

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The voice of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was raised last Saturday at Edinburgh, for the world must be reminded that the threat of the Liberal party to abolish the House of Lords or maim it beyond recognition is to be carried into effect. Meanwhile, the evil day is put off, at least until January, when the Premier will again descend from his Highland seclusion and Mr. Winston Churchill will return from Africa, no doubt with vigour unimpaired, to renew their attack on the bogey of the Radical press. It is time the fact was more generally recognized that the Government has been using the House of Lords as an instrument of party warfare, that it has endeavoured to force its hand by the menace of popular disfavour, that it has thrust upon it measures of singular complexity, and for the peers themselves of singular importance, at a stage in the session, and in a manner, quite unwarranted by precedent and quite unjustifiable in principle. The admirable amazement of the Radical newspapers when the House of Lords refused to pass a few measures in toto or had the temerity to reject them absolutely, is only equalled by the obstinate repetition of the minatory phrases by which Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman attempts to replace the want of a substantial scheme of reform that shall at once be significant to his followers and acceptable to the peers. The Small Landholders Bill and the Land Values Bill are again to be sent to the House of Lords, yet whatever the result may be, the grand issue must go to the country. The nation would never tolerate that the country should be governed by men who were not of its own choice. The House of Commons, indeed, was being made the subordinate Chamber and its decisions were treated as of no account; the will of the Commons, as expressed through the people, must prevail.

In speech after speech Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has repeated the same phrases, which might well be taken from an elementary text-book on the subject, without determining their precise character or application. We know, it is time, that within the limits of a single Parliament the will of the House of Commons is to prevail; that may imply nothing or it may imply rather more than the thin end of the wedge; but we confess we do not understand the grounds on which the premier bases his general attack on the Upper Chamber. A general attack, one would have thought, must be supported by general instances, not by isolated examples of differences of opinion during the two sessions in which the country has been under the guidance of the Liberal party. In one and the same breath, the various members of the Cabinet, at the close of the last session, congratulated the country on the beneficial measures that had been passed, and condemned with unqualified bitterness of phrase the obstructionary tactics of the peers. The same House of Lords which had given its consent to the large mass of liberal legislation was a national evil, because in the case of the Small Landholders Bill it had postponed for a few days its judgment on a system which has already proved fatal in Ireland, which is opposed by men like Lord Rosebery and Lord Lansdowne, and which is distasteful to the bulk of Scotch tenant farmers themselves. Although Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman may talk of appealing to the country, we are certain that no audience, however prejudiced or ill-educated, would allow itself to be convinced by isolated instances of this kind that the time for fundamental reforms is at hand. The House of Lords is not perfect. There are many points at which reform could be introduced, but those are not the points which determine its place in the Constitution. The constitutional aspect of the House of Lords, its well-balanced power of veto, is precisely what renders it so unique and so valuable. Here is the one English political institution which the constitution framers of other countries have been unable to copy even in form; for the House of Lords is not an edifice, but a growth. It has grown with the other parts of Constitution, and while adapting itself to them, has supported and strengthened them; it has grown with the social and political development of submerged classes; it has grown vastly in

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its aims and sympathies; but it has not lost, what is most essential to its character, that sane and stable outlook on the changing forces of politics and society which justifies, and more than justifies, its existence as a Second Chamber. Let other countries where liberty is constitutionally "guaranteed" but legally inconvenient, dabble in Second Chambers as a matter of experiment. The British nation owes too much to the House of Lords and expects too much from it to cripple its functions for the sake of a party manoeuvre.

## PERSIA AND THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

A telegram from London states that according to reports received from Teheran the Commission of the Persian Parliament, which was deputed to examine the terms of the Anglo-Russian Convention, will submit an Address to the Ambassadors of the respective Powers. In the Address it is stated that Persia reciprocates the friendly attitude of the two Powers, but that she was not subject to any control in the matter of granting concessions to natives or foreigners. It is further asserted that standing concessions are to be observed.

## AMERICAN NEWS.

### LINER STRANDED.

A telegram from Virginia states that the liner "Kentucky", of the United States, was stranded on Tuesday at Lambertspoint (Virginia). Attempts are being made to float the vessel with the help of tugs.

### MR. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER'S SUCCESSOR.

### A RUMOUR DENIED.

The rumour that Mr. Secretary Robert Bacon is to succeed Mr. Charlemagne Tower at the American Embassy at Berlin is officially denied from Washington.

