

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 359.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

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

Mr. Runciman in answer to a question said that the Foreign Office had heard that telegraphic instructions had been sent to the Congo State Commandants in Lado to evacuate all posts in Meridi.

The debate on the Territorial Army was then resumed. It is not expected that a division will be reached before the end of next week. It is becoming apparent that Mr. Haldane's plan, although attacked by the opposition, meets with general approval among the Ministerialists.

THE RECENT ROYAL MEETING.

From a reliable source the *Agence Havas* learns that the conversations of the Spanish Ministers and the Ambassadors de Bunsen and Villa de Urrutia during the recent festivities showed the great cordiality and identity of views prevailing between England and Spain, especially in matters in which the countries have mutual interests and aims. While, however, the harmony of views between the two monarchs and nations was established, it can be stated that no treaty or convention was concluded between the two Powers on any question, and that assertions to the contrary are pure invention.

The *Paris Eclair* writes: "One of the most important points of the Anglo-Spanish agreement discussed at Cartagena was that England binds herself to lend support to Spain in reconstructing her fleet and perfecting her coast defences. England would in that way provide security that important maritime positions should not fall into the hands of other Powers; while at the same time having regard to the susceptibilities of Spain, which might otherwise take umbrage at the appearance of British protection."

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE CANADIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

New York, April 10.

There does not appear to be any official warrant for a somewhat circumstantial story published in one of the afternoon papers yesterday respecting a special treaty and a joint commission for the settlement of all the points in dispute between this country, Canada, and England. The main phases of the situation are, of course, well known, and it is not difficult to construct a well-balanced story resting upon them. As it happens, however, there is good reason to believe that little actual progress has yet been made by Mr. Root and Mr. Bryce in their efforts to reach a *modus vivendi*. The Ambassador suffers under the disadvantage of having to submit all important matters of difference or agreement to London, whence it is understood they are cabled to Ottawa.

Naturally Mr. Root would greatly prefer to deal with Mr. Bryce just as directly as he would deal with any one of the representatives of the great Powers who have no colonies in this hemisphere to take into consideration. That is how similar negotiations have been managed previously, but nowadays the susceptibilities of Canada play a leading part in the minds of diplomats engaged with our State Department. It is only now apparently that Americans are beginning to understand that the situation and the conditions have radically changed. Mr. Root understands it well enough, little as he may like it. Heretofore successive Secretaries of State in their tussles with successive British Ambassadors have usually had it pretty well their own way. A comparatively small display of firmness by the present Ambassador might suffice for foundation for the charge that he was a desperately obstinate diplomat determined to have things all his own way.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN FIGHTING.

Washington, April 10.

The State Department has received telegraphic information that negotiations are in progress for

the settlement of the differences between Nicaragua and Honduras.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE LABOUR TROUBLES.

In Government circles it is not believed that a serious strike in the provision trades will occur, but all precautionary arrangements for tomorrow have been made. All the troops of the garrison are confined to barracks; about forty points in the town are marked for occupation by troops. The Republican Guard and the police will be charged with the maintenance of order and uninterrupted traffic in the streets. On the other hand, M. Bousquet, the Secretary of the *Fédération de Travail* declares that he wishes to give no cause for violent measures, the only object being to secure the observance of a weekly day of rest.

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN FRANCE.

Paris, April 10.

The National Council of the Social Democrat party has issued a manifesto to the workmen of France protesting against the attitude of the Government towards the Trades Unions of officials, and calling upon the workmen to give public expression to their indignation.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Paris, April 10.

The *Journal des Debats* perceives in the words addressed by the Kaiser to the Ambassador M. Jules Cambon, on his presenting his credentials, a favourable omen for the establishment of Franco-German relations. Other papers also see in the addresses exchanged a proof of the wish existing on both sides for a good understanding.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

The Budget Committee of the Duma has resolved with only three dissentients to invite experts to be present at their sittings, until the Duma shall have altered Article 44 of the rules of procedure drawn up by the first Duma and confirmed by the Senate, giving to the Duma the right of inviting experts.

