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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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Germany and Austria:
1 mark a month.

On account of the Reformation
festival our next number will appear
on Saturday next.

THE CONGO.

A very illuminating document addressed by Mr. E. D. Morel, the secretary of the Congo Reform Association, to Sir Edward Grey has been made public. It tends very conclusively to justify the attitude of suspicion which has been adopted by the British Foreign Office towards the proposed Belgian Annexation Bill. Mr. Morel, speaking at Liverpool on September 24, observed that the Bill would effect little or nothing except to perpetuate the vices of the present system, and pointed out that King Leopold was pulling the strings in order to keep the financial control in his own hands. The Congo, as is well known, is not a possession of the Belgian people, but of the Belgian monarch; it was not, however, until some years ago, when the Reverend A. E. Scrivener made his second tour from Bolobo to Lake Leopold II, that the abuse and gross outrages practised there were revealed, and that many promises and some actual reforms were made. With the object of ascertaining the success of these measures, Mr. Cassie Murdoch, of the Baptist Mission at Bolobo, undertook a walk of inspection through the "Crown Domain", and his report is submitted by Mr. Morel to the Foreign Office together with a resolution of his Association condemning the proposed annexation scheme as it stands at present.

The revelations made by this obviously sincere and disinterested missionary are almost incredible. A system of slavery, of the most unscrupulous kind, appears to be administered by the white officials who represent the authority and especially the financial claims of King Leopold II. With a very few exceptions the whole of the people in the "Crown Domain", a region ten times the size of Belgium itself, are subject to a so-called rubber tax; but rubber has almost entirely disappeared from this particular district, so that in order to produce their monthly subsidy the natives are bound to travel a considerable distance. This does not only involve a monthly journey of at least ten days over three hundred miles of swampy ground frequented by wild beasts, but also a ten days sojourn in the forest, quite without protection and comfort, during the hot days and cold nights of the summer as well as during the heavy downpour of the rainy season. The "tax" for each man is fifteen lengths of rubber, and for his labour of twenty or twenty-five days he receives half a fathom of cloth and sometimes a few pieces of salt. He is further subject, firstly, to the assessment of arrears should his produce prove imperfect; secondly, to the frequent depredations of the native corporals themselves. The natives declare that two months out of five they get nothing at all. Actual shortage is punished severely by imprisonment or by the administering of a noxious liquid compounded of green tobacco leaves and red peppers. Individual acts of atrocity, such as were rife a few years ago, do not any longer occur. "The state agents", says Mr. Murdoch, "have come to the conclusion that it is a waste of cartridges to shoot down this people. But the whole system is a vast atrocity involving the people in a state of unimaginable misery". Even the natives themselves recognize the difference between organized slavery and these methods of exploitation. "No", they say, "we are not even slaves. Slaves are happy compared with us. Slaves are protected by their masters; they are fed and clothed".

It is not possible that in the face of these facts the delegates of the Belgian people will allow the Annexation Bill to become law without considerable alterations. That a free people, which has in the

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All articles for sewing and dressmaking.

past suffered the persecutions of a foreign tyrant, which has won its liberties in the face of European opposition and has embodied in its constitutional maxims the highest principles of political freedom should allow the continuance of such practices would be revolting to the morality of all civilized States. Four years ago the Powers declined to intervene, but if, after every opportunity of amendment has been given and ignored, Sir Edward Grey carries out his threat of reconsidering British treaty rights and the treaty obligations of the Congo State, we trust that he will be backed by the other Powers. It would be a fitting climax to the humanitarian ideals expressed in the course of the year at the Hague Conference and elsewhere and to the general understanding still prevailing among diplomatists if pressure were brought to bear from the proper quarters upon King Leopold as sovereign of the Congo, or upon the Belgian government of which King Leopold is a member.



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Clearance Sale at enormously low prices of whole stock of newest Winter Paletots and Ladies' costumes, in consequence of the dissolution of the firm A. WINTER, Dressmakers, See Strasse 21, next to F. Ries.

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only Pasteurised and purified, therefore free from bacilli of any kind.
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THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN IN LONDON.

London, October 29.
The King and Queen of Spain, with the Crown Prince, arrived here this evening.

MINISTERS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

London, October 29.
Speaking at Newcastle, Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, said that Liberalism was at the summit of its power; its representatives, however, should not proceed self-consciously. So long as complete concord did not prevail among the nations England must not neglect the national defence. The Hague Conference had shown that other States are not in agreement with the wishes of England. Advanced Socialism was striving for an improvement of existing conditions, but difficulties arose when it attempted to turn those efforts to practical use.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Asquith, in a speech delivered at Dundee confined himself entirely to the subject of the reform of the House of Lords.

THE DISTURBANCES IN INDIA.

London, October 30.
Reuter's Bureau publishes a report from Peshawur in these terms: "A band of Afridis made an attack on Pubbi, a place where an outpost of the 54th Sikh regiment is stationed. One soldier was wounded and a number of horses were carried off by the robbers. The police attacked the Afridis, and recovered three of the stolen horses. Three of the police were wounded, two of them severely. The robber band escaped".

DROUGHT IN INDIA.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that the state of the provinces affected by the drought is getting worse. Moderate rain has fallen in other parts of India.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Vienna, October 29.
The Emperor took his first walk in Schönbrunn Park today, and much enjoyed it.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Washington, October 29.
When the meeting of the Cabinet was over, Mr. Cortelyou, the Secretary of the Treasury, conferred with President Roosevelt on the financial situation. It is an established fact that Mr. Cortelyou, since the beginning of September when he commenced to support the National banks, with money, has deposited with them 70,000,000 dollars.

New Orleans, October 29.
The Louisiana and New Orleans Exchange has entirely suspended business until Monday.

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

THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

New York, October 29.
The gross takings of the United States Steel Corporation in the three months from July to September amounted to 43,304,000 dollars, an increase of 5,690,000 dollars as compared with the corresponding period last year. The amount of orders uncompleted at the end of September was 6,425,000 tons, a decrease of 1,512,000 tons on the total in the third quarter of last year. Dividends have been declared of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on the preference shares, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the ordinary shares.

