

a deputa-
ay to ar-
he genial
the Court
Scindia.
y the po-
Bhagwant
Central
the real
the two
when the
luckless
d flatten-
nd merci-
at ensued
spect ad-
he sequel
to many
back to
European
captain of
ears' im-

ere flash
ness in a
incident.
and, was
bissitudes

that, in
g up one
ing him-
he Rajah
he had
or native
athy and
roceeded
the same
in more
take him
ever, he
ly after-
lice and
ment. A
ng people
ee again
pling ap-
sonation,

bearing
as ever
ere he
ingh, of
identity
entenced
ks after
age, he
brings in
as the
an appre-
severe
posed as
or poten-
mber in
Ahmeda-
odhpur.
the per-
h sub-
fraught

red, the
ay, still
ditional
of per-
quences
oremem-

ouse of
y, 1905,
ut chief-
as" and
an in-
the city
er eigh-
se from
s ultra-
r which
e Maha-
sojourn
That
through
expired,
pected
Koepe-
as fame
! with
rived at

merits
es and
nt lan-
known
Purple
e world
penick.

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
Dresden A.
Telephone:
1755.

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

Office:
Struve Str. 5, I.
Dresden A.
Telephone:
1755.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

№ 802.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

The Daily Record is delivered by hand in Dresden, and may be ordered at any Post Office throughout the German Empire. It is published daily, excepting Mondays and days following legal holidays in Dresden.

Monthly Subscription Rates: For the whole of Germany and Austria, mark 1.—. For other countries, marks 2.50.

KING EDWARD AND BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

Some time ago we commented at length on a despatch from our London correspondent, which indicated that immediately after Parliament re-assembles next month questions will be put in both Houses with regard to the rôle played by King Edward in the foreign policy of Great Britain. This highly important subject has now been revived by a writer in one of the prominent English reviews, who signs himself "A Loyal Subject." It is in effect a remonstrance addressed, not so much to His Majesty, as to the injudicious flatterers who are overwhelming him with compliments on the ground of his foreign policy. The gist of the remonstrance is contained in the following sentence: "The King may be our Diplomat-King, but kings are only available as diplomatists when they are associated with the policy of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Credit cannot be claimed when a policy succeeds without discredit attaching to the originator when that policy fails. If the exclusive responsibility of the Minister is impaired, it is disastrous for the King." Due praise is given for the success of the Reval visit; indeed, the writer waxes enthusiastic on this subject. The visit, he says, which His Majesty paid last June to the Emperor of Russia may fully be regarded as the culminating point, up to the present, of his reign. Never before were the supreme qualities of the King, his tact, his bonhomie, his quickness in seizing the exact moment for saying and doing the right thing, more conspicuously illustrated. The happy thought that led to the appointment of the Czar as an Admiral of the British Navy was an admirable example of the right thing done at the right time, upon which the King deserves the congratulations of every one. At Reval the King was at his best, and the writer seizes the occasion to indulge in a brief survey of the King's activity abroad during the first seven years of his reign. With the King's own action he finds no fault except in one particular, but he deplors that some injudicious courtiers by flattery, and foreign enemies animated by envy, have combined to create around his beneficent activity a distorting nimbus of false glory, which, while apparently magnifying the importance of the Crown, is directly calculated to bring His Majesty into discredit and to weaken the foundation of the Throne.

Abroad, the position of the King has been misunderstood, and the opinion is almost universal among Continental politicians that it is the King, and not the Cabinet, who is the decisive factor in framing the foreign policy of Great Britain. This has had the unfortunate result of embittering the relations between Great Britain and Germany. For personal and family reasons, the writer alleges, which were entirely apart from the interests of Britain or of Germany, the uncle was not on cordial terms with his nephew. As the immediate result of the existence of these personal and family estrangements between uncle and nephew was to set up more or less strained relations between 60 millions of Germans and all the subjects of the British Empire, the most humble and loyal of Englishmen may venture to express a regret that these personal matters could not be treated as mere private affairs. As the result of these purely private irritations, some hundred millions of men spent anxious days and waking nights merely because an uncle and nephew, who happened for the time not to get on together, occupied the thrones of their respective countries. In olden days a scurrilous jest by one monarch concerning the mistress of another plunged Europe into a bloody war. "Surely," says "Loyal Subject," "the moral is inevitable." Germans imagined that the King entertained a hostile animus towards his nephew which inspired every act of British foreign policy. If they had rightly understood, what his subjects know, that the course of British foreign policy is no more influenced by His Majesty's personal feelings or family differences than the rising of the Nile is affected by the monuments of antagonistic dynasties that adorn its banks, Germans might have judged English policy upon its merits. But as they misunderstood this fundamental fact, they naturally found the secret of every act of British statecraft in His Majesty's imagined determination not to be

"PELZ-MODE-WAREN" STORE.

