

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 501.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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THE UNREST IN INDIA.

More instances of disorder are reported from Calcutta. In the one case a Bengalee barrister, whose position should have precluded the possibility of ruffianly behaviour, appears to have assaulted two railway officials, presumably European, with much violence; in the other, and more serious, case an encounter between a detachment of police and a gathering of natives caused the death of two persons and the wounding of eleven. These occurrences are not in themselves so grave as to be viewed with anxiety; yet as symptoms of what is stirring in the native mind they cannot but increase the mistrust and resentment of the ruling race. On one point expert opinion both in England and in India is agreed: the Hindu has been educated too hastily, too generously, and upon lines diametrically opposed to his natural habit of mind. Liberalism of a completely speculative kind appears to have kindled his inborn cunning into showy flame, and to have surrounded his patriotism with a meretricious halo. The theories of Mill and Spencer, modified by experience or tempered by prudence do no doubt underlie the practical results of enlightened statesmanship. But to seek the only solution of anomalous economic problems in theories of this kind, and that in a country where enlightened statesmanship is a gift of the conqueror, is a hankering after the unpractical which if honest, is childish and if interested, criminal.

The key of the problem must be sought in the fact that the agitators are not the Indian people but individuals of a single class on whom British administration has had an unlooked-for effect. The product of the Indian Universities has long been the butt of English humour; it is not indeed that the Babu is unintelligent or unteachable or unlearned, but that his mind recoils with singular perverseness from that final process of education which gives a normal European nature weight, justice, and polish. The Babu is presumptuous; so much we might forgive him. But he is also unjust and ungrateful. He cannot see how much it is his own indolence, his own contempt of industry, his own striving after sinecures, his own social abuses that are sapping the blood and life of Bengal, and how rarely the justice of the white man is at fault. There are of course exceptions. Fortunately with many Hindus culture is more than a flaming garment to dazzle the populace, patriotism more than the froth and vapour of a disappointed idler; unfortunately, too, there are white men who are not always just or chivalrous or honest or decent; and it is precisely at the point where these two classes meet that poisonous sedition is engendered.

The difficulty of the problem is increased a hundred-fold when we remember that though the Babu's culture is partial, his culture unquestionably exists; and that it is now perhaps too late to stamp out effectively and by simple means a movement which, after all, depends on more complex psychological causes than can be found in windy Chauvinism alone. Half educated peoples are always the most obstinate and most dangerous; force convinces the savage; reason convinces the refined; but minds vigorous, cunning, imaginative, and often unscrupulously ambitious are not quite amenable to either process. In India a strong hand together with frankness judiciously applied have already achieved much; we can only hope that the same high-principled rigour will regain what has been lost, and cut away this "malignant ulcer" from a promising growth.

THE ENGLISH NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

The Channel Fleet has been ordered to be present at Spithead to salute the German Emperor. There



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COOLIE RIOT IN JOHANNESBURG.

Johannesburg, September 25.

A coolie riot broke out in one of the Witwatersrand mines in consequence of an order whereby miners who were to be sent back to their own country were to make up time for work which they had neglected through their own fault. The police fired a volley and wounded 15 persons.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

St. Johns, Newfoundland, September 25.

A rescript of the British Government issued today forbids the participation of any tribunal of the colony in any judicial proceedings on any American vessel whatsoever in a case which either questions rights derived from the Convention of 1818 or is directed against members of the vessel's crew, unless the senior naval officer of the district has previously sanctioned proceedings. By this measure the Convention of 1818 will, it is hoped, be adequately supported. Further the rescript abrogates all rules issued by the colony according to which colonial officials may capture and confiscate American vessels on the charge of having transgressed fishing rights. This clause frustrates Sir Robert Bond's intention to secure colonial legislation on the subject.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AT PORT SAID.

Four more cases of bubonic plague are reported from Port Said.

THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.

A bulletin issued on Wednesday at 5 p. m. states that the condition of His Royal Highness continues unchanged.

Mainau, September 26.

The inflammation of the intestines with which His Royal Highness' present illness began has now subsided. The pain has ceased and fever has disappeared, while consciousness is entirely restored. Nourishment is also being assimilated. On the other hand, however, the extreme weakness of the heart forms a serious complication and is retarding convalescence. Shortness of breath, and even lack of breath, is increasing, and consequently His Royal Highness' condition is really still very serious. Last night's rest was broken by lack of breath and by perspiration.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The New York correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that the New York, Newhaven, and Hartford Railroad has increased its capital by 35 million dollars and is offering its shareholders the new shares at 125 dollars.