### MR. HEARST'S GERMAN FOLLOWING.

A telegram from Boston states that several hundred delegates of the German-American National Union, who had made an excursion there as the guests of Mr. Hearst, visited Harvard University and the German Museum. The President of the Union, Mr. Hexamer, cabled to the German Emperor, expressing the hope that the bond between the old and the new Fatherland would continue as before. A similar telegram



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was despatched to Mr. Roosevelt. An interesting ceremony took place at the Museum at which complimentary speeches were exchanged with the University authorities. In the afternoon the delegates were received by the Governor of Massachusetts.

## MASKED ROBBERS HOLD UP A BANK.

£100,000 CARRIED OFF.

New York, October 7.

An audacious robbery is reported from the town of Sedden, Alabama. Four men, completely masked, entered the local bank on Saturday and made a clean sweep of everything of value.

As they were coming out of the building they were observed and pursued by a number of workpeople. The robbers were well armed, and after keeping the crowd at bay with their revolvers and shooting the Sheriff dead, succeeded in getting into a dog cart and escaping.

The value of the securities and bullion stolen is estimated at half a million dollars.

## UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

New York, October 7.

The railway strike in Cuba, which, according to the latest telegrams, may possibly be settled to-day (writes the New York correspondent of the Globe) has raised in an acute form the question of the responsibility of the United States Government, under the existing state of affairs, towards foreigners who have interests in the island. As is well-known, the bulk of the capital invested in the Cuban railways is British, and since the present provisional government of Cuba leaves the United States answerable, in the last resort, for the stability of affairs in the island, the dislocation of business and the consequent disappearance of railway dividends which might be caused by the proposed introduction of strike-breakers from the States, might very conceivably bring about an appeal to the British Government which would naturally cause embarrassment to the authorities in Washington.

Thus the question is raised, and is again being discussed, as to whether the present unsatisfactory arrangement under which the provisional government of Cuba controls affairs to some extent, but merely saddles the Washington Government with increased responsibility, should be allowed to continue, seeing that it is fraught with possibilities of complications with Great Britain. It is suggested that it is quite time the position of the island was regularised, and the provisional arrangement made into a permanent one. This, of course, is the beginning of a revival of the discussion as to the advisability of annexing Cuba, or, on the other hand, rendering it completely independent of the United States.

Although the situation in the Philippines is not quite parallel with that in Cuba, it is like it in so far as it is still the cause of fierce disputes as to the policy of retaining the Pacific islands. As was stated two days ago in these messages public opinion, speaking generally, is opposed on patriotic grounds to the sale or cession of the islands. This fact has, of course, considerable effect on the attitude of the Administration towards the question, but another circumstance which may now be referred to has perhaps a still greater tendency towards deciding that the Philippines shall remain in the possession of the United States. This is the fact that the Filipinos themselves—and even the anti-American leaders—are not prepared to pay anything for the restoration of the islands, and even demur to the suggestion that they should refund the 20 million dollars that were paid for them to Spain. Moreover, even the anti-Americans are constrained to admit that it would be well for the Filipinos that the United States should remain in possession, until they have placed the finances of the islands on a firm basis. That is the crux of the matter. American occupation means comparative stability of finances; and for the benefit of both the Filipinos and the United States, which has spent so much money on the islands, it is desirable that the present state of affairs should remain.

The Finest Habana Cigars, English cigarettes and tobacco. L. Wolf, Prager Strasse 48.

### THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, addressing a Radical meeting at Edinburgh, some days ago, devoted the greater part of his speech to the relations between the two Houses of Parliament. He pointed to the fact that the Lords had, in the last Session, rejected Bills over which the Commons had spent much time and labour, and had thus wrecked the work of a great part of the Parliamentary sittings. Such a state of things was intolerable, and could not be allowed to continue. The resolution of the Government, agreed to by the great majority of the House of Commons, limiting the veto of the House of Lords, would be given effect to, and a remedy thus secured. The Ministry were determined that the will of the people, as expressed through the Commons, should prevail. The dominant political fact of the day was that the House of Commons was made the subordinate Chamber, and its decisions treated as of no account. It was a situation which must be dealt with. After explaining the scope of the resolution carried in the House of Commons in June, Sir Henry stated that the Small Landholders and Land Values Bills would be sent back again to the Lords; but whatever the issue regarding these measures, of course the grand issue must go to the country. It was quite possible, and highly probable, that the Lords would have an opportunity of discussing the Bill giving effect to the Commons' resolution. He trusted the wisdom of the Lords would make it unnecessary, but if need were, the Government would appeal to the country, and he knew that they would not appeal in vain. The nation would never tolerate that the country should be governed by men who were not of its own choice.

