

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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MR. BALFOUR ON FISCAL REFORM.

At the annual meeting of the Primrose League held in London on Friday, the ex-Premier Mr. Balfour, made a speech in which, among other things he said there existed no idea of voting against the budget.

In his opinion the basis of taxation must be extended, some sort of preferential treatment should be granted to the Colonies, in order to strengthen on a commercial basis the ties uniting the individual members of the Empire. The Colonial Premiers had convinced him, the speaker, of a practical, commercial fraternity of the Empire.

Amid deafening applause Mr. Balfour prophesied that in the end Great Britain would accept the principle of preferential treatment. The attitude of the Government to the Colonial Premiers was, in his opinion, contrary to common sense. It would sap the vigour and strength of the Empire.

ACCIDENT AT THE NAVAL PARADE.

The naval parade in honour of the Colonial Ministers took place on Friday. As the torpedo boat destroyer "Coquette" was passing H. M. S. "Dreadnought," on board of which vessel were the Colonial Premiers, she collided with a coal barge. Great excitement was caused on the crowded deck of the "Dreadnought". Happily no one on board the "Coquette" was injured, but her bows were damaged.

THE ENGLISH CANAL COMMISSION.

The English Canal Commission after visiting Antwerp, have arrived in Cologne, preparatory to study the canal system in Germany. It is expected that the President of the board of Trade will shortly join the Commission. After leaving Germany the Commission will visit Holland for the same purpose.

ON FIRE IN THE BAY.

A Lloyd's telegram announces that the S. S. "Silverlip" bound for London with a cargo of benzine from Singapore caught fire in the Bay of Biscay on Wednesday last and was abandoned by her crew, five of whom perished in the flames. The rest, four of them suffering severely from burns, were picked up and landed at Plymouth.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

The rioting at Rawalpindi, briefly announced yesterday, seems to have been of a serious character. The mob of natives burnt some tram-cars and the furniture of two bungalows, looted the mission and garrison churches and the business premises of a contractor and did other damage. A detachment of armed police eventually dispersed the rioters. Order is now maintained in the town by the 10th Hussars.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

DOCK STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

A strike of dock hands, hitherto unimportant, threatens to assume graver dimensions. A strong police patrol is guarding against any eventual disturbances. The number of strikers is estimated at 8,000.

CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK.

The *Globe* learns from its New York correspondent that the session of the New York State Legislature is expected to close on the 16th inst., and some of the newspapers are saying that it is a pity it was not shut up long ago. It is declared that in spite of a "Reform" Governor being in power at Albany, there has been quite as much "graft" in connection with the Legislature as in former sessions, and Senators and Representatives are freely mentioned by name as having received money, or reward in other forms, for political services rendered.

There is a Republican majority in the State Senate which, it is complained, has been used in

the most unscrupulous fashion on behalf of people interested in certain legislation. The Fowler Bill, for instance, which deals with the right of New York City to bring its water supplies from the Catskill Mountains and other distant sources, was passed last week only by the most ferocious pressure of the Republican party bosses. The measure has been described in the newspapers as "a grab pure and simple," and the phrase seems to be perfectly apt.

Tammany has been unusually busy at Albany this session, and it is believed that the recently announced reconciliation between Mr. McClellan and the local Democratic leaders in New York was the result of some "deal" arranged in the State capital. Governor Hughes has been doing his best to keep his party in the straight path, but as far as outsiders can judge, and as far as the newspapers declare, no great amount of success has attended his reforming efforts.

A ROYAL VISIT TO BRAZIL.

H. M. King Carlos of Portugal has signified his intention of accepting the invitation sent him by President Pinna to visit Brazil next year, on the occasion of the festivities in connection with the centenary of the opening of Brazil's harbours to trade.

AMERICAN-GERMAN TARIFFS.

The *Nordd. Allg. Ztg.* publishes the new German-American commercial treaty whereby Germany receives all the tariff reductions which America may grant to foreign countries. The agreement guarantees customs reductions to Germany. The export value is to serve as the basis for appraising duties. As a counter concession Germany will grant lower rates as given to Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland and Servia by treaties, but with some exceptions. The treaty is to remain in force for a year, but in case no fresh treaty is signed within that time, it will continue valid. Six months notice on either side abrogates the treaty. The proposals were to be laid before the *Reichstag* yesterday.

GERMAN SHIPS LEAVE JAMESTOWN.

The German cruisers "Roon" and "Bremen" left Hampton roads shortly before midnight on Thursday. Cordial farewell signals were exchanged with the American ships. The German Commodore Kalau vom Hofe, who had paid a farewell visit to Admiral Evans in the morning and again expressed his thanks for the kind reception of the German crew by their American comrades, was together with the English Admiral entertained at dinner by the President of the Navy League.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Raisuli with 300 men has fetched his mother, his chief wife and his baggage from Tazerut and retired into the mountains again.

Elkmen is threatening the Beni Aros with retaliatory measures.

News has reached Tangier that considerable excitement prevails in Mazagan. A caravan belonging to a German named Hedrich, and escorted by native sharpshooters has been attacked and plundered about 6 kilometres from the town. Hedrich and his friends have armed themselves and are guarding his house.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION IN CANTON.

A powder magazine exploded on Thursday evening with terrible force. 21 corpses have been found and over 100 persons are known to have been injured. 15 buildings are completely destroyed and over a hundred seriously damaged. The historic five-storied Pagoda has been slightly injured, a 200 ft. long piece of the town wall has been destroyed.



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It is believed that the explosion was due to the carelessness of the officer on guard, as his corpse with a tobacco pipe in the hand has been found. Later telegrams place the number of the injured at several hundred.

LOCAL.