Ladies intending to purchase Furs should not omit to see what can be obtained at 52, Prager Str., opp. Cook's Tourist Office.

Among the great variety of what are termed "Fine Furs," of guaranteed quality and at reasonable prices, are: Persian Lamb, Broadtail, Sable, Marten, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Seal-skin, Squirrel, Black Lynx, Pony, Fox, &c., made into Jackets, Coats, Neckpieces, Collarettes, Muffs, &c., in the latest styles.

The proprietors, H. G. B. Peters, your countrymen, are furriers of many years' experience, and in every case ready to conscientiously advise in any matter pertaining to Furs.

An agreeable feature of this Store is that visitors feel perfectly at home within its precincts, and shopping is therefore rendered pleasant and easy.

A visit to this establishment cannot fail to prove beneficial.

"Peters Furs" are world-renowned.

Fine hand-painted Dresden China.

Own designs. Wholesale and Retail.

Sent to all parts of the world.

DRESDEN, Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

RICHARD WEHSENER.

Otto Mayer, PHOTOGRAPHER

38 Prager Strasse 38

Tel. 446.

By appointment to T. M. the King of Saxony and the Emperor of Austria.

Superb artistic work. Moderate terms.

outdone by his nephew. Hence there has arisen in the German mind one of the most fantastic and preposterous myths that ever demonstrated at once the creative powers of the popular imagination and the dimensions of the gullet of popular credulity.

The Press of this country, it must be confessed, portrays a very mythical King Edward. His Majesty, says "Loyal Subject," is not a prince with the intellect of a Richelieu. He possesses neither the over-mastering brain, nor the dominating will, nor the calculating ambition of the great Cardinal. He aspires as little to possess the conscience of the ethics of Machiavelli as to inherit the ant-like industry of his illustrious father. His genius does not lie in politics. He is an inveterate traveller, and much enjoys change of scene and place. He retained after his Coronation the genial, pleasure-loving disposition of the Prince of Wales, and used it with sense and tact to aid the policy of his Foreign Secretaries. King Edward possesses many admirable qualities, but other pursuits have greater attractions for him than tolling and molling through the arid wilderness of despatches and blue-books. He is frequently away from home, and when he goes abroad his Ministers are left at home. The writer laments that the King, during the seven years of his reign, has not exerted himself to allay the alarms of the Germans, and he recommends His Majesty in future to discourage the engendering of nightmares, and to avoid actions which are likely to give Germany an attack of the fidgets.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

MANCHESTER WORKHOUSE RAIDED.

London, September 23.

Three thousand unemployed, at a meeting in Manchester yesterday discussed whether they should approach the Lord Mayor, proceed to turn out of their houses bailiffs who were alleged to be in possession there, or raid the Manchester Workhouse. They decided on the last course, and walked in detached groups to the workhouse.

The police were present in force just before them, and when an ugly rush was made, they succeeded in closing the doors. A second rush was made with more success. Eventually the officials of the workhouse consented to receive a deputation, and the men were informed that each case which had claims on the Manchester Union would be carefully inquired into. This decision had a pacifying effect, and the men left the workhouse to hold another meeting.

It is stated that the growth of the number of unemployed and their co-operation is becoming a serious source of danger in the city.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN AMENITIES.

Mr. Mack, Chairman of Mr. Bryan's National Campaign Committee, who according to a statement made by Mr. Hearst on Saturday is not beyond suspicion of having had dealings in the past with the hated Trusts, has thought the moment opportune to make an attack upon the Republican campaign managers for their alleged subservency to the bloated capitalistic combinations. He declares that the Republicans are basing their hopes of success mainly on the brute power of the long purse. Mr. Hearst has said the same thing a score of times of both Republican and Democratic parties, and much more picturesquely and effectively, and he promised yesterday to return to the subject and to give a good many more details than Mr. Mack is either able or willing to give.

Meantime, says the *Globe*, he is pressingly inviting Mr. Haskell, Governor of Oklahoma, who is acting as Treasurer of Mr. Bryan's Campaign Committee, to answer the specific charge that he attempted to bribe with the sum of \$50,000 the Attorney-General of Ohio to withdraw the prosecution instituted in that State against the Standard Oil Trust. Mr. Haskell says he has denied the charge, and he calls upon the Attorney-General Mr. Monnett to clear his character. Mr. Monnett, however, declares that the charge against Mr. Haskell is perfectly correct, and so the matter stands for the moment.

More interesting are the estimates published as to the alleged improvement in Mr. Bryan's position in States heretofore regarded as safely Republican. These estimates are based upon statistics collected before the Hearst revelations, and it is believed that Mr. Bryan's improved prospects are even better today. What they may be by the end of this week or the end of next month no wise man will venture to predict, in view of the apparently inexhaustible supply of "revelations."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Oyster Bay, September 23.

President Roosevelt and his family left here yesterday for Washington. Oyster Bay now ceases to be the summer capital, a position it has occupied for the last seven years.