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newest and most select
Autumn fashions, costumes, &c.
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THE UNION PACIFIC R. R. COMPANY.

Omaha, October 29.
The Union Pacific Railroad Company has discharged between four and five thousand workmen from their workshops and construction department, but have kept up the traffic departments to their full strength.

A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN ASIATIC RUSSIA.

15,000 PEOPLE BURIED UNDER RUINS.
Tashkend, October 30.
The town of Karatagh, in the Bokhara province, was completely destroyed by an earthquake and landslip on the 21st instant. The whole population, numbering 15,000 souls, were buried in the ruins. Only the Governor and his mother are said to have been rescued.

A. K. JANSON, American Dentist. Graduate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery
Dresden, Prager Strasse 10, I.
Specialist in straightening teeth.

THE GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE.

New York, October 29.
At the congress of aeronauts held here today as the closing act of the balloon competition, Dr. Halls, the Director of the Meteorological Observatory, made a speech. The Gordon Bennett Prize will be presented to Herr Erbslöh, the winner, on the 4th of November.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF ITALY'S JUBILEE.

Rome, October 29.
The Prime Minister, Signor Giolitti, received numerous congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of his parliamentary jubilee. Several communes made him an honorary member of their respective communities.

Miniature Portraits
on Ivory
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Studio: Gutzkow Strasse 21, I.

A WARNING TO THE POLICE.

Warsaw, October 29.
A local newspaper gives notice by secret circular to the police that the Radical parties are planning a series of terrorist outrages for the opening day of the Duma as a protest against it.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Bingen, October 29.
The goods trains nos. 6,498 and 6,507 came into collision at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the neighbourhood of Oberwesel station. The lines were blocked until after 6 o'clock and trains were much delayed. An engine and several trucks were damaged.

Owing to dissolution of partnership
Clearance Sale
of useful and ornamental
hand-painted CHINA
designed and painted in own studios.
Heufel & Co. Bürgerwiese 8.
Show-windows: Portikus Str.
No shop.

DEMONSTRATION BY STUDENTS.

Vienna, October 29.
Some 250 Croat, Servian, and Bosnian students made a demonstration today in front of the offices of the Imperial Ministry of Finance in the most frequented part of the inner city, by whistling, "jodelling", and shouts of "Resign" intended for the Minister, M. Burian. The police made six arrests. The prisoners were assaulted on the way

to the police station by the populace. The excitement of the students is due to political arrests and sentences of imprisonment for Press transactions in Bosnia.

SERIOUS FIRE IN MUNICH.

Munich, October 29.
A serious fire has broken out at the principal railway work-shops, and raged in the boiler-house of the turning shop, in the adjoining shops and the modelling-room above them. The firemen were engaged for 5 hours; the damage done is great, but the cause of the fire has not as yet been ascertained.

THE TELEPHONE OFFICES AT ANTWERP BURNED.

The central telephone offices at Antwerp were completely destroyed by a fierce conflagration on Tuesday night. The flames spread to a wholesale warehouse in the same building. Telephone communication will be stopped for some days.

DEATH OF A TURKISH MINISTER.

Said Pasha, the President of the State Council and formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, died at Constantinople on Tuesday.

Otto Köhler
corner Prager Strasse
opposite the railway station
Imported cigars.
Best brands.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.
Wiener Strasse.

Friday, November 1st. *All Saints Day: Patronal Festival.* 8.0 a.m. and 11.45 (Choral) Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Choral Matins. 4.30 p.m. Evensong.

Saturday, November 2nd. *All Souls Day: or Commemoration of all the Faithful Departed.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins and Office of Commemoration of the Faithful Departed.

Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L., Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Friday, November 1st. *All Saints Day.* Holy Communion 11.0 a.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winkelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. James Ferguson, Corstorphine, Edinburgh, will conduct the Services during the month of November.

The Löwen-Apotheke founded 1560

On the Altmarkt corner Wilsdrufferstraße. Prescriptions made up by qualified Englishman. English and American specialities on stock

The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy.

LADY STRATEGISTS.

An inmate recently died in Wells Workhouse, who wilfully remained dumb for a period of four years. Nobody could induce him to speak until some wily lady guardians, discovering that the man had been an upholsterer, inveigled him into giving advice about furnishing a ward. The ladies completed their cure by keeping him busy afterwards making leather goods and fancy mats for the Brabazon Society.

PRINCE BÜLOW.

Many good judges regard the Prince von Bülow as the ablest diplomatist alive. He is a man of fascinating address and exquisite courtesy. Long residence in Paris and Rome has developed in him the art of light and witty causerie, the cheerful temperament and gracious manner, which have been noticeably lacking in many of the makers of modern Germany.—*Munsey's Magazine.*

KING EDWARD AS JOCKEY.

A thing that is not generally known with regard to the King's sporting proclivities is that he has himself been a winning jockey. When stationed at the Curragh Camp, as Prince of Wales, he rode his own horse, Rupee, an easy winner in a steeplechase.—*M.A.P.*

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF LONDON CITY TO LORD CROMER.

EGYPT AND THE AGITATORS.

There is always a quaint familiarity, says the *Globe*, in the ceremonial details of such a scene as that presented on Monday afternoon in the Guildhall when the Corporation sought to do honour to Lord Cromer by admitting him among the roll of distinguished freemen; it was one well entitled to rank as among the most picturesque of its kind. Added distinction to the occasion was given by the fact that the Lord Mayor elected to receive the City's guests in the Guildhall, where the main ceremony of the day was to be enacted. Standing on the flower-bedecked dais at one end of the historic chamber, and under the Union Jack and the Egyptian flag, the Lord Mayor welcomed those bidden to witness the admission to the freedom of "the great Pharaoh", to quote the City Chamberlain, "of modern Egypt".

