

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 346.

DRESDEN, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

**BAD ALBERTSHOF** 7, Sedan Strasse  
16, Werder Strasse

Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen.  
Turkish Baths: for ladies Monday and Friday 6-1, Wednesday 2-3; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany  
in English.

Office: Dresden, Steube Strasse 5 L

Telephone: 1755.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of  
Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

## A BATTLESHIP IN COLLISION.

H. M. S. "Africa" first class battleship, 16,350 tons, collided with the Orient S.S. "Ormuz" on Saturday in the Channel. Neither ship was seriously damaged, and the "Ormuz" was able to continue her voyage to Australia forthwith.

## GERMAN EMPEROR DINES WITH THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

T. M. the German Emperor and Empress dined with the British Ambassador Sir Frank Lascelles on Saturday night at the British Embassy.

## THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The New York announcement that the Canadian Pacific railway has determined to make reductions in its outlay for the present year is declared in Montreal to lack all foundation. It is announced that the estimates for the year 1907 were approved some days ago and the necessary money has been already obtained. The Management state that there is no sign of a decline in the business of the Company. As a matter of fact, the traffic arrangements of the Company are being utilised to the utmost extent, and the new rolling stock is at once put into use when delivered.

## BOERS AND BRITONS.

At a banquet held at Johannesburg on Saturday, attended by the Ministers, Members of the Opposition and other leading personalities, General Botha elicited enthusiastic applause when he said that the British people, in view of the Colonial Conference, could place implicit confidence in the British Boer in the Transvaal and grant him a free hand to manage his own affairs in his own manner.

## THE CENTRAL REPUBLICS.

New York, March 24.

The news from Central America continues to be very unsatisfactory, and indications increase that before long other Republics will be drawn into the struggle. The Navy Department has decided to send another small warship to the waters of the belligerents, to assist the "Marietta" in any action that the development of events may necessitate.

Simultaneously, apparently, the State Department at Washington has warned the diplomatic representatives of the actual and potential belligerents, that the patience of this country and Mexico is not inexhaustible. Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, is said to have had a somewhat warm interview with Mr. Root, at which the question of responsibility for breaking the solemn pledge to refer disputes to arbitration was discussed.

The State Department has received no confirmation of the *Herald's* dispatch from Managua, in which it is stated that the Nicaraguan Government has actually sent envoys to Ecuador and Venezuela, in order to enlist the moral and material support of those Republics against Honduras and San Salvador. It is the official belief that Nicaragua would not dare even to attempt to bring about such a monstrous extension of the inexcusable struggle. But if the *Herald's* report should prove to be well founded, it would probably be found that President Roosevelt would take upon himself the responsibility of naval and military intervention, in order to prevent the possibility of such a horrible shedding of blood.

There is some doubt whether Mexico would join in such actual intervention. President Diaz and his Government are perfectly willing to back up any action taken by the United States, but it is quite conceivable that they would hesitate at the critical moment, in view of the "anti-Yankee" feeling which is still very strong in Mexico.

It is announced from Managua that news has arrived there from the seat of war that the united armies of the revolutionaries of Nicaragua and Honduras have defeated the Honduras troops under President Bonilla after a desperate battle lasting

ten hours. The Honduras War Minister General Sobero Barahona, who was severely wounded, was taken prisoner.

The American consul in Managua confirms this announcement and says that the town of Choluteca has been taken. President Bonilla has escaped on board ship, but is being pursued by a number of steamships.

## AN INTERESTING TRICENTENARY.

A memorial service was held in the Nieuwe church in Amsterdam on Saturday, the occasion being the 300th anniversary of the birth of the famous Dutch sailor, Admiral De Ruyter. The Queen of the Netherlands, the Queen Mother and most of the leading Dutch officials, were present; many Powers sent delegates, England being represented by Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe and Captain Edward Villiers. The director of the *Algemeen Handelsblad* delivered an address in which he thanked the Queen and the Queen Mother for their presence and said that the day was one of rejoicing for the whole nation in that they were honouring the memory of the Admiral who, together with William of Orange, saved the Netherlands. After describing De Ruyter's career, he alluded to the Admiral's great qualities as instanced when he protected Sweden against Denmark in the Anglo-Dutch war, in the battle off Chatam, and in 1673 when, with 100 ships, he defeated the 150 ships of the combined fleets of England and France, thereby saving his country. De Ruyter was not only illustrious as an admiral but as a private individual, who, in spite of his high position, always remained the God-fearing father of his family; he had ever been the pattern of a true Netherlander, a friend of liberty and independence. In conclusion the speaker said, that while at present the Dutch navy had no battles to fight, the spirit of De Ruyter lived on in those brave heroes of the sea who were ready at any time to peril their lives in the life-boats.

