

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 338.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse 7, 16, Werder Strasse 8 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.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, March 14.

The Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, Conservative, Member for the Bordesley division of Birmingham, asked, with reference to the Swettenham incident in Jamaica, whether, in accordance with the rules of international etiquette, it was admissible for the Admiral of another Naval Power to land an armed party in a British Colony without first asking the consent of the Governor. The Foreign Secretary, Sir E. Grey, replied that such action was certainly not permissible; he must, however, point out that in the case in question no right to any such proceeding was in any way claimed. Misunderstandings in the face of such a disaster were somewhat natural; the action of the American Admiral had been simply prompted by feelings of humanity and by the desire to alleviate suffering and it would be unworthy of them and unjust to impute any other motive to his conduct. (Applause.)

The Prime Minister announced that the House would adjourn for the Easter recess from March 27th to April 8th.

Mr. Mitchell-Thomson, Conservative, Member for N. W. Lanarkshire, asked the Foreign Secretary to take steps to prevent the American German Commercial agreement being prejudicial to the interests of British trade. Sir E. Grey replied that if any agreement affecting British trade was made between America and Germany the British Government would come to such understanding with the United States as seemed desirable.

In reply to another question Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said that the statue of William III presented by His Majesty the German Emperor would be erected in front of Kensington Palace.

THE RUMOURED ENTENTE A QUATRE.

London, March 14.

Reuter's Bureau learns that the announcements of negotiations for the conclusion of an entente à quatre relating to the far East between England, France, Russia and Japan, are untrue. It is, however, a fact that negotiations are going on between England and Russia as well as between Russia and Japan. Although these negotiations are being carried on independently they bear a certain relation to each other. With regard to Persia, England and Russia have agreed not to interfere in the domestic affairs of that country. Certain districts have been set apart in which neither of the two Powers may seek to obtain commercial concessions. With reference to Tibet the attitude of both Powers is satisfactory. Both in this and in other matters distinct progress has been made, but it would be premature to say that the conclusion of a final settlement is to be expected in the near future. The negotiations between Russia and Japan, especially those relating to a commercial treaty, are following a satisfactory course.

THE AMEER'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Bombay, March 14.

The correspondent of the Pioneer in Peshawar reports that great dissatisfaction prevails among the more fanatic Afghans with reference to the recent visit of the Ameer to India. They take umbrage at the fact that the Ameer dined with English officers and made friends with them, that he wore European clothes, bought English goods, and especially that he allowed himself to be made a Free-mason. At a meeting of Mullahs in Jellalabad seditious speeches were made and the Ameer was accused of having by his entering Free-masonry denied his religion. Some bigoted Mullahs actually declared that the Ameer was no longer worthy to be their ruler. The Sirdar Inayatullah Khan at first negotiated with the Mullahs, but then ordered troops to break up the meeting. Although a scene of great excitement ensued no blood was shed.

NATIVE UNREST IN BRITISH E. AFRICA.

London, March 14.

The Standard learns from Nairabi in British East Africa that in consequence of a lack of political protection white women have frequently been insulted recently by negroes, who in many cases remained unpunished. The general disgust at this state of things culminated in a scene that was enacted in front of the Court of Justice. Captain Grogan, President of the Colonists Union, publicly thrashed three negroes in the presence of the whole non-official white population.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE TRUSTS.

New York, March 14.

Very great importance is attached in business quarters generally, and in Wall-street in particular, to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's interview with President Roosevelt at the White House, of which an authoritative report is published by the newspapers through the Associated Press. Admittedly Mr. Morgan went to Washington at the request of some of the great financial houses, who have become alarmed at what seems to them to be the disposition of Mr. Roosevelt and his political associates to run amok among the soundest and most respected trusts and corporations without discrimination, and more particularly to hamper and harass the railway companies. But after the revelations cynically made by Mr. Edward H. Harriman, one of the "Railway Kings", the other day before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, it may truly be said that Mr. Morgan doth protest too much.

If a verbatim report of his conversation with the President could be published, instead of Mr. Morgan's carefully-prepared precis, it would be found that Mr. Roosevelt told him that the Administration, by their investigations and by their legislative action, achieved and contemplated, were aiming, not at legitimate business and financial enterprise, but at abuses which are beginning to bring international discredit upon every description of American enterprise. Mr. Harriman, for his own tortuous purpose, took the people of this country behind the scenes. He showed the financial pirates at work and threw the limelight upon their methods and operations. A good many people in Wall-street and elsewhere had a shrewd idea of how great railway companies had been acquired by the wreckers, but to the man in the street the whole thing was an amazing revelation.

