

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

Since we last had occasion to comment on the India unrest there has been no material improvement in the situation, but steps have been taken by the Government of Bengal, and by the Government of India, from which good results are to be expected. The Calcutta riots of October 2 and 3 have obviously made no small impression. As the result of an inquiry, it is reported that the charges against the police were gross exaggerations, and the significant statement is made that the disturbances had their origin in a usually orderly class; the resolution issued by the Government of Bengal holds the conclusion to be irresistible that the disorder was the direct outcome of the violent writings and speeches of the agitators. A letter issued by the Government of Bengal to the Government of India points to the dangerous influence which the conduct of the respectable classes must have on the naturally turbulent portion of the population, and adds that Sir Andrew Fraser, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, "is of opinion that it is imperative for the Government immediately to take power to stop violent speaking and writing." The emphatic tone of the resolution and of the covering letter to the Government of India, was entirely justified by the passing of the Seditious Meetings Bill two days later in the Legislative Council of India. The new Act is a modified expression of the original proposal which, it will be recollected, was somewhat vague in its terms and probable application. The term "public meeting" has been clearly defined, and its applicability limited; thus, meetings held under statutory authority and meetings exempted by the Local Governments do not come within the Act. Further, it will be necessary to give not seven days' notice of intention to hold a meeting, as was originally suggested, but three. The measure is not permanent; it is to be valid only during the next three years. Nor is it to be immediately applicable to the whole of India; at present it will be applied only to the Bakarganj district of Eastern Bengal.

The Bill did not receive the unanimous consent of the Legislative Council, and of the three dissentients, Mr. Gokhale probably carries the greatest weight. It is a very short time since this distinguished native statesman advocated in England the principle of Indian self-government, and all who heard his brilliant addresses were conscious of their palpable sincerity and conviction. But Mr. Gokhale did not establish his case to the satisfaction of Englishmen. He certainly won over a number of people to his ideas, but their proportion is not great and their influence scarcely appreciable; their attitude is, in fact, regarded as impulsive and sentimental, and Mr. Gokhale's present opposition would seem to be coloured by the same qualities. In attacking the principle of the Bill he maintained that the increased powers which it conferred were unnecessary, and that disorders were already adequately punishable by the permanent codes. Such statements are of course entirely contradicted by facts. As Sir Harvey Adamson pointed out, a repressive Act was necessary, because under existing conditions it was impossible to obtain a conviction by means of respectable witnesses; these were not forthcoming. This is, perhaps, the main technical objection to the applicability of the codes to the disorders, but it was left for the Viceroy himself, Lord Minto, to meet the larger claims of principle put forward by Mr. Gokhale and his partisans. He did so in a spirit of conciliation, yet without conceding a point to that political aspiration which expressed itself in seditious rioting. He welcomed the existence of national aims and claimed for them the past and present support of the Indian administration. "We have no wish," he said, "to check the growth of political thought. . . . We will repress sedition, but

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the restlessness of the new-born advancing thought we are prepared to meet and keep in guidance." Everything that tended to inflame racial feeling or to tamper with the loyalty of the Indian army was a warning, the significance of which he would not minimize.

He could not help thinking that the firm, yet liberal, attitude of Lord Minto is the only attitude at once worthy of the British Government and likely to be acceptable to educated native opinion. In recognizing the fundamental distinction between political thought and seditious bombast, it both administers a reproof and pays a tribute to the Indian people. The administration of India has often been compared to that of the Roman Empire, but we venture to doubt whether the Roman administration was ever confronted with a problem of such delicacy. Whatever the faults of the Indian people, there can be no dispute that their character is sensitive and intellectual. It is within the experience of everyone that these attributes are not inconsistent with a distinct lack of balance, of the fine judgment which can alone transform a collection of individuals into a self-governing people. But, in addition, the Hindu has been for centuries subject to directly autocratic forms of government. He has evolved no political ideals for himself; with his imitative faculty he has adopted ideals rather than been fashioned by them. How should one believe that in the course of a few years the conservation which lies at the very root of every Oriental nation can be converted to the most doctrinaire of Western political tenets, or that anything but a transitory aggravation of racial feeling can account for the wild antipathy to stable methods of Government?