Washington, September 25.

Mr. Root, Secretary of State, has left for Mexico on a visit to President Diaz.

Atlantic City, September 25.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association has held its first sitting here. The principal point under discussion is the question of the circulation of money. The delegate of the Central Union of German Bankers, Commerzienrat Leiffmann of Düsseldorf, advocated the founding of an American Central Bank on the model of the German Imperial Bank for the regulation of money circulation.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS.

New York, September 26.

Professor Schofield, who lectures at Harvard University on Comparative Criminal Science, has gone to Berlin to give lectures at the University there. He is the bearer of a letter to the Kaiser from President Roosevelt.

FURTHER TRANS-ATLANTIC REDUCTIONS.

A telegram from New York announces that the French Line will still further reduce the fares on its first class liners from October 1st.

A telegram from Liverpool states that the White Star Line has reduced its tariffs in roughly the same proportion as the Cunard Line.

A telegram from London announces a reduction on the Dominion Line, while it is further announced from Liverpool that the reduction by ten shillings for second class fare of the Cunard Line will take effect from October 1 for the Eastward voyage.

EARTHQUAKES AT GUATEMALA.

Guatemala, September 25.

Several shocks of earthquake were felt here on Sunday and Monday. A great number of houses and several churches were damaged. The coffee districts were quite unaffected.

SEDITION AT HAVANA.

New York, September 26.

A telegram from Havana states that signs of a revolutionary plot have been discovered here. The Governor is having the suspected persons watched. It is thought that the movement has been stimulated by capitalists at New York, but that the majority of politicians are against it and faithful to the Government. There is no reason to believe that the movement is extensive.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

St. Petersburg, September 25.

The English and Russian Ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople, Madrid, Paris, and Rome yesterday handed the Governments to which they are respectively accredited the text of the Anglo-Russian Convention signed on August 31. In view of the impossibility of the timely delivery of the document at Washington, Peking and Tokio, it has been handed to the United States and Chinese Ambassadors and to the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg.

The Convention contains terms calculated to remove all causes of misunderstanding between the contracting Powers on the Continent of Asia. The Russian and British Governments who have mutually undertaken to respect the independence and integrity of Persia and are sincerely desirous to promote the peace of the country and to secure permanent advantages for the trade and commerce of all other nations within its frontiers, mutually bind themselves not to seek any manner of concessions of a commercial or political nature whether for themselves or for the benefit of their subjects or of the subjects of a third Power within certain limits: as regards Russia, beyond a line drawn from Kasri to Chirin and Ispahan and thence to Jesde and Hakk, ending at the point of intersection of the Persian, Russian, and Afghan frontiers; as regards Great Britain, beyond a line drawn from the Afghan frontier through Ghasik, Bivdgand and Kerman to Bender-Abbas. The high contracting parties will raise no objection to the granting of concessions to their subjects respectively in the

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districts within the limits named. The revenue derived from the Persian taxes, which form the security for the loan negotiated by the Shah's Government with the Banque d'escompte et de prets and with the Imperial Bank of Persia, is to be employed for the same purposes as heretofore. To meet the contingency of irregular payments the Russian and British Governments will arrange with a mutual understanding a control over the sources of income while at the same time avoiding any interference inconsistent with the principles of the present Convention. With regard to Afghanistan the British Government declares that it has no intention of altering the political conditions of that country; it will use its influence only in the cause of peace and will not encourage Afghanistan in any measure that may menace the interests of Russia; and it binds itself not to annex or occupy any portion of Afghanistan and not to interfere in the internal administration of the country. The Imperial Russian Government declares that it recognises Afghanistan to be outside its sphere of influence. Both Governments undertake to observe the principle of equal treatment with respect to trade in Afghanistan. Both Governments recognise the suzerain rights of China over Tibet and bind themselves to respect its territorial integrity, to abstain from all interference in its internal administration, and not to send diplomatic representatives to Lhasa. The two Powers agree that no portion of the revenue of Tibet shall be pledged or legally assigned to Russia or Great Britain or to their respective subjects. On purely religious grounds Buddhist subjects of Russia or Great Britain may enter into direct relations with the Dalai Lama or other Buddhist dignitaries. In an additional Clause to the Convention both Governments bind themselves for the space of three years from now not to allow any scientific expedition of any kind whatsoever to enter Tibet.

