

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 342.

DRESDEN, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

BAD ALBERTSHOF 7, Sedan Strasse 7, Sedan Strasse 8 Swimming Baths: for ladies Wednesday and Saturday 10-1, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 2-5; the remaining days for gentlemen.
16, Werder Strasse 8 Turkish Baths: for ladies Monday and Friday 6-1, Wednesday 2-3; the remaining days for gentlemen. Baths of every description.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd George, moved to amend the existing patent law. He said that the main object of his Bill, as drafted, was to prevent the legal provisions of the patent law being employed to the hindrance of the industrial development of Great Britain. Of the 14,700 patents issued in the previous year, 6,500 had been taken out by foreigners. He wished to say nothing against that, but many of these patents had been taken out to prevent the use of the patent in England. That was a misuse of the privileges granted by the English law. His Bill provided that any claimant could demand that after three years a patent should be declared void, if it were not used to a suitable extent in England. Another way by which powerful foreign syndicates destroyed British industries was by taking out patents expressed in obscure, equivocal language, and which covered every invention which might possibly be made in England. These patents were not used abroad; but if an English inventor made a *bona fide* invention and attempted to secure it by patent, these powerful syndicates took proceedings for breach of the patent laws. He proposed to meet this move, by making certain steps obligatory and by compelling these powerful syndicates to deposit patterns. In case no pattern was deposited, the patent would be refused. In his opinion the Bill was in the interests of Free Trade and he had no fear of foreign rivalry so long as British trade was free to combat it.

In the further course of the sitting the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Morley, in reply to a question, said that the conference, to which the Chinese Government had been invited with reference to the intended, check on the introduction of foreign opium would be commenced with all speed and would, he hoped, lead to a satisfactory understanding.

A CHANNEL STEAMER IN DIFFICULTIES.

Sheerness, March 19.

The mail steamer "England" left Queenborough early this morning for Flushing. When off the Girdler light ship she was unable to proceed. The steam tug "Diligent" went to her assistance from Sheerness. The passengers and mails will be transferred to the night boat.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

New York, March 19.

The report that Mr. M'Vea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, had declined to meet Mr. Roosevelt at the White House, and discuss the general railway situation, is declared to be without foundation. It is even asserted that the meeting has already quietly taken place, and that much good is expected to result from it. On the other hand, the belief is expressed in certain influential quarters that Mr. J. P. Morgan made a mistake in going to the White House last week, as the visit is made the excuse for representing all the great financial interests as going cap in hand to President Roosevelt, and begging him not to hit them too hard with his big stick.

It is contended that the financiers instead of being suppliants should boldly attack the Administration for pursuing a course of action which is calculated to confirm Mr. Roosevelt in his egotistic belief that he is installed at the head of this nation not to execute the law as the Constitution provides, but to initiate it. Mr. Morgan's visit, in short, is held to imply a formal recognition of that autocracy, at the White House, the existence of which is thought to be the cause of much of the trouble which is perturbing the business world. All this bold talk comes too late, however, as it is clearer daily that, autocrat or not, the President has the overwhelming mass of

public opinion upon his side. Mr. Roosevelt himself has no doubt as to the course which he should continue to follow, and if the great railway corporations will not voluntarily set their houses in order he will compel them to do so, utilising the powerful machinery of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the purpose.

In this determination he has the united support of the administration as well as of public opinion. He has already announced that the administration will, at the proper time, give adequate expression to the public indignation aroused by the Harriman revelations by bringing action to compel the Union Pacific Railway Company to get rid of all its illegally acquired Southern Pacific stock—ninety million dollars in all.

UPTON SINCLAIR'S BURNT HOUSE.

New York, March 19.

Great indignation has been aroused by the discovery that the fire which destroyed Upton Sinclair's communist home "Utopia", near New York, originated in a dynamite explosion caused by an enemy of Upton Sinclair.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE LATE M. BERTHELOT.

Paris, March 19.