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THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

Berlin, November 5.
The fiancée of Prince August Wilhelm has been taken ill with chicken-pox in the castle here. The doctors fear contagion so that, much to her Majesty's regret, the journey of the Empress to England has to be abandoned. His Majesty the Emperor will make the journey as arranged, and at the conclusion of his visit, by advice of his physicians, will remain incognito on the Isle of Wight in an endeavour to eradicate a very persistent cold.

The Hague, November 5.
The Government has received news that the Emperor of Germany has postponed his visit to Holland. The reason is that the Emperor, after his visit to the English Court, will make a sojourn on the Isle of Wight for the sake of his health. The visit to Holland will take place when his Majesty leaves the Isle of Wight.

The *Standard* reports that at the Convocation in Oxford on November 19 the University will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on His Majesty the German Emperor.

King Edward has expressed by telegraph his and the English people's regret that the Empress has been forced to give up her intention of accompanying the Emperor to England.

EXPLOSION ON A TRAINING SHIP.

Flensburg, November 6.
At nine o'clock this morning, a boiler explosion occurred on the training ship "Blücher" off Mürwig in the Baltic. Up to the present the deaths number 8, besides 22 injured.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE ATLANTIC RATE WAR.

London, November 5.
The General Director of Hamburg-American Line, Herr Ballin, had a consultation with Mr. Watson, of the Cunard Line. A reliable authority states that they have decided to hold a conference to discuss the question of the reestablishment of normal Atlantic tariffs.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, November 5.
The United States Steel Corporation has secured control over the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. It is said that the price paid for the shares of the company was little more than 85 dollars each and that 70 per cent of the shares have come into the possession of the Steel Corporation. The acquisition to the Steel Corporation is

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valued at a gross sum of 20 million dollars, for which about seventeen millions net was paid. The sale will in all probability help to alleviate the scarcity of money, as the banks possess a large amount of the shares of the company as collateral security for loans, which, when released, will considerably increase the amount of ready money in the banks.

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Barnesville, Georgia, November 5.

Mr. Duckworth, the President of the Farmer's Union, has proposed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, that Government shall issue certificates to the amount of 100 million dollars, in order to save the cotton-growers from the necessity of disposing of their stock at a loss. This amount is doubly secured by the present crops.

New York, November 5.

A telegram from Manila states that the Secretary for War, Mr. Taft, has given up his intention of sailing for Europe. He will return at once to the Pacific coast.

Manilla, November 6.

Mr. Taft, the Secretary of War, states that it is still undecided whether his journey to Europe will be abandoned or not. Probably, however, he will return to Washington via San Francisco. He declined to discuss the reasons for giving up his voyage round the world but laid stress on the situation in Vladivostok.

Owing to dissolution of partnership
— Clearance Sale —
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New York, November 5.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, is again in New York. He deposited 7,100,000 dollars in gold in the banks and had consultations with Mr. Morgan and other important financiers who told him that the situation in New York was rapidly improving.

Minneapolis, November 5.

In consequence of the general financial situation many gristmills have stopped work for the present.

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THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

New York, November 6.

After a conference held last night at the residence of Mr. J. P. Morgan it is notified that the expert examination of the affairs of the Trust Company of America and the Lincoln Trust Company has proved that the resources of those Companies are sufficient to pay all the deposits in full, and further that the greater part of the property of both Companies is to be placed under the administration of the Presidents of the most important Trust Companies. Notice is also given that financial measures will be adopted to enable both the above-named Companies to continue to carry on business.

American Bar Lila Hölle.
Scheffel Strasse 32.
English Buffet. Cocktails. Flips. English Cooking. English spoken.

KING LEOPOLD'S HEALTH.

It is reported that King Leopold's gouty affections have not subsided. His Majesty has to walk with the help of a stick.

THE ENGINE IN THE TICKET OFFICE.

Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock the train from Brüggan got on to a wrong track on entering Duellen and ran into the station building. The engine is standing in the ticket office. Considerable damage was done to the train. The accident happened during a fog; the tracks were slippery and the breaks were of no avail. 8 people were more or less injured.

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THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Allahabad, November 5.

That a serious situation caused by bad harvests is to be expected in the united Provinces, is proved by a Government grant, which recognises the necessity of taking precautionary measures against a famine throughout the land.

The measures suggested are the division of ten million rupees, as a loan, in order to build wells and buy corn, and also the suspension of taxes. A special commission has been appointed to combat the famine. The failure of crops will probably be as complete as in 1896.

H. Wirsing, Zahnarzt. Sidonien Strasse 10b,
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NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Paris, November 5.

At a meeting of the Cabinet, M. Pichon informed the ministers of a telegram received from the French authorities in Udschda to the effect that the tribe of Beni Nassen had submitted to the conditions laid upon them. M. Pichon also expounded the contents of the treaty concerning the neutrality of Norway and produced the signature.

Paris, November 5.

Admiral Philibert has telegraphed to the French Government that quiet is restored everywhere but especially in Mogador and Mazagan. Blackmail on the part of officials appointed by Mulai Hafid had caused dissatisfaction among the populace. The Uled Feredis had turned against Mulai Hafid. These conditions make it probable that some of the French warships in Moroccan waters will be sent home.

Painting - Requisites.

Georg Häntzschel

2, Struve Strasse 2.

FORTIFICATIONS OF THE BOSPHORUS.

Constantinople, November 5.

A second regiment, 10 companies strong, has been established to guard the Fortifications of the Bosphorus, which were formerly only garrisoned by 14 companies of an engineer regiment.

DILATORY CHILE.

Santiago de Chile, November 5.

On account of the delay of the government in coming to a decision between the offers made by the firm of Pearson and a German firm concerning the Railway Arica-La Paz, the English house has withdrawn its tender.

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NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, November 5.

The trial of the former Assistant Minister of the Interior, M. Gurgo, began at noon today before the High Court of Justice. Baron Fredericks, formerly Governor of Nishni-Novgorod, who had been called as a witness, did not appear. Other witnesses are the Prime Minister, M. Stolypin, and M. Kokovzoff, Minister of Finance. To the question whether the accused confessed himself guilty of overstepping his authority and neglecting his duties to the prejudice of State interests, M. Gurko declined to answer, but admitted that he was entirely mistaken in his explanation given in the official newspaper when he stated that the merchant Lidval had fulfilled his contract loyally in supplying corn for the army.

filled his contract loyally in supplying corn for the army.

St. Petersburg, November 5.

The representatives of the Russian Insurance Companies, in a meeting, decided to make a request to the government to take measures to restrict the business exertions of foreign Insurance Companies which have not the Russian concession.

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MURDER IN KRUPP'S WORKMEN'S COLONY.

At Margarethenhof in Friemersheim, a workmen's colony belonging to Krupp's work, two workmen, brothers, were assaulted by a fellow workman. The elder brother was stabbed in the heart and killed, while the younger was seriously injured about the head.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTACK ON A RAILWAY WATCHMAN.

A band of rowdies, all of them young boys, attacked a trackman near Cologne on Tuesday last. The man fled into a signal-house and locked himself up in it. The signalling being thus interrupted, traffic was disturbed at the Südbahnhof in Cologne until an engine manned by railwaymen and police arrived on the scene. The trackman, who was seriously wounded, was liberated and two of the rowdies were taken into custody.

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CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Wiener Strasse.

Thursday, November 7th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.

Friday, November 8th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.—Octave of All Saints.

Saturday, November 9th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
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 8th. Litany 4.0 p.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.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.
Minister Resident: *Mansfeldt de Cardonnel 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.*

SIAMESE PICKPOCKETS.