At today's sitting of the Duma M. Furischkewitsch, the Vice President of the Union of truly Russian People, called upon the members of the Duma to rise in their places in honour of those murdered by the revolutionaries. The President, M. Golowin, said that was not on the orders for the day; whereupon M. Furischkewitsch called out, "You are not President of the Duma but of the Left". M. Golowin proposed, in conformity with § 55 of the Regulations of the Duma that M. Furischkewitsch be excluded from the sitting. The proposal was carried by a large majority. MM. Furischkewitsch and Krupensky then left the Hall, uttering threats against the President.

M. Golowin, the President of the Duma, has addressed a letter to the Premier M. Stolypin, requesting that the rights of the President may be guarded and the Duma police be only admitted into the building with the President's consent. The conflict between the President of the Duma and the Premier is becoming more acute. The *Slowo*, a Moderate paper, contests the right of the Premier to forbid the summoning of experts to the sittings of the Duma Committees.

A NEW PARTY.

St. Petersburg, April 10.

A meeting was held here today of the New Organisation, which has for its object the banding together in a Union of the nobility resident in St. Petersburg. The meeting resolved that the Government should be requested to provide for the indemnification of noble landowners for losses inflicted upon them by insurgent peasants; and further, to strengthen the police and to make the penalties for agrarian crimes more severe.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Lodz, April 10.

Two bombs were thrown today in Baluty suburb, without causing loss of life; but three Jews have been murdered today and three wounded.

Lodz, April 10.

The disturbances continue. Yesterday the station here of the Warsaw-Kalisch railway was attacked by 20 armed men, who surrounded a carriage carrying a military patrol. The sentry fired, and the robbers retreated, firing as they went.

Warsaw, April 10.

A conflict occurred here today between military patrols, who wished to disperse a meeting of the people, and some passers-by. Several people were killed. Two soldiers were shot in an attack on a monopoly shop.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Under the chairmanship of M. Dikoff, the Minister of Marine, a plan is being worked out for commencing the construction of a battle fleet, which will not be confined to the building of a small defensive fleet and torpedo boats. The ships are to be built in Russian yards. The Ministry of Marine has devised an improved type of "Dreadnought" which will displace 22,500 tons and have a speed of 21 knots. The heavy armament is to consist of ten 12-inch guns. The cost of this ship, which is to be fitted with turbine engines, is estimated at 21,800,000 roubles.

THE HAMBURG LABOUR TROUBLES.

Hamburg, April 10.

At a largely attended meeting this afternoon of the locked-out dock labourers a resolution was carried after a long discussion that the meeting regretted not to be able to agree unreservedly to the proposal of the *Hafenbetriebsverein*, and submitted the following counter-proposals:

(1) German workmen, so far as may be necessary for carrying on the work, to be kept here; foreign workmen to be sent away as soon as possible, and at latest within fourteen days of the cessation of the lock-out. On the other hand, the local workmen undertake, through their organisations, the following obligations:

(2) To work together with non-members of their organisation;

(3) In times of peaceful conditions in the port of Hamburg no warning against the importation of outside workmen shall be issued and no interference with them shall take place;

(4) The dock labourers agree to the introduction of the shift system, if it should be decided to introduce it after consultation with other parties, the wishes of the dock labourers as to the details of the system to be discussed at a joint meeting and complied with as far as possible. Until the shift system is introduced, night work shall be paid for at the rate fixed at the time it began, viz. at 1 mark an hour, payable to all dock labourers who are called up for night work whether work is allotted to them or not.

A Committee of three is appointed to carry on further negotiations with reference to the above.

THE PORTE UNEASY.

The visit of the King of Italy to Athens has caused uneasiness in Turkish circles, because His Majesty is accompanied by his Ministers of War and Marine and discussions with reference to Crete and Albania are feared. In order to prevent Mahomedans from obtaining knowledge of the visit, and in order, so to speak, to keep up the fiction that the Porte still dominates all the Balkan States, Turkish newspapers have been forbidden to publish telegrams about the visit to Athens; a prohibition to which Turkish newspapers are often subjected, although Greek and French papers are allowed to print reports on such matters. Since yesterday the *Yildiz* seems to have been more pacified; a result to which the King of Italy's message to the Sultan of friendly assurances and hearty greeting, sent through the Turkish Ambassador in Athens at his reception yesterday, has probably contributed. The fact that the Greek Ambassador in Constantinople was received in audience yesterday is also a favourable sign; although the audience may have been connected with the expulsion from Athens of the refugee State Councillor Ismail Kemal Pasha, which the Sultan urgently desires.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

Paris, April 10.