The Cabinet Council has decided to give M. Berthelot a State funeral and the Chamber will be asked for the necessary grant today. In accordance with the wishes of the deceased the funeral will have a purely civil character. M. Berthelot's wife will be buried with him.

The following account of the dramatic scene by the death-bed of Madame Berthelot has been given to a journalist of the staff of the *Petite République* by one of her sons:

"My mother had long had heart disease, and my father, who in spite of his work in the Institute also attended the sick, also suffered from a heart malady that filled us with anxiety. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we were all sitting round the bed of our dear invalid, who tried to appear cheerful and spoke of some changes in our home. My father answered all her questions. Shortly before 5 o'clock my mother suddenly ceased to speak, and breathed a few times with difficulty. She signed to us to kiss her, and as one of us was letting her sink back upon her pillow, she died.

My father rose from his seat, took a few steps, pressed his hands on his chest, and said to us in a weak voice, "My poor children!" He sat down in an arm-chair, and we hastened to him, thinking that he was fainting. But Dr. Broca, who was in the room, told us he was dead."

The eighty years old scientist rests by the side of the sixty-eight years old partner of his life on the same death-bed. The features of both are peaceful; these two, who went side by side through life have not left each other in death.

M. CLÉMENTEAU IN AN AUTO-ACCIDENT.

Paris, March 19.

As M. Clémenteau was returning from a meeting of the Council of Ministers, his automobile collided with a waggon, the driver of which was so much injured that he had to be taken to hospital. The window panes of the automobile were smashed, but M. Clémenteau was not hurt.

THE MONTAGNINI PAPERS.

The Cabinet has decided not to oppose the resolution, which M. Jaurès intends to move, that a parliamentary commission of enquiry should be appointed to examine the Montagnini papers. At the same time the Government does not consider it necessary to appoint the commission at once, since the papers cannot be laid before it until the end of the Jouin case, which is still *sub judice*.

THE "JENA" DISASTER.

M. Thomson has reported to the Cabinet the preliminary results of the enquiry into the "Jena" catastrophe, and informed his colleagues of the manner in which he would reply to questions on the subject in the Senate and the Chamber.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, March 19.

The sitting of the Duma opened at 11 a. m. in the hall of the Assembly of the Nobles.

The Prime Minister, M. Stolypin, read out the Ministerial statement. In its commencement the Prime Minister gives a general resumé of the legislative proposals considered imperative by the

Government, and points out that, while in other countries which have long enjoyed a representative system, legislation is the result of the normal necessities of the country and is usually passed without much difficulty, in Russia, which is on the threshold of an era of regeneration, circumstances are different. Each law that is allowed to take its place on the statute book must reflect the whole life of the country and must be based on one general idea. All proposals of the Government are founded on the idea of establishing a fundamental basis in which the new constitutional features will be incorporated. The rights of private individuals and of the State must be fixed and safe-guarded, all contradictions between the old and new Laws must be set aside and tyrannical interpretation of the Laws by officialdom must be rendered impossible.

The laws already announced to the Imperial Duma are then enumerated in the statement; they will be at once submitted to the Duma for discussion. Chief among them is a proposal calculated to relieve the stress of famine which is more or less general throughout the country. It is the moral duty of the Government to alleviate the sufferings of the peasantry in this respect, and for that reason legislation will be proposed whereby Crown and State domains will be handed over to them.

Other legislation will have for its object the realisation of the manifesto of October 30th, whose principles have not yet all been incorporated in laws. Freedom of conscience, inviolability of the person, the sanctity of personal correspondence, are not yet regulated by the Russian law. The Government is anxious to guarantee religious toleration, but the fundamental principle of any legislation to that end, must be the retention of the privileged position of the orthodox church.

The Government considers itself bound to protect the liberty of the orthodox church, for the whole country is permeated with the orthodox religion, which is synonymous with the fame and greatness of Russia, but the rights of this church must not circumscribe the rights of other creeds.

The proposals as to the inviolability of the person are to be based on the principles holding good in other constitutional countries.

