

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 336.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

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

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, March 12.

Mr. Clynes, Labour Member for N. E. Manchester, asked if the Government could do nothing to prevent the shipment of 2,000 labourers from Liverpool and elsewhere to replace the Hamburg dockers out on strike. The Prime Minister replied that he did not know how that could be done. There was no way of controlling the exit from the country of workmen who were to undertake work anywhere, no matter whether it was a question of a strike or not.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF DIPLOMACY.

New York, March 12.

There seems to be a good deal of truth in the extraordinary story, published by the *New York Journal* yesterday and amplified today, of a squabble followed by a fight with fists between the President of Nicaragua and the United States Minister to that interesting Republic. The State Department will make no statement on the subject for publication, but no attempt is made to deny that a disagreeable incident has occurred, and that Mr. Merry, the Minister, is now on his way to Washington, at the request of the Department, to give full details of the affair. Mr. Merry has shown considerable tact and ability since he has been in Nicaragua, and the disposition generally is to believe in his version of the causes which led up to a most undignified culmination. Something will have to be done.

The fact that war is raging in Central America, in spite of the efforts and warnings of the Washington Government, has not increased the prestige of the United States among the smaller Republics, and the Merry incident will not improve the present very unsatisfactory state of affairs. It is still practically impossible to form here a confident opinion as to the merits of the dispute which brought about war between Nicaragua and Honduras. It is understood at Washington that the State Department has reached the conclusion that the former Republic forced hostilities upon its neighbour, and is now doing its best to bring the other Central American Republics into the conflict with every prospect of success. It is still more impossible to say how the war is going, or to forecast its conclusion. Each side claims a victory almost daily.

Arrangements are being made to send warships to both sides of the Isthmus, and it is likely that naval action will of some kind eventually be taken, but the rumour that American troops are to be sent may be dismissed as very improbable.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

DEATH OF AN EX-PRESIDENT.

Paris, March 12.

M. Jean Casimir Perier, who was President of the Republic from June 27th, 1894 to January 18th 1895 when he resigned, died last evening. He had been suffering for some months from *angina pectoris*. The funeral will take place at Pont sur Seine, and will, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, be conducted with the utmost simplicity, no flowers being placed on the coffin, and no funeral orations made.

President Fallières has charged his secretary, M. Lanes, to convey his sympathy to the family of the deceased statesman.

M. Clémenceau, the Prime Minister, offered M. Casimir Perier's son to give his father a state-funeral; the offer was, however, declined in accordance with the desire expressed by the deceased that his funeral should be void of all ceremony.

When the Chamber of Deputies met today, M. Brisson, the President, alluded to the death of M. Casimir Perier, who, he said, had performed illustrious services for the Republic. He believed it would be the wish of the Deputies to show their

grief by adjourning the sitting. M. Guyot Desaigne, in the name of the Government, associated himself with M. Brisson's remarks and the sitting was suspended.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE "JENA".

Toulon, March 12.

The French battleship "Jena", on board of which a disastrous explosion occurred on Tuesday morning, was in dock for the purpose of having her engines overhauled. It is not clear up to the present what caused the first explosion, but it is known that a torpedo exploded and ignited the powder stores on board. A whole series of explosions followed at intervals of fifteen minutes or so. The windows of all the workshops in the vicinity of the dock were smashed, while the electric light wires were fused. Each explosion hurled debris around to a distance of over 500 yards. A block of granite weighing some 22 lbs. was thrown into the air and descended 400 yards away from the "Jena". The dockyard hands, who were on their way to work, crowded to the Missiessy dock, from which a column of smoke was rising. Many of them had no idea what had occurred, but suddenly they discovered that the "Jena" had been blown into the air, and officers at once gave orders that all should remove themselves to a place of safety. It was known that the powder magazines of the ship were full, and the constantly recurring explosions led to the conviction that they had all caught fire. The scene while the explosions continued was a terrible one; courageous sailors venturing near the doomed ship could see fragments of bodies being hurled into the air. An indescribable panic prevailed and men, their faces black with smoke and every sign of terror in their countenances, were met hurrying aimlessly landwards.

A telegram reaching Paris later in the afternoon stated that the whole population of Toulon was in a state of terrible excitement, the streets being crowded. The entrance to the dockyard was closed, admittance being allowed only to officers, sailors and dockers. It was found extremely difficult to organise rescue parties, as further explosions were expected. It was feared that the fire had spread to the "Suffren", the flagship of the squadron; several workshops in the dockyard caught fire, blazing debris from the "Jena" having fallen on their roofs. As soon as was possible the wounded, who were at first believed to number 300, were conveyed to the hospital. Many officers were terribly burnt. That portion of the ship untouched by the explosion was considerably damaged by fire. All those who managed to save themselves hurried into the town to acquaint their relations of their safety.