### THE "NULLI SECUNDUS".

London, October 9, a. m.

The "Nulli Secundus" is still at the Crystal Palace, and unable to ascend owing to the rain and the mist, which are penetrating the outer cover of the balloon. Col. Capper, in an interview with a Press Association representative, said he was awaiting favourable conditions to resume the journey to Aldershot. Asked what constitutes a favourable wind, Col. Capper replied, "No wind at all, for preference; but with a wind blowing from any direction at a velocity of less than ten miles an hour the Nulli Secundus will continue her flight. The aerostat has not suffered in

### Plaudereien über deutsche Literatur.

Fr. Hörichs will give in a course of 12 Lectures in easy German an outline on the development of German Literature with special regard to its prominent authors. The Lectures will be given Friday Morning from 11:15 to 12:15 and will begin Oct. 11<sup>th</sup>. — Terms for course M. 15.—  
Fr. Hörichs, Umlandstr. 41, I.  
A Home 12-1 except Monday and Tuesday.

the slightest from exposure to the rain of last night. She was inflated before September 30, and since then has lost only 500 cubic feet of gas out of a total capacity of 55 000 cubic feet." That was a record, Col. Capper thought, which no other balloon could approach. Continuing, he said: "The velocity of the prevailing wind, I should say, is from 20 to 30 miles an hour, and the chances are it will increase. The direction, too, is unfavourable; so here we must remain until fortune favours us. In the event of the wind assuming the proportions of a gale it will be necessary to deflate the airship, as the strain on the hawsers with which she is held to the ground will be too great, and the machine will have to be taken back to Aldershot by road, an eventuality which we hope will be obviated."

The Press Association adds: The airship has been veered round with her head to the course she will take when she sets off. Meanwhile she remains under the care of a body of sappers of the Royal Engineers. A pilot balloon has been sent up with a view of ascertaining definitely the direction and velocity of the wind at an altitude which it will be necessary for the airship to attain.

### COUNT ZEPPELIN'S AIR-SHIP.

Friedrichshafen, October 8.

The German Crown Prince has inspected Count Zeppelin's air-ship.

Count Zeppelin resumed his air-ship trials at 11 o'clock this morning. The ascent was admirable and the air-ship was soon out of sight. It returned at 1 o'clock, made some movements over the lake, and then sailed shore-wards against a very strong wind. The King of Württemberg, the German Crown Prince and the Archduke Leopold Salvator followed the movements of the air-ship from the steamer "Württemberg". The air-ship carried eight persons. While it was moving over the town, cannon shots were fired, and the Count was accorded a tremendous ovation by a large crowd.

After the descent, Count Zeppelin went on board the "Württemberg", where he was heartily congratulated by their Royal Highnesses. At three o'clock he lunched with the King of Württemberg.

Count Zeppelin has already completed another air-ship, of the model 4 type. The actual mounting will be commenced in the course of the next few days. The screws, rudders etc. of the old ship will be employed, though some of the fittings will be enlarged and

improved before being used for the new ship. The old air-ship will be taken to pieces on October 9., and it is expected that Count Zeppelin will make no more ascents this year.

The ascent to-day was made under peculiarly difficult circumstances. It had been intended that the air-ship should not again ascend with the old stock of gas, so that no fresh gas had been introduced during the last eight days. The vessel's effectiveness was thereby appreciably diminished, and this morning its carrying power did not exceed six hundred kilograms. In addition, so stiff a breeze was blowing that there were breakers on the lake. Nevertheless, the ascent and descent, as well as the journey itself, passed off with absolute smoothness.

### BOMB IN A TRAIN.

A curious story is reported from Sitten, in the Canton of Wallis. Last Tuesday a passenger alighted there from the Lausanne express carrying a bomb in his hands. He explained that he had found the bomb in a third class carriage, and, as he was speaking, the bomb exploded, tearing away his hand and slightly injuring one of the railwaymen. The man was removed to hospital, while the train was carefully searched on its arrival at Brig.

According to another version, the passenger had observed that a bottle wrapped up in paper under the seat was emitting smoke and that while he was removing it the explosion occurred.

### MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

There is much dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Spanish General Santa Otala, who, according to Le Journal, is using his authority as chief of police

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extra muros to prevent Europeans from remaining before the gates of Casa Blanca. The order is disregarded, but the Spanish guards are compelling many Europeans to return into the town. General Santa Otala was also responsible for an order by which troops were quartered in the club-house of the Club L'Union, the doors having been forced open. Complaints have been lodged with the Spanish Consul.

Paris, October 8.

The Temps states that the French government need not undertake the duty of restoring order in the district of Mellila; that was much more the obligation of Spain.

Tangier, October 8.

A drunken Spanish soldier shot a Moroccan soldier in the neighbourhood of the Harbour, and has been arrested.

### MULAI HAFID'S MISSION TO ENGLAND.

Mulai Hafid's delegates have left Gibraltar for England on board the 'India'. It will be remembered that their intention is to be received in audience by King Edward.

### ENGAGEMENT NEAR UDSCHA.

Lalla Marnia, October 9.

A reconnoitring detachment of Spahis, tirailleurs and Arab soldiers was dispatched from Udscha to guard

the friendly tribes who were threatened with an attack by the hostile tribes. The French detachment was attacked in the rear about twelve kilometres from Udscha by a band of the Beni Hassa, and two tirailleurs were wounded. About twenty horses were killed, while the Beni Hassa suffered heavy losses.

### CHOLERA IN JAPAN.

Tokio, October 9.

Cholera is spreading in an alarming fashion. Nineteen cases have been reported. The authorities have taken all precautions to arrest infection. Should the epidemic assume a grave character, the Crown Prince will not return to Tokio, as had been previously arranged.

### RUSSIAN NEWS.

#### ANOTHER POGROM.

St. Petersburg, October 8.

Another Pogrom took place at Odessa on Sunday, and this time in the crowded Preobraschenskaja street. Three hundred hooligans destroyed shops, cafés, workshops and libraries, injuring many people. Every tram was greeted with loud cries, and all Jews were

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made to descend and were beaten. All the windows of the Jewish secondary school were broken. When no more Jews were to be found, Christians were attacked. Thirty Jews are severely injured, while a great many are slightly hurt.

### ANOTHER RAILWAY OUTRAGE.

Riga, October 8.

A train on the Derpat-Valk line was last night the scene of another outrage by a band of robbers travelling in the last carriage. The attack was directed against a Bank official, who was in charge of a large sum of money. He was travelling in the carriage next the last. Shots were fired, and a gendarme, one of the passengers, and one of the robbers were killed, while one gendarme, several passengers, and the Bank official himself were wounded. The train was not stopped, but proceeded straight to Valk. The money was saved, and the robbers escaped by jumping from the train. Several passengers, in their fright, also did the same.

### THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

BULGARIA AND THE AUSTRO-RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING.

Sofia, October 8.

The Minister of the Exterior has replied this afternoon to the Note of Austria-Hungary and Russia respecting the third article of the Mürzsteg Programme in the following Note:

The Bulgarian Government has always supported the principle of maintaining the integrity of Macedonia within its specified territory, and this does not allow of the division of Macedonia according to nationality or spheres of influence; from this view, consistent as it is with the third article of the Mürzsteg Programme, the Bulgarian Government has never departed. It

**A. K. Janson, American Dentist.** Graduate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery  
Dresden, Pragerstr. 10<sup>b</sup>. Spec. in straightening teeth.

therefore accepts the interpretation of the Entente Powers with satisfaction. Nevertheless the Government must point out the following provisions as essential to the success of the programme of reform in Macedonia.

(1.) The precise definition of the territorial limits within which the work of reform is to be undertaken, since by these means the Financial Commission would be enabled more effectually to secure the economic advance of the population.

(2.) The administrative redistribution of this territory according to an accurate and impartial inquiry into the claims of the populations concerned and the requirements of the country.

(3.) The effective control of national conflicts in matters of religious and secular education. The equitable settlement of these conflicts must tend to diminish, and even remove, national rivalries.

(4.) A census of the population.  
(5.) The reorganisation of the police and administrative staff. Such reorganisation if given over into European hands, would awaken the police to their responsibility and render judicial officials independent. The Government holds all these conditions essential to the pacification of Macedonia.

### THE PLAGUE IN ALGIERS.

Oran, October 8.

One of the plague-stricken patients has succumbed. He was brought to the hospital on the 6th instant.

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### DEATH OF LORD BRAMPTON.