The Government attaches particular importance to the independence of the Semstvos and other local administrative bodies. They must be reformed and reorganised, the Semstvo representation being based upon taxation and property ownership.

The statement then alludes to proposed reforms in the domain of judicial proceedings both civil and criminal; the law in general must be codified. The agricultural administration is faced with most important problems and its endeavours must be directed to increasing peasant proprietorship, while the number of peasant members of the local agrarian commissions must be added to.

With regard to the labour question, the Government regards the labour movement as having for its object the amelioration of the lot of the artisan, and while abstaining from artificial encouragement of the movement will refrain from measures calculated to circumscribe its activity, while, at the same time, in the interests of society preventing excesses. As positive measures, the Government contemplates the insurance of workmen against sickness, the prevention of night-labour, the prohibition of women and child labour, and a reduction of the hours of labour for all workmen.

The statement then alludes to the necessity of railway extension. A new Amur line is to be built in order to afford through communication between European Russia and the far East, so necessary for the interests of the Empire. Further, improvements must be introduced into the Russian railways and canals in Europe, and the laws respecting appropriation of property in certain cases must be altered.

The Government is convinced that none of the measures already enumerated can be realised without a radical reform of public education. The Government desires to make school attendance voluntary, but, as far as the elementary schools, go obligatory.

Another necessity for the realisation of all reforms is financial solvency. The Government urges the Duma to discuss the budget at once, inasmuch as the situation in Russia demands economy, while, on the other hand, reforms necessitate outlay. From various causes the revenue has diminished, while to preserve the country's military position new expenditure is imperative. Recourse must

therefore, be had to extraordinary taxation, and among other new taxes to be imposed is an income tax.

The statement concludes: "The pacification and regeneration of mighty Russia is only possible on the path of the realisation of the new principles. The Government is prepared to make the greatest endeavours; their power for work, their good will and their experience stand at the disposal of the Duma, the members of which, as colleagues, will have a Government, which has declared it to be its duty to safeguard the historical demands of Russia and to restore peace and order in the land, i. e. a firm and purely Russian Government as the Government of His Majesty ought to be and will be."

The majority of the House preserved a complete silence while M. Stolypin was reading his statement. M. Zereteli then made a violent speech against the Government, attacking M. Stolypin for having introduced drum-head court martials, gagged the press, and while pretending to ameliorate the lot of the peasants, having satisfied the greed of the land-owners.

Amid continual noise and interruption the speaker continued his bitter indictment of the Government, whom he accused of inciting the people to rise in arms.

A motion to conclude the debate was defeated and numerous speakers from the Right made impassioned attacks on the members of the Left, the debate, in fact, resolving itself into a duel of words between the Right and the Social Democrats. M. Stolypin deprecated the outburst of hate on the Left, and pointed out that by the law the Duma was not in a position of judge nor were the Ministers in the position of defendants. The Government had taken office when the flames of revolution were devastating the country, they knew what a great responsibility they were assuming, what attacks they would be subjected to, but they were prepared to work for the pacification of the country. If any man desired to render abortive their intentions and desires, to call to them "Hands up!" they would reply "You cannot get rid of us by frightening us".

The House then adjourned.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Czernowitz, March 19.

In Jassy all the Jewish shops were plundered and wrecked today. Similar scenes took place in the neighbouring towns. In two places the peasants divided the land among themselves.

Some 2,000 peasants marched into Tarpul and Hronosa and bombarded the Jews' shops with stones; they turned the taps in all the public houses and brandy stores and let the liquor run into the streets; 16 peasants have been killed by the soldiers and one wounded. The frontier town of Bordujeni has been levelled to the ground. No difficulties are placed in the way of Jews crossing the Austrian frontier.

GERMAN S. W. AFRICA.

An Imperial order, dated March 6, and now officially published, announces that the "state of war" in German S. W. Africa is at an end. At the same time the chief of the General Staff has ceased the operations entrusted to him.

THE MURDER OF M. PETKOFF.