His Majesty King Friedrich August yesterday morning formally opened the Third International Horticultural Exhibition in the Ausstellungs-Palast. The vestibule, which is entered from the Stübel Allee, had been most tastefully decorated in honour of His Majesty's visit. Round the cornice, from which festoons of fir leaves were draped to the centre of the dome, were ranged pale blue and white hydrangeas, while the four great urns were decorated with the same blooms and with white Madonna lilies. A screen separated the vestibule from the main Hall and on it, against a background of fir leaves, was the letter A, formed of white azalea petals, surmounted by a small crown of cowslips and flanked on either side by shields bearing the Royal arms also worked out in blossoms. His Majesty King Friedrich August, who wore the uniform of a General, was accompanied by Prince Johann Georg in Gardereiter uniform, by Princess Johann Georg and Princess Mathilde. His Majesty, who drove up in a four-horse Victoria, was received by Ober-Gartendirektor Hofrat Bouché and Oberbürgermeister Beutler, the band of the 1st Grenadier regiment playing "Den König segne Gott!" The Royal party were conducted to seats, and after an invisible choir had sung an ode of welcome accompanied by the organ, Hofrat Bouché delivered an Address of welcome to His Majesty. Unfortunately, owing to the acoustics of that part of the building, and to the fact that the speaker stood in an extreme corner, the words of the address were lost to most of those present including, evidently, the Royal party. His Majesty then graciously signified his assent to the Exhibition being declared open, and after three hearty cheers had been given for the House of Wettin, the Royal party were conducted through the Exhibition. The large Hall, which last year represented an Evangelical church, had this year been turned into a Caucasian Alpine Landscape, the details of which had been carried out with a taste and artistic effect beyond all praise. Winding paths, flanked by magnificent rhododendrons and many huge azaleas, lead up to an elevation from which a panoramic prospect is obtained of the snow-clad peaks of the Caucasus mountains. There are several other halls less artistically decorated but containing finely grown azaleas, camellias, hydrangeas, cinerarias, rhododendrons, &c., and in one room is a wonderfully beautiful show of roses most artistically arranged. There is also an Italian, a Japanese, and a Cloister garden, a collection of cacti, and a house of water-plants. In the grounds are glass-houses full of rare blooms, exhibitions of garden implements, &c., while a path, newly constructed, leads to the Botanical Gardens where the Victoria regia house and the orchids are sure to attract hosts of visitors. His Majesty expressed himself most pleased with all he had seen and warmly congratulated those responsible for the artistic success of the Exhibition.

The Exhibition will be open daily up to 10 p.m. until Sunday next the 12th inclusive.

A Football match will be played today on the Nossener Brücke ground between the Dresdner Sport Club and the "F. C. Prag". This promises to be a very interesting game, as on the last occasion when the two teams met at Prague, the score at the finish was 2 goals all. The sides will be as follows:

Prag:

Baco.

Bob. Schwarz.

Cimera. Kurpiel. Frey.

Este. Merz. Paul. Kutschera. Turm.

Dresden:

Schmidt.

Index IV. Quin.

Index II. Grilling. Assmann.

Dunker. Richter I. Neumann. Richter II. Geyer.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p.m. Tomorrow the guards will be furnished by the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101, and the band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

CHAUVINS IN THE PRESS.

London, May 1.

As in the case of the notorious "heathen Chinese", the ways of our Chauvins in the press are frequently dark, at times very dark, but that their tricks are always vain cannot, unfortunately, be maintained with equal "tee-ruth".

Presiding in the Upper House of Convocation for the Province of Canterbury yesterday, the Primate moved a resolution calling the attention of the Church and people of England to the approaching Peace Conference at The Hague, which, he said, would be a great effort in the history of the world.

The Primate then, aptly enough, spoke of the facility of quick news, and the less careful reading of news as a great peril in international relations. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance of the knowledge that it was possible now, in a way utterly impracticable a few years ago, to let millions of people get red-hot on ill-informed enthusiasm within an hour or two of the happening of an event, perhaps incorrectly reported after all. It emphasised the terrible responsibility that rested upon those who were responsible for the circulation of their daily intelligence. The responsibility of the Press at this epoch was one which he ventured to think no body of literary men ever had on their shoulders before. Almost everything might depend upon the action taken or not taken within possibly an hour or two by the Press.

I cannot believe that these sage remarks of the Archbishop of Canterbury will be taken to heart or long remembered by the largely Americanised section of our "forward" daily and weekly Press. There are, of course, Chauvins and Chauvins. Some are genuine and well-meaning enough, whilst others entirely live by sensationalism, in politics as in anything else, reckless of consequences, so long as sensationalism "pays". And we know alas! that it does pay!

It is extremely difficult to differentiate between the results of dishonest and of honest journalistic mischief-making, if such a thing can be, because it is a matter of conscience, and we shall never be able to justly gauge that.

I am an "old hand" in press work, and perhaps a little old-fashioned sometimes in my ways of thinking, but rather that than being "new-fashioned", as it is understood in certain Whitefriars and Fleet Street newspaper offices nowadays, as often as not worked by so-called "smart" journalists, who may not have any experience, or much wisdom, but who do possess "go" and a ready pen.

When I look back upon what London journalism was five and twenty years ago, and compare it with what it is anno Dei 1907, I must confess that I see many changes, yet few in the right direction. Speaking generally, I cannot help seeing that London journalism has declined in the last thirty years, whilst provincial English journalism, Scotch and Irish journalism, have advanced by leaps and bounds.

I mean to work this out one day with more detail, especially after reading the remarks of my old friend "Dagonet", in last Sunday's *Referee*, on the same subject.

But today I wish to say something more ament the latest trick of our journalistic Chauvins, concerning Anglo-German relations and Prince von Bülow's speech in the *Reichstag* yesterday.

We all know how much spurious capital has been manufactured in our "yellowish" or "yellow" journals, out of the sudden, and here and there somewhat mysterious, outburst of spleenish and quasi semi-official German newspapers against England, recently.

How that outburst was "managed", in Berlin and elsewhere, I do not profess to know, but I do happen to know, how the counter-attack was "managed" here—viz. by the same journalistic chauvins who wrote one canard after another about the Conference of Colonial Premiers, until their arsenal of canards, against Campbell-Bannerman and his Cabinet became utterly depleted, when they had to start some other war game.

