

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Secretary of State for India, Mr. John Morley, announced amid much applause that Lord Kitchener's command as Commander-in-Chief in India had been extended for two years.

The Under Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Winston Churchill, announced that the conditions relating to the introduction of self-government into the Orange River Colony would be published in the course of next week; he hoped that a Parliament would meet in Bloemfontein in October.

Mr. J. D. Rees, Member for the Montgomery District, asked if the Belgian Customs directors in Persia had been dismissed and whether, in case new nominations were in view, Sir Edward Grey would endeavour to bring it about that Customs directors who would be acceptable to England and who would favour the development of English trade, should be appointed in the Persian Gulf. Mr. Runciman, on behalf of the Foreign Secretary, replied that the Customs Minister in Persia and his assistants had resigned their appointments, but that the Foreign Office had no information as to the resignation or dismissal of any Belgian customs officials in Persia, or of any change in the Belgian customs personnel in the harbours of the Persian Gulf.

## THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

At the Conference of Colonial Prime Ministers Sir Campbell-Bannerman said that prominent importance must be given at the Colonial Conference to the question of preferential treatment, and expressed his conviction that the British Ministers would discuss the matter in the most open-hearted spirit.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The National Arbitration Court and Peace Conference was opened on Monday in Carnegie Hall. The President, Mr. Carnegie, in his opening address, eulogised the ideals of the Peace League. He dwelt on the objects of the Congress, the abolition of war and the establishment of an inter-Parliamentary Union, and said that he, personally, was in favour of the formation of an international police, never for purposes of attack but invariably for the advancement of peace in the civilised world. A war nowadays affected the interests of all men, and therefore no one nation or two nations had any longer the right to break the peace without regard to other nations. The nations ought to be requested to settle their disputes in a friendly way, and the best guarantee for peace would be an agreement of several nations, and also their public declaration at the Hague Conference that no other State should be permitted to break the peace. The formation of a peace league at the Hague Conference would be a step forward in the desired direction. Far off as the realisation of this idea might be, it might be brought appreciably nearer by the fact that today it lay within the power of one man to found this league. At the moment it lay in the power of the German Emperor to ensure peace. His fame as the founder of a national league with this object would find an echo among more than five nations. Just as in the united league of the Powers formed to put down the Boxer rising in China, so in this greater league, a German general must command these united forces. The German Emperor was the friend of peace; that he had shown throughout his reign that had now lasted nearly twenty years.

Mr. Carnegie then read a long letter from President Roosevelt, in which he described the question of a General Arbitration Treaty as the most important for the 2nd Hague Peace Conference and expressed the hope that the nations would recognise a treaty of this kind. The question of the limitation of armaments was not one of the most important. The unique position of the United States with their small army and navy did not justify America's adopting the offensive attitude of a school-

master to other nations in this matter. As for America she was not increasing her navy, but simply remained ready. The American Delegates would be instructed to bring to completion the work of the first Conference in every way possible. They must not demand impossibilities from the Conference. Only harm could result in case only the most progressive nations disarmed by agreement, and left themselves at the mercy of the least progressive nations. Much could be done to advance the cause of peace, if they proceeded with prudence and self-control.

Mr. Secretary Root then said that the American Government was of opinion that the two resolutions of the first Hague Conference respecting naval and military armaments should be further discussed and that an attempt should be made to arrive at an agreement with the object of reducing the huge cost incurred by military expenditure. This question affected Europe, it was true, more than America, but the American Government had reserved the right of introducing the subject at the Hague Conference since a State, which had less interest in any one proposal, could from time to time bring it forward with more prospect of success.

The Government of the United States considered that the Hague Conference ought to determine that the employment of force in obtaining payment of liabilities incurred by citizens of one Government to those of another, should be limited.

Among the speakers at the evening sitting of the Peace Congress Professor Münsterberg explained the German stand-point and said that every consideration that would increase the moral power of peace would find in Germany a warm-hearted champion. The speaker then pointed out the moral importance of the army for Germany and concluded by remarking that there existed no firmer bulwark of peace than the good-will and sincerity of the German people.

