

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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STRIKES AND SOCIALISM.

The news that a serious strike has broken out in Cuba is only one of many announcements of a similar character we have been receiving in the course of the last few weeks. Day by day the news of strikes accomplished and strikes threatened has come to hand—strikes in almost every quarter of the globe, in England, in North America, in Austria, in Belgium, in Scotland. Everywhere the demand is the same, and everywhere it is met with the same answer: higher pay and better conditions are demanded; an unsatisfactory offer is made, refused, and then reconsidered; a compromise is arrived at; and work is resumed until such time as is ripe for the renewal of the farce. We state briefly and superficially the manifestation of portentous economic processes, because the manifestations are themselves short-lived and skin-deep. They are not on that account unconnected with profound causes and extensive results. In a word, the aims of Trade Unionism and of Socialism are of their nature inseparable from one another. This has been disclaimed by the Trade Unionists, and occasionally by the Socialists themselves. Moderate Trade Unionists are anxious to secure their interests without dabbling in political projects beyond their compass. In France, at least, if not at the English Trades Union Congress, they have disavowed all interest in Socialistic tenets. They have expressed the fullest disapproval of the violent propaganda of anti-militarism of M. Hervé; and they have, on the whole, exerted themselves to give an impression of perfectly loyal and law-abiding citizens who have, nevertheless, an interest to secure and the determination to secure it.

This is perfectly right and proper. The legitimate use of a Union for the furthering of legitimate demands is a logical corollary to our industrial system. Why is it, then, that actually the Union is dangerous and too often unacceptable, that in spite of their serious inconvenience strikes are constantly organized by workmen whose ultimate interest is to stand well with the employer? The cause, in the main, is twofold. Firstly, the employer is by no means universally the liberal and healthy-minded capitalist who recognizes in the permanent welfare of his employees his own interest. We do not mean that employers should assume the character of "Captain Reece, commanding of the Mantlepiece". But, certainly, it is astonishing to see how little capital employers are prepared to invest in the comfort and contentment of their workmen. Without sacrificing their advantage, employers can do much to kill violent and senseless Socialism in the act of birth: a little ill-timed obstinacy has done more for the unhappiness of the working-classes than all the harsh slave-driving of the Industrial Revolution.

If the situation is aggravated by the attitude of the employer, it is also aggravated by the attitude of the working-man; and here lies the second half of the cause of the impossible working of Trade Unions. The workman is ready at all costs to taste a little of the power which the Union gives him; and the employer sees to it that he should feel the risk of such dangerous experiment. Thus misunderstanding and hostility are created; since in Socialism the dissatisfaction of the employee finds more comprehensive expression against the tyranny of capital than is possible within the limits of Trade Union agitation.

Every strike means an appreciable addition to the ranks of the Socialists; for, unfortunately, every strike intensifies the position of mutual hostility into which capital and labour are thrown. It is difficult for employers to make concessions without disclosing a chink in their armour; nor can the working-classes accept treatment which limits their independence by blunting



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the edge of their only weapon. Both sides are being driven to extremes; but it is incumbent on the employer, from an actual superiority of strategic position and a presumable superiority of outlook, to make the first move in the direction of generosity. This the employer is not unwilling, but afraid to do.

PARIS COUNCILLORS IN LONDON.

London, October 7.

A banquet was held at the Guildhall yesterday in honour of the Paris Councillors who are visiting London. The French Ambassador pointed out the important part the City had played in bringing about the Entente Cordiale, which was the best guarantee of the peace of the world.

THE INDIAN CROPS.

FAMINE IMMINENT.

Simla, October 7.

After the heavy Monsoon rains of August, a hot and dry September has been experienced. Though there is some uneasiness as to the crops, good reports have been received from Burmah, East Bengal, Assam, the Central Provinces, parts of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. In West Bengal the crops are poor, and in the North West Provinces a complete failure, so that a famine is imminent. The prospects in the Punjab are bad.

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BRITISH TRADE DURING SEPTEMBER.

London, October 7.

According to the Report for September, imports show an increase of £281 441, exports an increase of £4 631 167 over last year's figures for the same month.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR MASSON.