The newspapers publish reports from Tangier that the news arriving there from Casablanca is more quieting. The friction in the neighbourhood continues indeed, but an attack on the town no longer seems likely at present.

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Tangier, April 10.

Five of Raisuli's black women who were left behind at Tazerunt have been taken in charge by the Mahalla and brought here.

THE LABOUR FEDERATION IN FRANCE.

Nowhere in Europe are the Socialists more reckless of the results of their action in its effect on the comfort of other people than in France, and unless wiser councils prevail, the great demonstration of its power threatened by the French Labour federation will entail more serious inconveniences than even the recent strike of the employés of the electric light works in Paris. It is difficult to see what the object is of these extended strikes that paralyse industries, and it can only be surmised that the Federation merely wishes to give an object lesson of its powers. The latest threat of this undoubtedly influential body is that all those connected with the manufacture of or the organisation of the supply of food shall go out on strike, the result of which will be that the great cities of France will for a time be practically in a state of siege. The suffering which will be entailed thereby on the lower and poorer classes will of course be enormous, but this fact seems to weigh but little with the Federation which was responsible for the strike which a week or so ago plunged Paris in darkness for some 48 hours. On that occasion the French Government intervened at once and with such success that people had only time to feel the serious inconvenience of the strike when it was over and Paris was herself again. It is to be hoped that the Government will act with equal vigour on the present occasion if the threatened strike takes place. But a more serious problem confronts the Government, and that is the question whether the comfort and safety of thousands of persons who have not the remotest connection with or interest in Labour disputes are to remain at the mercy of an irresponsible committee such as the Labour Federation management is. Sooner or later the Government will have to intervene, even if M. Clémenceau feels the irony of the situation that it is he, who has not in his time been above dabbling in Socialism, that is called upon the check the unwarranted abuse of its arbitrary powers by the Labour Federation, which, while at present it is only a nuisance, may develop into a serious danger. The Government has already announced its intention of acting vigorously if the post and telegraph officials determine to render more effective the protest supposed to be made by the strike of the persons connected with the organisation of the supply of food. The labour members of the Chamber of Deputies profess to be righteously indignant at this unwarrantable, as they term it, interference with the liberty of the subject, who, they claim, has every right, no matter what his position may be, to strike work. But it is this very theory that is bound to meet with much opposition from those who decline to subscribe to Socialistic doctrines. If it be conceded that Government employés, such as post and telegraph clerks, may claim the right to strike, thereby throwing one of the most important public institutions out of gear, there is nothing to be urged against a strike among soldiers or sailors, although in practice such action on the part of the men in question would be called mutiny and punished as such. A day or two ago it was announced that the warders of Wormwood Scrubs prison had determined, as a protest against disciplinary measures adopted to one of their number, to go on strike. Such action on their part ought not to be tolerated. Strikes invariably cause suffering quite disproportionate to the results, if any are obtained, but in the case of the cessation of work by operatives in a large industrial concern the inconvenience and suffering are generally felt by the operatives themselves, but in the case of a strike of men employed by the State matters are different, since it is the public at large that suffer, and it may well become necessary to put all State-paid officials in a position similar to that occupied by soldiers and sailors, and deny them the right to disorganise the public service by suddenly ceasing to work.

THE LADY'S RESOLUTION.

It is not often that resolution is shown either by man or woman equal to that exhibited some days ago by an actress in New York. The lady in question is Miss Fannie Ward, leading woman for Mr. Kyrle Bellew in "A Marriage of Reason," which is now running at Wallack's Theatre. Miss Ward sprained her ankle during the opening performance of the play, but concealed the fact and played to the end. When she reached her rooms at the Hotel Netherland after the performance she could not walk. A physician put her ankle into a plaster cast, but notwithstanding her injury Miss Ward insisted on playing her part, going through the performance with the aid of a crutch covered with white ribbon.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The New York (L. V.) correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* writes as follows: "America is indeed a land of unlimited possibilities. A poor cobbler's apprentice may in the course of a lifetime become a millionaire, and a frail woman has succeeded in calling into existence a new religion that is continually widening its sphere and has made its founder one of the richest and most influential women in the world.