According to *Punch*, a Consular report states that the teak industry in Siam is seriously handicapped by the incessant thefts of elephants, as many as ninety-nine having been stolen recently. How the thieves secrete the animals is something of a mystery, as the natives of those parts have no pockets, but just wear loin-cloths.

The *British Medical Journal* is responsible for the statement that a most frightful thing has occurred in Iowa. A young physician in that hitherto happy spot has been telling the public that "the ankle is placed between the foot and the knee in order to keep the calf away from the corn." His professional colleagues are urging him to undergo an operation without delay.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

La Traviata. (Violetta.)

Opera in four acts by Verdi.

Cast:
Violetta Valery Frau Arnoldson a. G.
Flora Bervoix Fr. Boehm-v. Endert.
Alfred Germont Herr Jäger.
Georg Germont, his father Herr Kiess.
Gaston, Vicomte de Létorières Herr Lindner.
Baron Douphal Herr Erwin.
Marquis de Obigny Herr Nebuschka.
Doctor Grenvil Herr Büssel.
Joseph, } Violetta's servants Herr Hafner.
Annina, } Frau Lehmann.
Flora's servant Herr Ernst.
A commissionaire Herr Pehler.

Plot. Alfred Germont is passionately in love with Violetta Valery, one of the most frivolous beauties of Paris whom he induces to leave her gay life and retire with him into the country. On Alfred's leaving her for a few days she is visited by his father, who persuades her that she is ruining his son's career and Alfred on his return, finds her in the house of her friend, Flora Bervoix; he insults her present protector Baron Douphal, who challenges him to a duel. Violetta, who has long been in indifferent health, grows rapidly worse, and though she revives somewhat when she hears that Alfred has been victorious in the duel and that his father is willing to receive her as his daughter-in-law, it is but a momentary rally and she expires in Alfred's arms.
Composer: Verdi, born 1814, died 1901.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7 p.m.
II. Symphony Concert, Series A.

Radloff & Böttcher
By appointment to the Royal Court of Saxony.
23 Waisenhaus Strasse 23
opposite Victoria Salon.
Special Linen House for Americans.

ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10

Die Nibelungen.

Ein deutsches Trauerspiel von Friedrich Hebbel.
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.
Gerenot, } Herr Jubelsky.
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, } 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.
Der Kaplan Herr Hohner.
Ein Kämmerer Herr Walther.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.
Goldfische.

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English Reading and Conversation, English, or
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Private lessons or in class.
A Browning Class is being formed and will begin
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REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.
Saturday: Margarethe. 7 p.m.
Sunday, November 10th: Hoffmanns Erzählungen.
7.30 p.m.
Monday, November 11th: Mignon. 7.30 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.
Saturday: Der Lebemann. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, November 10th: Die Braut von Messina. 7 p.m.
Monday, November 11th: Geographie und Liebe.
7.30 p.m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.
Der Zigeunerbaron.
Operette in three acts. Music by Johann Strauss.

Cast:
Graf Peter Homonay, Obergespan des Temeser Comitates Bruno Bellmann.
Conte Carnero, Königl. Kommissär Carl Knaack.
Sándor Barinkay, ein junger Emigrant L. von dem Bruch.
Kálmán Zsupán, ein reicher Schweinezüchter im Banate Carl Friese.
Araena, seine Tochter Rosa Habler.
Mirabella, Erzieherin im Hause Zsupán's Martha Brede.
Ottokar, ihr Sohn Robert Hellwig.
Czipra, Zigeunerin Ida Kattner.
Saffi, Zigeunermädchen Sofie Fritz.
Páli, } Emil Gähd.
Jósz, } Hans Devil.
Ferkó, } Zigeuner Carl Wilhelm.
Mihály, } Alexander Olbrich.
Jáncsi, } Hans Füssler.
Ein Herold Adolf Braunstein.
Seppi, Laternenbub Mascha Kerkoff.
Miska, Schiffsknecht Ernst Kafka.
István, Zsupán's Knecht Reinhold Barthel.
Irma, } Else Käppler.
Teresi, } Käthe Wartmann.
Aranka, } Berti Loheneck.
Katicza, } Arsena's Freundinnen Jenny Baumgarten.
Julcsa, } Cécille Weigel.
Etelka, } Gertrud Krawell.
Jolán, } Charlotte Treuth.
Ika, } Grete Herder.
Gyuri, } Hanni Baumgart.
Imre, } Gertrud Geßner.
Tamas, } Marie Wildmeyer.
Kálmán, } Junge Czikos Ella Suchy.
Matyás, } Elisabeth Hohlfeld.
Dénes, } Cläre Bliedung.
Marton, } Ninette Wolff.
András, } Ria Harth.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.
Hugdielechts Brautfahrt.