Sir W. Treloar, who wore his robes of state of black and gold, had on his right the sword bearer and on his left the bearer of the mace. And as the Chief Magistrate welcomed the invited company he was gradually surrounded by men eminent in that statesmanship of which Lord Cromer is so fine an example, and in the world of commerce whose boundaries, as the British representative in Egypt, he did so much to widen and strengthen. Sir E. Grey, the present, and Lord Midleton, an ex-Foreign Secretary, and Sir C. Hardinge, Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, represented the great department of the State which Lord Cromer served so well. A place of honour was reserved for the Countess of Cromer.

The International Pharmacy
Reichs-Apotheke
Grande Pharmacie Internationale
THE LEADING PHARMACY FOR FOREIGNERS
Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10, Next to the Hauptbahnhof.

SCENE IN THE GUILDHALL.

The great hall was crowded, and the picture presented under the glare of the electric lights was an animated one as Lord Cromer, escorted by the Master Wardens and Clerk of the Skinners Company, of which he is a member, passed along the Chamber to the dais. As the slightly bent figure of the maker of modern Egypt ascended the steps to be greeted by the Lord Mayor, a great cheer was raised in his honour. At once the business of the Court (technically the meeting was one of the Common Council) was proceeded with. First came the declaration of the Compurgators that the Right Hon. Evelyn Baring, Earl of Cromer, was "a nobleman of good name and fame," that he did not desire the freedom whereby to defraud the King or the City, and that he would "pay his scot and bear his lot, and so they all say." Next the oath had to be administered, the solemn declaration "to be good and true to our Sovereign Lord the King," and then it became the duty of the Chamberlain to deliver the address, admit Lord Cromer to the freedom, offer him the right hand of fellowship, and also in the name of the Corporation a copy of the freedom in a gold box.

H. Wirsing, Zahnarzt. Sidonien Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse.
Tel. 9987.

In carrying out his task Sir J. Dimsdale dwelt on the fact that the best years of Lord Cromer's life had been ungrudgingly placed at the disposal of his country and his Sovereign, and "whether as soldier, civilian, financier, statesman or administrator, he had in every capacity left his mark, and lasting and solid good behind him. When he went to Egypt the country was bankrupt, in the Soudan Mahdism was triumphant, but, as if with the wand of a magician, he changed the whole aspect of things, and in a few years was able to declare Egypt to be solvent. The Soudan was now enjoying liberty and freedom, and the rich resources of the country had been fostered and developed." In concluding his eloquent eulogy, the Chamberlain added that whatever might be the future history of the country, the name of Lord Cromer would be handed down as the "Pharaoh of modern Egypt" (cheers).

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LORD CROMER'S REPLY.

In the course of his speech, which occupied about 25 minutes, Lord Cromer said whatever services he had rendered to his Sovereign and country had been amply, perhaps some would think too amply,

Analyses of Urine, * Dr. Erwin Kaiser

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rewarded. He thanked the City most cordially for considering him worthy to be inscribed on the roll containing so many illustrious names. He could have done little in Egypt but for the occurrence of adventitious circumstances, chief among which he placed the fact that of late years the foreign affairs of Great Britain had been elevated to a great extent out of the somewhat heated atmosphere of party strife. That fortunate circumstance facilitated the Anglo-French Convention which had been followed by the statesmanlike arrangement with the Russian Government under the auspices of Sir E. Grey. For his loyal assistance and support in circumstances of not uncommon difficulty he (Lord Cromer) took that opportunity of offering him his most grateful thanks. Some people had criticised that agreement on the somewhat strange ground that they were not satisfied with the internal policy of the Russian Government. Speaking to an audience largely composed of business men, the only answer he would make was that one of the surest methods of achieving success in any walk of life was to pay attention exclusively to one's own business (cheers and laughter). Those who, like himself, had lived much abroad, were aware that Englishmen were rather prone as a nation to incur the imputation of being somewhat free in offering advice to others about matters which did not concern them. The Russians were not likely to derive any great practical benefit from the advice of others only half informed of the facts, as to the best line of conduct to be pursued by the Duma and other indigenous institutions (hear, hear). The tendency to remove foreign affairs from the acute stage of party discussion had been of immense benefit to British representatives abroad, rendering possible some continuity of policy. The duty of the permanent officials was not to belong to any party, except the party of common sense whose views, perhaps, were utterly ignored.

Toilet-Requisites

Georg Häntzschel

2, Struve Strasse 2.

HOW GOLD IS HOARDED.

Having paid a tribute to his coadjutors, one of the most able of whom, Sir Eldon Gorst, had recently taken his place, Lord Cromer said Sir Eldon would achieve success particularly if he did not allow himself to be hurried by the faddists of his country and the numerous scribes who looked upon London as a sort of political Mecca. Touching on the question of the drain of gold from Great Britain, which was attracting attention and creating some uneasiness, Lord Cromer instanced what happened in Egypt. Now that the hydraulic engineers, the true makers of modern Egypt, had secured the country from drought, the cotton crop was assured, and the result was that every year £25,000,000 of £30,000,000 had to be found to finance this crop, the whole of which was exported. But a great deal of the money never left Egypt again. Something like £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 was converted into jewellery, while hoarding was carried on to an incredible extent. An Egyptian gentleman died not long ago leaving over £80,000 all in gold coins in his cellars. A substantial yeoman bought a property for £25,000, and brought the money which had been hidden in his garden, on the backs of a team of donkeys. There was a fire in a small provincial town, and £5,000 was found hidden in earthen pots. It would take a long while to wean the Egyptian from these uneconomic habits. After referring to the recent slump in some Egyptian undertakings due to over-speculation, which had been a marked and mischievous feature of the Egyptian markets of late years, Lord Cromer said the prosperity of the country had in no way suffered, but, of course, the financial prosperity of the country depended to a great extent on the policy to be adopted in that country. It would be a mistake to take too seriously the proceedings of the so-called Egyptian nationalists or their friends in England. Some of the latter had misled the Egyptian as to the true trend of public opinion in England, and had encouraged the hope that political development could be much more rapid than was possible. These he regarded as the worst enemies of Egyptian progress. When he referred to the Nationalists, he meant the extremists in Cairo, as also in Calcutta and Dublin. With such it was impossible to deal; they would not be conciliated save on terms which in England and Ireland spelled political suicide, and in Egypt would involve a relapse to all the misgovernment and disorder of the past (cheers). Just at present some of the youth of India and Egypt appeared to

Instruction in Dressmaking

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H. M. MIST Helmholtz Strasse 2, I. MINIATURES. Studio hours 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., or 3—4 p.m.