"Humbly, thou art triumphant!" one may truly exclaim, as one sees with what fearful earnestness Mary Baker Eddy is treated in the periodicals. She stands without doubt in the centre of public interest. Revelations and newspaper articles about her book and her creed appear one after another, but the old woman with the iron will pursues unconsciously her lonely way, which is to lead her to the heights of humanity where nonsense and mystery meet. 'Is it madness?' asks Mark Twain in his lately published sensational book on the text: 'if we believe that Christian Science is destined to occupy the most prominent position that any new sect has won since Mahomed's time, and that within a century it will be in numbers and power the most influential section of Christendom?'

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Indeed the view that Mrs. Eddy represents is, like other crazes, not altogether without philosophic basis. The philosophers are divided into two great schools, the dualists and the monists. The former recognize matter and mind as equally real things. The latter take account only of the material, or only of the mental, and are thus either materialists or idealists in a philosophical sense. Mrs. Eddy's adherents are idealists. Phineas Parkhurst Quimby, the faith-healer at Portland, Maine, whose mortal remains have been in the grave thirty years, and from whom Mrs. Eddy has borrowed the most important articles of her creed, held that disease is only a mistake, caused, not by God but by man. 'Health', said Phineas Quimby 'is the normal condition of man. The idea that the all-loving God is responsible for diseases, is a superstition'. Elsewhere he writes: 'Disease is bad logic. True scientific wisdom is health and happiness; bad logic is disease and death'. Mrs. Eddy proclaims that the art of healing disease, whether with a word or by touch, as Christ healed his disciples and all his converts, exists today in all its efficacy.

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

Herein lies the great secret of her success, the explanation of the fact that Christian Science today possesses some seven hundred churches in the United States, and is extending itself in Europe, particularly in England. The past teaches us that a new religion, to be successful, must ostentatiously build on an old one. Islam at first possessed no gods, and promised to believers heaven alone. Not till it had become powerful did it show its cards. Christian Science, however, offers its adherents not only salvation but heaven on earth, health and happiness. 'Bellamy's nationalism', says Mark Twain in his book, 'appeals only to a few. Spiritism, in like manner, in half a century has gained only four million followers. Swedenborg and his school have no message for the majority of mankind. But Mrs. Eddy has chosen a boundless sphere. Rich and poor, educated and uneducated, hero or coward, soldier or civilian, servant and slave, adult and child, all who suffer in body or soul, or whose friends suffer in body or soul—all humanity is included in the sphere of interest of this new religion.

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Its chief object is to alleviate pain and sickness. Is it in a position to do this? Mark Twain answers that question in an affirmative sense! 'What percentage of all diseases,' he asks, 'is attributable to the invalid's power of imagination, and is fed by imagination? Four fifths? Certainly not less. Can Christian Science cast the devil out of these four fifths? I believe, yes. Is any organised power in a position, to achieve as much? Not that I know of.'... 'Mrs. Eddy,' says the great humourist

in this his most serious book, 'is in more than one respect the most interesting woman that ever lived, and the most phenomenal.'... 'It is possible,' he continues, 'that she has to thank Quimby for her system, but she has given life to a world-religion. For thirteen hundred years the world has not boasted a personality that reaches even to Mrs. Eddy's waist. She is, speaking figuratively, as high as the Eiffel tower. She grows surprisingly day by day. It is quite possible that in a century she will be the most imposing figure whose shadow has fallen on our earth since the beginning of our era.'