Of course the "strained relations with Germany", the "Kaiser's intrigues" in Morocco, Persia, and elsewhere—always against this country, naturally—have been served up, "hot", before. They belong, however, to that useful category of *alle Geschichten* which remain *immer neu*, and can be played out, again and again, without losing their flavour, at least for the people, for whom these journalistic Chauvins cater.

But it is amusing sometimes to watch them, when they perform one of their favourite flank movements, something in the style of old Benedek, in another *Kriegsspiel*, with his "concentration to the rear".

Prince Bülow has spoken in the *Reichstag*, and has administered that well-merited rebuke to the

would-be "semi-officials" of Germany, and to the sensation mongers, "here, there, and everywhere," who predict such dreadful things between England and Germany, in the near future.

Now, lo and behold, our press Chauvins have suddenly dropped that feature in Prince Bülow's speech, as entirely unimportant, almost as a *quantité négligeable*. What is really important in that *Reichstag* oration, they today say, is Prince Bülow's proof to England, and her Campbell-Bannerman Cabinet, in declining to entertain England's proposals for the arrest of armaments, at the Hague, as already outlined by Sir Henry, in a speech at the Interparliamentary Union Conference here, last year, and in writing, in his recent article in the *Nation*, which created such a stir, as you will remember.

Is Prince Bülow's refusal to discuss arrest of armaments at the Hague really intended as a proof? I greatly doubt it, but in any case it is a disappointment for many Governmentals and Liberal Parliamentarians.

A disappointment it is admitted to be by them all.

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

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, May 5th. *V. Sunday after Easter: Rogation Sunday.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.

Monday, May 6th. *Rogation Day.* 10.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Tuesday, May 7th. *Rogation Day.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Wednesday, May 8th. *Rogation Day: Vigil and Eve of the Ascension.* 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Thursday, May 9th. *Ascension Day: Holy Thursday.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.

Friday, May 10th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.

Saturday, May 11th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.

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Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

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Thursday, May 9th. *Ascension Day.* Holy Communion 11.0 a.m.

Friday, May 10th. Litany 10.0 a.m.

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong southerly winds, fairly bright, light showers in places, temperature not much altered.

RANDOM NOTES.

Was it jealousy or what that caused Mr. Bok, the editor of the Philadelphia *Ladies Home Journal* to return from New York with his mouth full of threatenings and slaughter at the impoliteness he had met with in New York City. He certainly seems to have a poor opinion of the metropolis of the New World, for politeness according to him is a lost art there; at all events motor-men, conductors, cabmen, salesmen, and even policemen are engaged in a perpetual sort of contest as to who can show the greatest rudeness to strangers. According to Mr. Bok, the tram conductor is in no danger of losing the first place in this novel competition. He notices that cars only stop at the whim of the conductor. On one occasion he ventured to call attention to four women patiently waiting to board a car. But the conductor eyed them with the superciliousness of a Levi and made no effort to slacken speed. Mr. Bok with exceeding temerity ventured to ask if it was not the conductor's habit to stop the car when people wanted to get on, to which query the conductor witheringly replied "I do when I think right—see? and I do it without your help too." This man's impoliteness was nearly equalled by that of a conductor who, as a lady attempted to board his slowly moving car dragged her in by her arm which he nearly dislocated and jumped her into a seat with a violence that made all her nerves quiver. But even then she was not satisfied that she had done right and to relieve her mind she timidly enquired whether the car went to Pennsylvania Ferry. To this question no reply was vouchsafed until an intrepid male insisted on the conductor's speaking. The man scowled and said "well, can't she read for herself? The sign is on the car, isn't it?" and it was not till it was pointed out to him that he had forgotten to change the sign which still bore the words from the last journey "Grand Central Depot" that he endeavoured to excuse himself by saying that he had to work so hard that day it was no wonder he forgot a thing or two; his politeness was the thing he forgot first, and even then he made no attempt to apologise to the lady whom he had flung on to the seat battered and limp.

But it is not tram conductors alone by any means, upon whom the vials of Mr. Bok's wrath are poured. He was himself the victim of more overbearing insolence when attempting to obtain theatre tickets. There must be something extremely ruffling to the temper in sitting behind a small window. Perhaps when it is up there is a draught; but whatever be the reason, people who sit behind such windows are nearly all uncivil. Railway ticket clerks in England are frequently not addicted to much nicety of manners. Possibly the fact that they can shut the window and you can't, makes them liable to swelled head. Not that they are quite as dictatorial as Mr. Bok's theatre clerk was. The former, when buying a couple of seats for the evening performance, requested to be shown the plan that he might see for himself. "They are good seats; take them or leave them" was all the answer he got to his modest request. However, the Philadelphia blood was up and he insisted until the plan was produced and the seats were, of course, discovered to be immediately behind a pillar and had to be changed while the weary queue awaited their turn with as little impatience as need be.

The ways of officialdom in its minor branches are much the same the world over, and even in Germany a request for a five pfennig stamp has occasionally been received as a personal insult by a stern uniformed official behind the window. But it may be doubted whether the above stories of American impoliteness would not have been put down to English spite, had not they appeared in a journal of so comparatively near a neighbour as Philadelphia. For it must be in truth admitted that in many an English village there still exists a presumption that west of Chicago at all events, it is quite unsafe to go about without a six-shooter. Apropos of the ideas as to the lack of civilisation prevailing in the States the New York World tells a good story of a London dinner party at which the conversation happened to turn on lynching in America, and the general opinion was that the rope was the chief end of man in America. There was an American present who had not joined in the conversation until the hostess asked him if he had not seen some of these lynchings. He admitted he had. "Why," said he, "the night before I left America I gave a dinner to my friends. During the dinner one of the waiters happened to spill some soup on the dress of one of the ladies present. The men of the party immediately procured a rope, put it around the waiter's neck, and, at a signal from the woman, hung him to the chandelier." "And did you witness that horrible deed?" inquired the amazed hostess. "Well, no" returned the American. "Just at that moment I was downstairs killing the cook for putting mustard in the blanc-mango."