## AN EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

The towns of Chilpango and Chilapu were destroyed by an earthquake on Sunday last. As far as can be ascertained 11 persons lost their lives and 27 were injured.

The chief seismic station in Hamburg gathered from the oscillations of the instruments that an earthquake had taken place some 10,000 kilometres away in Central America.

## THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR IN BOHEMIA.

The Emperor Franz Joseph entered Prague on Monday, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the populace. At the railway station the mayor, speaking in Czech, welcomed the Emperor, giving expression to the love and unswerving devotion of the people, and to their joy and gratitude for the Emperor's visit. Continuing in German, the mayor then welcomed the Emperor in the name of the two races inhabiting Bohemia, whose absolute equality was the object ever striven for and defended.

The Emperor, speaking Czech, expressed his thanks for this cordial welcome, and this expression of the love and loyalty of the two races of the land and then, speaking German, said that the important problems which faced the administration of a great city demanded the harmonious collaboration of all its inhabitants. The Emperor concluded, amid the enthusiastic cheers of those present, "May it be granted that here too, the peace and harmony between the two races inhabiting my beloved Bohemia, founded on respect for the rights and appreciation of the prerogatives of others, may form the starting point for a happy future."

Having inspected the guard of honour the Emperor then drove to Hradshin where he was greeted by the Archduke Carl Franz Joseph and Cardinal Skrbensky. In spite of the rainy weather the Emperor's entry was made the occasion of a great demonstration by all the inhabitants of the city.

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

### THE DUMA.

The Social Democrat Deputies of the Duma have determined to interpellate the Government as to

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the dispatch of General Baron Taube to Baku to enquire into the causes of the rising there, which had a perfectly harmless character, since this action betokens an interference of the Government in economic conditions.

The difference between MM. Stolypin and Golovin has been settled. It is rumoured in the Duma that experts will be permitted to make reports but not to take part in the discussions of the committees.

At the commencement of Monday's sitting of the Duma, the whole House, with the exception of M. Alexinski, rose to its feet in honour of the late President of the Imperial Council, M. Frisch.

The debate on the agrarian question was resumed, M. Purishkevitch discussing it in great detail, his speech lasting over an hour. He attempted to prove that the Russian peasants were not suffering exclusively from a lack of landed property, but from other evils, chief of which was the want of any knowledge in the domain of agriculture and from a lack of culture and education. He called for a union of all groups in the Duma, recalled the liberal part played by the nobility in their giving up of their personal property and refuted the charges of obscurantism brought against the nobility of the day. He censured the Poles who had stated that the agrarian question in Poland could only be solved by an autonomous Polish Parliament. The Poles, he said, represent the most civilised nationality in Russia and are Slavs. In the agrarian question, therefore, they must proceed hand in hand with Russia, and not mix politics with this question, and that the less, since the regime of a Gurko, a Berg or a Muravjeff has been abolished for ever. He expressed his surprise at the lack of logic in the speeches of the members of the Left, who did not recognise the right to property, but did the existence of the State. It would be more courageous to recognise pure anarchy.

The House then adjourned.

## THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

In various quarters of the town of Lodz, attacks have been made on workmen, of whom two have been severely and one mortally wounded, while one was killed. On Monday morning a man emerging from his shop was set on by two persons lying in wait for him and shot before the eyes of the passers-by; the murderers escaped.

In Sunday's robbery at the Moscow railway station the thieves only secured 400 roubles. The robbers who tried to hoist the sacks of money on to a carriage fled when the guard opened fire. Eight of them were arrested, among them being a student who denies that he was implicated in the robbery.

## AN ENGLISHMAN ATTACKED IN CHINA.

The *China Mail* reports that officials in Wu-chau have made a violent attack on an Englishman, named Arthur.

## THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS.

The *Times* correspondent in Peking telegraphs under yesterday's date: "The agreement between China and Japan with regard to the Manchurian railways has been signed today by the Chinese plenipotentiaries and the Japanese ambassador. The terms of the agreement are that Japan purchases the Hainmintun-Mukden railway at the price of £166,000 sterling, and comes into possession of it in a month's time. The agreement further contains preliminary conditions to be observed in the building of the railway from Kwang-cheng-tu to Kirin, which is to be carried out by China and Japan."

## BURIAL ALIVE.

Strange gruesome stories of burial alive usually come from the remoter countries of Europe where Western newspapers are not much seen. But at last there is one which for horror it would be difficult to surpass, from a perfectly familiar district of France. The place is Carsac, in the Landes, and the circumstances are as follow. A peasant named Chandru, a man of 65, had, as was believed, died, the funeral service by the graveside was over, the relatives had gone, and the gravedigger and his assistants were shovelling in the earth, when they were terrified to hear knockings from within the coffin. Instead of bursting the lid open they ran for the village mayor, but by the time he arrived, and had had the coffin forced the poor old creature was dead, while the eyes starting from the sockets and the distorted features told how awful had been his death.

## CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated April 3rd, from our New York correspondent.)

### THE ROOSEVELT-HARRIMAN CONTROVERSY.

Savage joy and delight prevail at present in the Democrat camp. With many a grimace the Democrats are reading the reports of the controversy that has broken out between the President and the railway magnates. It is certainly the most unedifying controversy in which the President has been involved and none other has aroused so much sensation as this. But the Democrats cannot knock much political capital out of it, for the controversy can hardly be regarded as anything else save the outbreak of hostilities between the President and the railway magnates on account of the railway policy of the Federal Government. Certain of these magnates have long been fuming in secret at the President's railway policy and have put a false complexion to their actual aims, in order to create a feeling of uneasiness at the extent of the measures planned by the President. He, however, has not allowed himself to be induced to alter his railway policy in any way, which, as is well-known, is directed against certain evils in railway administration and against those people who carry on a stock exchange policy prejudicial to the interests of the great mass of the shareholders. The President has so far yielded to the pressure exercised upon him to induce him to give some detailed information with regard to his policy to the railways in future, in face of the prevailing financial insecurity, as to publish a letter in which he states his policy with such clearness, that all the false and disquieting views prevailing hitherto must be removed.

The whole railway policy, however, embitters the existence of the great financiers, and they will not hear of any such policy. The results of the enquiries of the Inter-State Traffic Commission, with regard to the railway king Harriman, who himself is shown to be not quite free from reproach in the matter of stock exchange speculations, have roused in him feelings of much bitterness against the President. In view of the relations between the railways and the Federal Government, one cannot rid oneself of the impression that Mr. Harriman, even if he did not desire to publish the document that showed up the President, is not very indignant that it has been given publicity. This letter, addressed in 1905 by Harriman to an old friend, the attorney Sidney Webster, came, it is surmised, into the hands of a New York journal by the agency of a dismissed employé of Harriman's. According to this letter the President is said to have remarked to Harriman during the 1904 campaign, that he expected him to subscribe 200,000 dollars to the Republican campaign funds.

In the letter occurs the cynical remark that this sum would suffice to throw 50 dollars to each district in New York on polling day, and thereby save some 50,000 votes for Roosevelt and the Republican party. The President retorted to this letter by publishing a number of letters to Mr. Sherman, Member of Congress, who conducted the Republican Congress campaign of 1904. In these letters the statement that the President approached Harriman in that campaign for financial aid is described as untrue. In a statement issued today from the White House it is alleged that Harriman's interest in the 1904 campaign in New York State was connected with his political ambition. He desired to be a Federal Senator and to replace Depew, who at Harriman's wish was to become American Ambassador in Paris; Depew, however, remained a Senator. The controversy reopens the unedifying chapter of contributions to the campaign on the part of the *haute finance*. Democrat journals are of opinion that there may be some truth in the assertion that they contributed to the campaign funds, and recall the fact that President Roosevelt in the last Presidential campaign described the statement of the Democrat Candidate for the Presidency, Judge Parker, that the great corporations had been invited to contribute to the Republican campaign chest, as an impudent falsehood; but two years later the enquiry into the methods of the insurance companies proved that they had, nevertheless, so contributed. With considerable satisfaction they point to other persons whom the President has branded as liars. The Republican journals, however, are asking if the President's action towards the railway magnates in carrying out his railway policy, shows that he feels himself in any way under obligations to the railway magnates. In any case it is a most unedifying controversy.