SERIOUS FLOODS.

Pittsburg, March 14.

Serious floods have occurred in West Pennsylvania and West Virginia; many towns are affected. The local mines in the Mononghilla valley are flooded; thousands of the miners are starving. A large number of persons have been drowned. The low-lying districts of Pittsburg and Allegheny are inundated and all traffic has to be carried on by boats. The inundation is said to be greater than the disastrous flood of 1884.

Business life in Pittsburg is practically at a standstill. All the great factories on the shore of the Allegheny are closed. About 100,000 men are thrown out of work in consequence. No traffic is possible on the local railways.

THE FIGHTING IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

New York, March 14.

An announcement from Managua states that the President of Nicaragua telegraphed yesterday that the enemy was completely defeated after a two hours battle near Maraita.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE "JENA" DISASTER.

President Fallières informed the Prime Minister on Thursday that he proposed to attend the funeral of the victims of the "Jena" disaster, to take place on Sunday morning. The Ministers, when asked by the Prime Minister, gave their consent and the President with M. Clémenceau and the War Minister was to leave for Toulon on Friday evening.

Up to Thursday at midday 103 corpses had been removed from the "Jena". The débris has been removed and the damage which the vessel has incurred becomes apparent; broad fissures are to be seen in the after portion. The hold, which is still full of water, is to be pumped out.

Several of the wounded are expected to be so far restored to health in a few days that they will be able to leave hospital.

A court of enquiry formed of officers and sailors is busy collecting information as to the disaster.

It is said that to avert the danger that threatens the removal of the store of shells and ammunition from the forward part of the "Jena", the dock will be left full, so that the ammunition magazines will be under water; the ammunition which is a source of danger will then be exploded under water. On Thursday the Minister of Marine visited the "Jena", accompanied by the engineer who invented the Biet powder. A conference then took place at the Naval prefecture. There are grave fears that the ammunition stored forward may explode and it is questionable whether the loaded guns can be removed.

A former commander of the "Jena" has informed a reporter of the Temps that experts are unanimous in saying that it is impossible for the explosion to have been caused by a short circuit. In the powder magazine of the "Suffren", which is of the same type as the "Jena", there are absolutely no electric light wires.

At Thursday's meeting of the Chamber of Deputies the President, M. Brisson, read the telegram of sympathy received from the Italian Chamber and said "The demonstrations of sympathy reaching us from all quarters are our only consolation." M. Brisson then eulogised the dead sailors and expressed the sympathy of the Chamber with their relatives. The House then adjourned to mark its grief at the disaster.

The Bishop of Toulon has answered by telegraph the message of sympathy received from His Holiness the Pope. He says that he has communicated the Papal message to the naval authorities. The French nation, the fleet, and the families afflicted by the disaster, are filled with deep gratitude for the sympathy of the dearly loved Father, who has offered consolation in the name of God.

THE WAR AGAINST THE CHURCH.

Paris, March 14.

At Villeneuve-le-Mezin near Agen, the birthplace of President Fallières, the curé refuses to leave his house. He has barricaded himself in the personage and although the police have been ordered to eject him, declares that he will remain there.

THE MURDER OF THE BULGARIAN PREMIER.

Great sensation has been caused in Sophia by a leading article in the Nov Vek, the organ of the Stambuloff party, which, although the enquiry has furnished no positive results, says that the murderer of M. Petkoff is no ordinary criminal in a state of exaltation, but a hired ruffian. A mysterious clique of M. Petkoff's opponents, adherents of the National party, have created the necessary atmosphere for the crime by inflammatory articles and speeches, in order to preserve the misappropriated inheritance of M. Geschoff. The article eulogises the lofty, personal intrepidity and altruism of M. Petkoff who, even when mortally wounded, rejected all help, saying "Never mind me, look after the others."

While the murderer has hitherto preserved an attitude of complete self-confidence he is now beginning to be somewhat more desponding and shows some remorse. His cross examination is taking place after the withdrawal of the witnesses, in order to contravert any statements that undue influence has been exercised upon him when replying to questions. Medical examination has shown that he is perfectly normal mentally, if excitable to a marked degree. Most of the arrested persons have been set at liberty again, but some 30 persons are still in custody, among them some who had secret relations with the murderer, among these being a student and several discharged officials. The murderer admits that he was incited to commit the murder by the inflammatory articles of the Opposition press as well as by the desperate financial straits of his mother and himself. He has also admitted that the plan of the murder was frequently discussed with his accomplices and it was decided to kill Prince Ferdinand, M. Petkoff or M. Grenadjeff in order to abolish the present regime of violence. Two University students studying in France are also said to have urged the murderer to the deed in letters. The enquiry has elicited the fact that there is ground for believing that there is some connection between the murder and the Socialist element among the students who, at the opening of the National theatre, demonstrated against the Prince. It has been ascertained that on the morning of the day of the murder M. Petkoff received a threatening letter.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg dated March 15th states that at 5.30 a.m. the roof of the room, in which the Imperial Duma meets, collapsed and that consequently no sitting of the Duma could be held on Friday. The collapse of the roof is said to be due to structural weakness.