By the death of Lord Brampton on Sunday evening, at the great age of 90, says the Globe, the last link is snapped with a bygone generation of English lawyers. Born at Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, on September 14, 1817, and the son of a solicitor in that town, Henry Hawkins was educated at Bedford School, and in spite of some parental opposition, insisted on choosing the Bar as his profession. The sum of £100 given to him at his call by his father is said to have been the only assistance he ever received towards the expenses of his maintenance. But he enjoyed some local connection among the attorneys, and on joining the Home Circuit, now merged to a great extent in the Midland, he rapidly acquired a considerable reputation as a defender of prisoners and an ingenious advocate in sessions appeals. It was in 1843 that he first put on the wig and gown, having for some years previously been a pleader below the Bar. In 1858 his practice had entitled him to the honour of a silk gown, which he received from the hands of Lord Chelmsford, and he had long been the senior representative of the "Inner Bar," though he was never one of His present Majesty's counsel.

As a leader at Nisi Prius and in Parliamentary petitions and compensation cases he was one of the most successful barristers of his time, and many years previously to his elevation to the Bench he was in the enjoyment of an enormous income. Great mastery of detail, a clear and lucid manner of speech, ingenuity which was not always trammelled by any excessive regard for etiquette, and a forcible and ruthless style of cross-examination made him a formidable opponent in any field. He was an adequate without being a profound lawyer, but his forte lay in cases which re-

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15.

#### Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor.

(Merry wives of Windsor).  
Opera in three Acts. Works after Shakespeare's play by S. H. Moseenthal.  
Music by Otto Nicolai.

Cast:

Sir John Falstaff	Herr Wachter.
Herr Reich, } citizens of Windsor.	Herr Scheidemantel.
Herr Fluth, }	Herr Nebuschka.
Fenton	Herr Jäger.
Junker Spärlich	Herr Rüdiger.
Dr. Cajus	Herr Erwin.
Frau Fluth	Frau Wedekind.
Frau Reich	Fräul. Schäfer.
Jungfer Anna Reich	Fräul. Keldorfer.
A waiter from the Inn of the Garter	Herr Seiter.
Erster } citizens	Herr Niemetz.
Zweiter }	Herr Liebeskind.
Dritter }	Herr Fraass.

PLOT. Falstaff has written letters to Mrs. Fluth and Mrs. Reich, who determine to punish his duplicity. He is received by the former, but the latter arrives informing them of Mr. Fluth's approach. Falstaff is packed in a basket and carried away. Fluth makes the acquaintance of Falstaff under the name of Bach, and having heard the basket episode determines to be revenged. Falstaff again visits Mrs. Fluth disguised as her deaf cousin; but the disappointed husband thrashes him all the same. At the festival of Herne the Hunter, Mr. Fluth, disguised as Herne, sets the chorus of insects on Falstaff, but discovering his wife was innocent, all ends happily. A subsidiary plot deals with the loves of Anna Reich and Mr. Fenton, and the discomfiture of two other suitors, Dr. Cajus and Mr. Spärlich.

Composer: Otto Nicolai, born 1810, died 1849.

Tomorrow, Friday,

at 7.30 p. m.

#### Der Freischütz.

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### ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10.

#### Die Nibelungen.

Ein deutsches Trauerspiel von Friedrich Hebbel.  
Erste Abteilung: Der gehörnte Siegfried.  
Vorspiel in einem Akt.

Cast:

König Gunther	Herr Wierth.
Hagen Tronje	Herr Mehnert.
Dankwart, dessen Bruder	Herr Dettmer.
Volker, der Spielmann	Herr Wahlberg.
Giselher, } Brüder des Königs	Herr Gebühr.
Gernot, }	Herr Jubelsky.
Siegfried	Herr Wiecke.
Ute, die Witwe König Dankwarts	Fräul. Ulrich.
Kriemhild, ihre Tochter	Fräul. Treßnitz.

Zweite Abteilung: Siegfrieds Tod.

Trauerspiel in fünf Akten.

Cast:

König Gunther	Herr Wierth.
Hagen Tronje	Herr Mehnert.
Dankwart	Herr Dettmer.
Volker	Herr Wahlberg.
Giselher	Herr Gebühr.
Gernot	Herr Jubelsky.
Wulf, } Recken	Herr P. Neumann.
Truchs, }	Herr Gunz.
Rumolt, der Küchenmeister	Herr Bauer.
Siegfried	Herr Wiecke.
Ute	Fräul. Ulrich.
Kriemhild	Fräul. Treßnitz.
Brunhild, Königin von Isenland	Frau Salbach.
Frigga ihre Amme	Fräul. Lißl.
Ein Kaplan	Herr Höhner.
Ein Kämmerer	Herr Walther.