Gewerbehaus Orchestral Concerts.
Conductor: Herr Kapellmeister Olsen.
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LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN
up to the 6th of November 1907.
Miss A. Robbins, Boston, H. Hospiz.
Miss L. Cambrill, Baltimore, H. Hospiz.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Steinberg, New York, H. Royal.
Mr. C. Sampson, Detroit, H. Victoria-Hof.
Mr. H. Bywater, Hendon, P. Donath.
Miss M. George, Vienna, P. Donath.
Mrs. H. Langlois, Toronto, P. Käufer.
Miss P. Langlois, Toronto, P. Käufer.
Miss A. Karkrech, Torquay, P. Rudeloff.
Miss W. Browne, New York, P. Rudeloff.
Miss B. Farrar, New York, P. Rudeloff.

DRESDEN: LOCAL.

The concert of Fräulein Carlotta Stubenrauch. The friendly reception which Fräulein Stubenrauch has met with in concert halls of late years quite accounts for the interest evinced in her reappearance in Dresden on Tuesday evening. The hall of the Palmengarten was well filled, and the graceful artiste was thus assured of a sympathetic audience and spared the painful anxiety which must always exercise a detrimental influence on a concert-giver who is not certain of success from the first. That the success attained by Fräulein Stubenrauch was so warm and real was due to her own qualities. The young lady is a talented violinist, possessing a full tone, with a great deal of musical taste and the true artistic temperament. The technique is not yet perfectly even; the passing from one position to another has not yet the absolute smoothness which is an indispensable preliminary condition of the highest artistic standard, but her octaves and tenths were astonishingly certain. With such capabilities Fräulein Stubenrauch won a complete victory in the D-minor Concerto of Wieniawski, and she employed them to the fullest advantage in Grammann's refined "Melodie" and in the "Danse macabre" of Saint Saëns arranged by the composer himself for violin and pianoforte. Sad to say, Fräulein Stubenrauch showed herself intellectually out of sympathy with the classic grandeur of Bach's "Chaconna". Her inordinate *ritardandi*, her capricious treatment of the rhythm, but above all the flightiness with which the semiquaver figures were played, destroyed all that constitutes the grand style of this wonder-work.

An unknown singer, Fräulein Gertrud Meisner, a pupil of Frau Lilli Lehmann, assisted at this concert. The powerful and beautiful alto voice of this novice in art is as yet far from being perfectly cultivated; and the tone remains so low down in her throat that a critical winnowing of an artistic performance is not fairly possible. With all admiration for the perfect mastery with which Frau Lilli Lehmann knows how to sing, I cannot bring myself to weave for her a wreath of fame as a gifted teacher of singing. Fräulein Meisner's singing justifies me in this, as well as the performances of a whole series of other Lehmann pupils. When, however, Fräulein Gertrud Meisner shall have once got over the deficiencies that still hold her wonderful vocal powers in fetters, we shall hear from this lady much that will be beautiful and enjoyable.

The accompaniments to the solo pieces were played in virtuoso perfection by the well-known Berlin pianist Herr Bruno Hinze-Rheinhold.—M. N.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Jäger battalion No. 13, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p.m.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, 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;
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NEW BOOKS.
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THE LIBRARY TABLE.*

By H. C. B.