At the last sitting the number of deputies present was 480. Thirteen deputies are still making their toilsome journeys to the capital, while 31 deputies have still to be elected in Siberia and the Far Eastern Governments. Thus, when the elections are at an end all over the Russian Empire, the total number of deputies will be 524.

The first, short-lived Duma had not the time to draw up its own rules entirely; all that it could do was to work out and approve of the regulations referring to its own powers. It is believed that these regulations will be adopted altogether by the present Duma, which wishes to lose as little time as possible in getting to work seriously, especially as if the rules already framed came up again for consideration they would lead to a lengthy discussion.

Baron Osten-Sacken, the Chief of Police in charge of the Tauris Palace, is greatly disturbed at seeing the journalists in conversation with the deputies in the corridors. Therefore, he has ordered the Press Bureau to take such steps as shall remove the common belief that the journalists are engaged in agitation, and that they are persuading the deputies to speak in the manner of the newspapers.

ANOTHER POGROM.

It is announced from Jelisavetgrad that a pogrom against the Jews has broken out there. The occasion for it was the funeral of a Member of the Union of the Russian people who was murdered in a tramcar.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Rumours are current in Tangier that Raisuli has really left the Marabout Abdel Salem in order to escape southwards.

Envoys of the Beni Aros are expected to arrive shortly in Tangier to announce to El Gebbas the submission of the tribe.

GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

General Botha's very able and excellent speech at the banquet given in honour of the new Ministry by the citizens of Pretoria on Monday evening, has already had a marvellously good effect. His idea of working for a United South Africa, meets with general approbation. Sir Richard Solomon in proposing "The Legislature" praised General Botha's speech and asked the Premier to take the following message to England:—"We appreciate the magnificent trust placed in us by the King, and it will be the policy of the Government and Parliament to vindicate that trust." All now promises well for the future and the good feeling will be further cemented by General Botha's visit to London.

On Monday the Prince of Wales presided at the annual meeting of the Royal Naval Fund and was congratulated by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge on his recent promotion to the rank of admiral, which rank will entitle him to fly his flag at the main. In returning thanks the Prince said it was just 30 years ago that he joined the navy, and he would like to tell his many brother officers present that he had decided that his eldest son should go to Osborne College next May should he pass the examination, which he hoped he would. Although possibly Prince Edward might not be able to make the navy his career, he hoped one of his other sons perhaps might be able to do so.

King Edward, who is no longer annoyed by the crowds of people in Biarritz, has been enjoying walks in the town and several motor-car drives, although he has had to combat against stormy weather at times. On Monday his Majesty entertained Sir M. de Bunsen, the British Ambassador in Madrid to dinner.

In order to allay the anxiety of the people in Madrid concerning King Alfonso's health, the Queen of Spain has been out driving towards evening. The King has meanwhile been confined to his own apartments as with his attack of influenza and abscesses the greatest precaution has been enforced.

Although King Edward's intended state visit to Madrid has unavoidably been postponed until next spring, it seems likely that he will go to Madrid for a day from Carthagena as rumoured and there is no doubt that he will again receive a visit from both the King and Queen of Spain during the summer even if the idea of King Alfonso seeing him prior to his Majesty's return to England has to be abandoned.

Lord Penrhyn, who died on Monday last, inherited his great wealth from his mother who was a Welsh heiress and when she married him, owned 50,000 acres in North Wales. The late Lord

Penrhyn was a keen sportsman, and has owned several good race-horses. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Mr. Edward Sholto Douglas-Pennant who for five years sat in the House of Commons as Conservative M. P. for Northamptonshire. His wife is the youngest sister of Lord Southampton and their eldest son is seventeen years of age. The late peer has left twelve surviving daughters, the eldest of whom is Lady Falmouth.

It took the Duke of Westminster three days to motor from Paris to the Riviera and he was accompanied by the Duchess and her father Colonel Cornwallis-West. They joined the yacht "Grinaig" at Monte Carlo and started for Palermo and a tour of the Greek Islands.