A telegram from Edinburgh announces the death of Dr. David Masson, Professor of English Literature at Edinburgh University.

MUNICH REFUSED A CREMATORIUM.

Munich, October 8.

According to this morning's papers, the Government has refused to sanction the request for a crematorium made by the local magistrate.

AMERICAN NEWS.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN CUBA.

New York, October 7.

Four thousand railway strikers attempted to hold up the trains between Havana and Catabanos. They stoned the passengers, wounding a few persons. The strikers were subsequently dispersed by a detachment of police. The Workmen's Federation at Havana has decided on a general strike in order to express its sympathy for the railway workers.

ANOTHER TELEGRAPHISTS' STRIKE THREATENED.

A telegram from Ottawa states that another strike of telegraphic operators on the Canadian Pacific Railway is imminent. The operators have refused the offer of a ten per cent rise in wages. Should the strike come into effect, traffic would be seriously impeded.

TARIFFS RAISED ON THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

A telegram from Bremen states that the North German Lloyd has raised its prices on the passage to New York and Galveston for steerage passengers.

WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

San Francisco, October 7.

The steamer "San Jose" has arrived here from Panama with the news that an engagement has taken place between the army of the republic of Honduras and that of Salvador, in which the latter was defeated. Acajutla has been taken. The attack was well prepared, and took effect in the presence of the United States war-ship "Yorktown".

Washington, October 8.

The report from Panama circulated yesterday in San Francisco of a victory having been gained by the army of Honduras over that of San Salvador at Acajutla is described by the State Department as an absurd invention. The Department declares that, on the con-

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trary, the relations between Honduras and San Salvador are friendly.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AUSGLEICH.

Budapest, October 7.

M. Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, in unveiling a memorial to his great ancestor at Körmen, touched on the subject of the Ausgleich negotiations. The problem, which had for so long seemed insoluble, was now solved. The Ausgleich applied to Austria as much as to Hungary, and he would take that opportunity of stating, on his authority as a Minister, that the standpoint of the party of Independence, which was also the standpoint of the majority of the nation, would not be abandoned. The terms of the Ausgleich were being kept secret until the next meeting of the Lower House, lest by the publication of separate items a wrong impression may be gained of the whole.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S AIR-SHIP.

At the offices of Count Zeppelin at Friedrichshafen it is stated, unequivocally, that the Imperial Government has as yet taken over only the balloon shed, and not the air-ship itself nor the workshops belonging to

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it. The sum of two millions mentioned in the Press in the same connection is also characterised as an invention. Nothing has as yet been decided as to the sale of the whole Zeppelin establishment to the Government.

THE FUNERAL OF THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.

The funeral of the Grand Duke of Baden took place on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. The royal pew was occupied by the Diplomatic Corps and other high functionaries. The procession was headed by the Kaiser, who wore the uniform of a general, and the Grand Duchess Luise; there followed royalties, representatives of royalties, and other persons of high station. Before the actual service, Adjutant General von Plessen placed a wreath of laurel on the coffin in the name of the Kaiser, while Count von Billow performed a similar ceremony on behalf of the Bundesrat. After the service, the coffin was removed to the vault in the Fasanengarten, the mourners following on foot, headed by Grand Duke Frederick II, the Kaiser, and the Crown Prince of Sweden; the ladies left for the chapel of the burying-place in carriages. During the removal of the coffin all bells were tolled and a salute was fired by the troops.

At half-past two a banquet was held at the palace. There were seventy guests at the high table, and about two hundred and seventy other guests.

The Kaiser left Karlsruhe at four o'clock.

RETIREMENT OF PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Imperial Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine, has asked permission to retire on account of old age. His place is likely to be taken by Graf v. Wedel, the German ambassador at Vienna.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO HOLLAND.

A telegram from the Hague states that Queen Wilhelmina and her consort intend to welcome the German

Hermann Ulbrich, Optician, Sidonien Str., Corner of Lödikestr. 30. Specialist in Eyeglasses. Formerly for 30 years Assistant to Gebrüder Roettig, Court opticians, Prager Strasse.