BRITISH CONTRACT FOR CANNED MEATS.

According to the Inspection Department of the United States Bureau of Agriculture, the British War Office has just given a large contract for canned foods for British troops to the Libby McNeill interests in Chicago. The contract is said to have been competitive, and is the third to go to the United States this year. Extraordinary preparations are being made for the inspection of these foods, the President himself taking an especial interest in the carrying out of the Pure Food regulations even to the minutest detail. Great satisfaction is expressed in official circles at this latest contract.

It is also stated that contracts offered by the Russian, Japanese, and French Governments were "thrown down" owing to the huge supplies to be packed for the American and British Governments.

U.S. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

New York, September 23.

Mr. Fairfax Harrison, vice-president of the Southern Railroad, states that remarkable economies have been effected on the company's system without any skimping in maintenance. The July returns, after allowing for a gross decline of 652,000 dollars, showed net receipts amounting to 1,196,000 dollars, the largest net July receipts in the history of the railroad, and a gain of 405,000 dollars. During the year the road bed has been materially improved, but repairs to some of the equipment left idle owing to trade depression have been deferred until such time as the stock is required for service again. The repair appropriations for September and October have been increased, and the shops are now working full time. The savings reported in maintenance charges, it is pointed out, do not necessarily mean an equivalent diminution of work on equipment. Such work is now done more efficiently and more economically than last year, and more is accomplished with the same amount of

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

The *Lippische Tageszeitung* writes, in its issue of the 23rd instant: "With reference to the article in the *Lippische Landeszeitung* headed 'Der Kaiser und das Haus Lippe,' we are in a position to make the following statement, based on information derived by us from an authentic source. The alleged facts referred to in the article as belonging to the immediate past are distorted, and the inferences drawn from them are false. The tendency reflected in the article is reprehensible. The article bears the appearance of having been inspired by the Court or some one in close touch with the Court; that is not correct. As a matter of course, the form and contents of this hotch-potch is severely censured in Court circles, though only *en passant*; its misleading character is deeply deplored."

The representative of the English delegates at the Inter-Parliamentary Congress in Berlin, Lord Weardale (who on Saturday assured Prince Bülow that 99 per cent. of the English nation desired peace with Germany), is still better known to the public as Mr. Philip Stanhope. For 14 years he was a Radical member of the House of Commons, and, although his views were in advance of those of many of his colleagues, he was an effective and earnest speaker; especially on the subject of international amity. Like the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, he had a brother, Mr. E. Stanhope, Secretary for War, on the opposite side of the House in Lord Salisbury's second administration.

Mr. Philip Stanhope is most likely to be remembered for an episode in the Boer war in which he was concerned. The British troops captured a variety of official papers, including letters, sent in the name of three British M.P.s, of whom Mr. Stanhope was one, requesting the Boer leaders to provide a stream of facts relative to atrocities perpetrated by British soldiers. Mr. Chamberlain published the correspondence and delivered a speech full of withering sarcasm, directed against Mr. Stanhope and his friends, who, like Brutus and his accomplices, were "all honourable men."

A contemporary publishes the following despatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent: "I have made careful inquiries respecting the persistent rumours which have for some time been current here that M. Isvolsky may shortly be replaced by Count Witte, and the statement which follows is based on unquestionable authority.

"The kernel of the whole matter, then, is that M. Isvolsky is out of favour at Court, by reason of his Liberalism. He is too constitutional for the Czar's courtiers, who, moreover, tax him with responsibility for a new grouping of the European Powers which, to them, is highly disagreeable. It must be remembered that half the leading bureaucrats of Russia are Germans, and that the barons of the Baltic district still play a very important part in influencing the destinies of the Empire. The bureaucratic charge is that the Foreign Minister has repudiated German friendship and substituted for it a Convention with Great Britain.

"I am able to state that the Kaiser, who has read what the Russian Press has printed regarding Germany and England, has personally communicated to the Czar his disappointment at the state of relations between the two countries.

"Count Witte, as everybody knows, is an ardent pro-German and a close friend of the Emperor Wilhelm, in which facts lie the reason why the bureaucrats in the highest places would like to see

M. Barkhausen-Büsing, Piano-Teacher at the Kildworth-Scharwenka Conserv. Method: Prof. Kwast, Wilmersdorf, Nassauische Str. 6, I.

New Cremona Violins
For further particulars, price lists, &c., apply to
Wilhelm Bettinger, Manager, New Cremona Co.
Tauben Strasse 28, Berlin W.

George Fergusson,
Singing Master. Augsburg Strasse 64.

Pension Heitmann Augsburg Strasse 1, III.
English Conversation. Moderate terms.