Prince George of Greece is one of the chief and most popular visitors to Monte Carlo and many parties there are arranged and got up in his honour, among his friends being the Duchess of Devonshire, Georgina, Lady Dudley, Lady Gosford, Lady Savile and Sir Arthur Paget.

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

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Novelties of the season.

It was Prince George of Greece who was once spoken of as a probable husband for King Edward's second daughter, Princess Victoria, who is still unmarried. Prince George is her first cousin and has until quite recently been busily engaged as Governor of Crete.

The Colonial Premiers will be officially received in London on behalf of the Government by Countess Beauchamp at 13 Belgrave-square on April 15, the day on which the conference is to be opened. The Premiers will also dine with the Earl and Countess Beauchamp. The House of Lords Committee, which has made arrangements with a House of Commons Committee for the entertainment of the visitors in Westminster Hall includes Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Earl of Onslow and Earl Beauchamp.

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

Whereas in 1842 the income tax of a penny in the pound, realised £775,000, it now produces nearly four times that amount. It was in 1842 that Sir Robert Peel revived the income tax from which England had been free for twenty-six years. The late Mr. Gladstone promised us twice to do away with it, but in vain.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn were received by Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace on Monday as also were the Marquise d'Hautpoul and Lady Geraldine Somerset.

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It seems that after all Mr. Beerbohm Tree's appearances at Berlin will be made at the New Royal Opera and not at the Royal Opera House as was at first believed. In Berlin the New Royal Opera is familiarly known as "Kroll's". It was at "Kroll's" that an English company first produced "The Mikado" in Germany.

Mr. Tree was first recognised as an actor in London when he played a rather small and aesthetic part in Mr. Edgar Bruce's production of "The Colonel" at the old Prince of Wales' Theatre about twenty-five years ago. Mr. Charles Hawtrey who then acted under the name of "Bankes" played a still smaller part in the same piece as also did

Rowland Buckstone. The Colonel was impersonated by Mr. Charles Coghlan.

After the Archbishop of Canterbury had denounced Sunday trading as an evil that is steadily on the increase in England, the House of Lords, carried, in direct opposition to the Government, a motion calling for a Bill to close almost all the shops in the kingdom on Sunday.

A tale is told in the Paris *Gaulois* of Harry Thaw's love for dogs and dislike to see them punished. When in Paris he presented the Gennevilliers home for lost dogs with its first apparatus for the painless extinction of hopelessly diseased or injured animals. Just as the manager was about to lead a dog into the "death chamber", Thaw turned pale and stopped. "I would rather not see it," he said, and excusing himself, he left the building.

Dr. Richter personally conducted the London Symphony Orchestra's concert on Monday night at Queen's Hall, which commenced with Mozart's symphony in E-flat, and ended with Beethoven's "Leonora No. 3" overture. There was a fine, although a trifle harsh performance of Tschai-kowsky's pianoforte concerto in B-flat-minor, by Mr. Harold Bauer, who did far better in his playing of Strauss's "Ein Heldenleben" and Liszt's somewhat ungainly "Totentanz". Mr. Arthur W. Payne acquitted himself satisfactorily in the violin solo.

Baron Kikuchi, when delivering an address to the students of the University College School, London, said the Anglo-Japanese alliance was based upon community of interest, and that their common interests were for the peace of the world, and equal opportunities for all.

Next week the library of Mr. J. M. Dillman, of Chicago will be disposed of by the Anderson Auction Company. New York and collectors of 19th century classics in original state will no doubt embrace the opportunity it will afford.

Mr. Conrad Dressler executed the portrait-bust of the Queen of Spain which was formally presented to the Spanish Ambassador at St. James's, at the residence of the Duke of Rutland in London, as a wedding gift for King Alfonso subscribed for by several ladies.

Lord Loreburn, the Lord Chancellor, has become president of the Kent County Cricket Club. As "Bob Reid" Lord Loreburn kept wicket at Lord's for Oxford University. The Lord Chief Justice who was once famous as a 'varsity sprinter, is president of the Surrey County Cricket Club.

A FASHIONABLE LONDON CHURCH.

During the earlier years of the incumbency of St. James's, Piccadilly, by Prebendary Kempe, whose death is announced, the seat holders included a Royal Duke, three Premiers, three Lords Lieutenant, and several Presidents of the College of Surgeons. The wealth of his congregation made it easy for Mr. Kempe to compass the work of church restoration. In a single morning he raised several thousands of pounds for this purpose. The Lord Derby of the "fifties" gave him £4,000 anonymously and £500 to show that he was a contributor. The great man, says the *Times*, used to sit in a front gallery pew right above the pulpit, and Mr. Kempe would sometimes detail his sensations as the Prime Minister, in the midst of making notes for a speech in the Upper House, would look over the preacher's shoulder to see how near the sermon was to its end.