H. M. the Queen then unveiled a memorial tablet to De Ruyter bearing the inscription "Majorum virtus nepotum gloria. Wilhelmina R. 23. 3. 1907." Representatives of foreign nations then laid garlands and wreaths on the tomb.

A banquet was given in the evening in the Palace at which H. M. the Queen made the following speech:

"I am glad to see present the representatives of sovereigns and rulers who have been charged to take part in this festival. I am most anxious to express my gratitude for the honour paid to the national hero, and to give my assurance that I value very highly the proofs of friendship shown me by these acts of participation. May these festivities contribute to strengthen the feelings of brotherhood between the navies of those Powers who have taken part in the festival in honour of De Ruyter, and my own fleet. I drink to the health of these sovereigns and rulers." The Queen also proposed the toast of the Dutch navy.

## NEWS FROM FRANCE.

The Finance Minister, M. Caillaux, made a speech in Lyons on Saturday in which he explained the motives actuating his economic policy. The almost exclusive preponderance of indirect taxation constituted a grave danger; the revenue stood in inverse ratio to the country's wealth. It was necessary to step by step diminish the indirect taxes and establish the direct taxes. They must be reckoned to correspond with the family of each citizen, and be given the character of progressive taxation. He wished for a change of public opinion in favour of a more liberal economic régime than existed at present. He expressed the hope that the nations, in view of the excesses of trusts and cartels, would give up all claim to economic nationalism in order to lower duties by international agreements like that which had been made in Brussels with respect to the sugar duties. He then discussed the position of every category of assessable individuals, and said: "The privilege of owners of French and foreign State bonds not to pay income tax must be done away with. Not only Prussia and the other German States, but all the great nations of Europe, during the last 30 years have been changing their system of taxation in the sense of an income tax. The income tax scheme of the Government is no slavish imitation of foreign systems but takes account of French traditions and ideas."

M. Caillaux said that he was ready to revise the details of his scheme with the assistance of the

Chamber. The income tax would reduce the burdens on the poor and would affect the rich; it would therefore be a fair and logical reform. He concluded by defending himself against the charge of playing into the hands of collectivism, and demanded of the citizens that they should make some sacrifices in their own interests; the time had come when the necessary changes in the financial policy must be made.

## THE NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

The President of the Republic, with whom was M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, received the United States Ambassador who presented his credentials on Saturday. The Ambassador assured the President that the United States were in complete accord with France's endeavours to preserve the peace of the world. The President replied that he would deem himself fortunate in co-operating to unite closer the two nations in their mutual endeavours to guarantee the peace of the world.

## FRANCE AND SIAM.

The *Agence Havas* announces from Bangkok that negotiations between France and Siam are nearly concluded, whereby the final settlement of all matters in dispute between the two countries will be attained. The chief clause provides that certain districts, viz. the Provinces of Battenbang, Siam, Reap and Sisopher shall be yielded again to France. France for her part makes concessions to Siam on the Hrat and Daiwai side. It is a matter of congratulation that the negotiations are nearly at an end, in that they will bind closer the ties of sympathy between France and Siam.

## A ROYAL VISITOR FROM JAPAN.

Prince Fushimi of Japan landed at Marseilles on Saturday. He is to make a 3 months tour through Europe and will not, as at first announced, visit King Edward and King Alfonso in Cartagena, but will be received by the former in London in May.

## DEATH OF PROFESSOR V. BERGMANN.

Wiesbaden, March 25.

The eminent surgeon Professor v. Bergmann, who, it may be remembered, was one of the doctors who attended the Emperor Friedrich, died today. His death was due to heart failure, following on an operation. The body will be taken to Potsdam for burial.

## LABOUR TROUBLES IN HAMBURG.

Serious disturbances on the part of the strikers took place in Hamburg on Saturday, and one of the English labourers, who have taken the strikers' places, was seriously injured. A carriage occupied by men willing to work was attacked with stones when on its way to the Hannover railway station, the window panes being smashed. Some arrests were made.

## THE REMAINS OF LEO XIII.

The *Tribune* announces that the Pope, in an audience granted to Cardinal Agliardi, settled that the transference of the remains of Leo XIII to the basilica of the Lateran should take place in April. The remains will be interred in the Lateran with great solemnity. A requiem mass will be sung with the assistance of the Cardinate college, and in presence of diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See and of the Knights of Malta.