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COUNT ZEPPELIN'S AIR-SHIP.

It is reported from Friedrichshafen that Count Zeppelin's air-ship executed various movements with great success last Wednesday. During an ascent of three and a half hours' duration the various functions of the ship were thoroughly tested. Count Zeppelin was accompanied by an official representative of the Imperial Government.

THE ANTWERP STRIKE.

NO CONCESSIONS.

The president of the Maritime Federation in answer to an enquiry states that the men may resume work on the old conditions but that no concessions would be made; on the contrary, the will of the Maritime Federation must be paramount. The leaders of the strike would not be re-instated. This declaration has caused the greatest excitement among the men.

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MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

DISORDER SUBSIDING.

A telegram from Casablanca describes an expedition which was made a few days ago as far as Taddert. Not a single Moor was encountered. On the return march a farm was burned, and the troops reached camp without having fired a shot. General Drude telegraphs that east and west of Casablanca there is a distinct subsidence of hostilities. No hostile assembly is to be found within a radius of 30 kilometres of the camp, though one or two insignificant bodies of the enemy have been seen further off.

It is reported from the South that a few small groups have been seen. Should there be an increase in the enemy's number, General Drude is prepared to take the necessary steps for their dispersion.

Madrid, September 25.

The Cabinet today considered the question of police organisation in Morocco. It was resolved that the man-of-war "Peleyo" should leave immediately for Tangier and place itself at the disposal of the Spanish Minister there in order to conduct him to Rabat if necessary.

Paris, September 25.

The municipal authorities at Tangier have called the attention of the International Hygienic Commission there to the fact that the municipal funds would no longer allow of the feeding of prison inmates, and make a request for subsidies.

REBELS DEFEATED.

Paris, September 26.

A somewhat obscure telegram from Melilla speaks of an engagement between the unruly tribes and the troops of the Sultan of Morocco. It states that after an engagement of one and a half days' duration, the rebels were conquered and their belongings seized. Their numbers are estimated at about 3,000. They decapitated 38 soldiers and took 200 prisoners, who were brought to Selnau.



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FIRE IN A HAMBURG HARBOUR.

While the "Meteor", a Russian tank steamer, was being cleaned, a great deal of petroleum made its way into the water. Somehow this caught fire, and the crew, some 50 Russians and Chinese, in making their escape were injured. Two men are missing.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN FRANCE.

According to *La Patrie* a serious accident occurred on Wednesday last. The 9 o'clock express from Cherbourg to Paris overtook an earlier train which was being detained in the tunnel of Bréval near Mantes by the signals and crashed into the last carriage. Fifteen people were injured.

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RUSSIAN NEWS.

ANOTHER POGROM AT ODESSA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces another anti-Jewish outbreak. An encounter took place on the Jewish burial-ground between members of the Union of Real Russian People and Jews, in which many Jews were killed. Details are not yet forthcoming.

Lodz, September 25.

The Governor-General has sentenced five of the clerks of the Silberstein company to pay fines up to 3,000 roubles, on the ground that they knew of the existence of M. Silberstein's danger two hours before the murder without informing the police. The trial and sentence were according to martial law.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
Silesian Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 6987.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, September 29th. *S. Michael and All Angels.*
XVIII. Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Tuesday, October 1st. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Wednesday, October 2nd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, October 4th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

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Sunday, September 29th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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THE RETURN OF ACHILLES.

(From a special correspondent.)

There is no more dominating personality on the stage of public life at present than President Roosevelt, and it is interesting to learn from an interview granted to the *Times* correspondent at Oyster Bay that this modern Achilles, though he has not been sulking in his tent but merely enjoying a well-earned holiday, is about to return to the arena of politics, like a giant refreshed. Without doubt a strenuous year lies before the President, for next month begins that campaign which will culminate in the Presidential election. The world is not yet assured upon whom the choice of the Republican Convention will fall. The President has repeatedly asserted that he will decline to allow himself to be once more put forward as Republican candidate, but there can hardly be any doubt that he would obey the mandate of the Convention were it almost unanimously in favour of his holding office for a further term. His influence is so great that if he holds to his resolution of not standing himself, his approval will be necessary for the adoption of any candidate. It is alleged by the *Times* correspondent that President Roosevelt can command 560 out of the 978 votes in the Convention and consequently that his veto would be sufficient to eliminate any candidate of whom he did not approve. There seems to be a strong probability that the present Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, will be the candidate selected. It is known that he is a strong man after the President's heart, who sees eye to eye with him and enjoys his complete confidence and friendship. The problems awaiting solution are important enough. Much will yet be heard of the anti-Mongolian movement on the Pacific slope, a question which has increased in gravity owing to the recent occurrences in British Columbia. President Roosevelt is known to favour some modifications of the Constitution whereby the several States may be less independent of the Federal Government, and in that direction seems to lie the solution of a question which might bring about serious complications with Japan. There is too the tariff reform question which must come to the front. The rabid protectionist in America must find that his power is slipping away from him, and it is more than probable that the