Emperor and Empress at Flushing on the occasion of their visit to Holland.

THE AUSTRIAN RAILWAY CRISIS.

Vienna, October 7.

According to the Korrespondenz Wilhelm, the reports of the lateness of trains on the North West Railway are greatly exaggerated. The express trains and the other passenger trains to Vienna were guilty of trivial unpunctualities, but the express trains are invariably making their connections. The goods traffic was much improved yesterday.

THE AUSTRO-RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING.

Vienna, October 7.

The Politische Correspondenz learns from authoritative Russian sources that the visit of M. Isvolski has fulfilled all expectations. It points out that the Austro-Russian understanding regarding Macedonia is a valuable contribution to the peace and security of Europe; the step undertaken by the Balkan Governments has again revealed the strength and intimacy of the Entente. The hope is entertained that the elucidation of the third article of the Märzsteg Programme contained in the Note of the Powers will be for the benefit of the Macedonian nation and will have the anticipated effect, especially since the organs of Russia and Austria-Hungary in Macedonia have been instructed to

dispel the illusions prevalent hitherto that national results are to be attained through a course of terrorism. Respecting the judicial reforms, it was to be expected that the Porte would recognize, in the face of united European opinion, that judicial reform must naturally and inevitably follow on the other measures of reform; but everything that could be interpreted as touching the sovereign power of the Sultan was to be scrupulously avoided. The meeting of the Ministers had given an opportunity of the discussion of all other outstanding questions. The Politische Correspondenz further summarizes the diplomatic achievements of the summer, and expresses the view that they will contribute very powerfully to the maintenance of the world's peace.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Paris, October 7.

M. Pichon, the Minister of the Exterior, this morning received the Spanish Ambassador, and discussed with him the claims of Gebbas, the Moroccan Secretary of War, respecting the operations at El Roghi. The Temps is of opinion that a satisfactory solution of the question is to be expected.

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Casa Blanca, October 8.

Scouts report that a second Mahalla of Mulai Hafid has been assembled at Settat since Friday last; this Mahalla is commanded by Mulai Hafid's Caliph, but nothing is known about it. The fact of the natives ceasing to return to Casa Blanca is attributed to the presence of the Mahalla. Tomorrow a reconnoitring detachment will march to Sidi Mumen.

Madrid, October 8.

A note communicated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs states that the Maghzen is said to contemplate embarking a Mahalla to operate in the neighbourhood of Melilla, and to be available for employment at other points of Morocco. The Governor of Melilla, General Marina, who has arrived at Tangier, explained to the Sultan's representatives, Mohammed el Torres and the Moroccan Minister of War, the situation which has been created in the Rif district by the anarchical state of things prevailing there, and said that if that question found no solution in Tangier it would be necessary to lay it before the Court itself at Rabat.

THE SPANISH TROUPS.

The Correspondencia militar reports that, in consequence of the recent occurrences at Casa Blanca,

the possibility of the withdrawal of the Spanish troops from Morocco and their return to Spain must be reckoned with.

M. REGNAULT'S MISSION.

A telegram from Rabat describes at length the meeting of the Sultan with M. Regnault's delegation, which took place at ten o'clock yesterday morning. After the exchange of cordial speeches, M. Regnault bestowed on the Sultan the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Paris, October 8.

The correspondent of Le Journal states that complaints are very general of the burden of the Spanish occupation. Differences of opinion exist between General Santa Olalla, the Spanish commander, and the French authorities, which would be terminated by the recall of the former.

EXPLOSIVES AT SEA.

Rear Admiral Germinet of the West Mediterranean and Levant squadron argues, in a letter to the Journal, that recently published documents prove that the Japanese owed their naval victories over the Russians, not to the power of their heavy guns but to the use of projectiles of great explosive force, which

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at the same time produced an immense volume of poisonous gases that penetrated through every crack and crevice, and doomed the Russians even in the lowest parts of the ship to death by suffocation. Admiral Germinet holds that it is therefore a great mistake to build "Dreadnoughts".