Pension Kosmos Schnorr Strasse 14, I & II close to Hauptbahnhof. Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day. — English cooking.

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Richard Wehsener.

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

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

Hotel Victoriahof Victoria Str. 30. Telephone: 729. Rendez-vous of English and Americans. English spoken.

Art Photographer, Schiffter & Genseheid, Bismarck Platz 6.

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Formerly with E. Müller, See Strasse.		

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

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16. British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.

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

Anger's I. Dresden Special brown bread Diabetic food bakery Dresden, Ammon Strasse 49 Corner of Rosen Str. Tel. 6640. 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 Forwarded to all parts of the city and abroad.

be basing their political conduct on the proceedings of agitators in England. In passing, he referred to the almost culpable folly of an itinerant M. P., Mr. Keir Hardie, who appeared to have excited the ill-regulated enthusiasm of a portion—and that certainly by no means the wisest portion—of the community of Bengal (cheers). The agitators in India would, he doubted not, be kept well in hand by the firm sagacity of the Viceroy and Mr. Morley.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE UNREST.

He saw but one method of dealing with this unrest, as it was termed, in Egypt and India. It was for Englishmen to continue steadfastly to do their duty towards the people of those two countries, to come down with a heavy hand upon extremists who had overstepped the limits of the law, but at the same time not to be deterred from adopting such reforms as would satisfy the aspirations of all moderate and reasonable men (loud cheers).

American Bar Lila Hölle.

Scheffel Strasse 32.

English Buffet. Cocktails. Flips. English Cooking. English spoken.

AN AGRICULTURAL PARTY.

Addressing a meeting at Totnes, Devon, last Tuesday on the position of agriculture in England, Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., made an appeal for united action by all interested in the industry to combat the prevailing and growing opinion that commercialism was going to save England. History proved that a nation, however rich in money, wealth, and manufacturing power, could not remain in the front rank when its agriculture decayed and its rural population was dispersed. Yet British Governments, of whatever sort, seemed to care nothing as to the burdens the land had to bear. He had always been a Free Trader if he could get it, and signed the Cobden petition. He only wanted fair play. This was the only country in Europe in which the agricultural system was based on the three castes of landlord, tenant, and labourer. There were not enough men directly interested in the land. They wanted the number increased a hundredfold so as to form an agrarian party to compete with the commercial party in Parliament. A concrete policy, a specified demand was needed. In that respect they should take a lesson from the Irish party. The Land Purchase and Small Holdings Bill, which he had introduced, brought all three classes together with a common object. The time was overdue when they must work for themselves. Compulsion was not proposed. If a man did not like to sell he need not, and if he did not like to buy he need not, but when an estate was to be sold the farmer should have the option of being treated in the same way as the Irish tenant and have the money advanced at the lowest rate by the Government. They could have it if they joined together.

FAIRS.

We live in an age of pageants and fairs, the latest of which is being held at Shoreditch this week. We wish the promoters all success, and hope that their example will spread to other parts of London. In the old days the Fair of London was a feature of our social life; today it is unknown. In Russia the great Nijni Novgorod fair draws the peasants and merchants of the Empire together, once a year, for ten days. Every trade is represented, every nationality is present, and all disperse the better for knowing something of their neighbours.—*The Globe*.

KING'S JEWELS STOLEN.

The *Central News* says: The Alexander Clark Manufacturing Company, the well-known wholesale jewellers, of Fenchurch-street, London, lately received a telegram from Mr. F. R. Mosley, one of their representatives, stating that, whilst travelling in a sleeping car from Rome to Naples, he was robbed of a parcel of diamonds, valued at about £700, and destined for the King of Siam, together with a number of bank-notes.

Mr. Mosley left London some days ago for Paris, to see the King of Siam by appointment, taking with him a parcel of diamonds worth £10,000. The bulk of these jewels were purchased by the King of Siam in Paris, and his Majesty made further purchases from Mr. Mosley at Hamburg and Berlin. From Berlin Mr. Mosley went to Rome, where he received from London a further parcel of special diamonds for King Chulalongkorn, and worth about £700. This parcel Mr. Mosley was conveying from Rome to Naples, having the jewels in his waistcoat pocket, and it was on awakening in the sleeping car of the train before arrival at Naples that he found the parcel of diamonds had been abstracted, and that he had also been robbed of a number of bank-notes which he was carrying to defray his personal expenses. Mr. Mosley states that the Naples police have the matter in hand, and have already arrested a man on suspicion.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Flauto solo.

Musical Comedy in one Act. Music by E. d'Albert.

Cast:
Prince Eberhard Herr Rains.
Prince Ferdinand, his son Herr Rüdiger.
Maestro Emanuele, an Italian maestro Herr Erwin.
Herr Pepusch, a German Kapellmeister Herr Scheidemantel.
Signora Peppina, a singer Frau Wedekind.
Orderly Herr Büssel.

