, the Queen has promised to inaugurate the sale, and by her permission it is to be called "the Queen's Fête". This will be one of the biggest society functions of the season. There will be four of the Royal Princesses presiding at stalls and both the French and American Ambassadors have already promised to have stalls representing their Embassies as may also Germany, and Italy.

On Saturday night their Majesties the Queen and the Empress went to Wyndham's Theatre in the same private manner as when they visited the Apollo Theatre the previous evening.

Like her sister Queen Alexandra, the Dowager Empress of Russia retains all her good looks and youthful appearance and has further gained the affection of the British public by her early visits to the Hospitals and Homes for the sick and afflicted.

When the Duke of Connaught reviewed the troops at Calcutta on Saturday he was accompanied by Lord Kitchener and the Head-quarters Staff. It is no secret that his Royal Highness holds the highest possible opinion of the tact and ability of Lord Kitchener, and has freely expressed it again recently.

Although King Alphonso is decidedly better he was kept in bed another day by order of his doctors. It is still hoped that he may yet be able to have a meeting with King Edward and that he will be accompanied on the journey by the King of Saxony.

It was a curious whim of Miss Alice Anderson of Rogersford, Pennsylvania, who married Mr. Harry W. Conrad of Philadelphia, last Saturday, to kneel during the service on a white muslin pillow containing 700 love letters, which she had received during her four year courtship.

Mr. Akers-Douglas last week remarked that he had seen more drunkenness in a Scotch town subject to Sunday closing than it had been his "good fortune to observe in England!"

The widow of Count Ludwig von Rhedey who has just died at Budapest was aunt by marriage to the Princess of Wales.

One of the latest engagements announced is that of the Marquis of Downshire and Miss Evelyn Foster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Foster, of Clewer Manor, Windsor. The Marquis' first marriage was dissolved in 1902. His elder son and heir is in his thirteenth year and he has another son and daughter.

King Edward has decided on conferring the Order of the Garter on the King of Saxony who is expected to visit England this year, whether he goes to meet his Majesty at Biarritz or not.

The report that the Countess of Yarmouth was using her endeavours to effect a separation between her brother, Harry Thaw and his wife, has no foundation. According to the prisoner's statement all the family are in the completest unity and he declares that if possible he loves his wife more than ever.

Although called to the death-bed of Dr. Dowie, his wife and son refused to go to him. Great confusion has been caused in Zion City, by the "Prophet's" death.

Latest news to hand of Mr. Lionel Brough is far from re-assuring. His daughter-in-law Mrs. Sydney Brough who has been helping to nurse him says that he is very very ill and all hope of his eventual recovery seems to be abandoned. Sunday was his seventy-first birthday.

Mr. G. H. Earle, the Philadelphia financier, is suing the Sugar Trust for thirty million dollars (£6,000,000) damages. He charges President Havemeyer and others with conspiracy, which caused the failure of the Philadelphia Trust Company and the suicide of the president, Mr. Hipple.

News was received in Paris on Saturday from Seattle that the Great Northern Company's liner "Dakota", which stranded off Sagami a week ago, still remains fast, and it is feared the vessel will become a total wreck. The liner and her cargo are believed to be insured in London for half a million sterling.

Thomas Parratt, the farm servant arrested in connection with the mysterious murder of Harry Birtles at Bradley Hall, has made a full confession of his guilt. The prisoner who is eighteen years of age did not appear to feel his position.

The ship-wrecked crew of the schooner "Lucille", which was abandoned in a sinking condition in the Atlantic, on February 18, whilst on a voyage from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Brazil, arrived in Plymouth on Saturday. The French steamer "Romas" succeeded in rescuing the whole crew.

President Roosevelt has agreed to serve as honorary president of the American committee for the Olympic games, to be held in London next year.

Dr. Collingridge, medical officer of health for the City of London, in his monthly report, alludes to the pernicious habit of adding starch to cream. The public form their value of cream by the thickness. The addition of starch or gelatine gives a fictitious appearance of thickness which bears no relation to the actual amount of fat present.