MR. BRYCE'S WALKING POWERS.

Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the *Century*, in an address at Chicago, said that when Sir Mortimer Durand, the former British Ambassador, first arrived, it was supposed that "he was considerable of a walker. A test was soon made, and I was informed by the Ambassador himself that in that test the President nearly killed him. Now what has happened? The British Government has sent to Washington the liveliest sprinter in British public life; the president of the Alpine Club, the man whose ordinary walk is something in the nature of a run, one of Britain's chief mountain climbers, the very man who once while staying at Colorado Springs took in Pike's Peak before breakfast. What our great diplomatic athlete is going to do about it we shall all soon find out. Meantime I confess that I tremble for our treaties."

THE WILY FOX.

A story is related in *Bailey's Magazine* of a rector of a parish not far from Oxford, who, as he was walking across some fields, heard the cry of hounds. The pack ran into an adjacent field, and presently a fox came towards the clergyman, and trotted along by his side as a dog would do. The huntsman looking about saw nothing but the rector and what seemed to be his dog, and cast off in another direction. As soon as the coast was clear, the fox gave a whisk of his brush and disappeared through the hedgerow.

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MONKEYS IN CAPTIVITY.

A lover of animals, M. Lepinay, Professor at the School of Psychology, has recently initiated a novel feature in the shape of "psychological excursions" in the Jardin des Plantes—the Paris "Zoo". The Jardin des Plantes is probably the most popular institution in Paris. It dates back to Louis XIII. Under the celebrated Buffon it was completely transformed, and from a simple apothecary's plantation it became a depot for all the riches of creation. The name of Buffon attracted from all parts of the world magnificent presents to the Museum of Natural History. The King of Poland sent him a splendid collection of minerals, and the Empress of Russia, who had failed to entice him to her court, nevertheless presented him with some of the richest products of her country. Nor was this all. Pirates, who seized every cargo which came within their reach, are said to have spared the cases which they found addressed to so great a naturalist. More fortunate than the human beings outside, the animals in the royal garden were in no way effected by the Revolution. In the course of his researches into the psychology of the inmates of the Jardin des Plantes, M. Lepinay endeavours to rehabilitate the monkey, who, he assures us, does not possess all the defects usually attributed to him. The monkey, according to the eminent professor, is neither vicious nor ferocious. On the contrary, he is very much afraid of the human race, for he has great difficulty in understanding us and comprehending what we desire of him. He has an especial dread of anything new, and in illustration of this M. Lepinay mentions the case of a young chimpanzee, Edouard, aged twenty-two months. His gestures and his antics remind one of a playful child of four or five years amusing himself on the sands. He will fearlessly make a leap of six or even nine feet in his cage, but if his attendant takes him out of it he will cling to him with the tenacity of desperation, lest he should fall three feet to the ground. In the same way a monkey who jumps about without the slightest fear on the branches of the highest trees in the forest is seized with panic when you place him on a trapeze a few inches from the ground. The monkey is not naturally ill-tempered or cruel: it is only when he is attacked or believes himself menaced that he shows his teeth and uses his claws.

M. Lepinay is of opinion that those who attempt to train monkeys show, as a rule, a lack of intelligence in their methods. They teach the animal to become an automaton, instead of appealing to his intelligence. Thus the famous "Consul" was trained to do little else but repeat certain automatic movements. And yet he was very intelligent, as witness his behaviour at the dentist's, where he exhibited almost human fortitude, supporting bravely a painful operation which he evidently realised was for his good. Another example of almost human intelligence was shown by a monkey at the Paris "Zoo." As he swung himself forwards to a locker beyond his reach he noticed that the cord to which he clung had a knot in it. So he stopped, undid the knot, reached the locker, and from a bunch of keys given him by his keeper finally selected the proper one and opened the door. Monkeys may not know that necessity is the mother of invention, but they act on that principle. Take, for instance, the animal who, finding that the tit-bits offered him by the public were beyond his reach, obtained a long straw, taking care that it should be sufficiently rigid, and, thrusting it forth between the bars of his cage, held it out for morsels of nuts and sweetmeats. If the offering were balanced properly on the straw the monkey piloted it back so carefully that it never failed to reach him. Female monkeys will sometimes kill their young, but M. Lepinay has noticed that they only do so when they are convinced that their babies are deformed or weakly, and the fact that they have no aversion from them is proved by the circumstance that they will not allow the bodies to be taken from them. On the other hand, when the male monkey kills his off-spring he acts from jealousy aroused by the sight of the affection lavished on the young by their mother.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Light southerly winds, sky clearing, generally fine, somewhat warmer.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Hoffmann's Erzählungen.