I cannot agree in all points with Mark Twain. The German is more sceptical than the Yankee, who allows himself to be easily carried away by every strong wave. One knows that faith-healers work in many ways and are deaf to logic. So, for instance, I heard a lady, as she recovered consciousness after a severe operation, try to win over the surgeon who had saved her life, to Mrs. Eddy's creed. Another faith-healer threatened a lady friend with a severe tumour if she tried to escape from his influence; and the "healers" of the various churches are said to be engaged in so sharp a fight of competition that they often use healing-prayers for a month at a time to make good the harm assumed to have been done by others. Nevertheless, there is nothing more enchainning than to observe the birth-throes of this new sect, without doubt one of the most interesting offshoots of our American development."—L. V.

The extracts given above from Mark Twain's work on Christian science are somewhat misleading as to the attitude of the celebrated humourist to this so-called new religion, and his book is far more an indictment than an eulogy of Mrs. Eddy's claims to be the founder of an all-sufficing creed. That Christian science is daily gaining converts may be true; but these outbreaks of new creeds are sporadic and though they may endure for a time usually fall into disrepute sooner or later. Mormonism was greeted at its inception with a wave of enthusiasm but like the later efforts of the preposterous Mr. Dowie, it has long ceased to be a vital force. Good points there may be in Christian science but while such scourges of humanity as leprosy, small-pox and other epidemics exist, its claim as the universal healing agency will hardly be seriously regarded by the great mass of sane, level-headed people, who in spite of a whole school of Mrs. Eddy, will remain sceptics of its advantages and will cling to the old faiths. We do not hear of Christian Science making much headway among Buddhists or Hindoos, and one is irresistibly drawn to the conclusion that its converts must be in most cases remarkably unconvinced Christians.

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JOCK O' HAZELDEAN.

A correspondent writes in the *Scotsman*: "It has sometimes been asked, 'Was Jock o' Hazeldean a real flesh and blood man, or merely a character born in the brain of Sir Walter Scott?' I am informed by a trustworthy connection that he was a real man—a miller at Hassendean—Hazeldean. The remains of his mill are still to be seen on the south side of the west end of the Hassendean mill pond, and the late Mr. Robert Falla, builder, Hassendean Common, near Lilliesleaf, was his great-grandson. Mr. Falla's father's name was John, and most likely he was named after his grandfather, the said Jock. So much for Jock; but who the sorely-tried lady was who 'let the tear doon fa' for Jock o' Hazeldean' I do not know, nor can I locate Frank, the chief of Errington and lord of Langleydale, wherever these places were. Perhaps some of your readers who may have access to parish records, particularly the records of the old church of Hazeldean, if any are still extant, may be able to throw some light on the subject.

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.*

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CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
Friday, April 12th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Sunday, April 14th. II. Sunday after Easter. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, April 17th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, April 18th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, April 19th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
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, April 14th. II. Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
Friday, April 19th. Litany 10.0 a.m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winckelmann 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.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor.
(Merry wives of Windsor.)

Opera in three Acts. Words after Shakespeare's play by S. H. Mosenthal. Music by Otto Nicolai.

Cast:
Sir John Falstaff Herr Wachter.
Mr. Fluth, citizens of Windsor (Herr Kiess.
Mr. Reich, (Herr Nebuschka.
Fenton Herr Grosch.
Mr. Spärlich Herr Erl.
Dr. Cajus Herr Erwin.
Mrs. Fluth Frau Wedekind.
Mrs. Reich Fräul. Schäfer.
Mistress Anna Reich Fräul. Keldorfer.
A waiter from the Garter Inn Herr Seiter.
First Herr Niemetz.
Second citizens Herr Markgraf.
Third Herr Hahn.
Fourth Herr Ernst.

PLOT. Falstaff has written letters to Mrs. Fluth and Mrs. Reich, who determine to punish his duplicity. He is received by the former, but the latter arrives informing them of Mr. Fluth's approach. Falstaff is packed in a basket and carried away. Fluth nokes the acquaintance of Falstaff under the name of Bach, and having heard the basket episode determines to be revenged. Falstaff again visits Mrs. Fluth disguised as her deaf cousin; but the disappointed husband thrushes him all the same. At the festival of Herne the Hunter, Mr. Fluth, disguised as Herne, sets the chorus of insects on Falstaff, but discovering his wife was innocent, all ends happily. A subsidiary plot deals with the loves of Anna Reich and Mr. Fenton, and the discomfiture of two other suitors, Dr. Cajus and Mr. Spärlich.
Composer: Otto Nicolai, born 1810, died 1840.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.
La Bohème.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.30

Jugend von heute.