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

On Friday evening, May 3rd, Mr. Bicknell Young, of Boston, U. S. A. delivered a lecture in the Palmengarten on Christian Science. There was a fairly large audience which attentively listened to the Lecturer's explanation of his subject. Mr. Young claimed that Christian Science was a beautiful and noble faith, and had a deep moral and spiritual influence over its adherents. It was termed Science because everything that is true is scientific. Its truths produced right thinking, especially as regards a correct conception of God. God is good, says Christian Science. Then if they knew what good means they would know what God is. Right thinking produced good results. By right understanding sin and disease can be overcome. They would cease to believe that evil and disease had power when they believed in the one natural power, God, a Good, an Intelligence. Knowledge of the truth enabled Christ to do away with sin and disease in others, and to raise Himself from death. So Christian Scientists, in proportion as they increased in knowledge and goodness, and returned to normal conditions of mind and body, would be enabled to overcome "sin which had no scientific existence", as also to heal sickness and soothe suffering, neither of which did God allow to exist or afflict man. In this healing of sickness no material remedies are to be used, prayer only. The Lecturer concluded by alluding to Mrs. Eddy and her Book, which he affirmed was "the best of all in the world" to enable people to think correctly and by which to understand the Bible truly.

Listening to the lecture the uninitiated felt that the world had heard much of the ethical character of Christian Science long before Mrs. Eddy discovered it, or lighted on the revelation that God is good. The ethical element of the cult—it adopts the ethical code, while grossly misreading the doctrines, of the Gospel—is the best part of it, and is harmless. Its incorrect conception of the truths of the Gospel, in accordance with the principle illustrated by Mr. Young, naturally produces imperfect and faulty results in practical religious life. Christian Science knows nothing of active charities of Sacraments of Divine institution, of a personal God or a personal Saviour. It endeavours to cure sickness by prayer alone, without the intervention of men skilled in the knowledge of physical laws and the science of therapeutics. It can no more cure real ailments by prayer alone than raise crops that are unsown, or navigate a ship in a storm, by petition to Heaven. The Divine mind has not commanded His creatures to pray so as to save them the trouble of intelligent work, and the exercise of their knowledge to practical and useful ends.

Altogether the lecture was a mild homily, thin and disappointing. Such a representation of Christian Science would scarcely attract any intelligent mind to become a convert to its crudities, or adopt its unscientific tenets.

In connection with the above, the following remarks on Mrs. Eddy's Book referred to by the lecturer, may not be out of place.

If the theory of Christian Science could be called a philosophy at all it might be described as a form of Idealism. Its leaders, however, would seem never to have heard of such a philosophy, and make a clean sweep of all systems of metaphysics between Plato and Herbert Spencer. Disciples of this cult are bound to read Mrs. Eddy's "Metaphysics" and no other. This un-read lady, unaware that any one before herself has grasped the main point of Idealism, or that there are carefully reasoned philosophies of Idealism, or that the main points are commonplaces, even with those who do not aspire to be philosophical, inflicts the world with a bundle of fragmentary ideas, imperfectly thought out, inaccurately expressed, and publishes these as her own original philosophy! Even her theory and practice of healing she appropriated and elaborated from the system of Dr. Quimby whose patient she was in early days. On these crude ideas, distorted from various sources, she founds others which are indeed original, and hopelessly illogical. It is not necessary here to indicate even the general line of argument of the Idealist philosophy, but a lengthened chain of unreasonable assumptions lies between Mrs. Eddy's crudities and the true Idealist position.

The whole theory and teaching of the foundress of this cult are embodied in a text-book for her disciples, entitled "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures." This book is said to be "one with the Bible." Carlyle describes the Koran as "a wearisome, confused jumble, crude, incondite; endless iterations, long-windedness, entanglement." Yet the Koran is a book that millions of intelligent men read, and re-read, nay learn by heart in portion or whole, and by which they shape their lives, affirming the book to be "written in Heaven and too good for earth." It is in fact the "Science and Health" of a large part of the human race: but then it contains a substantial substratum of truth and ethics. If the parallel may be suggestive, Carlyle's words certainly describe Mrs. Eddy's work exactly. It is devoid of any trace of literary art or grace of style—, altogether beneath criticism. It

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is a jumble and bundle of disjointed, inconsequent, dogmatic, egotistical, unscientific, heretical assertions and wearisome repetitions. It reminds one at once of the "Literary Ladies", in chapter 34, of "Martin Chuzzlewit", too long to quote, but a passage worth referring to. The sentences of Dickens are clear sense in comparison with Mrs. Eddy's words, words, words whose meaning, whenever any can be read into them, is uncertain and shifting. Here is a sample:—"The metaphysics of Christian Science, like the rules of mathematics, prove the truth by inversion. For example: there is no pain in Truth, and no truth in pain; no matter in Mind, and no mind in matter; no nerves in Intelligence, and no intelligence in nerves; no matter in Life, and no life in matter; no matter in Good, and no good in matter". How these astonishing and incoherent propositions, remarks a critic, uttered with such sententious gravity, can be said to prove anything, is not plain to the simple-minded. The passage recalls the saying of the Duchess in 'Alice in Wonderland': "Never imagine yourself not to be otherwise than what it might appear to others that what you were or might have been was not otherwise than what you had been would have appeared to them to be otherwise!" But then the book "needs to be studied", says Mrs. Eddy. Obviously so! It requires a Glossary too, which is kindly provided, to arrive at any meaning whatever of Mrs. Eddy's apodictical vocabulary: even with this aid it is well-nigh impossible in every case to *apperceivre* the particular kind of *appendency appendicated*, or intended to be *appropriated*!