PLOT. The story is of the slightest. The Prince, a stern, military misogynist, is devoted to heavy German music, while his son prefers the lighter Italian music and is a performer on the flute. The two music professors are deadly rivals, but Peppina, a Tyrolean singing girl falls in love with Pepusch and determines to aid him against his rival. Pepusch has composed a "Pig-canon" and Emanuele persuades Prince Ferdinand to give an evening Concert in the absence of his father. At this Concert, Pepusch is to be made a laughing stock. The latter, hearing of this, determines to introduce into the "canon" a flute solo composed by his rival Emanuele. Prince Eberhard returns unexpectedly and, hearing from Peppina of the slight intended to be put on his favourite, Pepusch, he determines to be present at the Concert. He accordingly appears and when Pepusch announces that he lacks a flute soloist the Prince forces Ferdinand to play the solo. The result is that everyone is charmed. Ferdinand is reconciled to German music and his father to Italian and all agree with Peppina that both styles have their merits.
Composer: E. d'Albert, born 1864.

Der Bajazzo.

Drama in two Acts with Prologue. Book and Music by Leoncavallo.

Cast:
Canio, Leader of a village Comedy troupe (Bajazzo) Herr Sembach.
Nedda, his wife (Colombine) Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Tonio, comedian (Taddeo) Herr Plaschke.
Beppo, comedian (Harlekin) Herr Rüdiger.
Silvio, a young peasant Herr Kiess.
Two country-people (Herr Erl. Herr Büssel).

PLOT. Canio, head of a band of travelling actors, is very jealous of his wife Nedda. Nedda repulses Tonio the fool, and meets her lover Silvio, a peasant. Tonio fetches Canio, but he is too late to see Silvio's face; he is about to stab Nedda, but Beppo the harlequin intervenes. The actors give their little play to the villagers. Nedda is supping with her lover, when Taddeo (Tonio) announces the approach of her husband Bajazzo (Canio). Nedda who is only acting, refuses to tell the name of the man who supped with her, but Canio grows more and more serious and finally, in a fit of passion, stabs Nedda; and hearing Silvio's name on his dying wife's lips he kills him too, when he rushes up.
Composer: Leoncavallo, born 1859.

Tomorrow, Friday,
beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Manfred.

Dramatic poem in four parts by Lord Byron.
Music by Robert Schumann.

Cast:
Manfred Herr Wiecke.
Chamois hunter Herr Wahlberg.
The Abbot of St. Maurice Herr Müller.
Manuel, } Manfred's servants (Herr Huff. Herr Gebühr.
Herman, }
The witch of the alps Fräul. Tressnitz.
Arimanes Herr Dettmer.
Nemesis Fräul. Ulrich.
Astarte Frau Salbach.
First } Destiny (Fräul. Lissl. Fräul. Diacono.
Second }
Third }
Spirit of the air Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Water spirit Fr. Boehm-v. Enderth.
Spirit of fire Herr Jäger.
Earth spirit Herr Nebuschka.
Demons (Herr Perron. Herr Erwin. Herr Puttlitz. Herr Rains. Herr Walther. Herr Leichert. Herr Eggerth.

There is no plot to "Manfred", the poem looking all dramatic form. The subject of it is as follows: Manfred, alone in his castle at midnight summons the spirits and bids them give him forgetfulness; they refuse but on his asking them to appear in mortal shape, one of them appears as a beautiful woman, Manfred tries to clasp her in his arms but the figure vanishes, and Manfred falls senseless to the ground. We next see Manfred on the Jungfrau; he determines to spring from a cliff but is prevented by the Chamois hunter. Act II opens in the Chamois hunter's hut where Manfred unfolds his gloomy views of life. The scene changes to an Alpine valley. Manfred summons the Witch of the Air and craves the boon of forgetfulness from her, but on his refusing to obey her implicitly, she too vanishes. Manfred appears before the throne of Arimanes and refuses to bow before him. He bids them invoke the spirit of Astarte, who appears and promises that the next day shall end Manfred's earthly ills. The Abbot of St. Maurice endeavours to persuade Manfred to take a less gloomy view of life. Manfred dismisses him and retires to a lonely tower. The Abbot again makes his way into Manfred's presence. The spirits appear and endeavour to tear Manfred away but he defies them. They disappear and Manfred expires, the Abbot's final words being, "He's gone—his soul has taken its earthly flight, Whither? I dread to think, but he is gone."

Copies of the poem may be obtained at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19. Price 30 A.
(See "The Standard-Operngläse" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3 A 90 A.)

ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10

Die Nibelungen.

Ein deutsches Trauerspiel von Friedrich Heibel.

I. Abteilung:
Der gehörnte Siegfried.
Vorspiel in einem Act.

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. Herr Jubelsky.
Gerenot, }
Siegfried Herr Wiecke.
Ute, die Witwe König Dankwart's Fräul. Ulrich.
Kriemhild, ihre Tochter Fräul. Tressnitz.

II. Abteilung:
Siegfried's Tod.
Trauerspiel in fünf Acten.

Cast:
König Gunther Herr Wierth.
Hagen Tronje Herr Mehnert.
Dankwart Herr Dettmer.
Volker Herr Wahlberg.
Giselher Herr Gebühr.
Gerenot Herr Jubelsky.
Wulf, } Roeken (Herr P. Neumann. Herr Gunz.
Truchs, }
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.
Der Kaplan Herr Höhner.
Ein Kämmerer Herr Walther.

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Tomorrow, Friday,
beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15

In Civil.

Schwank in 1 Act von G. Kadelburg.

Cast:
Oberst von Harten Herr Müller.
Henny, seine Tochter Fräul. Weiser.
Major von Ruthenstein Herr Eggerth.
Oberleutnant Edgar von Waldow Herr René.
Fritz, Bursche bei Harten Herr Jaedicke.

Ballast.

Lustspiel in 3 Acten von Bozena Wikova Kuneticka.

Cast:
Albert Schaupp, Baumeister Herr René.
Johanna, seine Frau Fräul. Verden.
Frau Kastner, } ihre Eltern (Frau Bleibtreu. Herr Fischer.
Herr Kastner, }
Ernst Salter Herr Tiller.
Stefan Bisa Herr Gunz.
Marie, Dienstmädchen Fräul. Werner.
Eine Grünzeughändlerin Frau Firlé.
Ein Briefträger Herr Walther.
Ein Rauchfangkehrer Herr Arnold.