ANTI-MILITARISM IN FRANCE.

Paris, October 8.

Three lads were arrested today at the station of the Chemin de Fer de l'Est for making an anti-military demonstration on the departure of some recruits. One of the three stabbed a gendarme who attempted to arrest him, and was only secured with difficulty.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN CANAAN.

The excavations which have recently been carried on in various parts of ancient Canaan have resulted in some very important "finds" at Gezer, Lachish, Taanak, and other sites. A number of clay tablets in the cuneiform script have been brought to light at Tel-Hesy, the site of Lachish, at one time the principal stronghold of Southern Palestine. Many of these documents are written in what is known to scholars as Capadocean cuneiform, a particular script extremely difficult to read; others, again, are in ordinary Babylonian, and are of the same type as those discovered some years ago at Tel-el-Amarna in Egypt.

Traces of the sacrifice of children have also been discovered in various places. In most cases, the bodies appear to have been those of mere infants, but in two instances it was shown that the bones were those of children of about six years of age, and it is thought that these may have been offered up at a special sacrifice intended to ward off some national calamity.

Almost in the centre of the mound of Gezer the excavators came upon a large number of circular hollows, measuring nearly five feet in diameter, with a depth of from twelve to fourteen inches. In one of these hollows a number of pigs' bones were found, from which it has been inferred that at some time or another, probably

A. K. Janson, American Dentist. Graduate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery. Dresden, Pragerstr. 10-1. Spec. in straightening teeth.

in pre-Israelite days, the pig was an animal of sacrifice, its flesh being eaten at certain religious services. In this we may probably see one of the reasons for the hatred which always existed between the later Israelites and their Canaanitish neighbours.

At Taanack, formerly a Royal city of the Canaanites, a number of Hebrew inscriptions have been brought to light. Many of these contain the names of divinities such as Hadad, Ammon, and Rimmon. Near this site also a curious cup was found, which is thought to have been used in some local cult in Israelite times. The sides were ornamented with animals, genii with human heads and lions, all in relief. On the base was the sacred tree between two animals and a child holding a serpent.

It is to be hoped that the exploration of the mounds and ancient sites of Palestine will be continued, as it is from these that we may expect to receive the material which will help to clear up many of the obscure points which now exist in the realm of Biblical archaeology.
The Globe.

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THE CHAMPION LITTLE ENGLANDER.

(From a special correspondent.)

The silence of the Radical Press in England on the subject of Mr. Keir Hardie's egregious behaviour in India only throws into bolder relief the chorus of disapprobation expressed by more reputable journals. And, in truth, there is reason enough for the indignation expressed by Anglo-Indian papers at the wanton fatuity of the Labour Party leader's speeches, calculated as they are to fan that flame of sedition which Mr. Morley is resolutely determined to stamp out. When notoriously seditious journals, such as the Amritza Bazar Patrika, say that all "the people are delirious with joy at the advent of Mr. Keir Hardie who has been sent by God to demolish the gigantic conspiracy against the Hindus" it is obvious that those who really have the welfare of India at heart must pray that India may be purged at once of English globe-trotters of this ilk. Your genuine anti-patriot is curiously enough a being of entirely English growth. He is always anti-English. He is pro-

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Gippy when there is trouble in Alexandria, pro-Boer when England's soldiers are toiling and moiling in South Africa, and pro-Hindu, to an extent that can hardly be credited, when, as every Anglo-Indian knows, a cry arises from the half-educated Bengalis for "India for the Indians." The abysmal depths of Mr. Keir Hardie's ignorance of what he presumes to talk about were never better shown than when he says he will do his best to make India a self-governing colony like Canada. In his opinion what is good enough for Canada is good enough for India. With an absolutely amazing want of the sense of proportion this self-constituted censor of the British Administration in India remarks that the atrocities committed by the British officials in Bengal would evoke more horror, if they were known, in England than the Turkish outrages in Armenia. If Mr. Keir Hardie were not so mischievous he could be dismissed as simply ridiculous, but by virtue of his position as a leader of numerically small but undoubtedly powerful groups in the House of Commons, he is playing into the hands of the astute agitators who are fomenting disturbance in Eastern Bengal, and he should be deported at once, as was Lala Rayput Rai whose removal had such an excellent effect in stemming the tide of sedition in the Punjab. As a leading London journal remarks: "The peregrinations of Mr. Keir Hardie and the insults which he and those who accompany him are heaping upon the Government officials are not interpreted according to our Western ideas of free speech. They are simply regarded as displays of weakness, giving point to the Hindu boast that the authorities