Eine deutsche Comödie in vier Aufzügen von Otto Ernst.

Cast:
Vater Kröger, Bureauvorsteher Herr P. Neumann.
Mutter Kröger, seine Frau Frau Bleibtreu.
Herrmann, Arzt, beider (Herr Decaril.
Hans, Obersecundaner,) Söhne (Herr Gebühr.
Clara Hendrichs, Blumenmalerin Frau Basté.
Erich Gossler, Herrmann's Studienfreund Herr Froböse.
Egon Wolf, Literat Herr René.
Anna, Dienstmädchen bei Kröger Fräul. Schendler.
Beckendorf, Rentier Herr Eggerth.
Franz Meissner, Componist Herr Bauer.
Rosa Belli, Schriftstellerin Fräul. Diacono.
Thies Normann, Schauspieler Herr Gunz.
Medicinalrat Dr. Bröcker, Arzt Herr Müller.
Christensen, Hafnarbeiter Herr Huff.
Harms, Kaufmann Herr Leichert.
Eine Schutzmann Herr Helsing.
Ein Kellner Herr Walther.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.
The Ideal Husband.

An English Lady would like to exchange English for German conversations.
Apply Miss Staffurth, Tiergarten Strasse 22B.

Pension. In aristocratic family.—Moderate terms. German instruction and music in the house. Apply "W. 22" Office of this paper.

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

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, April 14th: Die Afrikanerin. 7 p. m.
Monday, April 15th: Mignon. 7.30 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Sunday, April 14th: Krieg im Frieden. 7.30 p. m.
Monday, April 15th: Monna Vanna. 7.30 p. m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p. m.

Die Geisha

Operette in 3 Acten von Owen Hall.
Musik von Sidney Jones.
Deutsch von C. M. Röhr und Julius Freund.

Cast:
Lieut. Reginald Fairfax, Officiere Oskar Aigner.
" Bronville, S. M. S. Carl Wilhelm.
" Cunningham, "Schildd. Emil Gähd.
" Grinston, "kröte" Hans Lynar.
Seccadett Hanni Baumgart.
Wun-Hsi, ein Chinese, Eigentümer des Teehauses "Zu den zehntausend Freuden" Carl Friese.
Marquis Inari, Polizeipräsident und Gouverneur einer japanischen Provinz Carl Knaack.
Lieutenant Katana von der kaiserlich japanischen Artillerie Bruno Bellmann.
Lady Constance Wynne, eine englische Lady, welche in ihrer Youth die Welt bereist Martha Brede.
Molly Seamore, ihre Freundin Rosa Habler.
Marie Worthington, "dinnen" Lina Meyer.
Edith Grant, "dinnen" Clara Haass.
Juliette, eine Französin, im Teehaus als Mousmé oder Teemädchen angestellt Ida Kattner.
O Mimosa San, Geisha, Sängerin im Teehaus Berta Meuzel.
O Kiku San, Chrysanthemum Jenny Baumgarten.
O Nana San, Blüte, Geishas Cäcilie Weigel.
O Kinkoto San, goldene Harfe, Geishas Else Käppler.
O Komurasaki San, Veilchen, Charlotte Treuth.
Nami, japanische Brautjungfer Herta Schroth.
Takemini, Polizeisergeant Alexander Olbrich.
Erste Begleiterin für die Geishas Martha Goetz.
Zweite " " " " Grete Herder.
Dritte " " " " Ninette Wolff.
Vierte " " " " Else Isold.
Erster Cooli Adolf Braunstein.
Zweiter " " " " Ignaz Janda.
Dritter " " " " Camillo Randolph.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

Die lustige Witwe.



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GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia left Cairo on Monday last on their return home. Arriving in the afternoon at Port Said their Royal Highnesses joined the steamer "Caledonia" which sailed for Marseilles. Their journey and tour of inspection has done a great amount of good and the Duke and Duchess have left a most agreeable impression at every place they have visited.