Tomorrow, Friday,

at 7.30 p. m.

#### Die große Gemeinde.

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

OPERA HOUSE.

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

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

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.

time. His early reputation for severity, based largely on his "riding" in the Penge mystery, when four prisoners, including two women, were convicted of murder, though not hanged, was prolonged to a date when his sentences were characterised by a somewhat undue leaning to sentimentality.

In his best days Sir Henry was an extremely "strong" judge, with an infallible nose for fraud, and an eagle eye for the weakness of a case. He loved to exercise his old craft as a cross-examiner, and would often take a witness successfully in hand when counsel had failed to make impression. His summings-up were models of deadly skill, and it was not often that he failed to impress his own view of the facts upon the good men and true in the box. His name was one of terror to the criminal class, though his sobriquet of "Hanging Hawkins" was more appropriate to some of his brethren. His name is not associated with many classical decisions in the Queen's Bench Division, though, oddly enough, he took a view in the St. Paul's Reredos case opposed to that of Lord Coleridge, of Mr. Justice Manisty, and of Sir Fitz James Stephen, which was upheld by the highest tribunals. He preferred the varied fare of Nisi Prius and Circuit to the tedium of a divisional court, but when on his retirement in 1898 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Brampton he became an assiduous and valuable participant in the judicial business of the House of Lords. His clear commonsense and freedom from anything in the shape of humbug introduced a notable element into the rarified air of the Gilded Chamber.

The stories of Lord Brampton were innumerable, and many of them had done duty before his Lordship was born. A year or two ago he was ill-advised enough to give his name to a volume of so-called reminiscences which did little to enhance his own reputation or that of the Bench. But there were many genuine anecdotes of Sir Henry which still retain their popularity at Circuit messes and over the Bar table in Hall.

It cannot be said that Sir Henry's discharge of his judicial duties met always with the approval of the profession. There was a certain freakishness of disposition, "malice" in the French sense, which found vent in the infliction of inconvenience on those who practised before him and on all who were associated in the business of the court. His passion for heated rooms, his penchant for long sittings, and his disinclination to try civil cases when they could possibly be "referred" or smashed up made Circuit under his auspices a very dubious pleasure for the Bar; and the latter peculiarity had much to do with bringing the Circuit system into

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disrepute. When untrammelled by the presence of another Judge, Sir Henry used sometimes to indulge in freaks which had better be forgotten. His all-night sittings were generally, though not always, correctly associated in the public mind with the occurrence of a race meeting or some equally pressing engagement on the morrow.

But Sir Henry was essentially a great magistrate, and no one could be more dignified or more impressive when the occasion required it. His features were of the most approved forensic type, and his voice, clear and beautifully modulated, was as remarkable as the ease and appropriateness of his diction. Sir Henry was at his best in his scarlet and ermine at the Central Criminal Court, and he might have sat as the personification of relentless justice.

His one recreation in life was racing, though we believe that after his elevation to the Bench he never betted. He was a familiar figure at Newmarket, and had been counsel to the Jockey Club. His tenderness for animals was the most attractive feature in his character, and his little terrier Jack was almost as familiar a figure as his master. With all his peculiarities of temper Sir Henry will be affectionately remembered by many members of the Bar who met with kindness at his hands, and have listened to his caustic and racy talk.

He was twice married, and his widow, the daughter of the late Mr. H. F. Reynolds, survives him. He left no children, and one of his nearest relatives is Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, the novelist and playwright. Some ten years ago Lord Brampton was received into the Romish Church, thanks largely to the influence of the late Cardinal Manning, and he has been a munificent donor to the new cathedral at Westminster, one of the chapels of which is profanely known as "the Brampton oratory."

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quired a knowledge of human nature and a resolute handling of the foibles and weakness of mankind. He loved to draw on an inexhaustible fund of old circuit and sessions stories in illustration of his resourcefulness and tactical skill, but it cannot be said that they always tended to edification.