The Tauchnitz Edition of Mr. Justin McCarthy's work on contemporary history forms a most desirable addition to the book-shelf. The author's clear and lucid style is peculiarly fitted for historical essays, this branch of literature necessitating absolute impartiality and concise portrayal of facts. James Froude was doubtless the finest exponent of these desiderata, and his contributions to historical literature rank with the classics. Mr. Justin McCarthy, however, suffers but little from the comparison, although his latest work is not entirely free from a suspicion of superficiality. Granted the historian must avoid undue dilation on the subjects he exploits, it has nevertheless been usual to indulge in a sparing commentary on certain important incidents, which certainly made the work rather more readable than a purely bald statement of facts. Mr. McCarthy cannot be accused of indulgence in extraneous comment. He is rather too prone to avoid the picturesque for the material, but possibly this constitutes a virtue in the historian *pur et simple*. The opening pages of the third and last volume contain an account of Mr. Chas. Bradlaugh's dramatic Parliamentary debut. This half-forgotten incident caused a great sensation at the time it occurred and paved the way to an Act allowing members to affirm, if they had a conscientious objection to the taking of an oath. Mr. Bradlaugh at first refused to take the oath, and later, when he expressed his willingness to do so, this was denied him on the ground that as a self-confessed atheist he was not entitled to take the oath. Eventually, however, he won the day, and subsequently proved himself a useful member of the House of Commons. The first Boer war furnishes the primary note of interest in the volume, and in this connection the reviewer cannot refrain from questioning the entire impartiality of the author's views. Certainly the bare outline of events leading up to that disastrous campaign, as set down in this volume, are somewhat discreditable to British statesmanship, and it is open to question whether Mr. McCarthy has not allowed the calm judgment of the historian to be somewhat influenced by political views. Mr. Parnell's personality looms large in this period of Mr. Gladstone's administration, and it is of interest to note that this man who laboured early and late in the cause of Ireland was without Irish blood on either side of his house. His father was a Cheshire gentleman, while his mother was a daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, a brilliant American naval officer who had fought against England in 1814. The family, however, were resident in County Wicklow and an indignity to his mother committed by the authorities appears to have been the genesis of Parnell's enmity to English rule in Ireland. He was not an advocate of force and violence, but rather hoped for Home Rule on terms of amity with Great Britain. The assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and the Permanent Under-Secretary, Mr. Thomas Burke, proved a death-blow to this hope and incidentally to Parnell's potentiality in the Commons, although he was absolutely free from the slightest taint of complicity in the foul crime. 1881 witnessed the death of Disraeli, who succumbed to a bronchial complaint on April 19. Contemporary events of interest were the bombardment of Alexandria by Admiral Beauchamp's squadron and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, when Arabi's army was utterly routed and he himself captured. London in the early eighties was the scene of many dynamite outrages by Fenians, but luckily these were mostly abortive and only had the effect of further strengthening popular objection to the granting of Home Rule. London Bridge, the Tower of London and the Houses of Parliament were among the many sites honoured with the attentions of the dynamitards. The close of Mr. Gladstone's administration was brought about by a Government defeat in connection with the Budget. Lord Salisbury's Cabinet had only a few weeks of existence, and with the entrance of Mr. Gladstone into office once more, the great Home Rule Bill was introduced. As all the world knows, this was utterly wrecked by the unforeseen opposition of Liberal secessionists, the most significant of all being Mr. Bright himself. During Lord Salisbury's next tenure of office, Lord Randolph Churchill resigned his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer on account of his conscientious objection to what he considered the fatuous outlay on "bloated armaments." Passing over many events which created considerable interest in their day, notably the Parnell Commission, we come to the Jubilee, when subjects from all parts of the world congregated in the metropolis to render homage to Queen Victoria. The next few years were fairly devoid

* A short History of Our Own Times, by Justin McCarthy, Vol. III.

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BERLIN: LOCAL.