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

The Isle of Wight has hitherto been without a steam fire engine—except the elegantly fixed engine installed at Osborne House—notwithstanding the number of popular watering places on the island. Sandown is now the proud possessor of the first, an up-to-date Shand-Mason steamer having just been acquired by the urban council.

Mdlle. Clara Weiniak, a native of Berne, has passed her examination at the University of Berne as a chemist, and has received the permission of the town authorities to practise her profession.

The first presidency of the newly-formed London Railways Athletic Association has been accepted by Sir Frederick Harrison, general manager of the L. and N. W. Railway.

At last the relations of the Russian Lady who died recently at San Remo have consented to her burial, as it has been ascertained that the extraordinary state of preservation of the body is due to the large quantity of arsenic administered during the last illness. The body has remained apparently full of life, with red lips, rosy cheeks, and bright, open eyes.

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The Leeds police "smoked out" two Russian Jews who tried to break into a pawnbroker's shop from a cellar, by lighting cotton wool impregnated with cayenne pepper. They were possessed of the most ingenious tools for burglary, one of which was apparently of American design. The Judge at the Assizes on Saturday last, said the prisoners were expert thieves, and sentenced them to eighteen months imprisonment each, recommending them for deportation afterwards.

Messrs. Maskelyne and Devant have just added to their company at St. George's Hall by the temporary association of two smart performers in Joad Heteb, an Oriental, and Karl Germain, an American, who perform such remarkable tricks, as should not be missed by visitors to London.

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English Pickles and Sauces.

Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

An invitation to dine with the Committee of the Paddington Branch of the Tariff Reform League on Monday, March 25 has been accepted by Mr. Austen Chamberlain. The dinner will take place at the Great Central Hotel.

The summary of the results of the Football Association Cup on Saturday stands as follows:—Woolwich Arsenal 2, Barnsley 1, Crystal Palace 1, Everton 1, West Bromwich Albion 3, Notts County 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1, Liverpool 0.

Now that Woolwich Arsenal have won and Crystal Palace have to fight their draw, there is a possibility that the South may be represented by two clubs in the semi-final round.

Crystal Palace have really shown marvellous improvement this year and at one time on Saturday looked certain to defeat Everton who, although exhibiting a more polished style, were greatly upset by the robust methods of the Palace players.

KING EDWARD'S PROTECTOR.

When King Edward goes to France and during his sojourn there, it is a Corsican who is responsible in the name of the French Government for His Majesty's personal safety. That Corsican is the amiable functionary known of the Continent as "the protector of Kings," M. Paoli. He has grown grey in the service allotted him by his country of supervising crowned heads in France. He was an especial favourite with the late Queen Victoria when she used to visit the South of France, and from the moment that the Royal yacht touched Cherbourg until the train arrived at Calais with the Queen on her way home, M. Paoli never left her for long. When the Queen rose in the morning she used to send for M. Paoli, and ask him:—"Where can I go today?"

M. Paoli, who knew the surroundings of Cimiez and Nice from "a" to "z," would spread out a map of the environs before Her Majesty, tell her the particulars of the possible promenades, and recount the objects of interest to be seen in the various districts. Sometimes he would suggest a visit to an ancient monastery, sometimes a drive along the Promenade des Anglais, and at another time an excursion up the mountain-side to a spot where a magnificent view of the Mediterranean was obtainable; and while the Queen and the Princesses of the Royal family took tea, M. Paoli would point out the principal characteristics of the surrounding scenery. Her Majesty used to derive great pleasure from her drives around Cimiez, and whenever one caught sight of the outrider who preceded the Royal carriage, one could be certain that the carriage which followed Her Majesty's contained the indispensable M. Paoli. The latter, who is no longer young, although he succeeds in still looking fresh and alert, has probably received more presents from crowned heads than any other man in Europe. Pay him a visit in his apartment in Paris, and he will display handsome loving cups, silver caskets, jewelled scarf-pins with Royal monograms, walking-sticks, sketches drawings, autograph photographs, and enough decorations to fill a shop window. The discreet and diplomatic Corsican is still on duty, and during King Edward's stay at Biarritz it will probably be found that "the protector of Kings" is, as usual, charged with the arrangements for His Majesty's personal safety.