## THE COMING HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Rome, March 24.

The *Italic* writes that during his stay in Rome the Russian Imperial Counsellor, M. von Martens, had a conversation with the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, M. Kusakabe. The journal claims to know that M. Kusakabe, in the name of the Emperor of Japan, made a statement that Japan was in agreement with the programme of the Hague Conference and as for the question of limitation of armaments Japan, without taking the initiative in any such proposal, would not oppose the discussion of the matter, should it be determined on.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES.

A group of those members of the Imperial Council considered in general as reactionary, at their head being the ex-Ministers MM. Akimoff, Birileff, Durnovo and Stishinsky, has addressed an interpellation to the Minister of Education with regard to the disturbances at the University after the grant of autonomy. Those members of the



Council who belong to the Academic group protested violently against the interpellation being dealt with, since they regard it as a manoeuvre against the autonomy of the Universities.

Prince Trubetzkoï and the Rector of the Moscow University, M. Manuiloff, made energetic speeches in this direction, asserting that they had received only the ruins of a University from the hands of the police régime, and on those ruins they had planted the academic banner. The group of the Centre in the Council supported the Academic group. The question as to whether the interpellation should be dealt with, was put to the vote and decided in the negative. The Minister of Education will, however, answer the interpellation.

#### DEATH OF M. POBJEDONOSZEFF.

The ex Over Procurator of the Holy Synod, M. Pobjedonoszeff, died on Saturday evening. This once so powerful individual whose influence on the Russian court had been so great for years, was forced to retire from the scene on November 1, 1905 and yield his office to Prince Obolensky. His retirement was a concession to that public opinion, which he had all his life despised, and the value and justification of which he had violently disputed in the Moscow Assembly.

Constantin Petrovitch Pobjedonoszeff was in his eighty-first year. He had studied law and was Professor of jurisprudence in St. Petersburg University and was entrusted in 1860 with the education of the Imperial Princes. As tutor of the boy who was destined later to be the Czar Alexander III, he laboured for his own ideas and filled the mind of the heir-apparent with his own obstinate dislike of all liberal tendencies. He was the representative of the idea that absolutism was ordained of God, and saw in democratic theories only the products of lies and unbelief. With his fanatical despotic ideal was combined an equally fanatical religious ideal. He hated all who would not be subordinate to the strictly orthodox church, and Jews and the various non-orthodox sects found no favour in his eyes.

It is known how as Over Procurator of the Holy Synod he turned his hatred into action and persecuted the politically awakened, and those who differed from him in their religious beliefs. This small, thin, insignificant man with his pale, haggard face, his pointed, bald skull and his huge spectacles, in his bureaucratic narrow mindedness shrank from no measures, however cruel. Alexander III recommended his vacillating son Nicholas to follow Pobjedonoszeff's advice and for a long time the Grand Inquisitor was able to govern Russia under Nicholas. But he could not resist the development of the spirit of the age and, in spite of his fulminations of excommunication, that development overwhelmed him and his system. He was not destined to see the dawn of a new Russian era. He has died conquered by those whom he despised as liars and phrasemakers.

**The Löwen-Apotheke** founded 1560.

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

**The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy.**

#### THE UNREST IN ROUMANIA.

The agrarian disturbances in Moldavia continue. In Dorotoi, where the disorders commenced, order has been restored, but the unrest has spread to other towns. More regiments have been sent in the last three days to Moldavia. Originally the movement was directed against the Jews. For some years Jewish leaseholders have been acquiring countless leases and have caused thereby a sudden rise in rents, and in consequence a sudden aggravation of the condition of existence of the peasants settled on this domain. At the moment the movement has assumed the character of an agrarian revolt and is directed against native owners of large properties who manage their own estates. The Government is employing all means at its command to quiet the people's minds and to prevent excesses, and at the same time to avoid bloodshed as much as possible. In the conflicts that have taken place hitherto, in four or five towns only a small number of persons have been killed or wounded. The news that the town of Jassy has been the scene of serious disturbances is untrue, complete order prevails there.

#### THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

The French Minister in Tangier, M. Regnault, received information yesterday that the French doctor Mauchamp, in Marakesh, had been murdered by natives. At a meeting of the *corps diplomatique*, at which M. Regnault was not present, the Ministers of all the Powers, as well as the Shereefian delegates, expressed their indignation at the crime and offered their sympathy to M. Regnault. The French Vice-Consul in Maragan, in a despatch to the French Minister in Tangier, relating to the murder of Dr. Mauchamp, informs him that he is extremely anxious as to the fate of two French

travellers, M. Genty and his wife, at present in Marakesh.

The Paris *Liberté* writes: However energetic may be the measures which the French Government may take in face of the occurrence, no civilised Power can be surprised if France calls the Maghzen to account with the utmost severity.