At Pau Lord Dunraven and his daughter, Lady Aileen Wyndham-Quin, have been spending some days to enjoy the golf there, this being a sport of which they are both particularly fond. It is a great feature at their place in Ireland, Adare Manor, which is so near the well-known links at Lahinch.

Princess Frederica of Hanover and her husband Baron von Pawel Rammingen are coming to England later on after leaving Biarritz. They will of course not join in all the London festivities on account of their deep mourning.

When King Edward and Queen Alexandra go to Malta this month, they are sure of another very hearty reception. I understand it is the desire of the King to superintend certain plans there for the future, which are to be made in readiness for the time when the Duke of Connaught returns there to take up his new duties.

Queen Carola of Saxony has been staying in Brussels with her sister, the Countess of Flanders, whose health continues to cause some little anxiety. The Countess is just about leaving for her chateau at Mont Doré, in the Auvergne district, where she will again take the waters and undergo the cure.

Both the Prince and Princess of Wales are greatly interested in the wedding of the Prince's equerry, Captain Godfrey Faussett and Miss Eugenie Dudley Ward at which they were to be present yesterday. The Prince's present to the bridegroom was an elegant pair of silver candelabra of peculiarly artistic design.

It is gratifying to learn that the health of the Countess of Aberdeen has improved sufficiently to allow her to come to London for the marriage of her second son Mr. Dudley Gordon to Miss Drummond on April 25.

Amongst the presents given to the bride elect is a quantity of choice Carrickmacross lace including her wedding veil from Lady Aberdeen and some rich Carrickmacross guipure from Major Longstaffe.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman who has been staying in Paris since leaving Cannes, has during his brief absence derived decided benefit from the change, which seems to have fortified him for an unusually busy season.

It may not be generally known that the rank of Captain-General conferred by the King of Spain on King Edward is equal to that of Field-Marshal in the English army. King Alfonso was made a British General two years ago and is also colonel of the 16th Lancers.

Now that the Duchess of Marlborough has left the South of France and is still staying in Paris with her mother, prior to returning to New York, the Duke of Marlborough has at last gone to recruit his health on the Riviera.

After paying all expenses which amounted to £106, the Duchess of Somerset announces that there is a profit of £280 out of the matinée at the Playhouse on March 25 in aid of the Alexandra Hospital and the Southwark Soup Kitchen.

At the marriage of Miss Fellowes to Captain Irby, 60th Rifles, she will wear an Egyptian bridal robe which was suggested by one of the robes worn at His Majesty's Theatre, in "Antony and Cleopatra". It is composed of ivory crepe de Chine, artistically draped with priceless Italian lace and with the bodice embroidered in silver. An elegant ornament composed of precious stones will be fastened on the corsage.

The six bridesmaids will be attired in white nixon dresses and blue sashes and blue and lilac hats.

The Dowager Empress of Russia gave a luncheon party at the Palace Hotel, Biarritz, on Sunday to the Russian notabilities and Princess Frederica of Hanover. The band of the 49th Regiment ha

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been placed at the disposal of her Majesty during her stay at Biarritz.

Mr. W. A. Clark, the "Copper King" of Montana narrowly escaped drowning when crossing a river in Colorado. His carriage broke through the ice and he was thrown into the water and pinned under the ice. Others of the party rescued him.

A flat contradiction comes from Mrs. Hastings to the announcement made by the London papers that her daughter Miss Isabelle Hastings who is about to be married to Mr. Edgar Sheppard, 19th Hussars, ever owned a tea shop in the West-end and she emphatically denies that Miss Hastings has ever been engaged in any enterprise of a commercial nature.

THE JAMAICA DISASTER.