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policy inaugurated by President McKinley may be modified to no slight extent. But the coming Presidential election campaign will be principally noteworthy for its attack upon the Corporations and Trusts. There may be some questions of the prudence of some of the President's recent utterances but there can be none as to his sincerity. Rightly or wrongly he has come to the conclusion that the amalgamation of wealth in the hands of great Corporations is a serious and growing evil, and he has unsparingly criticised their methods and aims. The President has already done his utmost to enforce the existing laws against the Trusts, nor can there be any question that his return as President or that of his virtual nominee will denote a further move in a campaign which waged as it will be with the utmost bitterness and rancour can only have one issue if the President has the bulk of the American people at his back. It was once said of a Conservative Ministry in England that they had found the Liberals bathing and had made off with their clothes. The same might almost be said of the Republicans in America for the problem of the Trusts has long been a plank in the Democratic platform. But the Republicans having adopted the anti-Trust movement have the advantage over the Democrats in that they have already achieved something in the direction of fighting the Trusts whereas the Democrats have had no chance of doing more than talking about it. There is the same uncertainty as to the Democratic candidate. Mr. Bryan, who returned from his trip round the world with such a flourish of trumpets, seems to have fallen somewhat into disfavour; his plea for the nationalisation of railways was perhaps a false move. There is more likelihood that the Democratic choice will fall upon Mr. Hearst, the millionaire proprietor of journals chiefly "yellow". He has more chance, owing to his relations with Tammany of carrying New York State which is vital to his party. It is he who has attempted to prove that President Roosevelt's antagonism to the Trusts is insincere, and his journals have for months been asserting that these very Trusts by their financial aid, enabled the Republicans to win the last election. It will, however, take more than the utterance of Mr. Hearst to prove Theodore Roosevelt a humbug. The election of the latter or his nominee would conduce more to the prosperity of America and the purity of public life there, than that of Mr. Hearst whose cynical disregard of the necessity of morality in politics is a byword.

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LOCAL.

Quite contrary to our expectations, the issue of the 500th number of the *Daily Record* yesterday did not pass unnoticed. But we must protest that, much as we appreciate these demonstrations of good-will, our modesty has found the compliment a heavy burden. After all, among newspapers a quinquennarian is still a baby.

In the wrestling at the Central Theater on Wednesday evening the match between Jackson, Scotland, and Sauerer, Bavaria, under "catch as catch can" rules for a stake of which the former had contributed two thirds, was won by him after a spirited contest that lasted 16 minutes. This was a specially arranged incident independent of the tournament, and it was fought out with great good humour and true sportsmanlike spirit on both sides. Petroff, the Bulgarian champion—unequally matched against a much bigger man, the Russian champion Romanoff—after a few minutes of completely successful defensive tactics on his feet, gave his opponent an opportunity of trying what he could do with him on the ground, presently turning the tables on Romanoff by a quick movement that brought him undermost. Petroff thus scored another success. The closing event of

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the evening was the contest, long looked forward to with eager interest, between Dirk v. d. Berg of Holland and the Servian giant Antonitch, respectively the shortest and the tallest of the whole company of competitors. Van der Berg was, as usual, vigorously aggressive, never failing to give tit for tat and once essaying the grip that had won him the victory on two recent and great occasions; but the giant has staying power as well as fiery energy and material strength, and his extraordinary liveness enabled him to escape several times from critical situations. The contest was undecided at the end of half-an-hour, though both men worked intensely hard.