Phantastic Opera in three acts. Music by J. Offenbach.

Cast:

Hoffmann	Herr Rüdiger.
Niclaus	Fräul. Schäfer.
Nathanael	Herr Hafner.
Hermann	Herr Plaschke.
Lutter	Herr Wachter.
Olympia	
Giulietta	Frau Wedekind.
Antonia	
Coppelius	
Dapertutto	Herr Höpfl.
Mirakel	
Cochenille	
Pitichinaccio	Herr Erl.
Franz	
Spalanzani	Herr Kraemer.
Schlemihl	Herr Rains.
Crespel	Herr Nebuschka.
A voice	Fräul. Eibenschütz.

PLOT. At a meeting of students, Hoffmann, one of their number is rallied on his gloomy temper. He declares he has been thrice unlucky in love, and promises to describe his love-affairs to them. In the Opera the three several episodes are presented in three acts.

In the first act Hoffmann is in the house of Spalanzani, having gone there to meet his host's beautiful daughter. This daughter is really an automaton made by Spalanzani and Coppelius, a wizard, who is to have a half share in the money to be made by the sale of the doll. Coppelius gives Hoffmann a pair of spectacles, which increase the beauty of the doll, and Hoffmann is madly in love with it, heedless of the warnings of his friend Niclaus. A dance is held, and Hoffmann dances with the automaton, which dances on unceasingly, till Hoffmann sinks half-fainting upon the sofa. Coppelius enters in a rage, the draft by which Spalanzani had bought his half of the doll having been dishonoured, and smashes the figure. The guests all laugh at Hoffmann, who at last realizes the trick.

In the second act Hoffmann is courting Giulietta, a courtesan, who is in the power of Dapertutto, a wizard, for whom she has stolen the shadow of Schlemihl, another love. She promises to procure Hoffmann's image in a mirror. Telling Hoffmann that Schlemihl has the key of her room, she leaves them, Hoffmann kills Schlemihl, only to find the room empty, and the false Giulietta disappears with Dapertutto in a gondola.

In the third act Hoffmann is engaged to Antonia, daughter of Crespel, who has a beautiful voice, but is liable a consumption, so her father has forbidden her to sing. The deaf servant lets in Hoffmann, contrary to his master's orders. He and Antonia sing, and as Crespel returns Hoffmann hides and, from Crespel's conversation with the wizard, Doctor Mirakel, hears of Antonia's illness. He persuades Antonia never to sing again, but Mirakel, by invoking the spirit of her dead mother, induces her to break her promise; she sings and sings, and dies exhausted in Hoffmann's arms.

In the epilogue the students thank Hoffmann for his tales.
Composer: Offenbach, born 1819, died 1880.
(See the Standard-Operagloss by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 50/4.)

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

Die Stumme von Portici.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, March 18th: Die Fledermaus. 7 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Monday, March 18th: Gyges und sein Ring. 7.30 p.m.



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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 Riparatta	Herr Mehnert.
Don Octavio	Herr Müller.
Don Riccardo	Herr Wierth.
Mirandolina, Gastwirtin	Frau Salbach.
Fabrizio, Küper im Gasthofe	Herr Gunz.
Pasquino, des Ritters Diener	Herr Gebühr.

Der Diener zweier Herren.

Possensspiel 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 Turner	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, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

Adam Asper.—Hauptmann Blomet.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Gastspiel Käthe Franck-Witt:

Die schöne Marseillerin.

Schauspiel in 4 Acten von Pierre Berton.