In her account of the origin of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy gives some autobiographical notes, furnishing significant glimpses into her childhood and later experiences in life. These, though weird, are valuable in diagnosing her temperament, and account for much in her teaching. She informs the world that in 1866 "she discovered the Science of Divine Metaphysical Healing", which she afterwards named "Christian Science". In 1875 she published her teaching and theory in book form. Of this production she asserts: "A Christian Scientist requires my work on Science and Health for his text-book, and so do all his students and patients. Why? First: Because *it is the voice of truth to this age*, and contains the whole of Christian Science, or the Science of healing through mind. Second: Because it was the first published book containing a statement of Christian Science, and registered *this revealed truth, uncontaminated with human hypotheses*. Other works, which have borrowed from this book, without giving it credit, have adulterated the Science. Third: Because *this work has done more for teacher and student, for healer and patient, than has been accomplished by other works*." Mrs. Eddy is not responsible for the *italics* in this passage: but she is responsible for the monumental egotism in it, as also in the following: "Even Scripture gave no direct interpretation of the scientific basis of healing until our Heavenly Father saw fit through the key of the scriptures, in Science and Health, to unlock this mystery of Godliness. *No human pen or tongue taught me the science contained in this book, and neither tongue nor pen can ever overthrow it . . . no person can take the place of the author of Science and Health*, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science . . . no one else can drain the cup which I have drunk to the dregs, as the discoverer and teacher of Christian Science". Was there ever such a claim to infallibility? No more absolute or unquestioned supremacy was ever claimed by even the Papal Chair. And there is something revoltingly irreverent and painfully grotesque in the appropriation by this egotistical woman of the expression last quoted with all its sublime and Divine first associations.

That this book should bear on its title the term Science is an absurdity, as there is nothing really scientific about it. Science is universally considered to be the observation of facts by the senses, and their co-ordination, or reduction to order by reason. Christian Science, however, bluntly denies the existence of such facts. This is the burden of Mrs. Eddy's book, the pivot of her system. Here are some samples of this teaching. "Christian Science sustains with immortal proof the impossibility of any material sense, and defines these so-called senses as mortal beliefs, whose testimony can neither be true of man nor his Maker . . . Corporeal sense defrauds, lies, cheats. The science of mind shows conclusively how it is that matter seemeth to be, but is not. Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves things with thoughts, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas . . . There is no life, truth, intelligence or substance in matter . . . Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error".

(To be continued.)

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15

Hans Heiling.

Dramatic opera in three acts with a prologue
by Eduard Devrient.
Music by Heinrich Marschner.

Cast:

The Queen of the Gnomes	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Hans Heiling, her son	Herr Scheidemantel.
Anna, his betrothed	Fräul. Seebe.
Gertrud, her mother	Fräul. Schäfer.
Konrad, a hunter	Herr Grosch.
Stephan, a peasant	Herr Nebuschka.
Nikolas, a tailor	Herr Erl.

PLOT. Hans Heiling has fallen in love with a mortal and, in spite of his mother's entreaties, he decides to leave the realm of the Gnomes, but so far gives in to his mother's wishes as to take with him a magic book which gives him power over the Gnomes. Arrived on earth, Anna is delighted with the gold chain which he gives her, but is disappointed when Heiling refuses to take her to a festival. She finds the magic book but is frightened at its pictures, and Heiling, to please her, throws it into the fire, thus relinquishing all power over the Gnomes. Reluctant, he takes her to the festival on condition that she will not dance; but the village lads, headed by Konrad, who has long loved her, persuade her to leave Heiling. In the second Act, Anna is alone in the forest. The Gnomes appear, headed by their Queen who tells Anna of Heiling's origin. When the Gnomes have disappeared Konrad joins Anna, who confesses her love for him and asks his help against Heiling. They return home, where Heiling brings her the bridal jewels. She rejects them, telling Heiling that she knows his origin, and he, after hurling a dagger at Konrad, rushes away in despair. Alone in the mountains, the Gnomes appear to him and finally swear fealty to him again. On Anna's wedding day he returns to take vengeance on Konrad, but the Queen appears with the Gnomes and persuades him to give up his revenge and return to the nether regions.

Composer: Heinrich Marschner, born 1795, died 1861.

Tomorrow, Monday,
beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

Fidelio.

Opera in two Acts. Music by Ludwig van Beethoven.

Cast:

Don Fernando, Minister	Herr Rains.
Don Pizarro, Governor of a State- prison	Herr Plaschke.
Florestan, a prisoner	Herr v. Bary.
Leonore, his wife, under the name Fidelio	Frau Krull.
Rocco, gaoler	Herr Puttlitz.
Marcelline, his daughter	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Jaquino, porter	Herr Jäger.
First } prisoner	Herr Grosch.
Second } prisoner	Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Florestan has incurred the enmity of Pizarro, governor of the prison, by whom he has been thrown into a dungeon. His faithful wife, Leonore, disguised as a man, with the name Fidelio, takes service with the gaoler Rocco, whose daughter Marcelline falls in love with her, believing her to be a man. Leonore fails to find her husband among the prisoners. Pizarro, hearing of the advent of the Minister, Florestan's friend, orders Rocco to kill him and on Rocco's refusal determines to murder him himself. Rocco is ordered to dig a grave and confides in Fidelio, who gets permission to help him and is horrified to see the emaciated condition of her husband. She decides to die with him and on Pizarro attempting the murderous deed, she flings herself in the way and frustrates him; the Minister's opportune arrival turns the tables on Pizarro who is imprisoned in Florestan's place.

Composer: L. van Beethoven, born 1770, died 1827.

(See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.60 80.)

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OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday: Oberon. 7 p.m.
Wednesday: Tell. 7 p.m.
Thursday: Der Freischütz. 7.30 p.m.
Friday: Lohengrin. 7.30 p.m.
Saturday: Der Troubadour. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, May 12th: Undine. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, May 13th: Die Abreise.—Flauto solo.
7.30 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Tuesday: Libussa. 7 p.m.
Wednesday: Der Puppenspieler.—Herbst.—Literatur.
7.30 p.m.
Thursday: Die Jungfrau von Orleans. 7 p.m.
Friday: Heimat. 7.30 p.m.
Saturday: Der Puppenspieler.—Herbst.—Literatur.
7.30 p.m.
Sunday, May 12th: The Ideal Husband. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, May 13th: Agnes Bernauer. 7 p.m.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Zopf und Schwert.