The Minister of Marine, M. Thomson, at the instance of the Minister for foreign affairs has ordered the cruiser "Jeanne d'Arc" to proceed to Morocco. Her commander will first receive his instructions on reaching Tangier. It is certain that urgent demands for reparation will be made to the Shereefian Government in the matter of Dr. Mauchamp's murder.

The House of the British consular agent in Marakesh has been stoned, but no one was injured. All the English are well, but remain in their houses. The Pasha of Marakesh has placed guards in front of the Consulates and of houses occupied by Europeans.

Later despatches announce that the murder of Dr. Mauchamp took place on the 20th; the town was quiet on the 21st, but the houses were still guarded. This news was brought by a steamer specially chartered for the purpose by the English Consul in Mazagen.

The *Agence Havas* learns from Tangier that the Europeans in Marakesh were besieged in their houses by the natives after Dr. Mauchamp's murder. The English Vice-Consul fired several shots at the mob.

The Cabinet Council in Paris will hold a special meeting to discuss the measures rendered necessary by the situation in Morocco.

A despatch from Tangier announces that Alde-sadeek, recently appointed Governor of the Anjeras, who led the tribe against El Valiente, has been murdered by the Anjeras after they had suffered a severe defeat. They are now marching with El Valiente against the Maghzen.

### The Royal Court Pharmacy.

English and American Dispensary.  
Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral-waters  
Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle.

### CHURCH SERVICES.

#### ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Tuesday, March 26th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
11.0 a.m. Matins and address. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.

Wednesday, March 27th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
11.0 a.m. Matins and address. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.

Thursday, March 28th. *Maundy-Thursday*. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.45 a.m. (Choral) and 11.0 a.m. Choral Matins. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.

Friday, March 29th. *Good Friday*. 9.0 a.m. Matins, Litany and Ante Communion. 12.0 m. d. to 3.0 p.m. The three Hours Service. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.

Saturday, March 30th. *Easter Even.* 9.0 a.m. Matins and Ante Communion. 6.0 p.m. Festal Easter Evensong Carols.

Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.  
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

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

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

##### Holy Week.

Tuesday, March 26th. Service and address 4.0 p.m.

Wednesday, March 27th. Service and address 4.0 p.m.

Thursday, March 28th. Holy Communion 11.0 a.m.

Friday, March 29th. *Good Friday*. Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. and 4.0 p.m.

Saturday, March 30th. *Easter Even.* Service 10.0 a.m.

Sunday, March 31st. *Easter Day*. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. 5.30 p.m. Service and Cantata.

The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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Bismarck Platz 10, next the Main Railway Station. Phone 151.  
Physician's Prescriptions accurately dispensed by qualified chemists only.  
All foreign and native Patent-Medicines, Mineral- and Sulfurated waters.  
Soaps, Toilet-articles &c. Special-laboratory for urinalysis.  
Free delivery to all parts of the town.

#### 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.

### GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

It seems now to have been decided that Queen Alexandra will not go to Biarritz but will join King Edward at Toulon.

The Prince of Wales returned from his visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley on Saturday, and will go with the Princess to Sandringham for the Easter holidays.

At Cartagena extensive preparations are being made for the meeting of the two Kings, and the town will be profusely decorated, and illuminated at night. The new municipal palace has been worked on day and night in order to finish it in time. A new landing stage has been built.

Seventy motor cabs were already plying for hire in London on Saturday, permission having been obtained from Scotland-yard. The motor cab drivers are receiving 25 per cent of the gross takings, the drivers supplying their own petrol. Bonuses are to be given for the least number of accidents.

Oxford University scored a grand victory over Cambridge University at Queen's Club in the athletic contest, winning eight events to one, and dead-heating in the 100 Yards race.

The Registrar-General has received from Mrs. Pankhurst her resignation of the position of Registrar of births and deaths to the Chorlton-on-Medlock sub-district of Manchester. Her daughter, Miss Christabel, one of the famous suffragists, says the resignation was forced on her mother by the action of certain Liberals in Manchester.

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## Schramm & Echtermeyer

### Grocers

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**English and German Biscuits.**  
Tinned Meat, Fish and Vegetables.

**Preserved Fruit, Marmalade and Jams.**  
English Pickles and Sauces.

**Wines, Liqueurs, &c.**

Dr. Ingram, the Bishop of London, intends to follow up his visit to America by one to Russia in February 1908. He will not actually be leaving his own diocese by going to Russia, as the British chaplaincies of Northern and Central Europe are under the Episcopal supervision of the Bishop of London.