At the time of the disaster many midshipmen were collected together on board in one place, while one of their number, by name Carlini, was delivering a scientific lecture. Suddenly a violent explosion, the sound of which seemed to come from the stern, shook the whole ship. Thanks to the fact that the lecture was being held, most of those attending it were able to save themselves; they were thrown toward the bows and by the help of ladders were able to scramble up on the quay.

Among those killed was Sub-lieutenant Rousse; Admiral Manceron, Sub-lieutenant Soissoudin and Midshipman Nelboeuf were wounded. Two corpses as yet unidentified were brought to the hospital, one of them being in paymaster's uniform.

At 3 p. m. the fire on the "Jena" was still raging. All the authorities were on the scene and the work of rescue was in full swing. The firemen worked desperately to protect the buildings in the vicinity of the scene of the disaster from the flames.

Telegraphing from Toulon at 5.30 p. m. on Tuesday a correspondent states: "Up to the present it is impossible to ascertain the exact number of the killed and wounded; men talk of 50 killed and 100 wounded, but the number may be far greater. At 4.30 it was known that the whole after portion of the vessel was on fire but no further explosions were to be feared. It is believed that the Commander and first Lieutenant of the "Jena" have perished as nothing has been heard of them."

The correspondent of the *B. T.* in Paris learns that while the "Jena" was manoeuvring off Toulon a fire of no great importance was discovered on board and the vessel at once returned to dock. As no immediate danger was feared, the crew sat down to dinner. At that moment the explosion occurred.

A naval officer states that during the manoeuvres experiments were being made with a new powder which is highly explosive and has to be kept at a low temperature. It is believed that the temperature in the neighbourhood of the powder was raised by the fire, and that thereby the explosion was caused.

Admiral Manceron's steward gives the following account: "I was in the mess-room engaged in my ordinary work. At 1.30 a terrific explosion took place in the flat under the mess-room and under the Admiral's cabin. The glass in the portholes was smashed and a suffocating smoke poured in from all sides and took away my breath. I felt that I was wounded in the forehead, for blood running down my face prevented me seeing. I hastened to the Admiral's cabin, where coffee had just been served, to warn him of the imminent danger. He hurried out, but I was unable to say whether he was wounded. Indescribable panic prevailed on board. Many men jumped down into the dock or were hurled there by the violent explosion."

A later telegram from Toulon confirms the statement that the Commander of the "Jena", Captain Adigard, as well as "frigate Captain" Verder lost their lives in the disaster. The latter officer was in his cabin and was burnt to death, for a huge beam which had fallen outside across the door prevented him opening it and it was impossible to break through the steel walls of the cabin. The "Jena" is completely destroyed. Heartrending details of the catastrophe are coming to hand. Sub-lieutenant Roux attempted to open the dock gates in order to fill the dock and so extinguish the fire. He was hurled into the dock and literally blown to pieces before the eyes of the horrified crew. Late at night the approaches to the dock were strewn with fragments of human bodies, women with torches endeavouring to identify the remains of their relations. The whole town is plunged into mourning, the shops, theatres and cafes are closed. Many families are awaiting news of missing relatives, which cannot, however, be supplied them.

A representative of the *Agence Havas* has had an interview with Lieutenant Thiercelin, an officer of the "Jena", who was terribly injured but is quite conscious. He believes that by the rapid ignition of the powder an atmosphere was generated in which no one could breathe, so that most of the victims were suffocated. The number of killed, it is rumoured in Toulon, reaches 100, that of the wounded in hospital 150, but it is believed that still more wounded men are being tended in houses in the town. The fire on the "Jena" is now under control. It is hoped to be able to remove the bodies on board, during the night.

By midnight, telegrams reaching the Ministry of Marine in Paris showed that, while the number of victims is very large, it is nothing like so great as the figures first published seemed to show. Seven officers are missing, the Admiral is slightly wounded. The number of injured is believed now to be 40.

In the lobbies of the Chamber the news of the disaster created the utmost consternation. Admiral Bienaimé has stated that he believes the explosion was caused by spontaneous combustion of the powder. For some time past great changes have been made in the process of manufacture of powder and it has, in consequence, to be continually kept under control. The "Jena" may have had 25 tons of powder on board. She was the most magnificent battleship in the French fleet; she served as a type and together with the "Suffren" was to be the foundation of the future fleet. Other battleships, not of the "Jena" type, are by degrees to be removed from the service.