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dare not restrain their manifestations of disloyalty. Danger lies in the probability that the Mahomedans will grow weary of relying upon a Government which shrinks from defending itself and them, and that they will make reprisals on their own account. It is no less, therefore, than an outburst of civil warfare that must be guarded against. The temper of seditious classes may be judged from a poetic outburst in a recent issue of one of the vernacular papers: "We shall take our ablutions in the blood of the enemy, and with it shall tint Hindustan red." This is the spirit which is being preached". Mr. Keir Hardie obviously knows little enough of the people whose cause he is championing, but it is monstrous that he should be allowed to continue to foster a movement, which, as has been truly said, has for its object the perpetuation of an oppressive social system, chiefly compounded of class prejudices, abominable superstitions and a peculiarly degrading polygamy.

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Don Juan.

Cast:

Don Juan	Herr Perron.
Donna Elvira, Don Juan's abandoned wife	Frau Abendroth.
The Governor	Herr Wachter.
Donna Anna, his daughter	Frau Rocke-Heindl.
Don Octavio, her bridegroom	Herr Jäger.
Leporello, Don Juan's servant	Herr Nebuschka.
Masetto, a peasant	Herr Plaschke.
Zerline, his bride	Frau Nast.

PLOT. Don Juan attacks the virtue of Donna Anna, the daughter of the Governor, who, in defending his daughter is killed by Don Juan. Donna Anna incites her supine betrothed to avenge her father's death. Don Juan, aided by his servant Leporello and pursued by Donna Anna and Donna Elvira, his own bride, falls from one extravagance into another. He makes violent love to Zerline, wife of a peasant Masetto. Pursued by his foes, Don Juan takes refuge in the park by the statue of the late Governor, which he mocks, and asks to supper. Donna Elvira comes and tries to make him repent, as does the Governor's ghost but in vain, and, the statue vomiting, the demons of Hell appear and drag Don Juan off.
Composer: Mozart, born 1756, died 1791.

Tomorrow, Thursday,
at 7.30 p. m.

Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 9.45.

Geographie und Liebe.

Lustspiel in drei Aufzügen von Björnstjerne Björnson.

Professor Tygesen	Herr Fischer.
Frau Karen Tygesen, seine Gattin	Frau Salbach.
Helga, beider Tochter	Frl. Verden.
Fräulein Malla Rambeck	Frau Bleibtreu.
Frau Brigit Römer	Frau Basté.
Hennig, Maler	Herr Wirth.
Professor Turman	Herr Müller.
Ane, Dienstmädchen	Frl. Diacono.

Tomorrow, Thursday,
at 7 p. m.

Die Nibelungen.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday: "Der Freischütz." 7.30 p. m.
Saturday: "Der Dämon." 7.30 p. m.
Sunday, 13. October: "Aida." 7.30 p. m.
Monday, 14. October: "Rienzi." 7.30 p. m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Friday: "Die große Gemeinde." 7.30 p. m.
Saturday: For the first time: "Ballast." 7.30 p. m.
Sunday, 13. October: "Ballast." 7.30 p. m.
Monday, 14. October: "Iphigenie auf Tauris." 7.30 p. m.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION IN EGYPT. SENSATIONAL DISCHARGES.