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

As the Beck and Lewis cases, to say nothing of the Edalji matter, have proved, a little thing only may stand between a man's liberty and a term of wrongful imprisonment. Few of us realise how small a matter may decide the fate of one who has been thus unjustly accused. Major Arthur Griffiths, in his autobiography, has set down a striking story of an innocent man's rehabilitation. It all depended upon the mood of a man condemned to the gallows. Charles Peace had been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. Contrary to common belief, the condemned man is not allowed all the liberty in the way of eating and drinking and of seeing friends that he may desire. There were certain people whom this ruffian wished to see, but who for some reason best known to the Visiting Committee of magistrates had not been granted permission to call upon the doomed man. Peace was greatly exasperated over the matter, and declared to Major Griffiths that unless his request were granted he would withhold a confession which it was in his power to make, a confession which would clear a man then wrongfully imprisoned at Portland for an offence of which he (Peace) was guilty.

The crime in question was one of murder which Peace had committed, but in connection with which a guiltless man, Habron, had been sent to penal servitude. Peace was the only one in the world who could establish his innocence, and yet, because he could not receive visitors, he was prepared to go to the grave with sealed lips, and let the innocent man continue to suffer. Perhaps he would not have done so; it may have been only a threat, for he knew that the governor of the gaol was anxious that he should confess. Anyhow, he had his way. The visits were sanctioned, and Peace swore an affidavit showing that he was guilty in the matter for which Habron had been committed, that Habron was entirely innocent. That sufficed to bring the victim out of bondage and to gain for him such reparation as £800 from Government may be supposed to yield. But for Peace's confession Habron might have died in fetters. His liberty and vindication hung upon the decision of one of the greatest villains that ever lived. Not as an act of conscience, but as a bit of astute bargaining, did Peace consent to free him.

New York is by no means pleased at the ban placed on "Salome" by the Opera House landlords. "Oh, listen to the banned" is, in fact, one of the most popular refrains of the hour on the other side.

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LOCAL.

On Monday morning H. M. King Friedrich August visited the lions of Lisbon and then went to Cintra where he took luncheon in the Pena palace and then took a walk in the Park. He then took tea with the Queen-Mother and the Duke of Oporto. In the evening His Majesty dined at the German Embassy.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH.

At the evening service on Sunday next commencing at 6 p. m. Haydn's "Seven last words on the cross" will be sung. The work was originally composed as an orchestral symphony for Cadiz Cathedral, but later words were added and it was arranged for a quartet of voices and a four part chorus by Michael Haydn. On Sunday the soloists will be Miss Maggie Holck, soprano, Miss Beddoe, contralto, Herr Reutel, tenor, and Mr. W. Baumfelder, bass.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. at the Schloss Platz.

MUSIC.

The eighth of the Royal Conservatorium concerts took place on Monday evening in the Kreuzkirche, when five organ pupils—two of the class R. Schmidt and three of the class Fährmann—were heard in such important works as Bach's Prelude and Fugue in A-minor, the two scenes "Golgotha" and "Ostermorgen" from Malling's "Der Tod und die Auferstehung Christi", and organ sonatas by Rheinberger, Tinell, and Fährmann. The first choral class, under the direction of Herr Albert Kluge sang a capella, with good intonation and expression, two four-part sacred songs by A. Becker, and Bach's eight-part Motet "Der Geist hilft unsrer Schwachheit auf". A pupil of the class Oehr sang, with somewhat uncertain intonation which seemed to be due to indisposition, the bass Aria "Soll ich auf Mamre's Fruchtgefeld", from Händel's oratorio "Josua".—G.

COMING CONCERTS.