The Minister of Marine, M. Thomson, has received a communication from Senator Monis that he intends to put an interpellation to the Minister concerning the "Jena" disaster. M. Monis says that in his interpellation he will point out that this disaster is the more grievous in that it is the crowning point of a long series of disasters, and that the Government ought to have taken all the necessary steps to prevent such catastrophes.

THE MURDER OF THE BULGARIAN PREMIER.

The *post mortem* on the body of M. Petkoff has revealed the fact that the bullet penetrated the left lung and lodged in the heart.

When the news of the murder reached Philippopolis a collision occurred between the adherents of the Government and the Nationalists.

According to a report from Belgrade, the Bulgarian students there knew that an attempt was to be made on M. Petkoff's life.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Sobranje, the President of the Chamber, amid deep silence on the part of the Deputies who all remained standing, announced the tragic death of the Prime Minister. M. Grenadjeff then gave a resumé of the deceased's career and pointed out that the man, who as a youth in 1877 lost one hand in fighting for the freedom of the country at the Shipka pass, was fated to fall by the criminal hand of a Bulgarian. The bloody deed would not cause the colleagues of the dead man to falter in the consciousness of their duty, which consisted in working for the welfare of the country, even if they were all in danger of being murdered. On the proposal of M. Grenadjeff the Chamber decided that M. Petkoff should be accorded a State funeral, and that the Chamber should adjourn until after the funeral.

No new facts have come to light concerning the murder, but the opinion gains ground that the murderers were four in number. While Sophia remains quiet, a feeling of unrest prevails.

Prince Ferdinand has addressed the following telegram to the Foreign Minister, M. Stancioff: "I am deeply moved by this atrocious crime. We have lost one of Bulgaria's best sons; peace to his ashes."

In political circles the view prevails that the crime was a political one. The murderer has admitted that he belongs to a group of conspirators; he was chosen by lot to kill M. Petkoff. The police are actively engaged in endeavouring to find the remaining conspirators.

GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

At a public dinner at Belfast the Earl of Shaftesbury, when proposing the health of King Edward, said that he saw his Majesty before he started for Biarritz, and added that they might expect to see him in Ireland—and if in Ireland in Belfast—before long.

Their Majesties Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie-Féodorovna of Russia and the Prince and Princess of Wales, after attending Divine service on Sunday morning, motored to Windsor Castle and visited the Albert Memorial Chapel, and the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, afterwards returning to Buckingham Palace.

It has been remarked during the stay of the Queen's sister in London that she speaks English quite fluently, and never fails to say a few kind words to all the nurses and patients in the homes and hospitals which she visits.

At the Royal Amateur Art Exhibition, the Princess of Wales particularly noticed the clever groups of cats and dogs sketched by Miss Muriel Hunt, and alluded to the cat's head she had purchased for her little daughter three years ago at a former exhibition of the Royal Amateur Society.

Miss Hunt will hold her first public exhibition of sketches of dogs and cats next week, at the Mount-street Galleries, 89 Mount-street. She won the non-members' prize for the best work in the exhibition with the specimens shown at Hyde Park House which have been so greatly praised.

On Monday two very quiet society weddings took place in London. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Mr. Charles Fitzroy Ponsonby McNeill was married to Miss Constance Mosley, youngest daughter of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., of Rolleston Hall, Burton-on-Trent. Mr. McNeill owns a fine place in Carlton Curlew Manor, near Leicester, and is the Master-elect of the Grafton Hunt. His first wife was drowned 3 years ago.

The other wedding took place in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, between Mr. John Hanbury of the brewing firm of Truman, Hanbury and Buxton, and Miss Christine Colston, daughter of Mr. James Rennie Colston, of Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Canon McCormick took the service, and the bride wore ivory satin and old lace, while her one bridesmaid was dressed in white gauze and silver over pale blue. There was no reception.

At Mentone Lord Wolseley is expected back from his yachting excursion with Sir Donald Currie, and will join Lady Wolseley who has recently been in Florence.

The Prime Minister will have made his first public appearance as one of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House, when they and their Master, the Prince of Wales, lunch with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Wednesday.

There is great rivalry between Lord Rosebery and Lord Curzon for the Chancellorship of Oxford University, as both men are loyally supported by a strong list of eminent Oxford men. Lord Curzon had a remarkably brilliant career as a scholar at Oxford, and may therefore have an advantage over Lord Rosebery who actually left the University without taking a degree.