Sophia, March 19.

The further proceedings of the Commission of Enquiry confirm yesterday's discovery of the existence of a widely ramified anarchist plot. There are clear proofs that the gunmaker of the local arsenal, Blaskoff, is one of the chief anarchists. Blaskoff was also a colleague of Gordshikoff who secretly published the anarchist paper *Freie Gesellschaft*. Many fresh arrests have been made. The Government intend to introduce a law whereby persons who attempt to murder Ministers will in future be tried by martial law.

UNREST IN PERSIA.

Teheran, March 19.

The disquieting rumours as to the arrival of Russian troops in Teheran are groundless. Thirty unmounted Cossacks have arrived for the purpose of guarding the Consulates in Kerman, Kermanshah and Ispahan. The Russian Embassy has a guard of 14 men. Mounted troops have arrived in Persia from India, in order to guard the English Consulates. *Reuter's Bureau* learns that England and Russia have determined not to intervene in Persia, for intervention would give cause to the anti-foreign elements in Persia to attack the foreigners. Should an intervention finally become necessary, England and Russia would come to an understanding beforehand. Up to the present no such necessity has arisen.

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.

GENERAL NEWS.

(From our London correspondent.)

Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia, who left London on Monday at 2.15 p. m. for Sandringham, are only expected to make a very short stay there; they will return, in all probability, to meet Princess Victoria on her arrival from Copenhagen.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, celebrated her birthday on Monday last and is just now enjoying better health than has been the case for many years past. Her Royal Highness looks little more than half her age and has played a most active part of late aiding charities and visiting many art exhibitions.

Electrolysis and Massage.

Miss CUMMING, Winckelmann 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.

The patronage of Princess Christian has been accorded to a concert in the Royal Horticultural Hall on the afternoon of Friday, April 12, to be given by the members of the Ladies' Association of the Incorporated Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society. There will be basket and other work, made by the disabled soldiers and sailors, for sale. For the concert several well-known artists have offered their services.

The Colonial Premiers, who are now on their way to London to attend the Congress, will be welcomed and entertained by King Edward and by the Prince of Wales. They will have a grand reception in London and festivities will be showered upon them the whole time they are in the metropolis.

Of course the luncheon in Westminster Hall on April 24th will be the greatest event. Twelve hundred persons, among them nearly all the Members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons with their friends will be present. A grand naval review at Portsmouth has been arranged. General Botha is bringing with him his eldest daughter and sister.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Sidonien Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9827.

King Edward has greatly pleased the golfers at Biarritz by offering two cups for competition among the members of the club, one being for the men and the other for the ladies. The matches are to be played in a day or two.

On Sunday evening in Paris a new play by M. M. Croisset and Emmanuel Arène entitled "Paris—New York" was produced. In this play Madame Réjane impersonates an American woman with a strong American accent.

In the north of England towns have been flooded owing to the recent gales, which have done considerable damage. The New Brighton landing-stage was washed loose, and had to be towed into Birkenhead. Damage is estimated at from £20,000 to £25,000.

Mr. Balfour as president, will preside at the dinner to be given by the 1900 Club on April 18th at the Albert Hall to the Colonial Premiers. There will be about 2,000 guests at this banquet.

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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.

Marie Fassnauer, the Tyrolese giantess, reached London safely on Saturday, and is now appearing at the Hippodrome. She stands 8 feet high, her age is 27 and she weighs nearly 24 stone. Marie Fassnauer, who had a giant for her great-grandfather, is a devout Roman Catholic and is practically a vegetarian, living chiefly on eggs, fruit, vegetables and cereals.

Four hundred school teachers from Ontario intend making an Easter excursion to Washington, and President Roosevelt has signified his intention to receive them at the White House where he will address them.

A man who is now a patient in the St. Pancras Infirmary, having been hit with a stick by a sailor who professed to know him, is 108 years of age and is the only person living who has seen Admiral Nelson. His name is Joseph Stuckey and besides having a marvellous appetite, his faculties are good and he only requires spectacles when he reads. He is allowed 4 s. a week by the parish and pays 3 s. 3 d. of this a week for rent. A little more he derives from the contributions of friends.