The programme of the song recital which Elene Gerhardt will give at the Palmengarten this evening with the assistance of Professor Arthur Nikisch, is as follows: Beethoven's "Wonne der Wehmut", Schumann's "Schöne Freude", "Mädchens Schwermut", and "Ins Freie". Schubert's "Die Liebe hat gelogen", and "Gretchen am Spinnrad". Brahms' "Am Sonntagmorgen", "Nachtigall", "Das Mädchen spricht", "Auf dem Schiffe", "Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer", and "Der Schmied". Jensen's "Klinge mein Pandero", and "Am Ufer des Flusses". Wolf's "Und willst du deinen Liebsten sterben sehn", "In dem Schatten meiner Locken", "Bescheidene Liebe", Wagner's "Träume", and "Schmerzen". Weingartner's "Lied der Ghawaze". Strauss' "Ruhe meine Seele", "Morgen", "Wie sollten wir geheim sie halten?"

Marie Dubois, in her pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten tomorrow evening, will play the following: Bach's Fantasie chromatique and Fugue; Rondo in A-minor by Mozart; Beethoven's 32 Variations in C-minor; Schumann's Carnaval, op. 9; Impromptu in F by Chopin's Impromptu in F, Etudes Nos. 8 and 21, Valse in A-minor op. 42; Liszt's Rhapsodie hongroise No. 11.

Professor Bertrand Roth's Beethoven recital will take place on Saturday evening next at the Palmengarten.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 12th of March, 1907.

- Mr. C. C. Astburg, London, P. Becker-Oplitz.
- Miss F. C. H. Hammond, New York, H. Bellevue.
- Miss A. Wachli, New York, H. Bellevue.
- Miss L. C. Beldt, New York, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. E. H. Langdon, Manchester, H. Bellevue.
- Mr. G. Thompson, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. A. Roberts, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. A. M. Wright Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. L. Klay, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Brinsmaid, New York, H. Europ. Hof.
- Mr. H. M. Robbins, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. G. A. Hagemann, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. H. W. Shaw, Brooklyn, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. J. H. Groyer, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. K. Jordan, Lisabon, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. J. Abrahams, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. E. Bradley, Nottingham, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. A. Cohn, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. and Mrs. G. Louis, Washington, H. Europ. Hof.

- Mr. B. Rosenstiel, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
- Mr. J. Dixon, London, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Dr. and Mrs. H. Barnett, Birmingham, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Mr. R. Siegenar, Boston, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Mr. S. Hill, Bangor, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Mr. W. Goodnow, Boston, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Mr. A. Wood, Bradford, Härtig's Carlton Hotel.
- Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg, New York, H. Hohenzollernhof.
- Mr. G. v. Becker, Toronto, H. New York.
- Miss L. Cochran, London, P. v. Oertzen.
- Miss H. Cochran, London, P. v. Oertzen.
- Miss E. Smith, London, P. v. Oertzen.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 5 c.
Minister Resident: *The Viscount Gough.*

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.
British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

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

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.45

La Bohème.

Scenes from Henry Murgers "Vie de Bohème" in four pictures.

Music by Giacomo Puccini.

Cast:

- Rudolph, poet Herr Burrian.
- Schaunard, musician Herr Plaschke.
- Marcell, artist Herr Scheidemantel.
- Collin, philosopher Herr Rains.
- Bernard, the landlord Herr Nebuschka.
- Mimi Frau Nast.
- Musette Fräul. v. d. Osten.
- Parpignol, Vendor of toys Herr Kruis.
- Aleindor Herr Erl.
- Sergeant of the Customs Herr Büssel.
- Customs official Herr Pust.