It is well-known that in the earlier campaigns the great corporations gave contributions to both parties, Republican and Democrat, the larger contribution of course to that party which they hoped to see victorious; but in that case it occurred because the donors hoped for some service from the victorious party in the domain of legislation.

The interests of corporations have always played a great rôle in the election campaigns. But the movement which aimed at abolishing the political influence of the corporations, and political corruption, grew ever stronger, and the corporations gave their contributions indirectly through private

individuals. The bitterness against the political power of the corporations now goes so far that the passing of a Federal State Law is demanded, vetoing the acceptance of any money given by corporations for electoral objects. This movement was very strong in 1904. If none the less money was given indirectly by the corporations to the Republican Campaign fund, it was done—so far one must presume—without the knowledge of the President, whose whole attitude to the corporations is sufficient proof that he has no scruples in his campaign for the abolition of the abuses of the Trusts.

### A RECORD SHIP.

In a Brooklyn shipping yard the keel has been laid of the coal steamer "Vestal" which will be the largest and speediest vessel of its kind in the world. The ship will have a tonnage of 12,500 tons and a speed of 16 knots an hour. It will cost 1,500,000 dollars, and will, besides coal for its own use, be able to carry 6,000 tons of coal. A sister ship to the "Vestal" is being built in San Francisco.

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## CHURCH SERVICES.

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

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.  
Friday, April 19th. Litany 10.0 a.m.  
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.

**G. WIRSING, American Dentist.** Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department.)  
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### THE OLDEST THEATRE.

Most Frenchmen, if asked offhand to name the oldest theatre in France, would probably guess the Français. In point of fact, this is one of the points in which Paris is altogether beaten by the provinces. The oldest theatre in France is the Comédie of Bordeaux, which antedates the Français by ten years, though by the same architect. It is also considered to be his masterpiece rather than its younger sister of Paris. The Beauvau Theatre, Marseilles, and the Lille Theatre are also older than the old Français, which was burned down in 1900. After the Français the other Paris theatres which have become centenarians are the Odéon and the Variétés. The Ambigu dates from 1829.

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English Pickles and Sauces.  
Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

### "PORT ARTHUR" IN THE ADRIATIC.

The Austrian Naval Department is taking important action in the Adriatic for strengthening her sea power. The town of Pola, which has hitherto been an open mercantile port, though possessing a shipbuilding yard, is henceforth to become exclusively a naval port and arsenal. For this purpose the commercial port and the shipbuilding yard will be transferred to Medolino, in Istria. As for Pola, it is to be girdled by forts and redoubts with a view to rendering it the Port Arthur of the Adriatic.