Historisches Lustspiel in fünf Acten von Karl Gutzkow.

Cast:

Friedrich Wilhelm I., König von Preussen, Vater Friedrichs des Grossen	Herr Mehnert.
Die Königin, seine Gemahlin	Fräul. Lissl.
Prinzessin Wilhelmine, ihre Tochter Der Erbprinz von Bayreuth	Fräul. Verden. Herr Wierth.
General von Grumbkow, } Räte und Graf Schwerin, } Vertraute Graf Wartensleben, } d. Königs Graf Seckendorff, kaiserlicher Ge- sandter	Herr Bauer. Herr Eggerth. Herr Wogritsch.
Ritter Hotham, grossbritannischer Gesandter	Herr Müller.
Frau von Viereck, } Damen der Frau von Holzendorf, } Königin Fräulein von Sonnfeld, Dame der Prinzessin	Fräul. Diacono. Herr P. Neumann. Herr Huff. Herr Decarl. Herr Höhner. Herr Jüchtzer.
Eversmann, Kammerdiener d. Königs Kamke, Kammerdiener der Königin Eckhof, ein Grenadier	
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Tomorrow, Monday,
beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Die versunkene Glocke.

Play in five Acts by Gerhart Hauptmann.

Cast:

Heinrich, ein Glockengiesser	Herr Wiecke.
Magda, seine Frau	Frau Salbach.
Kinder beider	Lotte Ricken. Kurt Ricken.
Die Nachbarin	Fräul. Schendler.
Der Pfarrer	Herr Eggerth.
Der Schulmeister	Herr Bauer.
Der Barbier	Herr Leichert.
Die alte Wittichen	Frau Bleibtren.
Rautendein, ein elbisches Wesen	Frau Basté.
Der Nickelmann, ein Elementargeist Ein Waldschrott, faunischer Waldgeist	Herr Müller. Herr Wiene.
Erste } Elfe	Fräul. Verden.
Zweite }	Fräul. Kaiser.
Dritte }	Fräul. Bergen.
Vierte }	Fräul. Leder.

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RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel des Berliner Vaudeville-Ensembles:

Today, at 3.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Die Herren von Maxim.

Posse mit Gesang und Tanz in vier Bildern.
Musik von Victor Holländer.

Cast:

Der Vicomte Polykrates	Carl Gessner.
Der Herzog, Präsident	Carl Stephany.
Prinz Harakiri, ein Japaner, } des Stotakol, ein } Clubs Russe, } der de Rabeuf, } Mit- } Ver- de Raton, } glieder } lieben	Curt Lilien.
de Clareville, } de Lazaire, } Messalinette } Molatre	Josef Conradi. Hugo Klemm. Albert Klapproth. Hugo Bödecker. Hermann Witte. Emma Malkowska. Marie Sandeck.
Suzanne Lerval	Käte Lorenz.
Fanny Biberon	Grete Christiansen.
Panne de Nancy	Franziska v. Cutsen.
Laffuxion	Claire Harsdorf.
Angèle de Libières	Anni Stengrit.
Liane de Pongy	Sophie Schenk.
La Valette	Grete Brügg.
Jeanne Bokal	Fernande Dinghaus.
Fifi Laroque	Mary Horris.
Mimi Savanne	Agnes Jauner.
Otéro	Henny Wiltner.
O-Kisato-San, Japanerin	Else Gerste.
Doctor Quakenboss, Hypnotiseur	Adolf Kallenbach.
Bobonne, Kammerzofe b. Messalinette	Käte Hansen.
Jean, Oberkellner im Café Maxim	Paul Herbig.

Tomorrow, Monday, at 7.30 p.m.

The same performance.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

(From the London evening journals.)

The Countess of Home gave a dance at 1, Bryanston-square on Wednesday night, a house which is rented from the Earl of Lathom, who bought it when it ceased to be used as the Turkish Embassy. Lady Home entertained three or four seasons ago at No. 58 in the same square, which is an immense mansion that was tenanted for many years by the Duke of Brunswick, who maintained there a large establishment, all his servants being men. This was the Duke who bequeathed his property to the city of Geneva.

Lord Home has entertained the King on more than one occasion at his Scottish seats. The immensely valuable estates of the Dukes of Douglas in Lanarkshire came to him through his grandmother, co-heiress of the last Lord Douglas. But while he is a Douglas on the female side of his house he descended from very distinguished Scottish stock in the paternal line. His ancestor, the first Lord Home, was Ambassador Extraordinary to England in 1459. The third Baron, ultimately beheaded at Edinburgh by the orders of the Regent Albany, fought for Scotland at Flodden.

Lady Dickson-Poynder, who was another dancer, is also a member of an old Scottish family, being a niece of Lord Napier of Magdala and a daughter of Mrs. Robert Dundas. Her marriage with Sir John Dickson-Poynder took place in 1896. Since that time she has entertained a good deal both in Chesterfield-gardens and at Hartham Park, her husband's place near Corsham. Lady Poynder belongs, with the Duchess of Rutland, to one of the literary and artistic circles in society.

The production of "Joan of Arc" at the Waldorf Theatre the other day must have possessed a special interest for her, as not only did she impersonate France's national heroine in the notable living pictures at the Imperial Theatre two years ago, but her daughter also bears the name of Joan.

Sir John Dickson-Poynder, who is just out of the thirties, is the sixth baronet of his line. He was plain Dickson at one time, but added his mother's maternal name to his own on inheriting her brother's estates. He had to reassume his own patronymic, however, on succeeding to the baronetcy, owing to the provisions governing the settlement of the estates, but he later barred the entail, and again assumed the name of Poynder in order to avoid the threatened forfeiture under his uncle's will. Sir John derives much of his wealth from London ground rents. He has sat in the House of Commons for more than a dozen years, and he served under Lord Methuen with the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African war.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Orme, a daughter of the late Lord Morris, have just paid their first visit to Spiddal since their marriage. It was made the occasion for popular rejoicings. Bonfires and illuminations took place throughout the picturesque little village and countryside. Lord Killanin, with whom his sister and brother-in-law were staying, hospitably entertained the deputations of local bodies, who formally handed over their wedding presents of old Irish silver to Mrs. Orme.