Lady readers may be glad to hear that with the advent of Easter dainty fashions are beginning to make their appearance in London. The general colourings of dresses and costumes will be pale pastel, including all shades of lavender and lilac, rose-leaf pink, palest coral hyacinth and harebell blue, lily-leaf green and jade, and that curious sulphur-yellow already popular in Paris.

Sir George Abercromby, who is chief of the Clan Abercromby, and subaltern in the Scots Guards, attained his majority on Monday. In the summer there will be great festivities in Banffshire.

One of the suggestions for the improvement of the Japanese language, mentioned by Baron Kikuchi in his lecture at University College, London, on Saturday, was that it should be abolished altogether, and the English language adopted, with all its irregularities cut out.

"La Tortajada," the celebrated Spanish dancer, reappeared at the Palace Theatre on Monday evening, after an absence from London of two years. Her dancing is simply perfect in its style.

Miss Elma Dare of Meadville, Pennsylvania, has been arrested, charged with kidnapping Mr. George Rhodius, a millionaire, who is reported to be feeble-minded, and marrying him at Louisville, Kentucky.

The next and last sermon of Father Vaughan's Lenten course will be preached on Easter Sunday at the Farm-street Chapel. Another fiery denunciation of society may be anticipated.

A large party including the Prince of Wales, will have assembled today at Knowsley, where their hosts are the Earl and Countess of Derby. Liverpool races will be the chief attraction, with the world-renowned race for the Grand National Steeplechase fixed for decision on Friday. The Earl and Countess of Sefton are also dispensing their hospitality for the occasion at Croxteth Park.

WATER WALKING EXTRAORDINARY.

Captain Oldrieve, an American, is to hazard a remarkable experiment in the course of the next few weeks. He is to attempt to walk across the English channel. He has already succeeded in walking considerable distances on water, so he has great hopes that success awaits him in his new venture. For his water journeys he uses somewhat exceptional foot-gear. Each of his boots weighs 20 lbs., they are 7½ ft. long, 6 inches broad and are 7 inches deep. The form of motion employed is a kind of gliding over the surface of the water. The Captain has already travelled in this way from Cincinnati to New Orleans, a distance of 1600 miles; he left Cincinnati on January 1st and reached New Orleans on February 16th. He only travelled in the daytime, and at night rested on the banks of the Ohio or Mississippi, the two rivers that served him as a road. More than once he found himself in imminent danger, and it was only the dexterity of his wife, who accompanied him in a small boat, that saved him. Captain Oldrieve obtained the idea of making "water-shoes" from a sailor named Haulon. A couple of enthusiasts subscribed £100 to enable him to manufacture his "water-shoes". For eighteen years he has been occupied solely with this idea. The Captain is not particularly proud of his success, but he is glad to have found a method by which water is available for foot passengers. "As soon as I am quite well," he says, "I shall take a walk across the Channel without waiting for the tunnel. Then we can talk about strolling across the Atlantic." The gallant Captain's experiment will be awaited with interest, and if he only makes as good time as he is alleged to have done in his New Orleans trip—a little more than 32 miles a day—the cross-channel trip will be a mere nothing. But he would be well advised not to go accompanied only by his wife in a small boat; she might require all her dexterity herself. It is a pity the price of the Captain's water-shoes seems rather prohibitive, or we might have those numerous people who invariably miss an excursion steamer deciding to walk.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 56.
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.*

LOCAL.

His Majesty King Friedrich August arrived at Madrid on Tuesday and was received at the station by King Alfonso. On arrival at the Palace the two Monarchs, with the Queen and the Queen-Mother, watched from the balcony the march-past of all the troops. Later a luncheon took place at which King Alfonso expressed the delight of the Spanish people and Royal family at being able to welcome the King of Saxony. He recalled the glorious times when the armies of both countries marched shoulder to shoulder, and alluded to the matrimonial alliances between the two Princely Houses. The King of Saxony expressed his gratitude for the magnificent reception, and said that he was especially glad to find himself among the Spanish nation with whom he had sincere sympathy.