Adolph Alberti, Delicatessen, 10, Martin Luther Strasse.

him occupying M. Isvolsky's office, and why, also, the Czar would raise little objection to such an important Ministerial change; but the internal situation makes Count Witte's return to power, if not impossible, at least extremely improbable. Neither political party is prepared to support him, and the majority of the present Ministers, well aware of his ambitions and energy, are not ready to share their powers with him."

Are German colonies worth the price? Valuable light on this question is shed by B. von Koenig in the paper on German Colonies which he contributes to the *Economic Review*. After a great array of statistics, he sums up the case as follows:

Striking the balance of the figures we have examined, we have on the one side an expenditure of less than 800 million marks, and on the other side a territory five times the size of the German Empire, with a population of more than 12 millions, a commercial turnover of about 250 million marks, a capital value incessantly increasing, and estimated at the present time at more than 1,000 million marks. We find also that the budgets of the colonies afford hopes of a near equilibrium of receipts and expenses. Herr Dernburg, the new Colonial Secretary, has characterised the financial development as extremely favourable. Due credit must be given for this fair state of things to his predecessors. It could not have been brought about but for the provision of means of communication by land and water; by opening out new roads for trade, and fostering the interests of the colonies in every way. It is true that the railways built and planned do not represent a total length of more than about 1,250 miles, which is very little for so vast a territory. The administration had, however, to contend with the opposition of those who did not understand the importance of colonial railways to the growth of trade, or their strategic value. That period of hostility has passed. The German colonies will now be endowed with railways into the interior. A new development of their trade and resources will undoubtedly follow.

These conclusions make the scorn of early critics of German colonial expansion look rather foolish.

A NOVEL PROCLAMATION.

Chicago has furnished a novelty in the way of proclamations. It seems that Sept. 1 is the last day for wearing straw hats in the city. The proclamation read: "Office of the Mayor, City Hall, Chicago.—In the absence of action by higher authorities, and owing to the continued hot weather, I

dangerous position on the shores of the island Martha's Vineyard. One of the forward compartments is full of water.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE.

Philadelphia, September 23.
The annual meeting of the International Tuberculosis Conference was opened today with a long address by Professor Pannitz, of Berlin. Professor Koch was among the company present.

PACIFIC FLEET TO VISIT APIA.

New York, September 22.
The *Evening Sun* publishes a report from Washington that, at the invitation of the German Government, the cruiser "Tennessee" in company with the torpedo boats "Washington," "Whipple," and "Hopkins," all belonging to the Pacific Fleet, will touch at Apia.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Dr. Carmichael, Anglican Bishop of Montreal, was stricken with heart weakness while preaching in the Cathedral on Sunday, and died on Monday morning.

AGED NUN'S HEROISM.

Ottawa, September 22.
A telegram from Winnipeg today states that the Mother Superior of the Order of Grey Nuns is about to make a prolonged tour in the Canadian Far North in order to ascertain the progress being

Fred A. Busse, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby extend the time for wearing straw hats from September 1, 1908, to and including September 15, 1908.—Fred A. Busse."

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Montbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M.A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.0 p.m. Song Service.
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Rev. J. F. Dickie, D.D., Pastor.
Office Hour 1 to 2 p.m. daily, except Saturday, at Luitpold Strasse 30.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. PAUL v. SCHWARZ. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, DR. DAVID JAYNE HILL. Embassy, Unter den Linden 63. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-1.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Siegfried at 7
Royal Theatre	Clavigo. Die Torgauer Heide . . . 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Ein Sommernachtsstraum . . . 7.30
" "	(Kammerspiele) Frühlings Er-wachen 8
Lesing Theatre	Rosmersholm 8
Berliner Theatre	Mercadet 7.30
New Theatre	Wahrheit 8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I. part 7
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf 8
Comic Opera	Hoffmanns Erzählungen 8
Residenz Theatre	Das Glück der anderen 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Jostle — meine Frau . . . 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Julius Caesar 8
" Charlotten-burg	Ein Teufelskerl 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Grossmama 8
Luisen Theatre	Helga 8
Urania Theatre	Der Montblanc 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello at 8
Rebel Theatre	Der Löbhaber 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum 8
Loetting Theatre	Zaza (Hedwig Lange) 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta, Trilby & Svongali . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Kabale und Liebe 8
Gebr. Herrfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachtleben 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten 8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche 8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe . . . 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten 8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

money. Mr. Harrison adds that business shows some slight improvement, but there is no increase in manufacturing along the southern lines. Cotton is moving slowly.

SILENT FIREARMS COMPANY.

New York, September 23.
The Maxim Silent Firearms Company has been incorporated in Jersey City with a capital of 250,000 dollars.

FOREST FIRES RAGING.

New York, September 23.
All the reports to hand show that the forest fires in the North-West, the Eastern, and the Middle States are raging unchecked, despite the unceasing efforts of the inhabitants.

Thousands of men, women, and children are fleeing before the flames, leaving almost all their property behind them. Numerous small towns are hemmed in by fire, and cannot escape destruction. Six fatalities and a large number of casualties are reported.