Mr. Cyril Martindale, of Pope's Hall, Oxford, has just crowned an academic career of almost unexampled brilliance by carrying off the Ellerton Theological Scholarship. Mr. Martindale's distinctions include a first-class in moderations and final schools, the Hertford and Craven Scholarships, the Gaisford Greek Prize, the Chancellor's Latin Verse Prize, and the Derby Scholarship.

Mr. Martindale is a member of the Society of Jesus, which established a Hall at Oxford, as the Benedictines have also done, a few years ago. The Ellerton Prize was founded by a clergyman of extreme Evangelical views, who wrote a famous but now forgotten, invective against Tractarianism in 1845, and it is a curious sign of the times that a young Jesuit should now win a prize which its founder suggested should be awarded for an essay on some such subject as "the difference between the Protestant and Romish Churches."

ALEXANDER RABENDING

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BALLONS D'ESSAI.

Various rumours are afloat as to the heroic measures to be taken by the British Government of stalwarts to bring the haughty Peers to their aristocratic knees, and two plans which have been suggested have probably been thrust out as feelers to see what sort of a reception they meet with ere they are hurriedly withdrawn. The one that probably appeals to the majority of Radical members of the Lower House is that seats in the Lords should be given apparently by the hundred to Radical Privy Councillors, who would retire at the dissolution. To the band of iconoclasts that owe allegiance to Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman it matters nought, of course, that this method of creating a majority in the "other place" would be a radical upset of the existing order of things, and would give a party complexion, which it has always lacked, to the Privy Council. It is not apparent how the Premier intends to provide temporary peerages for all his new Privy Councillors, but it is undoubtedly a way out of a difficulty, and would enable him to in a measure save his face, should he find the Sovereign amenable enough to acquiesce in this "Peers made while you wait" scheme. By this means the crude and undigested measures, of which Ministers in the present Cabinet have, apparently an unending supply, could be rushed into laws, with ease and celerity, and the Government would be spared that "filling up of the cup" which, besides being an excessively tedious process, is not acceptable to all members of the, at present, predominant party. On January 30th last the Home Secretary in a speech delivered at Leicester advised that "the Commons should send up to the House of Lords measure after measure, year after year, and take note of their action regarding those measures. Let the Lords do their best or their worst, if the Liberals get such a crop as they got last year it would answer their purpose very well. They could then reckon up their full score against the House of Lords and put it to the country". This advice, however, was not quite in accordance with the views of another member of the Cabinet, at least a few years ago, for Mr. Asquith in 1894 said in a meeting, apropos of such procedure. "We shall be sitting through night after night, week after week, perhaps for a couple of months, with the knowledge that all our time, all our labour, and all our assiduity is as certain to be thrown away as if you were to plough the sands of the sea-shore, the moment that Bill reaches the Upper Chamber." Exactly, and there is some ground for the impression that the cup which is to be filled may resemble that sieve into which the daughters of Danaus were compelled to everlastingly pour water.

The other remedy, which it is claimed that the Government may adopt in order to counteract the vast Conservative majority in the House of Lords, is to arrange joint sittings of the two Houses. This is, of course, possible in other European countries, under certain conditions, for an exhaustive catalogue of which we are indebted to the *Daily Telegraph*. In France the Constitution provides for the Senate and the Chamber to meet and sit together for certain specified purposes. The two Houses at such times constitute the National Assembly, but it is only when a President of the Republic is to be elected, or the Constitution itself is to be amended, that the National Assembly is convened. In the latter case, moreover, both Senate and Chamber have to agree by a clear majority that the time has come for change, and there has also to be a clear majority in the National Assembly itself, before the proposed amendment becomes law. Similarly, in the Netherlands, provision is made for a joint sitting of the States General, in order to appoint a Regent, in case the Sovereign is incapacitated. Norway provides the best, indeed the only, parallel in Europe. For there, if a measure is twice rejected by the Lagthing, or Upper House of the Storting, its fate is finally determined by the Storting, sitting in pleno. The bill is then held to be rejected unless it receives the support of two-thirds of the whole House, but it is important to note that the Odelsthing (Lower House) outnumbered the Lagthing by three to one. The present British Government introduced this Norwegian principle into the new Constitution which they drew up last year for the Transvaal. That Colony, it may be recalled, has two Houses, or what correspond to two Houses. There is a Legislative Council—which, at present, is a nominated body, though this will only be so temporarily—and a Legislative Assembly. The Letters Patent provide that if the Legislative Council twice rejects a measure sent up for its approval by the Assembly, the Governor may either dissolve the Assembly, or he may convene a joint sitting of Council and Assembly. In the latter case, the Speaker of the Assembly is to preside, and the fate of the measure in dispute will be decided by an absolute majority of the joint Houses. Here, too, it is vital to remember that the Legislative Council has only fifteen members and the Assembly sixty-nine, so that the latter can easily outvote the former, as is also the case with Norway. In other words, either in the Transvaal or in Norway if there is a large majority in the popular House,

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they go into a joint sitting practically assured of carrying their point when it comes to the vote. But in England the Unionist peers are in a majority of nearly five to one, and should the two Houses sit together in spite of the Government's majority in the Lower House, they would be in a minority of over fifty. The Government would therefore be in no better case, and so we may confidently anticipate that this particular *ballon d'essai* will come ignominiously to the ground.

[NORWAY.]