Now that the resignation of Ambassador Tower has been formally accepted by President Roosevelt, speculation is rife as to his probable successor. It is certain that the Berlin Embassy has been offered to Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, but declined, as family and business reasons compel Mr. Bacon to remain in the United States. Now two candidates are much talked of. Mr. David J. Hill, at present U. S. minister at the Hague, is prominently mentioned, and according to last reports, there is a rumor in Washington that Attorney General Jerome K. Bonaparte might get to Berlin as Ambassador. A third candidate is Seth Low, the former president of Columbia university and ex-Mayor of New York.

Miss Kathleen Parlow, the talented young American violinist, has given her first concert with orchestra in the Mozartsaal. Miss Parlow fully answered all expectations when she appeared for the first time, at the opening of the new Blüthnersaal. She carried the day or rather the evening. Even the most severe critics of Berlin acknowledge the fine musical qualities of this young lady.

It will interest American dentists to learn that the "Reichsgericht" in Leipzig, the highest German court, has just definitely settled the question as to whether American dentists can describe themselves as "Zahnärzte." But the decision is not in favour of our American friends. To use this title they must study and pass the examination as prescribed by law for German students of dentistry.

BERLIN

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of incident appealing to the historian, save for the temporary friction between England and the United States arising from a question concerning Venezuela's frontier line. The peaceful settlement of this dispute was a triumph for the advocates of arbitration. Followed in the closing days of 1895 the Jameson Raid, which is fully dealt with in this volume, and contributed not a little to the sanguinary sequel four years later. The Diamond Jubilee commemorated a record reign in more ways than one. Apart from the bare fact of Queen Victoria's 60 years occupation of the Throne, it was widely recognized that never had the Empire flourished to such an extent as during her beneficent rule, and the occasion was characterised by a universal and spontaneous outburst of loyalty to the Throne. The occupation of Crete by the Powers, and its subsequent union with Greece proved the fallacy of Byron's desponding lines, and Greece became "living Greece once more." On Ascension Day, May 19, 1898, Mr. Gladstone breathed his last, and England lost one of her noblest sons. His name will ever live as that of a great and good man who amidst the turmoil of public life kept an unblemished escutcheon and was equally honoured by both political parties. War and rumours of war loom large through the latter portion of the present volume. The allied march to Peking, Lord Kitchener's operations against the Mahdi in the Soudan, the war clouds hovering over England and France in connection with the Fashoda incident, the Hispano-American war, and the great South African struggle follow in rapid succession. An outline is given of the events leading up to these various conflicts, also of the campaigns themselves. Between 1898 and 1900, no fewer than three Sovereigns sustained anarchist attempts. In September 1898, the beloved Empress of Austria was fatally stabbed by the assassin Lucchini, and two years later King Humbert of Italy was shot dead while entering his carriage at Monza. In April 1900, the Nord Station at Brussels was the scene of a murderous attempt on the life of King Edward, then Prince of Wales. A mere youth, named Sipido, fired four pistol shots at the Prince, who luckily escaped injury, and maintained perfect composure throughout the scene.—In conclusion we read of England's great bereavement, on January 22nd 1901, when Queen Victoria surrendered the sceptre of temporal power and tranquilly passed away. The funeral obsequies, which were attended by the Queen's eldest son, already the King, the German Emperor, the Kings of Belgium, Portugal and Greece and a host of other distinguished personages, represented not merely a state mourning ceremony but the genuine and profound grief of an entire nation. The remains were finally interred in the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore. Shortly afterwards, King Edward VII was officially proclaimed ruler, and in February 1901, he personally opened his first session of Parliament. At this stage Mr. McCarthy concludes his "short History", which in spite of its brevity, forms an excellent epitome of modern historical events, even though it may not appeal very strongly to the student of history.

"EDUCATING" HER MOTHER.

Her (Canada's) surest way to secure reciprocal preference—whether in tariff rates or in postal rates—is to educate the Old Country up to that policy by granting an instalment without insisting upon an immediate equivalent.—*Morning Post*.

PENALTY OF HIGH SPEED.

Speaking generally, it may be said that our railways are safer than they were twenty or thirty years ago; but when a smash comes the high speed which the public rightly demand naturally increases the severity of the accident.—*Globe*.