Cast:

Napoleon Bonaparte	Carl Witt.
Joseph Bonaparte	Ernest. Münchheim.
Hortense Beauharnais	Marie Wimpfinger.
Pauline Borghese	Herta Schroth.
Crisenoy, Adjutant Bonapartes	Willy Schröder.
Marquis de Tallemont	Rudolf Opel.
Jeanne de Briantes, seine Frau	Käthe Franck-Witt.
Rapp, Adjutant Bonapartes	Emil Gähd.
Barral, Major	Bruno Bellmann.
Fouché, Polizeiminister	Carl Friese.
Régnier, Polizeiminister	Ignaz Janda.
Fesch, Cardinal, Oheim Bonapartes	Anton Gampert.
Graf von Cobenzl, österreichischer Gesandter	Carl Wilhelm.
de Caulaincourt	Martin Räden.
de Rémusat	Hans Füssler.
Madame de Rémusat	Jenny Baumgarten.
Cambacères	Alexander Olbrich.
St. Réjant	Carl Knack.
Bernard	Adolf Braunstein.
Petit François	Leopold Bäuml.
Brutus	Camillo Randalph.
Léonidas	Reinhold Barthel.
Murat	Richard Hornuff.
Duroc	Otto Mühlmann.
Junot	Hans Lynar.
Madame Junot	Lina Meyer.
Lannes	Alfred Schuricht.
Madame Lannes	Ellen Hohenfels.
Kammerzofe	Else Becker.
Ein Diener	Alfred Mauthner.
Borghese	Hugo Hugolin.
Roustan	Bernhard Lohse.

Tomorrow, Sunday, afternoon, at 3.30 p.m.

Die lustige Witwe.

At 7.30 p.m.

Die schöne Marseillerin.

MUSIC.

The programme of this evening's Symphony Concert at the Gewerbehaus will be as follows, Herr Zickowsky, of Prag, assisting as solo violinist:

- (1) Overture, "Le Cid" Mussenet.
- (2) Concerto in B-minor, for violin and orchestra Saint-Saëns.
- (3) "Bilder aus dem Süden", characteristic sketches Nicodé.
- (4) Symphony No. 8 Beethoven.
- (5) "Trille du Diable", for violin Tartini.
- (6) "Ritt der Walküren" Wagner.

Next Thursday's concert, the last Waltz and Operetta evening, will be for the Benefit of the members of the orchestra. Capellmeister Petras, of Hamburg, will assist.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Pioneer Battalion No. 12. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Saturday, March 16th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Sunday, March 17th. *V. Sunday in Lent.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Evensong. 6.0 p.m. Special Service of Sacred Song and Music "Haydn's Passion."
Monday, March 18th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, March 19th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Wednesday, March 20th. 9.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, March 21st. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Friday, March 22nd. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and address. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, March 23rd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

Sunday, March 17th. *V. Sunday in Lent.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p.m.

NINTH RECITAL

- (1) Tenth Organ Concerto (in D) . . . Händel-Guilman.
I. Adagio. Allegro.—II. Aria.—
III. Allegro (quasi presto).
(2) Violoncello and organ: "Kol
nidrel" Bruch.
(3) Fantasia in C, op. 16, No. 1 Caesar Franck.
I. Poco lento.—II. Allegretto can-
tando.—III. Quasi lento.
Adagio.
(4) Violoncello and Organ: "Abend-
lied", op. 85 Schumann.
Offertory (Improvisation).
Soloist: Herr GEORG WILLE, cello.

Tuesday, March 19th. 4.0 p.m. Service and address.
Thursday, March 21st. 4.0 p.m. Service and address.
Friday, March 22nd. 10.0 a.m. Litany. 3.0 p.m. Bible Instruction in Rectory.
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. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

MISSING SHIPS.

"The ice was all around." Sailing ship captains arriving home from Pacific and colonial ports have, during the past few months, reported a phenomenal number of vast icebergs in the South Atlantic. In the earlier of these voyage-reports the bergs were mostly passed in the vicinity of Cape Horn, the windy southern headland, which sailormen often refer to as "Cape Stiff". Later, as the season advanced, the bergs came away to the northward, extending from the Falkland Islands towards the mainland of South America. Bearing in mind the fact—a fact, by the way, that is seldom recognised—that at most periods of the year there are some three or four hundred large "wind-jammers" bound on voyages which necessitate the rounding of Cape Horn, it is at once apparent that the ordinary dangers of navigation have been very largely increased by these silent, ghostly bergs, which, in thick, hazy weather are quite undiscernable, even at short range. A number of remarkably narrow escapes are hidden away in the terse log-book entries of arriving ships. The wonder, really, is not that some serious casualties have been occasioned through collision with ice, but that so few ships are known to have been lost while feeling their way through the danger zone.

In many instances ships have been sailing through thick mist, knowing, like the Ancient Mariner, that ice, mast-high, was floating by. The keenest-eyed look-out would be unable to see any distance ahead through the deep murk. It was touch and go in many a case. Every precaution was taken—and then there was nothing for it but a fatalistic resignation to the untoward circumstances prevailing. Only a few days ago a ship came into Genoa from the west coast of South America and reported that when in the South Atlantic the fog, which had been dense all night, cleared away in the early hours of the morning, just in time to enable the look-out to sight an iceberg right ahead.