U. S. WARSHIP ASHORE.

Washington, September 23.
The cruiser "Yankee," which is employed as a training ship, is ashore on rocky ground and in a

made by the missionaries. The Mother Superior is in her 70th year, but is in no way deterred by the prospect of the hardships which will inevitably have to be faced by her. In her journey she will cover a distance of 2,000 miles, a great part of which will have to be traversed either by dog-drawn sledges or in canoes.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

Boston, September 28.
The Convention of the United Irish League was opened here yesterday. Prominent Irish-Americans are attending from all parts of the country as delegates from the various branches of the League. Mr. M. G. Ryan, the National President, presided, and after prayers had been offered by Archbishop William O'Connell, of Boston, the Convention appointed a number of committees, and an early adjournment made, so as to give the committees an opportunity to get to work.

FATAL TRAM COLLISION.

The *Daily Telegraph* of yesterday published a telegram from Philadelphia that a collision had occurred there in a fog between two street cars, resulting in the death of seven and injuries to 72 passengers. The accident is said to have been wilfully caused by workmen on strike tampering with the points at a passing place.

(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

The Emperor Franz Josef, who prior to the recent visit of King Edward had never ridden in a motor car, now regularly makes use of an automobile, and the motor industry in Austria is benefiting by reason of the fact.

The Automobile Club of Austria presented two 40-h.p. cars to His Majesty on the occasion of his Jubilee, and one of them has been used by him in following the manoeuvres.

In the *North American Review* Mr. Otto Simon publishes a short paper, chiefly historical, as to the progress of Esperanto in Germany. Not often, he says, in the history of the world have idealists and practical workers united so closely in common activity as they have now in advancing Esperanto in Germany; and even if the first steps of the Germans were timorous and uncertain, the dangers incident to the infancy of the cause have been overcome, and the international Esperanto congress which has met on German soil proved to all the world that the Germans have done their duty in this beneficent movement.

The confidence which has been placed in Esperanto by the German public manifests itself also in the greater interest accorded to it by the commercial world. A society of merchants, "Progresso," publishes in Frankfurt the Esperanto periodical *Eksport Journalo*; a number of manufactured articles bear the trade-mark "Esperanto"; and probably the most important sign of the times is the fact that in some commercial schools Esperanto has lately been taught experimentally. Some commercial houses already supplement their announcements with the notice: "Oni korespondas Esperante" ("We correspond in Esperanto"). Some of them even advertise in Esperanto journals.

The editor of the Review says:—As we go to press Esperantists from every part of the American continent are gathering at Chautauqua to hold the first Esperanto Convention ever held on American soil. The Convention is to last a week, and is provided with an excellent programme of lectures and speeches. That is a splendid sign; it shows that in America also the spirit of Esperanto is alive and the need felt. The time, we believe, is at hand when a universal Congress should be held in this country (America). Once the facility and usefulness of Esperanto are brought home to us, Esperanto is sure to advance in America even more rapidly than it has advanced in Europe. This Review will do all in its power to assure our European Esperantist friends of a welcome on this side of the Atlantic, should they consent to come next summer, and to make their visit an unqualified success.

Some little time ago, as may be remembered, all Italy associated itself with a project to keep a lamp continually burning on Dante's tomb at Ravenna. Some days since the flame was kindled, with great ceremony, in the presence of representatives of all the chief towns in the country, but on Tuesday last, according to a contemporary's correspondent at Florence, it was found to have gone out.

The publication of the news caused a feeling of indignation. It has been ascertained that somebody stole the oil from the lamp.

Next July the University of Leipzig will observe its quinqucentenary. After Heidelberg, which dates from 1386, it is the most ancient of the German seats of learning. Its revenues are estimated at £125,000 per annum. Leipzig is considered the best of the German universities for practical work. Its library is renowned throughout the Empire, as are also its hospitals. The latest additions to the old foundation are the Institute of Pathology and the School of Agriculture, and the equipments of these are the admiration of all who have visited them.

Early in July the Swiss people voted for the absolute suppression of the manufacture and sale of absinthe. Two years of grace were given before the law came into operation. It is pointed out that never before has there been such a demand for the green liquor. Some manufacturers are increasing their premises, and all are taking on fresh hands. The causes leading up to this remarkable state of things are (1) the publicity given to the drink by the agitation; (2) large orders from France; and (3) providing for the future—the ab-



Salon de Paris.
International Art and Modes.
Latest Paris and London model hats just arrived. Speciality, English children's bonnets. Visitors are cordially invited.
Portikus Strasse 12, part.
Me. Meysel-Bircham.

MISS HOPE

(pupil Mrs. Helen Best, London)
Specialist for Face and Neck treatments.
Electrolysis and Manicure.
Räcknitz Str. 14, p. Tel. No. 3,688.