The utmost desire has been manifested to satisfy King Edward's very natural request that the Press should not publish too much of his movements during his quiet stay at Biarritz. As little as possible has been published, and his Majesty has thoroughly enjoyed his holiday thus far. He will leave on April 5, and is to meet Queen Alexandra the next day at Toulon instead of at Marseilles.

It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont are expending a sum of £36,000 on the alterations of their American residence, Belcourt. As the house was very small, Mr. Belmont is having the large stables adjoining thrown into it, and the coach-house is being converted into a grand salon. Horses are being given up in favour of automobiles.

Mr. Lloyd Griscom, the new American Ambassador to Rome, has been formally received by the King of Italy, having taken up his diplomatic duties early last week. Mrs. Griscom is expected to arrive after Easter from New York.

Some time must elapse before Mrs. Henry White, the wife of the United States Ambassador at Paris, can hope to be able to dispense hospitality, as her health will not permit it at present. Miss Muriel White, her daughter, will spend most of the season in London.

In unveiling a statue of the late Sir John Woodburn by Mr. George Frampton, R. A., at Calcutta on Friday last, Lord Minto said Sir John Woodburn was the best beloved ruler Bengal ever had.

Those important alterations to Dover Naval Harbour, of which so much has been talked about, will now be completed at once by the Admiralty. The cause for this haste is the grounding of the cruiser, "Duke of Edinburgh," and the object of the alterations is to counteract the currents.

## 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.



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**English and American newspapers.**  
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**MUSIC.**

Dr. Ludwig Wüllner's "Hugo Wolf Evening" in the Palmengarten on Saturday was a triumph for this great artist whose importance as a singer lies more, as is well known, in his marvellous interpretative ability than in the voice itself, of which however, he makes the best possible use. One is enthralled by Dr. Wüllner's keen insight into the inner meaning of the "Lieder" he interprets; whether it be Schubert, Schumann, Brahms or Wolf. His comprehensive grasp of the phases and characteristics of different styles was shown in his reproduction of 31 of the most interesting and exacting of Hugo Wolf's songs.

We were much impressed with the deep and poetic "Denk' es, o Seele" from the Mörike group. It is interesting to note that Mörike, who with Uhland is among the best Swabian poets, owes his popularity to Wolf who has used no less than 53 of his poems. One could venture to say that Wolf had discovered him. Other exquisite reproductions were "Epiphany", "Beneleid die sel'ge Mutter" (Italienisches Liederbuch), "Wenn du zu den Blumen gehst" (Spanisches Liederbuch), "Der Soldat", "Zur Warnung" and "Liebesglück"; the last a colossal reproduction and so enthusiastically applauded that Dr. Wüllner repeated it. We hope that Dr. Wüllner will return next year to Dresden and give two more such evenings.

Herr Coenraad V. Boss was at the pianoforte; which is as much as to say that the instrument sang its accompaniments to perfection.—H. M. F.

The orchestral concert in the Gewerbehause this evening is the last Richard Wagner concert this season and the programme contains the following numbers: (1) A "Faust" overture; (2) Prayer of Elisabeth from "Tannhäuser" (by request); (3) Tonbilder from "The Flying Dutchman"; (4) "Walkürenritt" (by request); (5) Violin solo, "Ein Albumblatt"; (6) Tonbilder from "Die Walküre"; (7) Vorspiel und Liebestod, "Tristan und Isolde"; (8) Charfreitagszauber from "Parsifal"; (9) "Das Liebesmahl der Apostel".

On Easter Day and Easter Monday there will be two concerts, beginning each day at 4, and 7.30 p.m. On Easter Tuesday the Olsen orchestra will give their last concert, beginning at 7.30 p.m.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. From today until Saturday next inclusive there will be no music at guard-mounting.

**LORD CURZON'S CONFIDENCE.**

Mr. Ian Malcolm, writing in the *Reader*, says it might almost be said that Lord Curzon won the Arnold Prize Essay at Oxford by chance. He had no intention of entering for it until one day when, passing through the Bodleian Library, he observed a friend working diligently for this very prize. It was the same man who had been second to Curzon when he won the Lothian, and who was determined at all costs to secure the "Arnold" for himself. The same idea struck Curzon, who went off to London, where he lived like a hermit for nearly four months, working from 11.0 a.m. to 4.0 a.m. every day, either at the British Museum or at home. Upon the last possible day the paper, still unfinished, was taken down to Oxford, where it was completed just before midnight. The janitor of the Old Schools was rung up—he was in bed—and the only compensation which he received for disturbance was an apology and the excuse that this would be the winning essay. And so it was!