April 16 is the date fixed for the marriage of Mr. Wilfred James Whitehead, youngest son of Sir James Whitehead, Bart., of Wilmington Manor,

Kent, and Dona Margaret, elder daughter of the late Mr. T. A. N. Chase (Indian Civil Service) and Mrs. Chase, of Leamington. The wedding will take place at Eastbourne.

Arrangements concerning the movements of the Empress Dowager of Russia have again been altered. The Russian Imperial train is waiting at Calais for her Majesty's return, and she is expected to cross from Dover at the end of next week. The train is a very handsome one and is the property of the Czar, and is said to be bomb-proof. The Russian costumes of the officials of the train attract a lot of attention at Calais.

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

Henry Douglas Anderson, of Manchester, has been arrested for having robbed the Bank of England of £5,400; he had been missing ever since August last.

On Saturday last the elder Dempster liner "Sekondi" left Liverpool for the Canary Islands, en route for West Africa, having amongst her passengers a party of artistes who have just finished pantomime engagements in Liverpool and have accepted invitations from Sir Alfred Jones for a brief tour in the islands with which his interests are concerned. Among the party are Mr. Malcolm Scott and Mr. Harry Tate.

Saturday was the 789th anniversary of the laying of the foundation-stone of Peterborough Cathedral.

Electrolysis and Massage.

Miss CUMMING, Winkelmann Strasse 37, I. undertakes to remove all superfluous hairs and blemishes on ladies' faces by the latest and most scientific methods. Face and general massage a speciality. Consultation free from 2 to 4 o'clock on week days.

Speaking at Exeter Hall to a crowded meeting of children, the Bishop of Stepney said he wished to bid those walls a very hearty farewell, and to thank them for the way in which they had housed many a noble cause and listened to many a noble appeal.

An interesting discovery has been made near Prospect Park, Reading. A workman in digging his pick into the soil, struck against something hard, and on removing the clay he unearthed a quern or hand-mill, which had probably come from the neighbouring Roman-British city of Silchester, which was on the great trade route. The relic has been deposited in the Reading Museum.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Sidonien Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9997.

A memorial service for the late Squadron Sergeant-Major Edwin Rollason, of the Warwickshire Imperial Yeomanry, who lost his life in the wreck of the "Berlin," at the Hook of Holland, was held at Lillington Parish Church on Sunday.

The last Chappell ballad concert but one of the season at the Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon attracted an enormous audience. Miss Marie Tempest was the great attraction, being such a favourite, whilst the superb violin playing of Mr. Fritz Kreisler and the pianoforte solos of Mdlle Mathilde Verne were much applauded. Miss Carmen Hill sang a charming new song "Barefoot," by Franco Leoni. Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. Dalton Baker and Miss Margaret Cooper, also distinguished themselves and added greatly to an excellent programme.

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Mrs. Asquith has passed two excellent nights, and her medical attendants are perfectly satisfied with the improvement she is making.

Princess Christian has consented to visit Wandsworth on May 11 next, when she will lay the foundation-stone of the new parish-hall, to be erected in connection with St. Andrew's (Earlsfield) Church.

A royalty amounting to £10,000 has been guaranteed to Madame Melba, for singing into a new phonograph which is being specially manufactured for the purpose. Mme. Melba had booked her passage to sail for England on March 26, but has cancelled her passage, as she is required in New York the following week to make the new records.

The King of Spain has had rather a complicated illness, as his influenza has been accompanied by a series of troublesome boils on his neck. He left his bed on Sunday, but his physicians fear a recurrence of the feverish symptoms. It is now thought that King Alphonso's trip to meet King Edward will have to be abandoned.

Wales completely outplayed Ireland in the Rugby international at Cardiff, winning by 29 points to 0.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, the Minister of Education, will take the chair at the dinner to be held at the Grand Hotel after the annual University Boat Race next Saturday. It is expected that the race will be rowed shortly before 3 o'clock.

When addressing a large meeting in the Excelsior Hall at Bethnal Green on behalf of his Cripples' Fund, the Lord Mayor said he had the authority of Queen Alexandra to announce that on June 3 when she goes to the Mansion House, her Majesty will receive purses from children on behalf of the fund. He had heard with great satisfaction that £500 would come from the Fulham football match.

The Right Hon. Sir Daniel Dixon, Bart., M. P. for North Belfast, died in tragic fashion on Sunday last. He was seated in his son's garden at Holly-wood, co. Down, when he was suddenly taken ill and died in a quarter of an hour. He was 64 years of age.