The fixtures for this evening are:
Petroff v. Dirk v. d. Berg; Beech-Olsen, Denmark, v. Schneider, Berlin; Sauerer v. Sturm, Berlin; Jackson v. Antonitch.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows: (1) Alt-Berlin, Marsch, v. Blon; (2) Overture zur Oper "Der Kadi", Thomas; (3) Frühlingsständchen, Lacompe; (4) Die Tanzlustigen, Walzer, Fétras; (5) Vorspiel zum III. Akt der Oper "Tannhäuser und der Sängerkrieg auf der Wartburg" (Tannhäusers Pilgerfahrt), Wagner; (6) Ringel und Röserl, Lied im Volkston, v. Suppé; (7) Grosse Fantasie aus der Oper "Der Maskenball", Verdi; (8) Overture zur Operette "Indigo und die vierzig Räuber", Strauss; (9) Zug der Wiener Pücher, Charakterstück, Schmidt; (10) Valse bleue, Margis; (11) Wappenfest-Quadrille, Hermann.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108, whose band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p. m.

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THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.
American Consul General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

The Women of Fogaras.

Comic opera in 3 acts by Victor Léon.
Music by Alfred Grünfeld.

Cast:

King Matthias	Herr Sembach.	Michael of Orszagh, peer of the realm	Herr Puttlitz.
Magdala, Countess Honay	Frau Nast.	Paul Rosto, Gespan of Fogaras	Herr Nebuschka.
Augustin Paradeyser, a student	Herr Rüdiger.	Marjunka, maid to the Countess	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Verona, goose-herd	Frau Wedekind.	Boriska	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Mariska	Frau Lehmann I.	Gisza	Fräul. Olbrich.
Sari	Frau Wenzel.	Anuska	Frau Scheer.
Juliska	Fräul. Reinel.	Bathory	Herr Büssel.
Kosztia	Herr Lindner.	Roszyonyi	Herr Engelhardt.
Kaniszay	Herr Piehler.	Mujko, the King's cook	Herr Scheidemantel.
Szobor, gipsy leader	Herr Erl.	A Warder	Herr Seiter.
A Notary	Herr Hahn.	A Captain	Herr Ernst.

PLOT. The women of Fogaras lament the absence of their fathers, brothers and husbands, who have been either captured or slain in war in the service of King Matthias of Hungary. They have asked Paul Rosto, Gespan (Governor) of Fogaras, to apply to the King for men, and he has done so, as Augustin Paradeyser, the schoolmaster, assures them. The King has promised to send men, but wants first to see three samples of Fogaras women:—one with black hair, one with brown hair, and one a blonde. The Governor finds great difficulty in selecting good samples, when Countess Magdala Honay, the possessor of black hair, with her maid Marjunka, a brunette, arrives, and both offer their services, the blonde being found in a little goose-herd girl named Verona. The young King is in love with the Countess. On arrival at his Court the representatives of Fogaras find the King impersonated by the cook, and the cook by the King. The real King and the Countess recognise each other and are united, not a day too soon to comply with the law of the country that, unless married at the age of 25, the King must abdicate.

Composer: Alfred Grünfeld, born 1832.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 6 p. m.

Götterdämmerung.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, September 29th: The Poacher. 7.30 p. m.
Monday, September 30th: Il Demonio. 7.30 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Sunday, September 29th: Die Nibelungen. 7 p. m.
Monday, September 30th: Die grosse Gemeinde. 7.30 p. m.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 9.45

Herbst.

Schauspiel in einem Act von Walter Schmidt-Hässler.

Cast:

Der Graf	Herr Müller.
Lothar	Herr Wierth.
Ella	Fräul. Werner.
Ein Fremder	Herr Froböse.
Josef	Herr Huff.

Der Puppenspieler.

Studie in einem Aufzuge von Arthur Schnitzler.

Cast:

Georg Merklin	Herr Mehnert.
Eduard Jagisch, Oboespieler	Herr Wierth.
Anna, seine Frau	Fräul. Verden.
Beider Sohn, 8 Jahr alt	Kurt Ricken.
Ein Dienstmädchen	Fräul. Leder.

Der gemütliche Kommissär.

Tragische Posse in einem Act von Georges Courteline.

Cast:

Der Kommissär	Herr Fischer.
Floche	Herr Froböse.
Breluc	Herr René.
Ein Herr	Herr Eggerth.
Eine Dame	Frau Bleibtreu.
Lagrenaille, } Garrigon, } Punez, }	Polizisten
	Herr Huff.
	Herr Höhner.
	Herr Arnold.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

For the first time: Die grosse Gemeinde.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p. m.