Norway, "the land of the midnight sun", has always been very popular as a summer touring ground for English and Americans, possibly because its shores are easily reached from English ports. But every point on its long coast-line, from Christiania, the capital, to the Lofoten islands, the North Cape, and the whaling stations Vardö and Vadsö beyond, are still more easily reached, by a regular service of steamers as well as by special excursion yachts, from German harbours. F. Beyer's Tourist Bureau—in Christiania, Stavanger, Bergen, and Trondjem—issue gratis a copiously illustrated and well arranged Guide to Tours in Norway, which gives in concise form the detailed particulars, short descriptive notes, and hints that enable any one to choose a route, with a clear idea of the cost and time involved and of the conditions, climatic and otherwise, likely to be encountered.

A REMARKABLE FALL.

A miraculous escape from death is reported from Scarborough. A bricklayer named Jackson was working on some scaffolding outside the West Riding Hotel, at the corner of Castle and Dean roads, when he lost his footing and fell to the area, a distance of 40ft. In his descent he came into contact with a cross-beam, which caused him to turn over and to alight on his back. His fellow-workmen rushed to his assistance, but before they reached him were amazed to observe him rise and walk into the hotel, whence, after a brief rest and the drinking of some stimulants, he was enabled to walk home. Surgical examination proved that not a bone had been fractured.

EX-GENERAL AS ACTOR.

Spaniards are enjoying the rare treat of seeing a Cuban general as an actor in a piece called "Men of Good Will." The general is Henrique Collazo, who took active part in the insurrection against Spain. On the theatre play bills appears the following declaration written by the general to the public: "I served my country during the war, but in times of peace I have been unable to find a situation in any of the State Departments. At the age of fifty-nine I have to adopt the stage as a profession in order to gain my daily bread. I am sure the public will understand my motives in doing this, and not blame me. I ask you to support me in this act of mine and to pardon me if you find it unseemly."

LOCAL.

The Opera house was packed to its utmost capacity on Friday evening when, after a considerable interval, "Salome" was given with Madame Acté of the Paris Opera in the title rôle. There has been so much ink-slinging on the subject of this opera on both sides of the Atlantic that it would be absurd to say one word about the work, but on its interpretation, one may perhaps dwell for a moment; on its interpretation, from an acting point of view, I mean, for I cannot but think that the author's decadent personality has not been without its influence on the composer and that the effect of the loathsome subject—for there is no milder word to employ to characterise the latter portion of the opera,—on him has been to make the orchestra and the acting stand out far more prominently than the singing. The quintet of quarrelsome Hebrews would be well-nigh as effective if the words were shouted instead of sung, and some of the *Tetrarch's* most convincing sentences hardly need the services of a really fine tenor. And it is in this very point, to my way of thinking, that we saw *Salome* for the first time as she ought to be, if she is to represent the author's ideas. Frau Wittich, who created the part, is above all a conscientious vocal artist, who is on the stage to sing and to give, as far as in her lies, a broad characterisation of the personality she is attempting to portray. Madame Acté, on the other hand, was there to show as *Salome* as conceived by a disordered if brilliant brain, with the result that all that one has felt demoralising and base in the "Salome" libretto was intensified a thousandfold. None the less, on the principle, and a good enough principle too, that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, Madame Acté's performance was, histrionically, little short of superb. It was like watching Sara Bernhard in opera; the lithe, sinuous motions of the *scelte* body, the wonderful facial expression, the tiger-like glance all were there, and over Madame Acté's whole performance was the glamour of the East. She was as wonderful in repose as in motion; her look of insulted pride when *Jochanaan* rejects her licentious advances, the light in her eyes when she suddenly conceives the idea of requital by demanding his severed head as the guerdon of her dance before the besotted *Tetrarch*, her abandoned gestures when she realises that her infamous caresses are being lavished on cold clay, were so real as to be almost terrifying. The dance of the seven veils, in which one after another Madame Acté discards the coloured gauzes she has assumed, was eminently graceful, and at least approached the impossible intentions of the author. So great in fact, was Madame Acté's art that she enabled Wilde to dominate Strauss. One may think that the subject debases her art or one may hold that her marvellous powers ennoble the subject, but her performance will always remain memorable, and one can reflect that Tuesday evening gave us the opportunity of witnessing the really great artistic effort of a woman with illimitable "temperament" who not only understood what the character she represented was, but had courage enough to show it us. One word as to Burrian. I have never dared or wished to criticise adversely his singing, which gives me such infinite pleasure, although I have ventured from time to time to speak somewhat slightly of his demeanour and appearance on the stage, but his *Tetrarch* has always been a veritable *tour de force*. On Friday evening he excelled himself; apart from his mastery of the vocal difficulties of the part, his portrayal of the licentious, *cunuyé*, semi-intoxicated barbarian, whose dull senses are stirred to something like enthusiasm by *Salome's* dance, was quite marvellous. Herr Perron, as *Jochanaan*, was, as ever, the personification of dignity, and all that is noble in the world of opera.—H. F. L.

NUNS AS COMPOSITORS.

A Catholic paper at Cuneo, in Piedmont, has replaced its male printers by nuns, who learned the typographical art in their convents. The printers have protested (says the *Telegraph's* correspondent) before the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, who declare themselves unable to hinder the nuns from performing manual work. Should the latter continue composing the paper, the whole of the printing workers threaten to strike.

A MARK TWAIN LETTER.

Mark Twain sent a characteristic reply to a request from Mr. Daniel Frohman, president of the Actors' Fund, to enlist his interest for the fair at the New York Metropolitan Opera House. Here is what he wrote: "Why, certainly: use my name and use it freely. Use it in any way you can think of that can help to raise money for that fund which no right feeling and grateful human being can even hear named without a leaping of the pulses and a warming of the heart. Forge it if you want to."
"MARK TWAIN."

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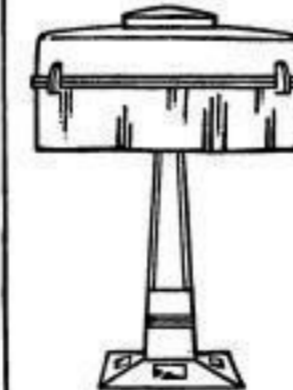
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