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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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AT POTSDAM.

The fateful meeting between the Emperor and his Chancellor on Tuesday has already been exhaustively discussed in the world's press, and we have no intention of piling Ossa upon Pelion by adding superfluous comment on this highly important event. Whatever may be the opinions of the Emperor's own subjects with regard to his declaration to the Chancellor on Tuesday, as reported in the official press, there can be no doubt that his words have been received abroad with approval surprisingly cordial and spontaneous. The London journals laud his Majesty's "submission" as a noble example of imperial magnanimity. It is declared that he has never been greater than at the moment of surrendering some of his personal power at the popular bidding, and with this conclusion we are not disposed to disagree. There has been too much picturing of the Emperor as an arbitrary autocrat, jealous of his extensive imperial prerogatives while remaining blind to the ever-growing strength of public opinion in his domains. As a matter of cold fact, his Majesty is probably as well versed in the broadening demands of constitutionalism as the most vociferous of his democratic subjects, and is equally ready to sacrifice his will to that of his people as the most patriotic citizen of the Empire. Those who have taken the trouble to follow the rapid course of events commencing with the publication in the *Daily Telegraph* of his Majesty's views concerning German relations with England, will not find it a difficult matter to sympathise with the outspoken disagreement of the German people with the situation responsible for that so-called indiscretion. Indiscretion it may have been, but we nevertheless hold to our original opinion that it was a splendid indiscretion. The times, it appears, are not favourable for a bold individual bid to eliminate at one blow the web of malice, hatred, and all uncharitableness which a brief period of misunderstanding, primarily engendered by the press of both countries, has attempted—not entirely without success—to weave around Anglo-German relations. From this execrable task the responsible heads on both sides have held themselves unswervingly aloof, and among the untiring workers for the improvement of mutual feeling between the civilised British and Teutonic races the German Emperor has been ever prominent.

This aspect of the situation has not received a due amount of appreciation, a circumstance probably due to the larger issues involved. Those one and a half columns of matter in a London journal went far towards precipitating an internal crisis in Germany, since the press and the politicians saw in the Emperor's latest action a renewed attempt to introduce the personal note into the national affairs of the realm. Thereupon throughout the length and breadth of the land a cry went up, "Thus far, and no farther!" a cry which swelled to such a volume that those in authority deemed it prudent to promptly placate the electorate by a definite statement of policy. This was foreshadowed in Prince Bülow's speech to the Reichstag last week, and it has now been materialised in the form of a declaration from the Emperor's own lips, to the effect that his future activity in national policy will be strictly subordinated to the advice of his responsible ministers. The unequivocal and generous attitude of his Majesty has not, however, received the unanimously sympathetic appreciation of those chiefly concerned. In some quarters the imperial assurance has been received with profound gratification; in others it is regarded as an unsatisfactory compromise. Thus, a prominent Berlin journal says the hope that the interview between the Emperor and Prince Bülow would end in an understanding has not been disappointed, and that the accord arrived at puts an end to the internal crisis, which has weighed like a nightmare for fifteen days upon German people. Another contemporary, the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, views the subject from a very different standpoint, and regards the imperial reply as a blunt refusal of the wishes of the people. This attitude demands explanation, for it is not easy to conceive in what manner the Emperor has ignored the desires of his subjects. On the contrary he has met them with characteristic frankness and promptitude, not hesitating to accept an ostensible humiliation so long as the national weal was saved from injury. The personal acerbity displayed towards the Throne emanates solely from politicians, and we believe that



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the overwhelming majority of the German people still retain deep veneration and affection for the person of their sovereign. If he has been guilty of mistakes, those mistakes were of a very human character, and it is possible that this touch of nature has resulted in the establishment of closer kinship between the ruled and the ruler. The ultimate effect of the *Daily Telegraph* interview may not, after all, be entirely detrimental.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

Windsor, November 18.
 In responding to the toast of his health proposed by King Edward, the King of Sweden referred to the bonds of friendship and the close connection that have long existed between the two peoples. He cherished, said his Majesty, the sure hope that those happy relations would continue and become firmer and firmer, to the benefit of the two friendly nations.

London, November 18.
 The King and Queen of Sweden made their entry into the City today and were received by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in State at the Guildhall. In acknowledging the toast of his health proposed by the Lord Mayor, King Gustav expressed his thanks for the reception, and for the invitations that had been sent to several members of the City Council of Stockholm whom he saw present. His Majesty then alluded to the friendship and mutual sympathy which for centuries had bound the English and the Swedish peoples together, thanks to the traditional freedom that had always reigned in both countries.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, November 18.
 Captain Faber, Conservative member for West Hampshire, asked the Secretary of State for War whether, in view of the state of affairs in India, he intended to send reinforcements of troops there. Mr. Haldane replied that he could not see any necessity for such a step.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Simla, November 18
 It is understood that the Earl of Minto, the Viceroy, has summoned to Bikaner Sir Harvey Adamson and Mr H. Erle Richards, K. C., Members of the Council, and the Home Secretary, in order to confer with them on the subject of certain legal proposals

to deal summarily with political offenders. The entire Anglo-Indian Press, the European community, and all loyal natives are agreed as to the necessity of measures enabling the Authorities to deal immediately with Anarchists and assassins.