The Grand Duke Alexander and the Grand Duchess Xenia, who is a niece of Queen Alexandra and sister of the Czar, were entertained at dinner by King Edward in Biarritz on Sunday evening. The King visited Princess Frederica in the morning.

Mr. Frederick Weyerhauser, the "Lumber King" who is believed to be wealthier than Mr. Rockefeller has disappeared mysteriously in Southern California. He was born in Germany in 1834 and went to America where he worked as a labourer on the railway.

General Sir Ian Hamilton or General Sir Bindon Blood may succeed Lord Kitchener in India. The Duke of Connaught will take over the newly created Mediterranean command. General Sir Neville Lyttleton will command the troops in Ireland in succession to Lord Grenfell. Lord Kitchener is to be Sirdar of the Egyptian Army in succession to Sir Reginald Wingate and Sir John French will succeed the Duke of Connaught as Inspector-General of the Forces.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

Next Saturday's Varsity race is the sixty-second of the series, of which Oxford has won thirty-three, Cambridge twenty-eight, and there was the so-called dead-heat in 1887. Twice the Dark Blues have scored nine successive victories, i. e., from 1861 to 1869, and from 1890 to 1898, both inclusive. The Oxford eight of 1893 and the Cambridge eight of 1900 both covered the course in 18.47, and some people still insist that the last-named crew accomplished it in 18.46 at least. Anyway, 18.47 is the accepted record up to date. Messrs. Guy Nickalls, D. H. Maclean (Oxford), and S. D. Muttelbury (Cambridge) are the only oarsmen who have rowed in five races, and (curiously enough) all three met with defeat on their final appearance! Sensational finishes have been of frequent occurrence, notably in 1856, 1867, 1886, and 1890-91-96. In 1886 Oxford led at Barnes Bridge by two lengths and then Cambridge—stroked by Mr. F. J. Pitman, today's starter and umpire—got up and won by two-thirds of a length. In 1896 Cambridge led past Barnes Bridge, when Oxford—stroked by Mr. Harcourt Gold, who has coached them this year—also got up and won on the post. Only in two successive races have representative crews been exactly identical, i. e., the victorious Cambridge eights of 1888 and 1889. Sensational feats germane have also been numerous. In 1884, Mr. Taylor (Oxford) broke his collar-bone, but pluckily rowed on and refused to be disabled. In 1859, several of the Cambridge men emulated the feat of Vengeur and rowed till the water came up to their waists. "Only once," said a melancholy-looking old man, "did I make a bet on the Varsity Boat Race. Then I backed Cambridge for a place." "Well," said his amused friend, "you won that time, anyhow." "No," he replied, with a suppressed groan, "it was in 1859." In that year Cambridge sank!

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate westerly winds, rather dull, frequent showers, somewhat warmer.

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MUSIC.

Fräulein Hedwig Schweicker's song recital in the Palmengarten on Tuesday evening lasted one hour and twenty minutes. In that time she sang a comprehensive programme of songs comprising works by Gluck, Pergolesi, Paisello, Schubert, Schumann, Strauss, Schillings, Weingartner and Brahms, and charmed her audience from the first to the last number. Fräulein Schweicker's voice is of a very pleasing quality, some of the tones in the upper registers are particularly good, and as clear as a bell. She has temperament, excellent interpretative ability in songs of all styles, as well as a fine stage presence and a captivating and sympathetic manner, which combine in making her altogether an interesting personality.

Schubert's "Der Lindenbaum", and Schumann's "Das Käuzlein" and "Volksliedchen", were sung with excellent expression, and the character of each was depicted with a charm in interpretation that was refreshing. Strauss' "Morgen", which was repeated, may be designated as one of the best sung numbers on the programme; the song itself belongs to one of Strauss' most inspired and original compositions, and it was a treat to hear Fräulein Schweicker sing it. Schilling's "Aus den Nibelungen", Weingartner's "Lied der Ghawaze" and Brahms' "Acht Zigeunerlieder" were likewise well interpreted. Herr Professor Max Pauer, the well-known pianist, was at the piano and showed that he is an exceptionally fine accompanist. His accompaniment to Strauss' "Morgen" was most finished.—H. M. F.

COMING CONCERTS.

Professor Bertrand Roth's programme, in his Beethoven recital at the Palmengarten on Saturday evening, will include four of the master's most beautiful and early works: The joyful and inspiring Sonata in A, the incomparable "Sonate pathétique", the Sonata in A-flat with the Funeral March, and the "Moonlight" Sonata. For all concert-goers who themselves play these works the "Beethoven evening" should be a source of enjoyment.