A survivor of the Jamaica disaster tells a vivid story of his experiences in the current number of the *Pall Mall Magazine*. These are a few characteristic sentences:—

I was idly lounging near the piazza of one of Kingston's finest hotels, after one of those peculiarly satisfying and soothing lunches arranged by those familiar with what is best for the climate. I was musing and endeavouring to reconcile my impressions—the one crowding out the other—of this picturesque and strangely interesting tropical country city, with its quaintly-formed dust-covered shanties side by side with modern and imposing buildings, and its more interesting and motley crowd of people passing along the streets of Kingston. The sun was shining with dazzling brilliancy, bathing all unsheltered objects with its radiance, its great heat tempered only slightly by a weakly breeze from the sea. I had sauntered no more than twenty paces from the spot when, without a moment's warning of any kind, the earth shook to and fro, upwards and downwards, with a tremendous, awe-inspiring violence. Amid the rapid succession of feelings of surprise and consternation my first coherent thought seems now to have been one on consideration for maintaining an upright position during the strange tumult. This I did with great difficulty, performing in the air all sorts of convolutions with my arms and body. Then there seems to have hurried through my mind with startling rapidity a chaotic mixture of emotions—fear, annoyance, discomfort, dread, hopelessness—all resolved finally into one predominating feeling of recklessness as I swiftly glanced around me and realised the sad havoc being wrought, and on such a wholesale scale. As near as I can define the sensations of those awful seconds, they seem to have been not unlike as though the earth were stretching and writhing in the fashion of some monstrous snake.

I saw my friends, some standing there in most unnatural positions, with a similar mixture of feeling plainly written on their blanched faces, others lying prostrate on the ground where they had been thrown. Close to where I stood was a fissure in the earth, threatening awful possibilities; it was at least eight inches in width, and stretched irregularly from the sea-shore like a ghastly serpent toward the tottering building in the dust-obscured distance. Although the first shock and its reverberations were spent within ten seconds of time, the twisting and writhing appeared to increase, the atmosphere suddenly became oppressive, the sky darkened ominously, and amidst it all I seem to be saying to myself, "Will it never, never stop?" and I felt, with an involuntary shudder, that this must, after all, be the end of all creation, and that I was near to death. I witnessed many unselfish, noble, and heroic deeds, and, sad to say, many abominable ones. I saw willing, spontaneous acts of mercy and daring accomplished with an utter disregard of the thousand and one risks of dangers threatening from above and on all sides. Within twenty minutes, and almost before the shattered and torn remnants of thousands of structures—public buildings and homes—had settled in the disorder the destruction had brought about, flames were wildly crackling and soaring high over what is now the bier of the faith, hope, and industry of a couple of centuries. With relentless fury, fed by a fanning breeze, the glutinous flames licked around the sun-dried wooden structures, and consumed in their terrible path both property and human bodies. The fire raged for thirty-six hours.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.40 p. m. in the Schloss Platz.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, April 11. (From our special correspondent.) The Prime Minister has finally decided that the Colonial Minister and not he himself shall open the Colonial Conference on Monday next.

The Newcastle police last night discovered another secret store of ammunition. The police disbelieve the tailor Hogarth's story that he was ignorant of the nature of the goods stored with him, because he was certainly acquainted with a man supposed to be a chief agent of Russian terrorists. This man mysteriously disappeared after the Sunderland discovery and has eluded all efforts of the police to discover his whereabouts. Meanwhile Hogarth is detained in custody, the Newcastle magistrates declining to admit him to bail.

London, April 11. The Great Eastern S. S. "Brussels", on her way from Harwich to Rotterdam ran aground in a dense fog at 11 o'clock last night on the Felixstowe side of Harwich harbour. Her position is not dangerous. It is expected that she will float at next high-water. There are 60 passengers on board, and tugs are standing by the ship.

London, April 11. The Standard publishes a report from Cairo of yesterday's date that in consequence of the growth of the Nationalist movement hostile demonstrations against foreigners are increasing. In the native quarters Europeans are often attacked. In a quarrel which arose a few days ago between an Italian and a native, the former was roughly handled by a number of natives who took their countryman's part. The Italian was fatally wounded; his companion, to save his life, drew his knife and stabbed one of the attacking party.

Dover, April 11. The t. b. destroyers "Falcon" and "Colne" collided this morning in the Channel; both sustained rather considerable damage, but were able to run into harbour.

New York, April 10. The jury in the Thaw murder case, who considered their verdict this evening, declared at 11 p. m. that they had not as yet been able to agree; they would, however, continue their discussion during the night with the view of coming to a decision.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate northerly winds, mostly dull, frequent showers, temperature not much altered.