**RECONSTITUTING THE KÖPENICK COMEDY.**

For the purposes of a cinematograph company, the comedy of which Voigt, the cobbler-captain of Köpenick, was the hero, has been, by the aid of stage supers, re-enacted before a restaurant in Rixdorf. So realistic was the performance that a policeman intervened, and revolver in hand, called upon the players to cease their mumming. Summons were served upon some of the actors for the illegal wearing of uniforms, but when the defendants explained in court that their uniforms were only theatrical "properties," and not the real article, the policeman found that he had allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion. The case was dismissed.

**Hugo Borack**

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

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Gentlemen and children.

Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts,

Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.

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**MINIATURES.**

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

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.**

Closed during Holy Week.

**ROYAL THEATRE**

NEUSTADT.

Closed during Holy Week.

**RESIDENZ THEATRE.**

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Ensemble-Gastspiel des Berliner Lessingtheaters unter Leitung des Directors Dr. Otto Brahm

**Und Pippa tanzt.**

Ein Glashüttenmärchen in 4 Acten von Gerhart Hauptmann.

**Cast:**

Tagliozoni, italienischer Glastechniker	Carl Meinhard.
Pippa, seine Tochter	Ida Orloff.
Der Glashütten-Director	Kurt Stieler.
Der alte Huhn, ein ehemaliger Glasbläser	Rudolf Ritter.
Michel Hellriegel, ein reisender Handwerksbursche	Willy Grunwald.
Wann, eine mythische Persönlichkeit	Emanuel Reicher.
Wende, Wirt	Emil Lind.
Die Kellnerin	Betti Wichmann.
Schädler	Paul Paull.
Anton, Glasmalermeister	Bruno Köhler.
Erster Waldarbeiter	Arthur Habich.
Zweiter	Fritz Seelen.
Jonathan, Factotum bei Wann	Arthur Teuber.

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

Rosmersholm.

At 7.30 p.m.

Mieze und Maria.



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Buildings erected, restored or altered.

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**CANADA'S RAILWAYS.**

We read in *The Financier* that the first return of Canadian railway statistics, issued by the newly-organised statistical branch of the Department of Railways and Canals, was laid before Parliament by the Hon. Mr. Emmerson. The same paper continues to say that it is not only interesting and instructive, so far as figures go, but in its general make-up fully justifies the policy of the Minister in establishing this branch, over which J. L. Payne was selected to preside. Mr. Payne has succeeded in modernising the system of collecting and presenting the railway statistics of Canada to the extent that they will henceforth be comparable with those compiled officially in the United States.

For instance, there is presented for the first time in authentic form a table showing the development of railway mileage in Canada. From this it appears that the total has risen from 16 miles in the year 1836 to 21,353 miles in 1906; and that 3,071 miles of railway were under construction on June 30th last, as compared with 1,066 on the corresponding date last year. The process of substituting steel for iron rails has so far progressed that now but 74 miles of iron rails remain as a relic of earlier days.

In Canadian railways there is invested the large capital of 1,332,498,407 dols, towards which, including the Intercolonial and T. and N. O., the Dominion has contributed 194,188,584 dols, provincial governments 43,278,022 dols, and municipalities 17,125,164 dols.

There were 361 fatal accidents on Canadian railways last year, a decrease of 107 compared with 1905. Only one passenger in 1,749,361 carried was fatally injured, "a striking example," the comptroller observes, "of the relative safety with which this form of transportation is carried on."

There are now 814 miles of electric railway in operation in the Dominion, an addition of 21 miles during the year. Ontario has 441 miles of electric railway, and Quebec 198. The capital of all the electric railways in Canada is 63,857,970 dols. Last year their net earnings were 4,291,934 dols, and they carried 237,655,074 passengers, an increase of 34,187,757 over the previous year; yet the number of fatalities decreased from 30 to 16.

There were in Canada last year, it appears, 2,931 locomotives, 1,289 first class, 716 second class, 842 baggage, mail and express, 61,927 cattle and box cars, 18,525 platform and 8,295 coal cars, an increase of nearly 900 locomotives, 250 first class, 68 second class, and 31,555 freight cars, as compared with the equipment of 1896; while, as it is pointed out by the comptroller, the loaded train of 250 tons, which was the limit 20 years ago, has been replaced by the train of 1,500 tons of today. In addition to the cars above referred to, there are 1,655 refrigerator cars, which, with sleeping, parlour, dining, official and other cars, bring the total up to 99,874, of which 91,015 are fitted with automatic couplers, and 85,616 with air brakes.

In 1906 the steam railways carried 27,989,782 passengers and 57,966,713 tons of freight, an increase of 2,700,000 passengers and seven million tons of freight over the business of the previous year. Operating expenses increased from 79,977,573 dols to 87,129,434 dols.

**LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN**

up to the 25th of March, 1907.

Mr. J. Hasthorn, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
 Mr. R. Glenn, Philadelphia, H. Europäischer Hof.  
 Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Stuart, New York, H. Europ. Hof.  
 Mr. G. Fichtner, Chicago, H. New York.  
 Mr. C. Saks, London, H. du Nord.  
 Mr. E. Stamm, New York, H. Residenz.  
 Mr. H. Kroll, Los Angeles, H. Bellevue.  
 Miss E. Kilbonen, P. Görnemann.

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.**

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 5c.

Minister Resident: *The Viscount Gough.*

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmart 16.

British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*

**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY**

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light southerly winds, generally bright dry weather, somewhat warmer.



## THE MORGUE.

It has long been a matter of some curiosity that English visitors to Paris should include among the lions which they wish to visit, that gruesome sight—the Morgue. In future, however, they will be forced to give the gloomy building the go-by, for M. Clémenceau has decided to abolish the public exhibition of unidentified corpses.

The Morgue, which is now to be done away with, is situated at the back of Notre Dame, close to the bridge of St. Louis. Reconstructed in 1864, it replaces the original one in the form of a Greek tomb, which was built in virtue of a police edict under the First Republic. Something of the kind, however, was known long before, and in ancient chronicles a Morgue, where dead bodies were exposed, is spoken of as far back as the early days of the seventeenth century. In its existing form the Morgue is a one-storied building, with two wings, and with slabs of black marble, in two lines, for the reception of twelve bodies. The keeper of the Morgue is supposed, by the writer of a novel choke-full of horrors, to have dwelling-rooms in this dismal abode; and the perverted imagination of the author represents him as giving an evening party to his friends in close proximity to the sepulchral chamber where the remains of so many unhappy victims are waiting to be recognised by their relatives or friends. As a matter of fact, there is not the slightest truth in this suggestion, and when the establishment is closed at night not a living soul is left on the premises. The number of men who find their way to this place of ill omen is, according to statistics, far greater than that of the women. Thus, up to the age of 25, the number of male occupants of the Morgue was found, during a period of years, to be 515, as against 115 female occupants. Between the ages 25 and 45, among 1,242 occupants, 1,050 were men, and 192 women. From 45 to 55 there were 599 men and 58 women.

What are the kinds of death which feed the Morgue? If we take the records for the past 20 years we find that out of 1,766 cases of apparent suicide represented at the Morgue there were 1,414 deaths by drowning, 114 by hanging, 98 by firearms, 46 through the fumes of charcoal, 56 through falls from heights, 16 through sharp weapons, 11 by poison, 7 by crushing beneath vehicles, and 4 by alcohol. About two-thirds of the bodies exposed at the Morgue are never recognised. A writer in a contemporary relates how he and a friend once visited the Morgue and were taken into a room where the temperature was considerably below zero. There the attendant pulled out a long, coffin-like box, and, taking off the coarse covering, exposed the body of a stalwart negro, who had come to an untimely end. On his friend remarking that the body was frozen, the attendant said, "Yes, quite hard," and he rapped his knuckles on the dead man's chest, which was as hard as black marble. After putting the negro back in his place the employé ran up a light iron ladder, and, opening one of the receptacles in the top row, brought down a small box, one of five which the recess contained. When the lid was removed it revealed the frozen body of a baby, which, like the other corpses, was strangely lifelike. This body, they were told, was found in a sewer. "We have sometimes as many as 20 here at a time," said the attendant. On asking him how long the bodies were kept they were told they could form an idea if they would wait a few minutes. Then they entered a dimly-lighted room, and in one of the ominous-looking boxes were the remains of a woman. Their guide set the body upright, then let it fall back, and tapped it with a piece of wood. But he made no impression—it was a block of ice-flesh, and would have splintered and cracked like glass or ice had it been struck hard enough. The utility of the Morgue in a city like Paris cannot be doubted, but there is no reason why it should be made a show-place or a resort for the satisfaction of morbid curiosity.

## PATENT RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

The difficulties arising out of the English patent laws of which Mr. Lloyd-George has been telling Parliament, are even more complex in character than the time at his disposal admitted of his showing. The procedure is so costly, so laborious, so slow, that often the man who might add to the wealth of the nation by some striking invention is disheartened, and abandons his project after a waste of years. A man of whom the world might have heard a good deal as a public benefactor has just come to the conclusion that England with its patent laws is no place for him. The scheme at which he was working would, if carried through, have been of immense importance, he says, to the cotton trade, but after long toil at his invention and much weary searching as to patent rights, he finds that there is a something—an ineffective, useless something registered at the Patent Office which kills all his work, causes him to throw away the result of his labour, and pack up for Canada.