## THE FUTURE OF THE UNIONIST PARTY.

In the current issue of the *Spectator*, which probably still retains its place as the leading serious weekly publication in England, a speech made last week by Mr. Walter Long is hailed as showing that at least one prominent Unionist is ready to hold out the olive-branch to the Duke of Devonshire and those who think with him, that any alteration in the fiscal system of the country in the direction of Protection must be fraught with disaster. Possibly the wish may have been father to the thought with the writer of the article, for Mr. Long, while avowing himself an out and out Fiscal reformer, alluded to the position of the Freetrade Unionists by saying "If those whose minds have run ahead of their fellow men on this subject are determined to set the pace and not let it be set by those who have not gone so far as they have, they will apply to the chain a strain that will break it, because they will have forgotten that the strength of the chain is in the weakest and not the strongest link." The writer in the *Spectator* claims as an ally in commending Mr. Long's attitude the *Morning Post*, the most influential Unionist organ, merely on the ground that in that paper Mr. Long's speech was fully reported. This is rather a flimsy pretext for claiming an ally, and the *Morning Post* makes haste to dissociate itself from the approbation meted out to Mr. Long by its anti-Protection contemporary. It points out, fairly enough, that Mr. Long's metaphor of the chain is not over sound, for a careful engineer might well consider it wiser to remove all the weak links of the chain, which is practically the sense of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's announcement to the effect that the sooner the Unionist freetraders left the party, bag and baggage, the better it would be for the party. The fact is that the very existence of the Unionist party depends upon their having a constructive policy, and it will be impossible, as far as we can see, for the Unionists to reject a portion of their programme, which originated with by far the ablest man in the party of recent years and which has been adopted with such enthusiasm by the rank and file of the party. The essential aim of the Unionist party is Imperialism in its best sense, i. e. the linking together by ever stronger ties the mother country and her colonies. But the latter have already shown repeatedly, and well-nigh unanimously, that they are of opinion that in face of the commercial competition with other countries England has no alternative but to moderate her attitude of strict adherence to free trade. Fiscal reform is then the only logical consequent to that idea of true Imperialism cherished by the Unionist party. And not only is this true with regard to the Colonies. The *raison d'être* of the Unionist party is their opposition to the granting of Home Rule, because they believe it would be disastrous to the best interests of both England and Ireland. They have sought to redress the wrongs of the Emerald Isle by endeavouring to so alter the land system in that country that peasant proprietorship becomes more and more extended. It is their duty, therefore, to attempt to obtain favourable markets for Irish produce, and the only method of effecting this is by securing preferential rates within the empire for Irish commerce. Pace the *Spectator*, the last General Election, though it resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the party that had so long been in power, did not show that the idea of protection was so repugnant to the vast majority of the population. In the general *débâcle* it was the Unionist Free Traders who were especially sent to the wall. In many cases Fiscal reformers owed their victory to the fact that they boldly stated their complete adherence to the new doctrine, and it cannot seriously be urged that the voters in the seven constituencies of Birmingham were so completely dominated by the Chamberlain influence, strong though it undoubtedly is, that they would have elected the Unionist candidates *en bloc* had they not accepted to the full the doctrines which all those candidates supported. The moderate men of all parties are certain to unite in the near future to resist the Socialist legislation, which is threatening the country, and equally certain is it, that Mr. Chamberlain's prophecy that the future of the Unionist party lies in the direction of Fiscal reform will prove true.

### AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

Italy possesses an intrepid explorer who is now "in partibus infidelium", in the person of a young member of one of the aristocratic families, Don Livio Caetani, who has long been lost away in the wild fringes of Somaliland and Abyssinia. He has marched through the wide regions of Bako, the Omo Valley, Caffa, Gemma, and thence he turned off to Adis Abeba, from which point news has, for the first time, been heard of him for months. He penetrated to within nine days of Lake Rudolf, but a high mountain range stretching for 48 miles to the lake itself rendered nearer access impracticable. The explorer everywhere met with a friendly spirit among the natives.

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**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.**

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10  
**Carlo Broschi. (Des Teufels Anteil.)**  
 Comic opera in three Acts. Music by Auber.

**Cast:**  
 Ferdinand, King of Spain . . . . . Herr Scheidemantel.  
 Maria Theresia, his wife . . . . . Fräul. v. Chavanne.  
 Rafael d'Estuniga . . . . . Herr Rüdiger.  
 Gil Vargas, his steward . . . . . Herr Erwin.  
 Carlo Broschi . . . . . Frau Wedekind.  
 Casilda, his sister . . . . . Fräul. Seebe.  
 Fray Antonio, Grand Inquisitor . . . . . Herr Puttlitz.  
 Count de Medrano . . . . . Herr Büssel.  
 A doorkeeper . . . . . Herr Ernst.