Pension Donath. Moderate terms. Excellent cook. Best references. Dinners or suppers for non-residents in the house, if previously ordered. Lütichau Str. 15, I. & II.

STEPHAN'S Fine Art China

Handpaintings only, own workmanship. Portraits from photographs on porcelain and ivory. Retail, Wholesale, Export. Lowest prices. 4, Reichs Strasse, succ. to Helena Wolfsohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

sinthe drinker taking in a stock before the prohibition become operative.

According to a report from Rome, the State has purchased all the Paganini manuscripts formerly belonging to Baron Paganini, nephew of the famous violinist. Many of these manuscripts have not been published; 54 of them are absolutely unknown; while 18 more have never been performed save by the master himself.

The collection embraces, besides a number of duets, trios, and quartets, two compositions for a single string, the one entitled "Napoleon" and the other "Marie Louise."

Among the Paganini papers have been discovered several manuscripts of Rossini, Mozart, Farinelli, and others.

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;
for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and at the Hauptbahnhof.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:—(1) Der Eroberer, March, Schneider. (2) Overture "Der Cadi," Thomas. (3) I. Finale aus "Lohengrin," Wagner. (4) Tirol in Lied und Tanz, Divertissement, Fetras. (5) Vorspiel "Die Hugenotten," Meyerbeer. (6) Klage der gefangenen Sklavin aus dem Trauerspiel "Nimrod," Kempter. (7) Fantasie aus "Figaros Hochzeit," Mozart. (8) Overture "Die Hänni weint, der Hansi lacht," Offenbach. (9) Ave im Kloster, Kienzl. (10) Guitarada, Sudesl. (11) Schatz-Walzer, Strauss.

At the Central Theatre the grand September programme with its phenomenal attractions will be given every evening at 8 o'clock until Wednesday, the 30th instant, inclusive. On Sunday afternoon next, at 3.30, there will be an extra performance, at reduced prices. At that, the last afternoon performance this month, the programme will be exactly the same as in the evening.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, September 27th. 15th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Tuesday, September 29th. S. Michael and All Angels. 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.00 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, September 27th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.—First meeting of the Sunday School to be held on Sunday, October 4th, at 10 a.m. The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2, at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.
Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

DRESDEN

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.15

Hänsel und Gretel.

Fairy Play in three acts. Music by E. Humperdinck.

Cast:

Peter, a broombinder Herr Plaschke.
Gertrude, his wife Frau Bender-Schäfer
Hänsel, } their children (Fr. Carmasini a. G.
Gretel, } (Frau Wodekind.
The nibbling witch Herr Erl.
The little Sand-man Fräul. Kraus.
The little Dew-man Fr. Boehm-v. Endert.

PLOT. Hänsel und Gretel are playing in the kitchen when their mother comes in, and, in trying to hit them, knocks over a pot of milk, the only thing they had in the house. She sends the two children out to pick strawberries. The father comes home laden with provisions, and is frightened to hear that the children have been sent into the forest where a witch is; and he and his wife rush off to find them. Meanwhile the children have been playing in the wood till it grows too dark to find their way home. The dustman throws dust in their eyes, and fourteen guardian angels stand round them while they sleep. The children find the witch's house, which is made of sweets; they begin to nibble at it, but the witch catches them and putting Hänsel into a cage to fatten, busies herself with the oven. Gretel releases Hänsel and they push the old woman into the fire, a long row of children are seen covered with sugar, which drops off them as the witch burns. As all the children are romping, the father and mother enter and are overjoyed at finding Hänsel and Gretel safe. The witch is drawn out of the oven baked into a large honey-cake.

Composer: Humperdinck, born 1834.

Slavische Tänze

aus The Women of Fogaras.

Saturday night Undine at 7.30
Sunday night Die Folkanger " 7.30
Monday night Margarethe " 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight Der Dummkopf at 7.30
Saturday night Der Strom " 7.30
Sunday night Mein Leopold " 7.30
Monday night Der Dummkopf " 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight Die Schützenlöse at 7.30

Victoria Salon Variety Performance at 8
Central Theatre Variety Performance " 8

THE FRENCH ROWLAND HILL.

The Municipal Council of Paris has decided to name a street in the capital after Pierron de Chamousset, the French Rowland Hill, who in 1760 set up a "penny post." A Paris contemporary gives some interesting details of the "petite poste" in 1789. The chief office was in the Rue des Déchargeurs, with branches in each quarter of the city. There were two hundred boxes in all at different points and one hundred and seventeen postmen. Collections were made frequently, and there were nine deliveries a day in the city and three in the outskirts, the postage being from two to three sous. The postmen wore uniforms and announced their approach by tapping an iron plate. It will be seen, our contemporary observes, that one hundred and nineteen years ago postage was just as cheap as today, for letters—a somewhat fallacious statement seeing the diminished purchasing power of a sou today—and the deliveries were then rather more frequent.