That the Oriental vice of bribery in official quarters has not yet been eradicated from the Egyptian service, in spite of 20 years' British Administration, writes the Alexandrian Correspondent of the Globe, is shockingly evident in the disclosures published with regard to the ports and lighthouses administration. A Government decree has just been issued expelling the Director of Services, Socrates Bey Spiro, the highest non-European official in the Administration; expelling likewise the Chief of the Staff Office, the Inspector of Alexandria Harbour, the Captain of the

Port of Rosetta, and several minor officials. All are charged with petty bribery and corruption, carried out with true Oriental objects. Thus the Director of Services, a functionary drawing a salary of £ 1,000 a year, is accused of having accepted sums of £ 50, of £ 30, even as low as £ 10; of having received "presents" of eggs, chickens, dates, butter, and so on, the whole as bribes to "settle" pensions, to procure posts of warehouse inspector, of warehouse keepers, and so forth in favour of the donors.

The foregoing bribes are those disclosed to the public; what other and more extensive operations may have been carried on the public does not know. It is possible to conceive of them on a fairly large scale if a small post of warehouse keeper is worth so considerable a sum as £50 paid by a man but one remove from the fellah. Who paid these levies of backsheesh in the long run need hardly be inquired; it was clearly foreign shipping and commerce. This is all the more undoubted as it is pretty generally known that a not dissimilar state of things prevails in the Customs Administration, that service which most of all has to do with foreign trade. The Government has placed its accusations in the hands of the tribunals to take steps for the prosecution of the officials incriminated under the articles of the penal code. One or two of the officials concerned are retaliating by serving writs on the Government for wrongful dismissal and defamation of character. Others are contesting the legality of the Council of Discipline, which acted so drastically; it is contended that a court of inquiry cannot resolve itself into a Council of Discipline without the bestowal of legal powers. Though, however, the Government is likely to be involved for a time in an unpleasant imbroglio, I have good authority for stating that the Egyptian Ministry is determined on seeing the affair through to the bitter end. Events may prove that this is the end of the reign of backsheesh in the public services of Egypt.

W. H. WILLIAMS

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Bowls.

One of the most recent revivals is the ancient game of bowls, which now bids fair to take once again a leading place among the sports of Merrie England. As a matter of fact, it is just as good a game today as it was in the time of Raleigh or in the remote Anglo-Saxon times. From a medical point of view, we have nothing but praise for this most excellent of recreations. It provides open-air exercise and amusement for old and young, it is admirably fitted for many invalids, and, above all, it is one of the best of what may be called natural opiates. — "Medical Press".

Lessons in Singing.

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A WOMAN'S TOWN.

The only town ruled by women is situated in Ohio. This is East Claridon, and, with one or two unimportant exceptions, it is entirely and completely under petticoat administration. The town is not a woman's rights stronghold, yet the women have all the places—public jobs, professional offices, and, with two exceptions, are at the head of all the commercial enterprises. — "Young Woman".

LOCAL.

The comparison which Dr. Karl Peters will draw, in the lecture that he is to deliver in the large hall of the Vereinshaus on Saturday October 19, between the British Imperialistic solution of the colonial question and the colonial policy of Germany, is likely to be of special interest. Dr. Peters, from his long stay in England and his close and critical study of the subject, is well qualified to institute such a comparison.

The concert which the Flonzaley String Quartet—consisting of MM. Adolfo Betti, Alfred Pochon, Ugo Ara, and Ivan d'Archaubeau—are to give in Dresden this season, will take place at the Palmengarten on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

Ida Pepper will give a song recital at the Palmengarten on October 24.

Herr F. G. Köhler-Hausen will give a recitation of his own poems at the Gewerbehau on Friday October 25. His programme will comprise selections from his published books: "Empor!", "Galgenstricks Lieder" and "Tanze, mein Seelchen", as well as unpublished pieces.

Herr Ernst von Possart's selection from the works of Wilhelm Busch, which are to form the subject of his recitations at the Gewerbehau on Tuesday next

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October 15, will include the following humorous pieces: Kap. 1, "Balduin Bählamm, der verhinderte Dichter"; Kap. 1, "Maler Klecksel"; "Aus Dideldum"; "Individualität"; "Die fromme Helene, and "Der Nöckerreis", etc.

The youthful pianist Miscio Horszovsky, who will give a concert at the Palmengarten on Wednesday the 16th instant, played last week in Frankfurt a. M. with great success. He is at present in Berlin, where he was well received some years ago and is now surprising and delighting his hearers by his brilliant performances.