**PLOT:** Carlo Broschi, a singer, has placed his sister Casilda in a convent in order to save her from the clergy who wish to hand her to King Ferdinand. Casilda is in love with an unknown cavalier. Carlo meets the King and cheers him from deep melancholy by his singing. He is given a position at court where he meets Rafael, Casilda's lover. Rafael in despair at having lost his ladylove is about to sell himself to the devil. Carlo disguises himself as Satan and promises to help Rafael, if he gives him half his winnings at cards. Rafael consents and through Carlo's influence he too obtains a position at court. He is fortunate at cards but always has to give Carlo half his gains. Casilda appears to claim Carlo's protection, the priests having discovered her retreat. The King at first believes her to be a ghost, but Carlo reassures him. Casilda meets Rafael but they are interrupted by the King, who orders Rafael to be put to death. Carlo saves him by telling the King that Casilda is Rafael's wife. The falsehood is discovered and the King is enraged with Carlo, but relents on hearing the latter's appeal to him to keep the whole matter from the knowledge of the Queen and to give his affections to her and his country. The lovers are married and Rafael becomes Count of Puycedra.

Composer: Auber, 1825-1856.  
 (See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3,60 50 A.)

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.  
**Werther.**

**A RUSSIAN SUSPECT'S SUICIDE.**

The suicide in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul of a young woman named Dorofieff, who had been imprisoned there for nearly six months without trial, has caused as painful an impression throughout Russia as that of the girl Vietrova, who committed suicide in the same place about eight or ten years ago by pouring over herself the oil of the lamp with which her cell was provided and setting herself on fire.

Dorofieff strangled herself by tying her hair round her neck, fastening the end of the plait to the foot of the bed, and then leaning back till death released her. She was a young married woman barely 22 years of age, who came to St. Petersburg with her husband in the spring of last year. The two lived a quiet simple life and attracted little notice from their neighbours until shortly after the successful attack made by the Social Revolutionaries, at the corner of the Catherine Canal, on a carriage conveying several hundred thousand roubles from the Port of St. Petersburg to the branch Treasury in Krasnotcheiskaya-street in October last year.

The couple disappeared from their rooms at the time, and when the police made a descent upon their apartment they found the doors locked, and had to force their way in. A few men were left in permanent ambush, and when, two days later, the husband returned alone he had hardly entered the hall when they rushed out with loaded revolvers and arrested him. Two days later he was executed in accordance with the verdict of a field court-martial.

The woman Dorofieff was arrested on the same premises the day after her husband had fallen into the hands of the police. She was immediately incarcerated in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and since then, according to the newspaper accounts, she was kept in complete ignorance as to the fate of her husband, the jailors not being allowed to reply to any of her questions.

The news of her husband's death, it is said, was only conveyed to her on the eve of her suicide. She had been dead for several hours before it was discovered that she had put an end to her life. She was buried secretly at night time in the Preobrajensky Cemetery, where are the graves of many of those who fell during the shooting on Red Sunday.

Who she was and who her husband was remains a mystery. Those who knew her during her stay in St. Petersburg describe her as an exceptionally beautiful and attractive woman of superior intelligence and education.

**ERNST KAPS**  
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 PIANINOS HARMONIUMS  
 FLÜGEL  
 Gegründet 1858

**ROYAL THEATRE.**  
 NEUSTADT.  
 This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10  
**Der Compagnon.**  
 Lustspiel in vier Acten von Adolph L'Arronge.