Hch. Wm. Bassenge & Co.

Bank.

Dresden, Prager Strasse 12.

Payments on all Letters of Credit.

Exchange of Circular-Notes.

Cheques and foreign money at most favourable rates.

Postal Orders.

English and American newspapers.

Office hours 9—1, 3—6, Saturdays 9—3.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE GERMAN REPLY TO THE FRANCO-SPANISH NOTE.

Berlin, September 22.

The German answer to the Franco-Spanish Note, which was communicated to the French and Spanish ambassadors by State Secretary v. Schoen today, affirms the German Government's agreement with the Governments of France and Spain that the recognition of Mulai Hafid is called for in the common interests of all the Powers. The German Government has nothing to urge against certain guarantees being demanded from Mulai Hafid on account of those interests; but is of opinion that the demand should be made by the whole diplomatic corps at Tangier through the doyen. The German Government regards it as a fortunate circumstance that Mulai Hafid has formally notified his accession to the diplomatic corps at Tangier, with a request for his acknowledgment by the Powers. The German Government further agrees that the powers of the Commission at Casablanca should be confirmed; that France and Spain should claim an indemnity for the military outlay they have incurred, and that the Sultan should be asked to make suitable provision for Abdul Asiz and his late officials.

Paris, September 23.

The *Agence Havas* states that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in Berlin, telegraphed the chief points of the German answer to the Franco-Spanish Note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, yesterday. The document will arrive by special courier tomorrow. The Minister of Foreign Affairs will give no information on the subject, but will leave the German Government to publish the text or the heads of the answer in the form it considers appropriate. According to unconfirmed reports, Germany does not question the right of France to demand the repayment of her military expenses, but remarks that France has no special mandate in Morocco, as for example, for the occupation of any part of Moroccan territory. The German Note is said to be couched in polite terms. No serious difficulties between the two Governments are apprehended.

The *Temps*, in an article on Germany's answer to the Franco-Spanish Note, remarks: "It is believed that a basis of agreement will be found, as the French Government, on its part, is quite ready to look for a means of effectuating such an agreement."

CONTINUED RACIAL RIOTS IN AUSTRIA.

Trieste, September 23.

Two hundred Slovenes attempted yesterday evening to storm the house of the German Turnverein, but were driven off by the police. At Ragusa a collision occurred between Italians and Croats; the Italian Turnverein was attacked by Croats, who also broke the windows of the Italian casino. The Italian Consulate was threatened by Croats, but effectually protected by the gendarmerie.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE CZARINA INDISPOSED.

St. Petersburg, September 23.

The condition of the Czarina is not satisfactory. Her Majesty feels very weak, and has to be wheeled about in a Bath chair.

THE CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, September 23.

The cholera returns for today show 392 fresh cases and 155 deaths, as compared with 417 cases and 176 deaths reported on the previous day. The number of cholera patients under treatment is 1,672.

PLAGUE IN VENEZUELA.

Willemstad, Curaçoa, September 23.

According to a report from Caracas, bubonic plague has broken out there afresh and several of the cases have proved fatal.

A ROYAL TRAIN STONED.

The Hague, September 23.

The *Vaterland* states that, as the saloon carriage of the Queen-Mother was being taken to Het Loo yesterday to fetch her Majesty, a stone was thrown at it and struck the railway official in charge on the head.

DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI.

Rome, September 22.

The *Tribuna's* Spezia correspondent states that the statuette which the officers of the battleship "Regina Elena" are presenting to the Duke of the Abruzzi is not a wedding present, but simply a token of respect for their commander.

The statuette is a representation of "Victory." In the hands are flowers and three palms, the latter referring to the Alaska expedition, the North Polar expedition, and the ascent of Ruwenzori. The inscription is quite simple, and reads: "To His Royal

DRESDEN

A well-educated young German woman seeks situation as Ladies' Maid or Travelling Companion, from October 1 or later. Speaks English, and is a perfect ladies' maid. Address: V. 147, Daily Record office.

To let, a flat with four rooms, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, very nice closed balcony, and large entrance hall. Comfortably furnished; piano, silver and linen included. French gas stove with baking oven in kitchen. Apply: **Nürnberg Strasse 40, III. left.**

THE ROYAL COURT PHARMACY
English and American Dispensary
Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral waters
Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle.

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

Frau L. Welzel-Türk North-German teacher. Easy method.
Strehlener Strasse 29, I.

High Class Finishing School for Girls
Bernhard Strasse 13.
Principals: Fräulein M. Brandt and Miss L. M. Gibson.
Classes for all branches of German and French, History of Art and Music, Painting, Drawing, Needlework, etc.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

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

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

Large assortment of original Paris, Vienna, and Berlin model hats.
Copies made with great chic in own ateliers.

An immense selection of shapes, ostrich and fancy feathers, buckles, and all modern materials for trimming. : :
Very moderate prices.