Gasparone.

Operette in 3 Acten von F. Zell und Richard Genée.
Musik von Carl Millöcker.

Cast:

Carlotta, verwitwete Gräfin von Santa Croce	Sofie Fritz.
Babolena Nasoni, Podesta von Syrakus	Carl Friese.
Sindulfo, sein Sohn	Robert Hellwig.
Conte Erminio	Bruno Bellmann.
Luigi, dessen Freund	Carl Wilhelm.
Benozzo, Wirt	Oskar Wehle.
Sora, sein Weib	Reli Witzani.
Zennobia, Duenna } Maretta, Kammerzofe } Massaccio, Schmuggler, Benozzo's Onkel	der Gräfin } Carlotta } Elisabeth Mödlinger.
Ruperto Corticelli, Oberst	Alexander Olbrich.
Guarini, Lieutenant	Adolf Braunstein.
Pamfilo	Hans Devil.
Pietro, } Giuseppe, } Dominico, } Ein Gerichtsdienner	Schmuggler
Bianca	Else Käppler.
Marguerita, } Isabella, } Lucia, } Piametta, } Sybilla, } Giugliana, } Beata, } Eleonora, } Emilia, } Renata, }	Sora's Freundinnen
	Jenny Baumgarten.
	Grete Herder.
	Gertrud Gesner.
	Lina Meyer.
	Ninetta Wolff.
	Cäcilie Weigel.
	Ria Harth.
	Charlotte Memmler.
	Ella Suchy.
	Elisabeth Hohlfeld.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

Don Cesar.

Hofbräu-Cabaret

Tel. 198 Waisenhaus Strasse 18 Tel. 198

Director **Karl Wolf**

Johannes Cotta and other artistes.

Entertainment begins 8.30 p. m.

NEW YORK HARBOUR.

New York harbour is generally admitted to be an ideal one in every respect except that up to the present the entrance to the harbour offered difficulties to large steamers. On account of the low depth of the water outside the so-called Narrows, ships with a deep draught had to use a dredged channel in order to safely enter the harbour. The slightest deviation from the proper course made an ocean steamer run aground. The danger of running aground was, of course, greatest at low tide, and reports of ships in the channel having run aground and of their not being able to float again until the tide had turned, were until now of daily occurrence. Of course, the difficulty of entering the harbour is a matter for serious consideration for the city of New York as a seaport. The possibility of Philadelphia and Boston, New York's great rivals, taking advantage of these circumstances, under which ocean steamers could reach New York harbour only under certain difficulties which increased considerably during a fog, was quite within range. The completion of the giant liner "Lusitania" made an improvement of the harbour entrance an absolute necessity. A new channel, the Ambrose channel, has been dredged at the expense of the Federation. This channel, which is 7 miles in length, is to be widened to 2,000 feet at a depth at low water of 42 feet. The channel used hitherto by ocean steamers, known as the Gedney channel, was only 800 feet wide at a depth of 33 feet at low water. Such a low depth proved too little for the modern ocean steamers which draw 30 feet and more, and was a serious impediment for ocean traffic. The opening of the new channel connotes a further important step towards the development of shipping in New York harbour.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 26th of September 1907.

Mrs. S. Fleury, Toronto, P. Görnemann.
Miss B. Fleury, Toronto, P. Görnemann.
Miss G. E. Cook, Rossett, P. Loos.
Miss F. Suttaby, London, P. Loos.
Miss H. Wille, London, P. Loos.
Mr. O. Hubert, London, H. zum goldenen Engel.
Miss J. Wells, Cincinnati, P. Schadewell.
Mr. and Mrs. J. du Plessis, Capetown, P. Schadewell.

IN A GALWAY VILLAGE.

(By a Special correspondent.)

"A red flame is in his blood which comes out at the top of his head in that glowing hair" writes Kipling of that Namgay Doola who was the son of Timlay Doola which was Tim Doolan very much gone wrong, and the author must have been in Galway, for it is there one meets the Irishman so beloved of the stage of trans-pontine melodrama whose head is aflame with hair of that aggressive red for which "carrots" is a mild description. On every hand in this village, which nestles at the side of a vast lake through which runs the longest river in the British Isles, the "Shannon's" noble flood, one sees these fiery locks, particularly among the "corner-boys" who are so distinctive a feature of Irish village-life. For loafing has been brought to a fine art in Ireland. At some street corner, preferably adjacent to a public house,—no difficult matter to find, for in a village of some 400 inhabitants one may expect to find at least a score of public houses—may be seen at all hours of the day a knot of idlers discussing in a languid way the progress of the national movement and expressing their modified satisfaction that the time is coming when to every one of them will be secured those few acres which will make them into landed proprietors, though in truth it requires an unusually vivid imagination to fancy any one of these corner boys doing half an hour's honest work.