PLOT. Rudolph and Marcel, friends in "Bohemia" are sitting at work in their Paris garret and the former republishes the fire with the M.S. of his drama, as they cannot afford coal. Schaunard, a musician arrives with fuel, wine &c., and after pacifying the landlord, who demands his rent, Marcel and Schaunard go out to supper. Rudolph, left alone to work, is interrupted by Mimi, a flowergirl, who is in a fainting condition. He revives her with some wine, and confesses his love for her. They go out to join the others at the Café Musette in the Quartier Latin. Here Marcel describes his old love Musette with an elderly admirer Aleindor. She sends the latter away to buy her some new shoes and decamps with Marcel. In the next scene Marcel is discovered working at a tavern on the outskirts of Paris; Mimi looking very ill and wretched, comes to beg Marcel help her, since Rudolph is killing her by his jealousy. She hides while Marcel talks to Rudolph but hearing Rudolph declare she is too ill to be cured she sobs so violently that her presence is revealed and Rudolph is reconciled to her. In the last scene Marcel and Rudolph are once more alone in their garret; Schaunard appears again with provisions. In the midst of their gaily Musette brings in Mimi who is dying. Musette and Marcel go out to buy medicine, but on their return find Mimi has expired in Rudolph's arms.

Composer: Puccini, born 1858.
(See the Standard-Opernglasen by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 50/4).

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p. m.

Il Démonio.



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REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

- Friday: Manfred. 7.30 p. m.
- Saturday: Hoffmanns Erzählungen. 7.30 p. m.
- Sunday, March 17th: Die Stumme von Portici. 7.30 p. m.
- Monday, March 18th: Die Fledermaus. 7 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

- Friday: Adam Asper.—Hauptmann Blomet. 7.30 p. m.
- Saturday: Mirandolina.—Der Diener zweier Herren. 7.30 p. m.
- Sunday, March 17th: Adam Asper.—Hauptmann Blomet. 7.30 p. m.
- Monday, March 18th: Gyges und sein Ring. 7.30 p. m.

ROYAL THEATRE

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.30

Mirandolina.

Lustspiel in drei Aufzügen frei nach dem Italienischen des Carlo Goldoni von Emil Pohl.

Cast:

- Der Ritter von Ripafretta Herr Mehnert.
- Don Octavio Herr Müller.
- Don Riccardo Herr Wierth.
- Mirandolina, Gastwirthin Frau Salbach.
- Fabrizio, Küper im Gasthofe Herr Gunz.
- Pasquino, des Ritters Diener Herr Gebühr.

Der Diener zweier Herren.

Possenspiel in einem Aufzuge nach dem Italienischen des Carlo Goldoni von Emil Pohl.

Cast:

- Anselmo, ein Kaufmann Herr P. Neumann.
- Clarissa, dessen Tochter Fräul. Werner.
- Silvio, ein junger Venetianer Herr Tiller.
- Beatrice, in männlicher Kleidung unter dem Namen Frederico Rasponi Fräul. Verden.
- Florindo Aretusi, ein Turiner Herr Decarli.
- Pandolfo, Gastwirt Herr Huff.
- Truffaldino, ein Bedienter Herr Gebühr.
- Smeraldina, Clarissa's Kammermädchen Fräul. Kaiser.
- Ein Aufwärter in Pandolfos Gasthof Herr Walther.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7 p. m.

Romeo and Julia.

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 Carl Friese.
- Valencienne, seine Frau Rosa Habler.
- Graf Danilo Danilowitsch, Gesandtschaftssekretär, Kavallerie-Lieutenant d. R. Oskar Aigner.
- Hanna Glawari Käthe Hansen.
- Camille de Rosillon Heinrich Werk.
- Vicomte Cascada Bruno Bellmann.
- Raoul de St. Brioche Emil Gähd.
- Bogdanowitsch, pontevedrinischer Konsul Adolf Braunstein.
- Sylviane, seine Frau Herta Schroth.
- Kromow, pontevedrinischer Gesandtschaftsrat Alexander Olbrich.
- Olga, seine Frau Lina Meyer.
- Pritschitsch, pontevedrinischer Offizier in Pension Carl Wilhelm.
- Praskowia, seine Frau Martha Brede.
- Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevedrinischen Gesandtschaft Carl Knaack.
- Lolo Marie Wildmeyer.
- Dodo Jenny Baumgarten.
- Jou-Jou } Grisetten Cécille Weigel.
- Frou-Frou } Charlotte Treuth.
- Clo-Clo } Grete Herder.
- Margot } Else Isold.
- Ein Diener Camillo Randolph.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p. m.