The Sängerbund Mährischer Lehrer, under Professor Ferd. Vach, who last year met with such an enthusiastic reception in Dresden, will give a concert in the Gewerbehau on the 27th instant.

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

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

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.

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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmärkt 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 after 10.15

Il Demonio.

Fantastic opera in three acts by Anton Rubinstein.

Cast:

Prince Gudal Herr Nebuschka. Tamara, his daughter Fräul. v. d. Osten. Prince of Sinodal, Tamara's betrothed Herr Groseh. Tamara's nurse Fräul. Schäfer. An old servant of the Prince Herr Wachter. A messenger of Sinodal Herr Erl. Satan Herr Perron. An angel Fräul. v. Chavanne.

PLOT. Satan appears in a desolate region and curses the world; he is warned in vain by the angel to cease striving against Heaven. Seeing Tamara awaiting her betrothed, he falls in love with her. In alarm, she returns home, but Satan's words promising her the empire of the world are ringing in her ears. The Prince of Sinodal has been delayed in coming to Tamara and while passing the night in camp near a chapel erected by his ancestors, he is surprised by his enemies at Satan's instigation and killed. Tamara, awaiting her lover, is horrified when his corpse is brought in and as Satan again renews his mysterious wooing, she obtains permission from her reluctant father to retire into a nunnery. Satan, who really loves her, in spite of the angel, enters the nunnery; Tamara relents but when Satan kisses her, the angel appears and Tamara sinks lifeless to the ground. Satan thus defeated, vanishes, a thunder-bolt destroys the cloister, and the angels bear Tamara to Heaven.

Composer: Anton Rubinstein, born 1829, died 1894. (See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 50.)

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

Manfred.

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending 10.15

Romeo and Juliet.

Tragedy in five acts by William Shakespeare.

Cast:

Escalus, Prince of Verona Herr Blankenstein. Count Paris, relation of the Prince Herr Gebühr. Montague, heads of two hostile houses Herr P. Neumann. Capulet, houses Herr Eggerth. Lady Montague Fräul. Schendler. Lady Capulet Fräul. Liesl. Juliet, her daughter Fräul. Politz. Second Capulet, cousin of the Capulet Herr Huff. Romeo, Montague's son Herr Wierth. Mercutio, kinsman to the Prince and Romeo's friend Herr Decarli. Benvoglio, Montague's nephew and Romeo's friend Herr Dettmer. Tybalt, nephew of the Capulet Herr Froböse. Brother Lorenzo Herr Müller. Brother Marcus Herr Höhner. Balthasar, Romeo's servant Herr Walther. Abraham, Montague's servant Herr Carstens. Peter, Capulet's servant Herr Gunz. Gregorio, Capulet's servant Herr Höhner. Julia's nurse Frau Bleibtreu. A page of the Count Paris Fräul. Leder. A apothecary Herr Leichert. A burgher Herr Wogritsch.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

Adam Asper.—Hauptmann Blomet.



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REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

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.

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.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Das Jungfernstift.

Vaudeville-Operette in 4 Acten. Musik von Jean Gilbert.

Cast:

General d'Anglemont, Commandant von Lyon Adolf Braunstein. Comtesse Marie, seine Tochter Käte Hansen. Madeleine, seine Schwester, Vorsteherin des Stiftes der "Vesta" in Paris Ernest Münchheim. Eduard Bombardon, Capitän in einem französischen Cavallerie-Regiment Bruno Bellmann. Felix Hélan, Lieutenant Emil Gähd. Roger Trouillon, Lieutenant Carl Wilhelm. Charles d'Ericourt, Lieut. Oskar Aigner. René, sein Bruder, Fähnrich Rosa Habler. Fräulein Anastasia, Lehrerin und Aufseherin im Vesta-Stift Ida Kattner. Lemard, Lehrer im Vesta-Stift Karl Knaack. Heloise Charlotte Treuth. Françoise Ellen Hohenfels. Minni Lina Meyer. Fifi Martha Goetz. Katherine Clara Haass. Calais, Gastwirt Richard Hornuff. Marianne, seine Nichte Berta Menzel. Lona Tagliani, Prima ballerine der Grossen Oper, Paris Ellen Hohenfels.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

Frühlingsluft.

The Löwen-Apotheke founded 1560.