Irish villages have much in common and nothing more so than their smell. Just as one would for ever recognise the odours of India, so one could never forget the peaty smell of an Irish village, when once the nostrils have been assaulted by it. Architecture in Ireland is strictly utilitarian. Ask a child with no inventive faculty to draw a house and the result is a rectangular building, the lines of which are severe to a fault, with one door and four or five windows. There are inevitably half a dozen such houses in an Irish village. In one dwells the priest, in another the Protestant parson, in another the doctor, in another the constabulary officer, while the remaining two are the local bank and the police barrack. Adjoining the village is usually the mansion and domain of the chief landlord of the locality. Happy the village where the said mansion is inhabited by its owner, for absenteeism has become a byword in this distressful country. Close to the village I have in mind is a magnificent domain lying along the lake, in which are two castles both uninhabited (and indeed uninhabitable), for the one is gutted by fire and the other remains unfinished save externally. The older building, which was that rarity in Ireland, a Jacobean mansion, was burnt in the late owner's time; the architect, consulted as to its restoration, with an eye to the main chance worthy of a Nationalist member induced his lordship to believe that the charred walls would never stand and that an entirely new castle was desirable. Accordingly a fine building was erected by the lakeside, but the roof was not finished when the old lord died, and the new owner, known locally as the evil Marquis, at once telegraphed to stop all further building and from that moment he has never set foot in his native land. Not that he neglects to draw the rents which amount to a goodly sum annually. When the Plan of Campaign agitation was at its height his tenants declined to pay their rents, which, it must be admitted, were singularly low, so out they had to go neck and crop, their places being taken by the hated protestant "planters" from the North of Ireland. It is possible, of course, to understand the reluctance of the Marquis to visit his property, for such is the bitterness against him, stirred up as it is by the Nationalist member, that his name has become a byword—his sudden appearance in the House of Lords the other day was the sensation of the session—that his life would not be worth a minute's purchase were he to show his face in Galway. This may sound an exaggeration but it is literally true. Here in Galway, in a country presumed to be civilised, exists a state of things hardly surpassed in Russia. Witness, for example, the arrival on the estate of the Marquis' agent. Two policemen armed with revolvers precede him on bicycles, two others with loaded guns follow him on a car. Never may he leave his house without this posse of defenders, and though nothing can really protect him from a bullet, the presence of this force ready to avenge him has hitherto prevented the more pressing attentions of his would-be assassins. It is a melancholy spectacle, this intrusion of an armed force into this seemingly peaceful village, and it speaks volumes for the gravity of the Irish question, this interminable question which never seems nearer settlement. Little enough as one may sympathise with the absentee marquis, the unreasonableness of the tenants passes belief. The Government has recently purchased a large estate in this neighbourhood comprising some of the richest land in Ireland. This has been offered in lots to the marquis' evicted tenants. Do they jump at the offer? Not a bit

ROYAL BELVEDERE

Grand Concert Daily

by the Royal Belvedere Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Kapellmeister Willy Olsen.

English Class.

Wanted one or two American or English children to join a little girl in her daily lessons. Thorough instruction. References given. Kindly apply J. 60 "Daily Record" office.

Frl. M. Meissner, author of "Aus meiner Welt" (Carl deuten Landen) (Henry Holt, New York), gives lessons and lectures on German, Literature and Art History.

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Prager Strasse 50, I. High class, distinguished tea rooms.

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Music Library, largest stock of Pianos for hire. Steinway pianos.

Jewelry, Gold and silver goods, Watches. Selling off bankrupt stock of A. Schubert & Co., Altmarkt, corner Schloss Strasse.

Stamps (English Colonies) Hans Naumann, Victoria Strasse 10.

G. Casimir, Fencing-Master, gives fencing lessons. Ring Strasse 14. Telephone 5950.

Durable Trunks. O. Herrmann, Bismarck Pl. 1a, shop 6.