Das Jungfernstift.

A clergyman erected a beautiful lychgate to his churchyard, and over it was: "This is the gate of Heaven." For reasons known only to the clergyman himself, he recently put up the following notice:—"No admission by this gate during the winter months."

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CHURCH SERVICES.
ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
Wednesday, March 13th. 9.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, March 14th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
10.0 a.m. Matins.
Friday, March 15th. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion.
11.0 a.m. Matins and address.
Saturday, March 16th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.
Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Thursday, March 14th. 4.0 p.m. Service and address.
Friday, March 15th. 10.0 a.m. Litany. 3.0 p.m. Lecture in Rectory: The Story of Ancient Gezer as told by recent excavations of the Palestine Exploration Society.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winkelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. and at 6 p.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

A runaway bull forced its way into a draper's shop in Dorking last week, and created great havoc. But the draper was not cowed. This week, we hear, he is announcing his "Annual Remnant Sale."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.
New York, March 12. (Associated Press.) Mr. Pierpoint Morgan had a long conference yesterday with President Roosevelt, and stated afterwards that he had pointed out the urgent necessity that exists in the public interest that the President should place himself in communication with the Presidents of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Newhaven and Hartford, and Chicago and North-West railroads, and take counsel with them as to what should be done to put an end to the anxiety prevailing in the public mind with regard to the investment of money in railroad securities and construction, and particularly with regard to the relations of the railroad companies to the Government. The President, said Mr. Pierpoint Morgan, had assured him that he would gladly adopt the course proposed. A conference is likely to take place accordingly at the White House, at the end of this week.

Pretoria, March 12. At a banquet given today by the citizens in honour of the Ministry, the Prime Minister, General Botha, said in the course of his speech that the world would see that the Government of the Transvaal is as much concerned for the honour of the British flag as any Ministry could be. The honour and the interests of the old Volk would also be safe-guarded. The Transvaal people were filled with gratitude for the free constitution that King Edward, the British Government, and the British people had magnanimously granted them. The Ministry would do its best to create a great united nation. If a directly responsible Government should be set up also in the Orange Colony, his Government would strive for a united South Africa. The Government would do everything to promote activity in mining, but would oppose any attempt on the part of powerful corporations to block portions of the country in their own interest. With regard to education, General Botha said that, up to a certain grade which the children must reach in learning the English and Dutch languages, they would be taught in their mother tongue. General Botha concluded by saying that he would attend the Colonial Conference in London.

Sofia, March 12. An eye-witness of the murderous attack on the Premier, M. Petkoff, states that it was made shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon as the Premier was returning from a walk in Boris Park with the Minister of Commerce, M. Genadjeff, and the Ministers of Finance and of War. The first shot wounded M. Genadjeff in the arm, a second hit the Premier in the shoulder, the rest partly missed their mark. M. Petkoff died a few minutes afterwards of a wound in the heart, as he was being carried to his house. The assassin was arrested by the police. The general opinion is that M. Petkoff has fallen a victim to an act of private revenge planned against M. Genadjeff.

Paris, March 12. The officially verified figures show that the vote of confidence in the Government was carried by 365 votes to 60. The minority consisted of the United Socialists, several Socialist-Radicals, and 10 members of the Right. Many of the independent Socialists and Socialist-Radicals abstained from voting.

St. Petersburg, March 12. The P. T. A. declares the rumours which are current abroad of an impending dissolution of the Imperial Duma to be entirely without foundation.

Sofia, March 12. The autopsy of the body of M. Petkoff took place this morning. The result of the investigations hitherto is to show that the murder was a deliberate political deed and not one of personal revenge. Two more young men were arrested during the night, on suspicion of complicity.

Toulon, March 12. A terrible explosion of gunpowder took place today on board the French battle-ship "Jena". The whole stern portion of the vessel was blown into the air. All the crew were on board, and while many were saved, it is feared that from 200 to 300 lost their lives. The force of the explosion was terrific, and the windows of houses on shore were broken, even at a considerable distance from the sea.