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Electric Light. H. Schnelle, Proprietor.

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HOTEL

Europaischer Hof

265 ROOMS.

SENDIG-NURNBERG,

HOTEL

Wurtemberger Hof

250 ROOMS.

SENDIG-SCHANDAU,

SENDIG'S

Hotel Quisisana & C.

150 ROOMS.

(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)

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## Hotel Westminster

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Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

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Lüttichau Strasse 13, I.

5 min. from station.

Highest references.

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

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Nürnberg Platz 3, II.

First-class Family Pension.

Excellent situation. Splendid board.

Pension Unity, Lüttichau Strasse 26, I.

Highly recommended.

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Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

## SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

## Jungborn Ferdinand Strasse 18, II. Vegetarian House.

Best vegetarian diet on the principles of Dr. Lahmann.

The poor man, ignorant of the ways of the Patent Office, is not the only sufferer. The late Lord Armstrong, it may be assumed, would pretty well know his way about in such matters. When, however, he came to patent his idea for the use of steel wire for the construction of guns, he found that some such idea had already been patented. The scheme so protected was of no use to the patentees; it was of no use to anybody else, but so long as the patent remained in force Armstrong could not proceed with his own invention. This experience it was which caused him to declare that our patent laws were calculated to stifle invention and impede progress. As to ambiguities in specifications, however, the patentee is sometimes glad to make as cloudy as possible the particulars of his invention. Arkwright himself made his specifications as vague as he could, so that others might not know too much. When he applied for his first patent he described himself as a clockmaker, which, of course, he never was. That, however, may have been to his mind better than declaring himself a barber.

## ROYAL BIARRITZ.

Biarritz, like an unfriended beauty, has been the sport of fortune and caprice. The place owed its first prosperity to Royal favour. The second Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie "discovered" it, and throughout their reign it basked in the full blaze of prosperity. The whole of the French Court and society followed in the wake of the sovereigns, and the wealthy middle class followed in the wake of society. From the downfall of the Empire, Biarritz has experienced a distinct set-back in its fortunes. It may be questioned if the population is more numerous to-day than when the name of Biarritz was on the lips of almost every summer tourist. Now Royal favour promises a renewed prosperity for the "fair village," and it is an odd instance of the freaks of time that this should come once more from a Sovereign.

## A LUNATIC'S FREAK.

An inmate of an asylum near Constantinople found his way the other day to the mortuary of the establishment, and seeing a body laid out awaiting burial, hid it in a cupboard, and stretched himself in its place. Shortly afterwards a priest entered with the purpose of praying, but his devotions were interrupted by a fearful yell from the supposed corpse, which raised itself and leaped over the astonished clergyman, who collapsed, and was found some hours later lying unconscious by the settle, from which the body was missing. Its discovery in the cupboard nearly caused another panic, but finally cleared up the mystery.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Tangier, March 25. It is reported from Marakesh that a crowd of people, which had been dispersed by soldiers in front of the dispensary of Dr. Mauchamps, went to the house of the English consular agent. Several rioters forced their way into the ground floor; the consul barricaded the doors, and fired from the windows upon the crowd, killing two persons and wounding two others.

Vienna, March 25. According to a report published in a Bukharest newspaper on Sunday and Monday, serious anti-Semitic riots have taken place during the last few days in Alexandria, Great Wallachia. Many Jews were ill-treated, the Rabbi and one of his children were dangerously wounded, and all the houses and lodgings of Jews were plundered and wrecked.

Frankfurt o. M., March 25. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports from Constantinople: "As the Vali of Broussa has twice within the last few days requested to be allowed to resign in consequence of the conduct of Fehim Pasha, the order has now been given that Fehim Pasha is to be interned in his own residence".

Hamburg, March 25. The situation in the harbour has hardly altered since Saturday. 218 Englishmen willing to work have arrived here in the steamer "Nottingham", raising the total number now ready for work to 2,600. Work will today be resumed in a greater measure in consequence of the increasing number of German and English willing workers. 3,500 workmen appeared today in the work-places. As a still larger number of men willing to work is expected, two more steamers have been fitted up as lodging-ships.

Paris, March 25. The solemn obsequies of Professor Berthelot and his wife took place this morning in the Panthéon, in the peristyle of which the two coffins were placed upon an elevated catafalque. Troops were stationed in the square in front of the Panthéon and in its vicinity. President Fallières, M. Clémenceau, the Diplomatic Corps and the Municipal authorities, attended the ceremony.