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REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday: Salome. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, November 3rd: Der Freischütz. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, November 4th: Lohengrin. 7.30 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Saturday: Ein Glas Wasser. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, November 3rd: Der Lebemann. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, November 4th: College Crampton. 7.30 p.m.

Gewerbehaus Orchestral Concerts.

Conductor: Herr Kapellmeister Olsen.
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at 7.30 p.m. Admission 1 mark.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This afternoon, at 3.30

Die lustige Witwe.

Operette in 3 Acten. Musik von Franz Lehár.

Cast:
Baron Mirko Zeta, pontevdrinischer Gesandter in Paris Carl Friese.
Valencienne, seine Frau Rosa Habler.
Graf Danilo Danilowitsch, Gesandtschaftssekretär, Kavallerie-Lieutenant d. R. Oskar Wehle.
Hanna Glawari Sofie Fritz.
Camille de Rosillon L. von dem Bruch.
Vicomte Cascada Bruno Bellmann.
Raoul de St. Briche Emil Gähd.
Bogdanowitsch, pontevdrinischer Konsul Adolf Braunstein.
Sylviane, seine Frau Cécilie Weigel.
Kromow, pontevdrinischer Gesandtschaftsrat Alexander Olbrich.
Olga, seine Frau Lina Meyer.
Pritschitsch, pontevdrinischer Offizier in Pension Carl Wilhelm.
Praskowia, seine Frau Martha Brede.
Njegus, Kanzlist bei der pontevdrinischen Gesandtschaft Carl Knaack.
Lolo Marie Wildmeyer.
Dodo Hanni Baumgart.
Jou-Jou Jenny Baumgart.
Frou-Frou } Grisette (Else Käppler. Grete Herder. Charlotte Treuth.
Clo-Clo }
Margot }
Ein Diener Martin Räden.
Ein Kellner Hans Devil.

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At 7.30 p.m.

Fräulein Josette — meine Frau.

Lustspiel in 4 Acten von Paul Gavault und Robert Charvey.
Deutsch von Max Schoenau.

Cast:
André Ternay Carl Witt.
Théodore Panard Carl Friese.
Dupré Ignaz Janda.
Madame Dupré Ernest Münchheim.
Josette Gertrud Niehl.
Myrienne Helene Borchardt.
Totoche Elisabeth Mödlinger.
Jalavert Alexander Olbrich.
Aristide Valorbier Reinhold Bauer.
Saint Assises Emil Gähd.
Madame Saint Assises Herta Hartmann.
Joe Jackson Robert Hellwig.
Pitolet Carl Wilhelm.
Urbain Carl Knaack.
Léontine Mascha Kerckoff.
Marie Käte Wartmann.
Oberkellner Adolf Braunstein.
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Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

Hugdietrichs Brautfahrt.

Komische Märchenoperette in 3 Acten von Rideamus.
Musik von Oscar Straus.

Cast:
Hugdietrich, König von Byzanz Reil Witzani.
Belladonna, eine Fee Sofie Fritz.
Ladislau, König von Saloniki Carl Friese.
Prinzessin Miki, seine Tochter Berta Menzel.
Prinz Kakerlak von Prinzipien, ihr Verlobter Oskar Wehle.
Schnidbumpfel, ein Drache Robert Hellwig.
Tilli Käte Wartmann.
Milli Cécilie Weigel.
Lilli Ella Suchy.
Nelly, } königliche Tänzerinnen am Hofe Hugdietrichs (Gertrud Gessner. Ninette Wolff. Hanni Baumgart. Elisabeth Hohlfeldt.
Amine, }
Ninette, }
Elisabeth, }
Der Kanzler Bruno Bellmann.
Der Feldmarschall Hans Lynar.
Der Hofmarschall Alexander Olbrich.
Casimir, } Mitglieder der Hochzeitskommission (Carl Wilhelm. Emil Gähd. Martha Brede.
Alcibiades, }
Laurentia, }
Lebo von Lebenstein, } Mitglieder des Tugendbundes am Hofe von Saloniki (Carl Knaack. Ida Kattner. Adolf Braunstein. Richard Weise. Elisabeth Mödlinger.
Laetitia, }
Kolosovitch, }
Saldomancopulus, }
Sissi, }
Tisse, }
Bote des Königs Ladislau Lina Meyer.
Bote des Königs Hugdietrich Gustav Christ.

A LONDON MYSTERY.

RUSSIAN LADY KIDNAPPED.

A description issued on Monday in the police notices which are sent to all the metropolitan stations in London was the first public intimation of a mystery to which at present Scotland Yard, the *Globe* learns from inquiries, is without the smallest clue.

The heroine is a young Russian lady of 18, Mdle. Barbara Lapoukhine, said to be highly connected, staying in the country for the completion of her education with a younger sister, Maria, aged 12, both being under the care of a governess named Miss Russell.

Last Friday the three were to have returned to Russia, and on Thursday night went to the Ald-

wych Theatre. The three left the dress circle together, Mdle. Barbara walking in front, but on the two others reaching the doors she was nowhere to be seen, nor has she been seen since. After taking the younger girl home, Miss Russell laid the facts before Scotland Yard, and Superintendent Froest now has the matter in hand. Next day information was given to the Russian Embassy.

The following is the official description of the missing lady, which accompanied a photograph issued to the police:—"Barbara Lapoukhine, aged 18 years, a Russian subject, speaking English well, though with a slight foreign accent; 5ft. 6in. high; complexion fair; hair brown; eyes grey; wearing a blue skirt, silk blouse, black Persian coat, and brown hat. She was also wearing either a gold, amethyst, and garnet brooch, set with a few small pearls, or a gold, amethyst, and garnet cross on a gold chain."

To add to the mystery, Miss Russell, the governess, is stated to have received the following

letter, posted in North-West London, and apparently in the missing girl's writing:—

"When you receive this letter I shall be dead. I was seized and kidnapped outside the theatre. I do not know by who or why. I am now in a cellar, suffering and wounded.