When he was raised to the Bench in November, 1876, one of the first appointments after the coming into operation of the Judicature Act, Mr. Hawkins had for 20 years been a most conspicuous figure before the public, and he had recently enhanced his reputation by the masterly handling of the case for the prosecution of the Tichborne claimant. He had been retained for the Trustees of the Estates at an early stage in the litigation, but a piece of ill-judged parsimony gave into other hands the cross-examination of "Sir Roger" on his Chancery affidavit at the Law Institution, and the opportunity of nipping the imposture in the bud was lost, never to return. Fresh disappointment awaited him when the trial in the Common Pleas was reached, for Sir John Coleridge, who has his junior at the Bar, had recently been made Solicitor General, and thus perforce held the leading brief and pulled the labouring car. Such opportunities, however, of distinction as afforded themselves in the course of the case were eagerly seized, and his pitiless cross-examination of Francis Joseph Baigent, prolonged over nearly a week, is still regarded as a classic in that gentle art. In the trial at Bar, his opening speech was a brilliant example of compression—conspicuous in a case which remains a byword for prolixity and the law's delays. The course of the trial brought him into hostile contest with Dr. Kenealy, with whom he finally refused to have any dealings whatever, and the partisanship of the mob outside Westminster Hall for the "unfortunate nobleman" more than once compelled Mr. Hawkins and his colleagues to rely on police protection.

His last performance as a stuff gownsman was in 1858, on the defence of Dr. Simon Berard, the friend and associate of Orsini; but his leader, Mr. Edwin James, left him no opportunity of winning oratorical honours; it was otherwise with his final case at the Bar when he succeeded in propounding, before Lord Penzance as a testamentary document Miss Sugden's recollections of the missing will of her father, St. Leonards. It was Lord Cairns, the Conservative Chancellor, who raised Hawkins to the Bench; the latter was no party man, though in 1855 he was Liberal candidate for Barnstaple. The appointment was well received, and during the twenty-two years for which he sat in the Exchequer and Queen's Bench Divisions Sir Henry Hawkins was one of the most-picturesque figures of the

## LOCAL.

The Queen-Dowager Carola of Saxony left Karlsruhe on Tuesday evening.

Fritz Kreisler's Concert. "Le roi est mort — vive le roi!" Joachim is no more, long live Kreisler! No one of the band of great violinists is so well able as is Kreisler to guard the art-heritage of the immortal "Geigerkönig" as a sacred treasure; no one, now that Joachim is dead, rules in the imperishable realm of classic art with such sovereign might. His infallibly sure technique, which never asserts itself as such, but is revealed as an eminently effective means of expressing profound and glowing musical feeling; his rich, full tone; the grandeur of his interpretations; the harmonious blending of these artistic qualities, which classically balance each other with even consistency — all this marks Kreisler as Joachim's heir. And therefore it was a matter of great satisfaction that the artist in his concert on Tuesday evening showed his reverence for the great masters of violin composition. He could not more worthily have entered into his Joachim inheritance. How he played Händel's noble and lovely Sonata in A, how he unfolded the thoughts of the giant Bach in his G-minor Sonata, one of the three written for the violin alone, was above praise. So perfect in the musical architecture, in the marvellous clearness of the polyphone structure, and in the grandeur of the expression, it would be at present hardly possible to hear these works again. And at the same time the whole presentment is so surrounded and brightened by a light gracefulness that all the difficulties of the works seem to hover in the air as if on wings. This gracefulness achieved its most brilliant triumphs in the enchanting "Siciliano et Rigaudon" of François Francoeur — who delighted Louis XIV. and Louis XV. as violinist and Intendant of their Court Opera — in the lightly tripping Allegro of Porpora, the Dresden rival of Hasse. The glittering fiorituri in this last piece flashed like rays of light, intoxicating, blissful, refreshing. That it was followed by the Paganini variations on "Non più mesta", rather disturbed the classic calm. The commonplace theme was altogether outside the frame of the rest of the programme. But the way in which Kreisler overcame the stupendous difficulties of the figure work; the beauty of his flageolet harmonics; and the keenness of his pizzicati, were simply wonderful and reconciled one with this musically worthless piece. The artist was recalled again and again, and played several encores.

Thanks for the enjoyable concert are due also in large measure to Mr. Haddon Squire, who fulfilled his by no means easy task with singular refinement of feeling and delicacy of execution. M. N.

Dr. Karl Peters, who will give a lecture in the Vereinshaus on the 19th instant, begins a grand lecturing tour through Germany in the middle of the month. His first lectures will be delivered in Berlin on the 15th and 16th instant. Dr. Peters will afterwards visit the principal towns of Germany; his lectures always awaken great interest.

Now that all baggage has to be paid for in railway travelling, the possession of a trunk strong enough to stand the wear and tear of long journeys and rough handling, and at the same time light, becomes more desirable than ever. The patent compressed cane trunks sold by Herr Thomass, Lindenau Str. 14, rear building, fulfil these primary conditions, and are otherwise worthy of inspection.