Three large ships which, in the course of their voyages, would have to round Cape Horn and sail through the ice-fields, have never arrived. These are the "Hautot", "Daniel", and "Netherby". The last-mentioned has already been posted at Lloyd's as a "missing vessel," and in regard to the other two not a vestige of hope remains. So long overdue are they that they are looked upon as "lost with all hands." The opinion among underwriters is that all three ships have been lost through collision with floating ice. This view is strengthened by accounts culled from the log-

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books of arriving vessels. Three ships have reported passing abandoned sailors either drifting or stranded on icebergs. The German ship "Kaliope" sighted a capsized derelict floating among the bergs on September 28. A little later the French ship "Chateau d'If" saw a three-masted sailer fast amid the ice, and about a week ago another Frenchman, the "Emilie Galline", when near the Falklands, brought up against a berg, upon which a large ship was stranded. These three reports are conclusive proof of deplorable maritime disaster. Unfortunately, not one of the wrecks sighted was decisively identified, although it is generally supposed that one was the "Daniel", which has not been heard of since July 3 last. The "Daniel" and the "Hautot" were French vessels of large size, each being of over 2,200 net registered tons. The "Netherby", the only British missing vessel supposed to have been lost in the ice, was a ship of 1,400 tons, bound from Maryport to Talcahuano. But there is yet another British ship now seriously overdue on a Cape Horn passage. This is the 2,000-ton four-masted barque "Ormsary", which has not been reported since September 13 last, when she sailed from a South Pacific port, homeward bound. The rate for reinsurance on this vessel stood at about 80 guineas per cent. recently, thus indicating that underwriters entertain but scant hope that she will ever sail into the English Channel. Should nothing further be heard of the "Ormsary" it will be assumed that she, too, has met her doom while shaping a course through the ice-infested southern seas. The crews of the "Hautot", "Daniel", and "Netherby" would number, approximately, 80 hands, all told, and if in course of time the "Ormsary" is posted as "missing", the total death-roll will be somewhere about a hundred. But the "Ormsary" may arrive at the eleventh hour, even as did the famous "Lalla Rookh" a couple of years ago. The sea has many surprises—none more remarkable than the time which certain unlucky ships take in making deep-water voyages.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 15th of March, 1907

Mr. C. Chado, London, H. Bellevue.
Mr. E. G. Garney, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. F. Schroder, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Baumgarten, Milwaukee, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. C. Klingenberg, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. F. Gunther, Liverpool, H. Stadt Gotha.
Miss Gamble, Wellesley, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. A. Kahn, New York, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Victor, New York, Jahr's Hotel (garni).
Miss H. Munroe, Boston, P. Kinze.
Miss L. Brigham, New York, P. Kinze.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Opp, Texas, H. Stadt Metz.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 5c.

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.*

LATER TELEGRAMS.

Paris, March 15. The Commission charged with the enquiry into the causes of the "Jena" catastrophe has established the fact that a temperature of from 50 to 56 degrees prevailed in the ammunition chamber, whereas the normal temperature should not exceed 35 degrees. The valves for cooling the temperature did not act. The cooling apparatus in the dynamo chambers, which had been removed because it was not sufficiently effective, had not been replaced by any other. Besides, the sun shone upon the stern from ten o'clock in the morning, whereby the temperature in the chambers was considerably raised. A collection for the relatives of the victims already amounts to more than 68,000 francs.

Pittsburg, March 15. The damage caused by the inundation is estimated at ten millions of dollars. Fourteen persons have lost their lives. Work in the factories is almost entirely at a stand-still. All public works are stopped. Nearly 30,000 people are homeless. Several hundred houses have been undermined by the flood, and threaten to collapse.

St. Petersburg, March 15. Above the ceiling of the Duma Hall which fell in this morning was a ventilating apparatus with large bellows. The great weight of that apparatus and the decayed condition of the ceiling are regarded as the causes of the collapse. Two hundred seats in the middle of the Hall are covered with fallen boards and stucco. A costly candelabrum was destroyed. The restoration of the ceiling will require about a fortnight. In accordance with later arrangements a sitting will be held today in the Catherine Hall of the Tauris Palace; by the wish of the deputies it will be preceded by a religious service.

Toulon, March 15. As yet 58, of 107, bodies recovered from the "Jena" have been identified. It will certainly be impossible to identify some of the remains which are burnt and mutilated past recognition. The work of placing the bodies in coffins is proceeding.