"I think I have been mistaken for someone else and mistake found out (undecipherable words follow), I am giving my brooch to a little girl, so that she may post this letter on to you. I am going to poison myself, or I shall go mad. I shall be dead soon.—B. L."

It is a disquieting reflection that a young girl can be spirited away at a moment when it would be thought the execution of such a feat was impossible in a well-lighted thoroughfare, and, presumably, from amid a crowd of theatre-goers. The police are fully alive to this disquieting aspect of the case, and intend to leave no stone unturned with the object if possible of clearing up the mystery.



As winter is coming on and the corridors of opera and concert halls are apt to be draughty, nothing is more necessary and suitable than a light ruffle or shoulder wrap, made of net, lace, or chiffon. These dainty articles are tastefully manipulated by

Adolph Renner,
Altmarkt.



EURIPIDES AT THE SAVOY.

(By our own London correspondent.)

The production of Mr. Gilbert Murray's translation of the "Medea" of Euripides has been received with varying degrees of well-intentioned hesitation by the critics, and it seems to be generally agreed that even on the specially constituted audience of a first night at the Savoy the play left no deep impression; we gather that with a number of enlightened exceptions, the house was tacitly or openly bored. The fault cannot lie with Mr. Gilbert Murray whose brilliant and forcible verse has all the merit of an original work, without any conceivable affinity to the stiff and limping metres of ordinary translations; nor can the fault lie with the acting, which was remarkably able and intelligent; nor can it lie with the staging, which in the interests of variety Mr. Granville Borker has carried well beyond the accepted classical tradition. The fault must lie, then, either with the play going public or with Euripides himself. There is no reason why Euripides should be unacceptable or unintelligible: it is true that the violence of the passions he depicts are somewhat removed from the more tempered demands of today, but he can rise, as he certainly rises in the "Alceste" and in the "Medea" itself, from formal dialogue to poignant human feeling which does not lose its direct appeal in its more than human intensity: nothing could surpass the tender appeal of his lyrics, and nothing could be more modern than their simple unstilted romantic outbursts. Euripides is not only the most tragic of the dramatic poets, as Aristotle described him, but he is also the most modern of the classical dramatists. Whatever differences may separate his characters from the characters of our own day, there is not the same gulf between his work and, say, the work of Sudermann as there is between the works of Sophocles or Aeschylus and that of Shakespeare or even Ben Jonson. It seems unlikely, therefore, that remoteness of standpoint should account for the coldness of an English audience. Something, however, there may be in strangeness of form; for although Medea was not played by a man, nor with a mask and raised sandals, the functions of the chorus and their precise share in the play were almost a stumbling-block. But it would not be well-advised to magnify these drawbacks; the ungracious if inevitable conclusion is to blame, or at any rate to deplore, the obtuseness of the public.

The task of attracting to the theatre that solid section of the public on whose intelligence rather than on the intellectual pretensions of a number of small cliques the progress of art and letters must depend is making slow headway. That it is making headway at all is proved by the undertaking of productions like the "Medea" or Mr. Laurence Binyon's "Attila" or the whole series of Mr. Shaw's plays. Their success is unfortunately only partial, but not so incomplete as to be altogether discouraging. We confess that we are not attracted by the view that the theatre should be a temple of morality or a school of culture or any one or other of the multitudinous societies for the deliberate advancement of the human spirit; such opinions specifically propounded in their appropriate manner of superiority or fanaticism leave one with impressions of priggishness, pose, even stupidity. The theatre has been almost throughout its existence, except when it was a Bacchanalian rite or a Catholic morality play, not an ethical thesis but a picture of the passions of men and women as they become concentrated in the mind of the playwright. Naturally, these conceptions have always been strongly tinged with the views of the age; contemporary moral ideas especially have penetrated persistently into the heart of the characters' motives. One cannot exemplify human passions without showing quite clearly where the desires of individuals and the restrictions of society are at war; hence, in so far as plays show the triumph of individuals over society or the triumph of society over individuals, they are all according to their respective lights "plays with a purpose". Sensible people draw a sufficient moral from most things, and certainly from most of their fellow-creatures, but it is mere pompous pretence to claim for the theatre the function of the pulpit. A great deal of misunderstanding arises from the claim that the theatre exists in order to amuse rather than to edify, and it is really amazing to find how many worthy people cannot conceive the combination of these two excellent properties in a single process. Each man is "amused" according to the degree of his refinement by quite different manifestations of feeling. It is a platitude, if not worse, to quote the maiden ladies whose enjoyment of the drama is conditioned by the measure of their tears, or to proclaim the perplexing fact that a professor of Greek is "amused" by a passage of Theocritus which the ungrateful schoolboy finds more than unpalatable. Good taste can be taught and is being taught

everywhere in a thousand ways; so that although the majority is bound to get the plays it desires, much can be done to teach it what to desire. Gallant experiments, even when they do not quite succeed, are a part of such education.

THE PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A tragic fate has fallen upon the once flourishing city on the Golden Gate of sunny California. Eighteen months ago the disastrous earthquake and the devastating fire that ensued; then the disclosures of corruption, and now the deadly plague! Only by degrees did the public become aware of the real extent of the epidemic. The authorities did not take the first cases very seriously, as the bubonic plague, always imported by Asiatics, has appeared sporadically from time to time on the Pacific coast. But the rapid increase of the number of attacks in August moved the Federal authorities to take action. A camp hospital for plague patients was erected outside the city boundary. An iron wall sunk deeply into the earth surrounds the whole site, being intended to prevent the rats, those most dangerous transmitters of the plague germs, from getting into the premises. What a scene of contrasts does this hospital present! Here the patients in the throes of death, and close by them the devoted nurses, mostly young women, who, although they are fully aware of the fact that they may at any moment fall victims to the contagion, perform with the greatest tenderness the heavy duties that devolve upon them. Yet the monthly wages of these nurses do not amount to more than from eight to twelve dollars! The patients lie on small iron beds, two in each tent; only mother and child are allowed to be together. Quite a number of children are under treatment: A single dead rat, infected with the plague virus, and with which children played in the street, was the cause, as has been ascertained by the medical authorities, of a great many people being attacked. The great progress which has been made by medical science in the conflict with the plague is plainly seen now in San Francisco. Injection of "Yersin serum", when employed in good time, has proved particularly effective. The doctors engaged in the treatment of plague themselves undergo such injection, in order to avoid catching the disease. The process is, however, very painful and is followed by illness and cramp in the fingers of several days' duration; but, according to the experience gained in the matter by doctors, it ensures immunity from infection for six months.