The American pictures on view this month at the art-photograph Salon of Oskar Bohr, near the Café König, form quite a rare show of their kind; having been collected by the well known German art-photographer R. Dührkoop during a journey to the St. Louis Exhibition and through North America. Photography plays a much more important rôle in America than in Germany, and the works of the chief American photographers here brought together demonstrate that the aim of representing people naturally, instead of making of each individual an art-study or "characteristic head", has been pursued in America with great success. Very charming is the peculiar technique in some of the pictures, which brings out the essentials of the subjects clearly. The effect of each picture as a whole is heightened by the tasteful simplicity of the frames preferred by American artists. The amateur and the professional photographer alike will find much to see and to learn in this collection of American photographs, which is open to public inspection daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., gratis.

## LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 9th of Oct. 1907.

Prof. P. Morrow, New-York, Pension Donath.  
Miss A. Sheet, Toronto, Pension Kempf.  
Miss J. Harvey, Kansas, Pension Kinze.  
Miss L. Kennzel, St. Louis, Pension Kinze.  
Miss O. Kennzel, St. Louis, Pension Kinze.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Rather strong E. winds, dry, fairly bright, temperature not much altered.

**Anger's Graham bread** for Stomach troubles as supplied to the Court of Saxony.  
**Anger's Aleuronat bread** Paste and Macaroni for diabetes and bowel disorders.  
**Anger's Kinderzwieback** Forward to all parts of the city and abroad.  
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**Old Italian Method.** Perfect tone, perfect diction, finished training for Opera and Concert. At home 3-4.  
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## Clearance Sale closes October 25.

To ensure quick disposal of remaining stock, no reasonable offer refused.

Prager Str. 6 **Paul Thimig,** watchmaker by appointment to the Court.

**Art Photographer,** Schiffer & Genscheidt Bismarck Platz 6.

**First Class Pension 'Trautes Heim'** Reichsstrasse 19, I. Comfortable rooms. Excellent board. If desired, meals can be served privately.

**Pension Weber** Elegantly furnished rooms from M. 1.50, with board M. 4. Dresden, Werder Str. 5, II.

**Paul Pallos** formerly teacher at Lambert's New York College of Music, now Musical Director at the Königl. Belvedere, gives Piano and Singing lessons. For particulars apply Werder Strasse 15, p. r.

**Parisian young lady-Diplôme Supérieur** gives French lessons. Write M. 63 Office of this paper.

## LATER TELEGRAMS.

## THE PORTUGUESE IN WEST AFRICA.

## REJOICINGS AT HOME.

A telegram from Lisbon states that the news of the Portuguese victory in South Angola has been celebrated with great enthusiasm in many places. Both the King and the Prime Minister have met with magnificent ovations. The Portuguese losses are given as three officers and 36 men, including three natives.

## THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AUSGLEICH.

Budapest, October 8.

Various documents bearing upon the Ausgleich have to-day been signed by the respective Presidents of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministries, and by the other Ministers concerned in the negotiations. The Austrian Minister and his colleagues then left for Vienna, accompanied by the Hungarian Minister, Dr. Wekerle, who will be received by the Kaiser to-morrow afternoon.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38. Minister Resident: *Mansfeldt de Cardonnell Findlay,* Esq. C. M. G.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101. There will be no music at the guard-mounting.

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**a Waggon-Load** of finest fresh sea fish:

ff. sea salmon, without heads, sliced, 28 pf. per lb.

ff. Codfish, without heads, sliced, 32 pf. per lb.

ff. Haddock, without heads, sliced, 40 pf. per lb.

ff. Sea eels, without heads, sliced, 50 pf. per lb.

ff. Heligoland haddock, at 50, 38, 26 and 18 pf. per lb.

ff. Rotzungen, 40 pf. per lb.

ff. Mackerel, 60 pf. per lb.

ff. Plaice, shellfish, turbot, sole, sea pike, river salmon, perch.

Further recommended:

ff. smoked river Salmon in portions 1.50 marks per lb.

ff. smoked flounders, sea salmon, ray, haddock, sea eel, Kiel sprats, Kiel eels, sturgeon.

ff. sea eels in jelly, 60 pf. per lb.

ff. Fish jelly shapes, 45 pf. per lb.

ff. herrings for broiling, Bismarck herrings, rolled herrings, Herring in jelly, Russian sardines.

ff. Caviar, 8, 10, 12 marks per lb.

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