His Majesty has expressed his unfeigned regret at being unable to accept King Alfonso's kind invitation to prolong his stay in Madrid. After cordial farewells to the Royal family His Majesty left Madrid at 8 p.m. for Dresden, where he is expected this evening.

The engagement is announced of Hauptmann Hans Heinrich von Wolf, of the 28th Royal Saxon Artillery, to Miss Jayta Humphreys, daughter of Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, wife of the American Consul-General. The wedding has been fixed for April 8th and will take place at the American Church. Hauptmann von Wolf is the son of General Ernst Hugo von Wolf, and his mother was born Baroness von Oppell.

We regret to announce the death of Doctor Emile Paul Kilian, retired Staff Surgeon of the Prussian army and for very many years the esteemed friend as well as the medical adviser of many of the families of the English community. His death took place on Monday, after a short illness. The funeral will take place today at noon, at the Johannis Friedhof, Tolkewitz—reached by yellow tram No. 21 from the Altmarkt or Pirnaischer Platz.

A subscription concert and ball will be given under the auspices of the Union of Dresden Pension Proprietresses on Friday, April 26th, in the Concert Room of the Exhibition Palace. Tickets at 5 marks each may be obtained at the Dresdner Bank, Branch B, Prager Strasse 39, or of the following members of the Union: Fräulein Blech, Ammon Strasse 7, Fräulein Schmalz, Sidonien Strasse 25, II., Frau Samson, Lüttichau Strasse 24, Frau Glenny Oelsner, Bendemann Strasse 11, Frau Aline Hahne, Bismarck Platz 6, I.

The proceeds of the Ball will be given to the funds of the newly formed *Dresdner Golf Club*.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infantry Regiment No. 177. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Thursday, March 21st. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
10.0 a.m. Matins.

Friday, March 22nd. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion.
11.0 a.m. Matins and address. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.

Saturday, March 23rd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

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

Thursday, March 21st. 4.0 p.m. Service and address.
Friday, March 22nd. 10.0 a.m. Litany. 3.0 p.m. Bible Instruction in Rectory.

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

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse
and Winkelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at
11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the
month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bern-
hard Strasse 2, I.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 20th of March, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Wiles, Albany, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. A. Henton, Buffalo, H. Bellevue.
Miss E. A. Spaulding, Buffalo, H. Bellevue.
Mr. F. Cory, Denver, H. Bellevue.
Miss E. Hill, Danbury, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. Henton, Buffalo, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. Bishop, Newark, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Legg, Newark, H. Bellevue.
Mr. W. Niesser, San Francisco, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. F. Siems, San Francisco, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss C. Butter, Chicago, P. Fricke.
Miss H. Butter, Chicago, P. Fricke.
Miss J. Ellsworth, Rutland, P. Schadowell.
Mr. P. J. Ellsworth, Rutland, P. Schadowell.
Miss H. Perkins, Rutland, P. Schadowell.
Miss B. Maney, Louisville, P. Schaumberger.
Miss R. Maney-Waters, Louisville, P. Schaumberger.
Mr. J. Marmorstein, New York, H. Trompeterschloßchen.

Gewerbehaus Orchestral Concerts.

Conductor: Herr Kapellmeister Oisen.
Every Thursday, Saturday and Sunday
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Bautzner Str. 22, I., Haydn Str. 9, I.
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After the methods of Franz Liszt and Hans von Bülow.
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MINIATURES.
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Dresden-A., Prager Strasse 10, II.

Jungborn Ferdinand Strasse 18 pt.
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Instruction in English or German.

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Private instruction if desired.

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

Pension LE RICHE
Nürnberger Platz 3, II.

First-class Family Pension.
Excellent situation. Splendid board.