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Squally north-westerly winds, more cloudy, rain
later, somewhat cooler.

DRESDEN: LOCAL.

The Rome *Messaggero* publishes the following report from Bologna: "At the railway station in Modena today Mad. Toselli handed over the Princess Pia Monika to the representative of the King of Saxony, Count Mattaroli, who, with the Princess and a nurse started in the direction of Ala. Mad. Toselli took the train for Florence".

At the I. subscription concert of the Royal Conservatorium, to be given at the Vereinshaus on Wednesday November 13, Fräulein Hedwig Meyer, from Cologne, will play two Beethoven works: the E-flat Concerto and the Fantasia op. 80 with chorus and orchestra. Tickets may be obtained at the Royal Conservatorium, Landhaus Str. 11, II.

At the Central Theatre today the last two performances of the brilliant October programme will take place: the first at 3.30 p.m. at reduced prices, the second at 8 o'clock in the evening at the usual prices.

Tomorrow, Friday, November 1, at 8 p.m. an entirely new programme will be produced. Undoubtedly, Herr Otto Reutter, the first and best of German humourists, will take a high place in the favour of the public with his topical sketches abounding in pointed, up-to-date witticisms. Mlle. Nydia, the mysterious dream-actress, will be another leading attraction. This lady, who has been set down by some of the most important professors and medical men as an inexplicable wonder, has aroused much interest in America and England, as well as during the past few months in Germany and Austria. Mlle. Nydia will, when tightly blindfolded, play on the pianoforte any piece of music, even in manuscript, that the audience may offer, and with the faults, if any, that the printed or MS. notes contain. The public are particularly requested to bring with them, so far as they can, unknown compositions for the pianoforte and preferably manuscripts. For any one in the audience who does not bring music and may wish to test the capacity of the "wonder", there will be pieces of music in the theatre, in which the portions to be played can be marked. The *Five Otracs* are brilliant comic acrobats, and *Les quatre cadets de Gascogne* form an excellent French quartet of singers. Further representatives of humour will present themselves in the persons of *Frobel* and *Ruge*, who appear in an extraordinarily comic aerial act; while *Wallno* and *Marinette* will shine, as they have shone elsewhere, in grotesque dancing. A singer with an excellent voice, *Mde. Amanda Sylva*, will be heard; as will also *Vickey Delmar*, an Australian lady artist side-drummer and dancer. *Captain Bruce* exhibits himself as "indescribable automaton".

The *Deutsche Bioscop Gesellschaft* will show on the screen pictures taken by the vitascope, the most perfect cinematographic apparatus of the day. The ticket office will be open all day today from 11 a. m.; but tickets for tomorrow and later dates cannot be obtained after 2 p. m.

At the orchestral concert on Saturday next in the Gewerbehause the G-minor concerto of Mendels-

sohn will be performed by a *Pianola*, accompanied by the orchestra under Herr Olsen's leadership, as well as two solo-pieces for the *Pianola*. The instrument will be manipulated by Herr Georg Pretzsch of Berlin, who is a brother of the well-known Dresden artist Herr Karl Pretzsch, and is considered an expert artist on the *Pianola*. The performance will certainly be a very attractive one and should be of interest both to the friends and enemies of this musical machine. To our knowledge this will be the first time that the *Pianola* will take part as a soloist in a *bona fide* concert.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier regiment Nr. 101, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p. m. Tomorrow the guards will be furnished by the same regiment, and the band will play in the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p. m.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, boas, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established:
for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;
for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and
at the Hauptbahnhof.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 30th of October 1907.

Mr. Eatough, Manchester, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. A. Sachse, New York, H. Herzogin Garten.
Mr. R. Bamanshankar, London, H. Hospiz.
Miss L. Heinz, London, P. Fischer.
Miss K. Brethart, Boston, P. Trautes Heim.

THE TWO SCOTS.

Scotland contains within it two races, and partly because their blood is different and partly because the one race has lived in the open and fertile Lowlands, and the other in the wild and shadowy Highlands, the Celt of the north and the Scot of the south are well-nigh as distant from each other as the east from the west.—Ian Maclaren in the *Christian World*.

NERVE CURE.

In several instances I have observed an immense improvement in the nerve control of men and women as the result of motor-car driving.—*Auto Car*.

We have lately had occasion to call at the **New York Hotel** and by the courtesy of the proprietor, Herr Balbian, were enabled to take a good look at its appointments. The establishment is fitted up in the most modern style. A great attraction are the dining rooms on the first floor overlooking the busy Prager Strasse where the life of Dresden unfurls at the midday hour. Adjoining these are the drawing



and reading rooms luxuriously furnished; handsome carpets cover the floors not only here but also in the bed and sitting rooms situated on the floors above. All rooms contain telephonic communication with the central office, electric light, and — of course — electric bells for the service. The higher floors are easily reached by the

elevator. In the building of the House nothing but stone, cement and iron was used, making it absolutely fire-proof. The bathrooms are alike numerous and well fitted, and apartments with bathroom attached are at the disposal of travellers used to such luxuries. Herr Balbian makes very reasonable terms, and his hotel may be warmly recommended not only to passing travellers but also to visitors who intend to stay in Dresden for some time and wish to live *en pension*.