On the Altmärkt corner Wilsdrufferstrasse. Prescriptions made up by qualified Englishman. English and American specialities on stock

The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated March 1st, from our New York correspondent.)

THE PANAMA HUGGER MUGGER.

All the plans for the construction of the Panama Canal have once more been thrown aside, and the construction is now to be carried on by the engineer corps of the United States army. The idea of allowing the canal to be built on contract by private firms has been discussed for nine months; tenders were actually sent in, but in the end all the tenders were rejected. There was to be still another surprise for the public. It became known, in fact, that Chief Engineer Stevens had sent in his resignation. The President of Canal Commission, Mr. Shonts, has also, as is known, handed in his resignation, and the official staff for the construction of the canal must, accordingly, be again for the so and so many dozenth time filled up. President Roosevelt has indeed had most unfortunate experiences hitherto with the President of the Canal Commission and the chief engineer. Hardly have these officials made themselves an *courant* with the situation in the canal zone, than a higher salary offered somewhere else has enticed them away, or else differences have arisen. It must indeed be described as remarkable and striking that the idea of having their names connected with the greatest technical achievement of modern times offers so little attraction; enhanced pecuniary advantages have always turned the scale and even if the resignation of officials in the service of the Canal Company have always been connected with this question of salary, the resignations themselves have invariably

taken place under certain mysterious circumstances to which full publicity has never been given. Above all, the news of such resignations has invariably come with startling suddenness. This was the case with the resignation of Mr. Shonts and is again so with Chief Engineer Stevens' retirement. Concerning the reasons which are said to have induced Mr. Stevens to hand in his resignation quite incredible rumours are afloat. For instance, it is said that he has told the President in a letter that, in the first place, his achievements have not received due recognition at the President's hands, and, in the second place, he is alleged to have said that canal construction was no work for a man of his capacity. It was simply a matter of digging a "great ditch" and such a work any engineer could direct!

Mr. Stevens' successor is to be a Member of the corps of engineers, by name Major George W. Goethals, who has had much experience as an expert engineer. Mr. War Secretary Taft has always striven to entrust the construction of the Canal to the army engineers corps and his aim is now attained. It is to be expected that the Government will adhere to the present arrangements, for with the perpetual shifting of the *personnel* of the Canal Commission the Canal construction has hardly made the best progress. It is absolutely impossible to foretell when the Canal will be finished; at the present time 650 cubic feet of earth are being excavated monthly.

A touring party consisting of Mr. Speaker Cannon, Senator Curtis of Kansas and the following Members of the House of Representatives, Messrs. Sherman, Tawnley, Olcott, McKinley, Moore and others, is to leave New York on March 5th on the Hamburg S. S. "Blücher" for a round tour to the West Indies, the Panama Canal and South America. The main object of the trip is to inspect the works of the Panama Canal, where two days are to be spent. The party will also visit Porto Rico, Martinique, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Quaira, Venezuela, Nassau, Cuba, Jamaica &c.

AN ANTI-SUICIDE BUREAU.

The good results attained by the Salvation Army in England by the establishment of an anti-suicide bureau, have induced them to set up similar bureaus in all the larger towns of the United States. With reference to the large number of suicides in England, General Booth, leader of the Salvation Army, sought for some means by which those tired of life might be hindered from committing suicide. Such persons are invited to seek aid, advice and consolation in these bureaus and the latter have already proved institutions rich in blessing. Applicants are divided in accordance with experience attained into different classes and treated accordingly. The United States offers a wide field in this respect. The first bureau was opened in Philadelphia and today the establishment of a similar one took place in New York. For here the "tired of life element" is said to be stronger than in any other American city or in many a European capital. The bureau is open night and day and the strictest secrecy is preserved in all cases.

LEGISLATORS TO VISIT HAWAII.

A number of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives are to accept the invitation of the legislature of Hawaii and are to make a trip to that island. They will leave San Francisco in June. Those taking part in the trip will be able to judge by personal inspection whether the statements that the Japanese emigration to Hawaii is increasing to an extent calculated to cause anxiety and that the immigrants are mostly Japanese veterans, are true or not. With reference to these statements the trip should be of considerable importance.

COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

It is announced from Washington that the Postmaster General has approved the issue of a one cent stamp as a souvenir of the Jamestown exhibition. Two cent stamps are also to be issued. The stamps will be rectangular in shape, the one cent stamp will be green, the two cent carmine. The former will bear the effigy of Captain Smith and the dates of his birth and death, 1580 and 1631. At the upper left-hand corner will be the profile of Pocohontas, at the upper right-hand corner that of the Indian Chief Powhattan. The two cent stamps will depict the landing of the first settlers in Jamestown. The sale of the stamps will commence on April 26th, the day of the opening of the exhibition.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 13th of March, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hussey, Pittsburg, H. Bellevue.
Mr. H. Hennings, New York, H. zum Goldenen Engel.
Mr. L. Brass, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. H. Lopez, Newgate, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. E. Kneek, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. R. Gleim, Philadelphia, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. J. Howthorn, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Dr. and Mrs. J. Kepke, New York, P. Kotschy.
Mr. J. Kepke, New York, P. Kotschy.

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Conductor: Herr Kapellmeister Olsen.

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Very favourable Terms en Pension. Elevator. Telephone.
Electric Light. H. Schnelle, Proprietor.

SENDIG-DRESDEN, HOTEL	Europäischer Hof	265 ROOMS.
SENDIG-NURNBERG, HOTEL	Württembergischer Hof	250 ROOMS.
SENDIG-SCHANDAU, SENDIG'S HOTEL	Quisisana &c.	150 ROOMS.
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)		

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

Pension LE RICHE

Nürnberg Platz 3, II.

First-class Family Pension.

Excellent situation. Splendid board.

Pension Simon Lüttichau Str. 24.

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

Pension Weidmann

Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

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

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Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

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MINIATURES.

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

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear on 22nd instant:
The Diamond Ship, 1 vol., by Max Pemberton, author
of "A Woman of Kronstadt" &c.
At Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

She was a perfect lady, and it was a business
man's train. She carefully inspected many car-
riages, and then with her forty-nine parcels entered
a smoking compartment. Four men in it continued to
smoke. She coughed. She coughed again. Then
in a shrill tone: "I should have thought," she said,
"that some of the men here were gentlemen." "I
beg your pardon," said her right-hand neighbour,
and politely he offered his cigar-case.

On the opening night of Mr. Cyril Maude's new
theatre a dramatic writer was objecting to "The
Playhouse" as a title, and was promptly chal-
lenged to provide a better. "Well," said he, "I
think 'Cyrileum' would sound rather nice, and in
case of failure you could change it to 'Maudso-
leum.'" Mr. Maude's reply is not recorded.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Paris, March 13. Conjectures still differ as to
the cause of the catastrophe on board the "Jena";
the explosion being attributed on the one hand to
spontaneous ignition of the gunpowder, on the
other to a short electric circuit. The shock was
so great that the inhabitants of Toulon thought at
first it was an earthquake, and rushed out of their
houses in terror. If the fore magazine had blown
up the catastrophe would have been still more
terrible, as the store of powder and shells there
was far greater than in the after magazine, and
the ironclads "Suffren" and "Massena", which
were in the same dock with the "Jena" could in
that case have hardly escaped disaster.

Paris, March 13. The whole Press gives ex-
pression to the sorrow felt for the catastrophe on
the "Jena" as for a national calamity. Some anti-
Republican and Nationalist papers take occasion to
complain of the Radical régime, and say that the
disaster will increase the nervousness and un-
easiness prevailing among the people. The *Eclair*
writes: "Modern ships of war, with their new and
complicated machinery, demand unshakable dis-
cipline and entire devotion on the part of the
crews; but in a Navy headed by such personalities
as M. Pelletan and his imitators there can be no
talk of strict command or of mutual confidence
and zeal for the service." The *Echo de Paris*
remarks that the excitement of public opinion called
forth by the mishap will turn partly against the
Government, whose position was already much
shaken.

Milan, March 13. The village of Orsario, near
Busto Arsizio, has been almost entirely destroyed
by fire. No lives were lost, but the population,
which consists chiefly of workmen, is homeless.
The damage is estimated at 400,000 lire.

Paris, March 13. The naval authorities in Toulon
have reported to the Ministry of Marine that 114
members of the crew of the "Jena" are missing.
A despatch published by the Ministry of Marine
this morning places the number of the persons who
were on board the "Jena" in round numbers at 630.
Of these 407 sailors and 24 other persons escaped
injury. 44 persons are in hospital.

Toulon, March 13. An officer of the "Suffren",
which lay near the "Jena", has asserted that all
the officers of the "Jena" who were on the stern
end of the upper deck were killed, since the
explosion took place in one of the after powder
magazines. Admiral Manceron owed his safety to
the fact that the doors and windows of his cabin were
open, so that the gases and fumes could escape; he
was only wounded by flying fragments of glass. The
corpse of Captain Adigard has been recovered.