Pension Simon Lüttichau Str. 24.

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

Pension Weidmann
Reichs Strasse 2, II.

Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

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FIRST CLASS, situated on the Bismarck Square, the
healthiest and finest part of Dresden.

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H. Schnelle, Proprietor.

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

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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).

ON A POWDER MAGAZINE.

A Bulgarian statesman lives upon a powder magazine, and M. Petkoff, who has at last fallen a victim, knew of the perils, hidden from the popular view, to which he was constantly exposed. Not only was he a witness of Stambuloff's assassination; he was behind the scenes during all the scheming and plotting which culminated in that monstrous crime. Stambuloff was his closest friend; to him he owed everything. Yet it was to Petkoff that the Prince proposed a plot to overthrow Stambuloff. Between the latter and the man now lying dead there were no secrets. He told his leader of the Prince's proposals, and Stambuloff taxed the royal conspirator with them. More dramatic schemes were tried, and tried in vain. One was to make Stambuloff alter his habit of calling at the palace in the morning, to get him there at night, send a message to his wife that he was staying to dinner, then, at the sword's point, compel him to resign. Stambuloff anticipated the move by challenging the Prince upon it and by handing in a letter of resignation which he dared not accept.

Many are the instances where a smaller man's likeness to a greater has brought the lesser to his death. It was so in the case of a friend of Stambuloff. M. Belteheff, the Minister for Finance, much resembled the Premier in height and build and features; moreover, they dressed similarly. They set out one evening from a café to walk together to Stambuloff's house. There had been reports as to a plot to kill Stambuloff, and the latter gave sufficient heed to them to carry a thick cudgel. As he walked with Belteheff he crossed over, so as to have his striking arm free for emergencies. The move saved his life. The assassins who had followed were confused by the step; they mistook Belteheff for his double, and shot him to death. Stambuloff escaped for the time being, to meet a death more terrible and cruel. One of the men implicated in the Belteheff murder could not be convicted in the first degree, so he was sentenced to eighteen years' penal servitude. When Stambuloff fell he was released from prison and given high official rank.

A quarter of a century ago Ireland was England's Bulgaria, and Lords Spencer and Cowper, Mr. Forster and Mr. Balfour were as often marked men as Petkoff and Stambuloff. Only almost incredible miscarriage of villainous schemes saved the Red Earl. Once a street accident caused a jaunting-car to be turned aside as his cavalcade passed. On the car were men with bombs intended for his destruction. But no other man escaped so many times as Forster. He knew of many of the plots, and grew weary of safe-guarding his life, eluded his bodyguard of detectives, went abroad alone, and by so doing outflanked the enemy on the occasion of their last great effort to kill him. It was planned on another occasion to slay him and all who occupied his carriage; but his wife and daughter rode without him, and escaped. Again, he with them, drove through a route lined with spies who were to give the signal to men ready to strike the blow. From man to man the signal passed, and it came to the turn of the man by whom the murderers were to be advised that the carriage coming was the carriage of the Chief-Secretary. His heart failed him, whether from compassion or from fear will never be known. He made no sign, and the carriage passed in safety. The men who were that day to have struck the blow were those who soon afterwards struck down Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park.

MR. TREE'S "YOUNGEST SUFFRAGIST."

Mr. Tree, at the dinner of the Stage Society, pointing out that women are taking up the work of men, and that girls will be boys, gave an instance that came within his own ken. On the eighth birthday of his "youngest suffragist," he found her dressed in knickerbockers. "I said, 'What a disgraceful state! How did you get those knickerbockers?' She replied, 'I bought them of a boy for 1s. 6d. This is my eighth birthday, and I have made up my mind to one thing: You tell me I should make good resolutions on my birthday—I am no longer a girl, but a boy. I will be a boy from today. All the good people that have ever lived have been men. Look at King David—and look at you.' I said I would rather not look at King David. And she said, 'All the wicked people who have ever lived have been women. Look at Eve. Father, I don't want to go about the world tempting men with apples!'"