Marc Gunsburg will play compositions by Mozart, Bach-Busoni, Chopin, and Liszt at his pianoforte recital on Thursday October 17 in the Palmengarten hall. By way of a novelty Herr Gunsburg will perform Sauer's Sonata No. 3 in E-flat.

Vladimir Drosdoff, of St. Petersburg, has arranged to give a single pianoforte recital at the Vereinshaus on Friday the 18th instant.

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The Central Theatre was sold out on Sunday, and at both performances the various "turns" elicited great applause. The brilliant programme will be repeated every evening this week at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Ludwig Willner will give a song recital at the Palmengarten on Saturday, the 26th instant.

Fraülein Klara Bräuer (pianoforte) and Julia Stummer (violin), assisted by Eugenie Stoltz (violoncello) will give a chamber music concert at the Palmengarten on Wednesday October 30.

In consequence of the continued interest shown by the crowds of visitors attracted to the art galleries of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse 13, by the special exhibition of paintings from Japanese and Indian life, by the Buda-Pesth artist Gyula Tornai, the exhibition will remain open one week longer.

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate NW. winds, changeable weather with some rain, cool.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 12th Infantry regiment No. 177, whose band will play in the Altstadt about 12.40 p. m.

Hygienic Gymnasium in the Swedish style.

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OXFORD'S NEEDS.

We have already supported the appeal (says the Globe), which is made on behalf of Oxford University for the sum of £ 250 000 in order to enable it "to maintain unimpaired the pursuit of the older learning, while satisfying the ever-increasing and costly demands of modern scientific training." The appeal has already met with a certain response, a little over a fifth of the amount required having already been promised. Trustees have already been appointed to administer the Fund, and the names generally will command respect. The fact that Viscount Milner, New College, is among them is calculated to inspire confidence among a class of rich men who have already done much for Oxford, and may be expected to do more, namely those who are connected with the great South African mining in-

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dustry. Mr. Rhodes' magnificent bequest was an enormous benefit to his old University, but it did not bring money directly into her coffers. On the contrary, it introduced a new class of students whose advent has compelled Oxford to provide an expensive equipment in certain branches of learning and science which had hitherto been somewhat neglected. A glance down the list of items for which the new Fund is required will demonstrate this in a moment. It is amazing to think that up to the present a Taylorian Lectureship of £ 200 a year has been the sole permanent provision made for the teaching of French. Recent political developments necessitate the appointment of a Professor of Japanese. A Readership in Military History is required for the training of the increasing number of Army candidates. Agriculture, Chemistry, and Engineering require increased expenditure upon teachers and equipment. Lord Curzon, indeed, when he reads through the list, must be astonished at his own moderation in asking for only £ 250 000. We sincerely hope that he will get it, and get it quickly.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 8th of Oct. 1907.

Mr. W. Dickmann, London, Hotel Austria.
Capt. W. Fulmann, London, Hotel Carlton.
Mr. W. Weiss, Toronto, Hotel Carlton.
Prof. and Mrs. P. W. Search, Cincinnati, Hotel Hospiz.
Mr. F. v. Golger, Chicago, Hotel Hospiz.
Mr. F. P. Search, Boston, Hotel Hospiz.
Miss W. Rocher, New-York, Hotel Hospiz.
Miss H. L. Davis, New-York, Hotel Hospiz.
Miss E. Hilbert, New-York, Hotel Trompeterschlösschen.
Miss L. Kirchner, Kansas City, Pension Kinze.
Mr. F. Harvey, Kansas City, Pension Kinze.
Miss D. Poursch, Folkstone, P. Schmalz.
Miss T. Poursch, Folkstone, P. Schmalz.
Miss M. C. Martin, Southampton, P. Schmalz.
Miss J. Boys, Hastings, Pension Wagner v. Bothmer.
Miss W. Boys Hastings, Pension Wagner v. Bothmer.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.
Wednesday, October 9th. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, October 11th. 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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American Consul General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.