**Cast:**  
 August Voss, Fabrikant . . . . . Herr P. Neumann.  
 Mathilde, seine Frau . . . . . Fräul. Diacono.  
 Adele, deren Tochter . . . . . Fräul. Serda.  
 Oskar Schumann, Adele's Bräutigam . . . . . Herr René.  
 Bernhard Voss, Kanzleirat . . . . . Herr Müller.  
 Fanny, } seine Töchter . . . . . Fräul. Leder.  
 Betty, } Fräul. Kaiser.  
 Cécilie, } Fräul. Schulz.  
 Ferdinand Winkler . . . . . Herr Gebühr.  
 Witwe Lerche . . . . . Frau Bleibtreu.  
 Louise, deren Tochter . . . . . Fräul. Verden.  
 Marie, Dienstmädchen bei August Voss . . . . . Fräul. Schendler.  
 Friedrich, Hausdiener . . . . . Herr Huff.  
 Tante Röper . . . . . Fräul. Guinand.  
 Gleichenberg, Buchhalter . . . . . Herr Leichert.  
 Semmelmann, Kassierer . . . . . Herr Walther.  
 Der Prediger . . . . . Herr Eggerth.  
 Sturm, Rechtsanwalt . . . . . Herr v. Strauwitz.  
 Dr. Lind . . . . . Herr Höhner.  
 Frau Dr. Lind . . . . . Frau Firlé.  
 Kaufmann Böller . . . . . Herr Carstens.  
 Frau Böller . . . . . Fräul. Schneider.  
 Arbeiter . . . . . Herr Pilz.  
 Herr Jüchtzer.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.  
**The Ideal Husband.**

**REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.**

**OPERA HOUSE.**  
 Friday: Die Regimentstochter. 7.30 p.m.  
 Saturday: Samson und Dalila. 7.30 p.m.  
 Sunday, April 21st: Der Evangelimann. 7.30 p.m.  
 Monday, April 22nd: Oberon. 7 p.m.

**SCHAUSPIELHAUS.**  
 Friday: Agnes Bernauer. 7 p.m.  
 Saturday: Jugend von heute. 7.30 p.m.  
 Sunday, April 21st: Der Hüttenbesitzer. 7.30 p.m.  
 Monday, April 22nd: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.



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**RESIDENZ THEATRE.**

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.  
**Die lustige Witwe.**  
 Operette in 3 Acten. Musik von Franz Lehár.