Hats remodelled with owners' own materials.
Fur hats renovated.

Messow & Waldschmidt
II. Wilsdrufferstrasse II.

Brühl & Guttentag. — Artistic needle work. — Embroideries. Prager Str. 20.

H. M. MIST Sidonien Strasse 10b, IV. MINIATURES.
Studio hours 10 a.m.—1 p.m., and 3—4 p.m.

Flowers for Hats vases, ball dresses; ostrich feathers, heron feathers, stoles, palms, fruits, flower-papers, &c. from **H. HESSE, Scheffel Str. 10—12.**

TAILOR Carl Krause, 40 Lindenau Strasse.
First class work, to measure, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL
DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse.

preparatory for Schools and Universities.
Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, English, German, French etc. in class or privately.

Boarders received.

H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

Painting on Porcelain | Paul Fritzsche,
Lessons also given in own studio. | Uhland Strasse 27.

CIGARS, DEISTING, Prager Str. 42.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Variable breezes, more cloudy in the West and rain later, temperature not much altered.

Highness the Duke of the Abruzzi, commanding the "Regina Elena" and of the General Staff."

The gift was to have been sent to His Royal Highness yesterday, but will have to be presented later, as it is not yet finished.

THE FORESTS OF THE NEW WORLD.

Every autumn the cables tell of forest fires across the Atlantic. September is a dry month, and the inflammable trees are set on fire by a spark from a railway engine, or even by a fragment of burning tobacco. Then the fire burns unchecked for days, and even weeks, until at last the rain falls and puts it out. Whole towns are consumed, and the communications of the country interrupted for hundreds of miles. At the present moment we read that a pall of smoke is over-hanging New York and hampering navigation. This is at worst only a temporary inconvenience, and though extremely annoying, need cause no alarm. But the annual fires have a more serious side. Both in the United States and also, though to a lesser degree, in Canada, the available supplies of wood are being used up with dangerous recklessness. The forest fire is occasionally the result of deliberate contrivance. It is the easiest and cheapest method of clearing ground required for cultivation. The saw-mill, again, destroys every tree about it within a few years. It is then abandoned, and the more valuable parts of its machinery are transported elsewhere to begin the work of destruction over again. The wanton waste, says the *Globe*, comes as a shock to those familiar with European regulations as to replanting. Clearly this sort of thing cannot go on for ever.

THE BEGINNING OF A GREAT CAREER.

Propos of the eightieth birthday of Tolstoy, a contemporary publishes an interesting account of the veteran writer's first work. It was two years before the Crimean war that Tolstoy, then an officer in the Russian Army, completed his first literary effort. He sent it from Caucasasia, where he was stationed, to the Russian *Contemporary Review*, a monthly publication under the editorship of Nekrassoff. "Childhood," the contribution, was sent to appear unsigned, and it was at the request of the editor that Tolstoy allowed it to be published with his initials "L. T." It may be added that, in accordance with the custom then prevailing, the author received no remuneration for his work. That his first attempt was worthy of acceptance in the *Sovremennik Review* was considered more than equivalent to payment. The contributors to the review numbered the foremost writers of the day, and to be admitted to their ranks was considered as an honour equivalent to election to the French Academy. Some little time after the appearance of "Childhood" Tolstoy, with some brother officers, was staying at a little village. He was fatigued, and had retired to rest, if not to sleep. His friends were a merry band, and they sat up drinking, laughing, and talking, and some played cards. He could hear the conversation. One officer said, "The little story signed 'L. T.' in Nekrassoff's *Review* is much commented upon in the literary world. It is said to reveal great talent." "So my story has appeared," said Tolstoy to himself. This was the first intimation that he had received that "Childhood" was in the hands of the public, for he had neither seen the current number of the *Sovremennik*, nor had he received any intimation from the editor notifying the publication. He did not reveal his identity to his friends, but "turned his face to the wall and slept the sleep of the just."

BEAUTY AND THE STAGE.

"The idea that a girl has only to be pretty to attain success in the histrionic art is utterly false," writes Mr. Seymour Hicks. "If she had the face and figure of a Venus she would never gain popularity unless she had the gift of acting as well. The fact that many of our leading actresses are beautiful women does not at all disprove this. It merely serves to show that, in addition to physical charms, they possess dramatic ability to a large degree. The furthest a pretty girl can reach on the merit of her good looks is the front rank of the chorus. What is really more important than good looks on the stage is a sound constitution, as it is most essential that an actor or actress should keep themselves in uniformly good health."

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

In a time when centenaries seem to be the order of the day, it is only just that the chrysanthemum should not be passed over in silence. It is just a century ago that the flower was first known in Europe. A Marseilles gentleman made a presentation of some plants to the Empress Josephine. The Empress was delighted with the present, and in a short time the popularity of the flower was established. In November a show will be opened in Paris, which, it is stated, will surpass all previous exhibitions.