Adolf Beck, Specialist in hair treatment by electricity. Massage. — 32 Christian Strasse.

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Dresden china. Fine paintings on porcelain and ivory. Portraits hand-painted from photographs. Patterns ever new. Old patterns copied. Lowest prices. Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

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

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

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

— MINIATURES. —
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Thorough English education.

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Boarders received.

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H. VIRGIN, M. A. Oxford, Gutzkow Strasse 19.

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Rebstock Union Bar. American drinks. English cooking. Schüssler Gasse 6. Rendezvous of Americans.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate north-easterly winds, continued dry weather, mostly bright, temperature not much altered.

The Concerts begin on Week Days at 7.30 p. m.
on Sundays and holidays at 5 p. m.

Admission, at the door, 1 mark, or 50 pf. if the ticket is bought beforehand at any of the cigar-shops of the firm WOLF Prager Str. See Str. Post Platz. At the Bureau of the Royal Belvedere 10 tickets may be had for 3 marks, up to 6 p. m. Admission to the Side Terrace and Pavilion free.



of it, what they want is their old holdings, miserable land enough, but sentimentalism is the name of this curious people. Not the only one, however, for the curse of the country is drink. Drink is the be-all and end-all of existence. Wherefore the public house trade flourishes exceedingly. There is no need of the attractions of what has been termed the flaunting gin-palace, ablaze with lights and gleaming with polished glass. The Irish public house is a miserable dark room, empty barrels serving as seats, and here innumerable "half 'uns"—as small glasses of whiskey are called—are served to faithful customers. A man in this village recently remained teetotal for a long time and saved some twelve pounds only to enjoy one crowded week of glorious intoxication at the close of his self-imposed period of restraint. The attitude of the people towards the drink question is aptly summed up by the words of the local doctor who, when asked to have another "half-un", replied: "I suppose we may as well be doing something". A short time ago a man was thrown off a car while crossing a bridge over the Shannon. He fell into the river and was drowned. Some surprise was expressed at first as he was notoriously a magnificent swimmer, but surprise was modified when at the inquest his companions on the car admitted that "he had several drinks taken". That drink and the wilder deeds of lawlessness are connected goes without saying. 'Tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true, for of commoner crimes in the sense of theft &c. there is wonderfully little in Ireland. No more loveable, charmingly courteous people exists. When could a compliment be more prettily expressed than by a man who seeing a singularly pretty girl pass him in the road exclaimed "Begorra I wish I was in gaol for the stealing of ye".

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Since the American Government undertook to build the Panama Canal, the Americans have heard but little pleasant news from the Canal Zone. At one time a change in the Canal Commission was announced, then there was a deficiency of labour, then the yellow fever raged in terrifying measure, and there was no end of disheartening accounts of the slow progress the construction was making. But now joyous reports seem to be getting the upper hand. The most encouraging news for a long time came in lately—the Canal Commission can't make both ends meet with the Congressional Appropriation for the current year. Eight more millions of dollars are required. Surely a piece of news which, taken at its face value, cannot awaken in the hearts of the taxpayers unmixed joy. But, none the less, it is highly agreeable, as the cause of the funds appropriated for this year having already been used up is that the work of construction has made greater progress than Congress had in contemplation when it fixed the appropriations for each year. The Canal Commission has declared that, if it is granted eight million dollars more for this year, the Canal will be completed at least a year earlier than was estimated. The Administration will, however, place means at the disposal of the Commission on its own authority and later ask Congress for a deficiency appropriation.

But over this matter there is once more grumbling. Democratic newspapers ask to what purpose an act is passed by Congress, if the Administration is not required to hold to it and even makes appropriations itself. They fear that the Canal, if indeed it is ever entirely finished, will swallow up an amount far exceeding the estimated cost.

Archbishop Ryan, visiting a small parish in a mining district for the purpose of administering confirmation, asked one nervous little girl what matrimony was, and she answered that it was "a state of terrible torment, which those who enter it are compelled to undergo for a time to prepare them for a brighter and better world." "No, no," remonstrated the pastor: "that isn't matrimony: that's the definition of purgatory." "Leave her alone," said the Archbishop, "may be she's right. What do you or I know about it?"

NEW BOOKS.

Tauehnitz Edition, to appear October 4:

A Man of no Importance, 1 vol., by "Rita" author of "Souls", "The Pointing Finger" &c.

Perfumes. Georg Häntzschel 2 Struve Strasse 2.