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

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.  
**Der Bettelstudent.**

**LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN**  
 up to the 15th of April, 1907.

Miss M. Beyer, Toronto, H. Austria.  
 Mr. and Mrs. B. Horwitz, New York, H. Austria.  
 Mr. P. Lewis, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.  
 Miss J. Morse, San Francisco, H. Bellevue.  
 Mr. P. E. Fitzpatrick, Boston, H. Bellevue.  
 Mr. J. A. Ryan, New York, H. Bellevue.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Bennie, Manchester, H. Bellevue.  
 Miss S. Hiepl, Manchester, H. Bellevue.  
 Mr. and Mrs. E. Vintscher, New York, H. Bellevue.  
 Miss A. Stark, New York, H. Bellevue.  
 Miss R. Stark, New York, H. Bellevue.  
 Miss C. Stark, New York, H. Bellevue.  
 Mrs. S. Stark, New York, H. Bellevue.  
 Mr. L. Ginsberg, London, H. Stadt Berlin.  
 Miss M. Lencke, Reading, H. Deutscher Herold.  
 Miss H. Middlemth, London, P. Donath.  
 Miss M. Middlemth, London, P. Donath.  
 Mr. J. W. Merver, Dartmouth, P. Donath.  
 Mr. J. Cook, and family, Liverpool, H. zum goldenen Engel.  
 Mr. L. M. Cressy, New Orleans, H. Europäischer Hof.  
 Mr. E. Ellis, New Orleans, H. Europäischer Hof.  
 Miss H. Guilding, London, H. Europäischer Hof.  
 Mr. S. H. Kohn, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
 Mr. H. Rosenberg, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.  
 Mr. W. Robinson, Wolverhampton, H. Europäischer Hof.  
 Miss J. Leney, London, H. Europäischer Hof.  
 Miss A. Leney, London, H. Europäischer Hof.  
 Mr. W. L. Pullar, London, H. Europäischer Hof.  
 Mr. C. E. Higgins, London, H. Europäischer Hof.  
 Mr. S. Spier, London, H. Europäischer Hof.  
 Mr. R. Grimshaw, Hannover, P. Fricke.  
 Miss M. M. Grimshaw, Hannover, P. Fricke.  
 Mr. J. Gaunt, Bradford, Hartig's Carlton Hotel.  
 Mr. A. Duy, London, Hartig's Carlton Hotel.  
 Rev. R. Lyttleton, Chester, Hartig's Carlton Hotel.  
 Dr. and Mrs. N. Leonard, London, Hartig's Carlton Hotel.  
 Mr. C. Divarz, London, Hartig's Carlton Hotel.  
 Miss L. Divarz, London, Hartig's Carlton Hotel.  
 Miss A. Wedemeyer, New York, H. Hospiz.  
 Miss H. Ruppel, Hamburg, H. Hospiz.  
 Miss E. Ruppel, Hamburg, H. Hospiz.  
 Miss A. Rood, Pretoria, H. Hospiz.  
 Mr. E. Jones, Manchester, H. Imperial.  
 Mr. A. Kramlich, Philadelphia, H. zu den vier Jahreszeiten.  
 Mr. A. Kline, Allentown, H. zu den vier Jahreszeiten.  
 Mr. M. Fagel, Fagelville, H. zu den vier Jahreszeiten.  
 Mr. P. Fagel, Fagelville, H. zu den vier Jahreszeiten.  
 Mr. H. Martin, London, H. New York.  
 Dr. and Mrs. B. Mohr, London, H. Bellevue.  
 Miss M. Freundwell, California, H. Bellevue.  
 Miss T. J. Hara, California, H. Bellevue.  
 Mr. M. Reinthal, Cleveland, H. Stadt Gotha.  
 Miss S. Webb, San Francisco, P. Rudeloff.  
 Mr. E. Webb, San Francisco, P. Rudeloff.  
 Miss C. Colby, Berkeley, P. Rudeloff.  
 Miss V. Colby, Berkeley, P. Rudeloff.  
 Mr. G. Colby, Berkeley, P. Rudeloff.

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.**  
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 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.

# America

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## LOCAL.

The Memorandum of the (German) Imperial Government on the question of pensions for persons in private employ is the subject of a lecture which will be delivered at the Palmengarten on Sunday next the 21st instant at 11 a. m. by Dr. Stresemann, a member of the Reichstag, at the request of the Saxon Landesverband für Staatliche Pensionsversicherung der Privatangestellten. The lecture will be followed by a discussion. All comers will be welcome, whether employers or employed.

The Union will hold a meeting at the Palmengarten in the afternoon.

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

## STUNTED BUCOLICS.

From the Simmenthal region of the Canton Berne comes a story—it is a true one—which shows that in Switzerland rusticity and good physique do not necessarily go together. The district is famous throughout the Alps for its fine large breed of cattle and its brand of milk, both of which are highly valued. It is otherwise with the human population. They are spoken of as "coffee-faced and flat chested." At the last military draft eighteen young Simmenthal mountaineers were called up, and of these all but four were rejected. This result is said to be not at all uncommon in those Swiss valleys where cattle and milk are the main industry. The peasant feeds himself too much on the latter, and grudges himself the former.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Warsaw, April 16. The Court Martial has today condemned four prisoners to death.

Constantinople, April 16. In consequence of the delay in the realisation of the 3 per cent increase in the Customs duties the financial position of the Macedonian Vilajets is steadily becoming worse. The President of the Finance Committee, Hilmi Pasha, has declared that he must repudiate further responsibility. The military purveyors have not been paid for three months and the wages of the civilian workmen are two months in arrear. The pay of the reform-gendarmerie, which fell due yesterday, was not forthcoming.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

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