Calcutta, November 18.

At a meeting of members of the Indian Congress, held here, in response to an invitation from Surendranath Bannerjee and others, resolutions to be submitted to the Congress in Madras regarding self-government, the boycotting movement, and national education were drawn up. Bengalis were advised to go to Madras in large numbers in order to secure the passing of the resolutions.

Two students have been arrested at Dacca on a charge of murdering another student, whose body was found decapitated and otherwise hideously mutilated.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. BRYAN TO RUN AGAIN.

San Antonio (Texas) November 18.
 In a speech delivered here today Mr. Bryan said he would stand again for the Presidency in 1912 if the party wished him to do so when the time came.

BURGLARS' POST OFFICE HAUL.

New York, November 18.
 A daring burglary has been perpetrated at the Post Office at South Bend, Indiana. An entrance was effected into a vault under the office, and the burglars succeeded in getting away with 19,000 dollars. All the time they were below several clerks were at work. An investigation shows that a thick wall was bored right through, and the work was done from an adjoining house.

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

Washington, November 18.
 The attention of the Administration has been called to published statements indicating the intention of the United States to force Japan's hand, with a view to securing assurances regarding Japan's intentions concerning Manchuria. This has resulted in the issue of denials both from the White House and the State Department of the existence of any friction with Japan. At the White House it is declared that the statement in question is the direct reverse of facts, while at the State Department it is asserted that the relations between the United States and Japan have never been closer or better.

THE ABRUZZI-ELKINS ROMANCE.

Rome, November 18.
 It is confirmed that the Duke of the Abruzzi has telegraphed to Miss Katherine Elkins restoring her freedom.

New York, November 18.
 The Press now seems to take it for granted that the engagement of Miss Elkins to the Duke of the Abruzzi has been definitely broken off. The New York American says the question of the amount of the dowry loomed largely in the later negotiations. The American also hints that recently the sentiments of the Duke towards Miss Elkins underwent a very considerable change.

THE TARIFF REVISION QUESTION.

There has lately been a good deal in the New York and provincial newspapers about the matter of tariff revision. As already reported the Committee of Ways and Means at Washington is engaged in hearing representations from interested parties who have flocked to the capital, in answer to official advertisements notifying all concerned that various schedules would come up for consideration, in view of possible legislative action. It was not known at the time what Mr. Taft intended to do in respect to the tariff, but it is now announced, apparently upon his authority, that a special session of Congress will be called next spring to deal with that question.

Exceptional interest, therefore, attaches to the present proceedings at Washington, seeing that legislation in the near future is practically assured. There is no question of reduced tariffs, or tariff reform, properly so-called. As far as one can judge from the American newspapers and the utterances of public men, nobody would seriously propose to Congress to abolish the tariff or even to alter it to any very serious extent. It has served its purpose
 (Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Berlin American society is this week in the throes of a regular epidemic of receptions, teas and musical "At Homes." The whirl of social functions is this year as pronounced, if not a little more so, than ever.

The reception in honour of Mme. Schumann Heink which was held by Mr. and Mrs. August Spannuth on Sunday afternoon proved a delightful affair. Mr. and Mrs. Spannuth had previously entertained Mme. Schumann Heink at luncheon, other guests being Mme. Schumann Heink's husband, Mr. William Rapp, Mr. Frederick Shepherd Converse, a well known composer of Boston, and his wife, and Miss Hoffmann, Mme. Schumann Heink's accompanist. At about five o'clock the Salon began to fill with guests to meet the distinguished artists. Those invited included:— Consul-General and Mrs. Thackara, and Mrs. Alex. Thackara, jr., Director and Mrs. F. Hessenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Berthold Israel, Herr Professor Uphues, the celebrated sculptor, and Frau Uphues, Mr. and Mrs. Putnam Griswold and Miss Griswold, Herr and Frau Director Hartog, Mr. Sarato, the violinist, Countess Martha Malatesta, Mme. Busoni, M. and Mme. Avani Carreras, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Ganz, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W. King, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zander, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Kirchhoff, Dr. Darns, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Derrick, Mr. and Miss Wollner, Mrs. Robert Guelcher, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Watson, Mrs. Madison, Miss Elsa Briedt, Miss Gunner Paterson, and Mrs. Ida Reman. Many guests were prevented from attending owing to the usual popularity of Sunday as a day of entertainment. The tea-table was beautifully decorated with pink roses and the drawing room with yellow ones.

Mr. Frederick Shepherd Converse, the Boston composer above referred to, expects to have his Oratorio "Job" sung within a few days in Hamburg.

One of the most distinguished, if not the largest, musical "At Home" this season was that given on Friday afternoon by Freiherr and Freifrau von Jungenfeld (nee Miss Hart of New York), at their apartment Kaiser Allee 47. Among the more notable guests of the afternoon were Mme. Eteleka Gerster Gardini, Mrs. Conrad Ansonge, Baronin Stechow, Frau Professor Eberlein, Mme. Lilli Petschnikoff, Freilin von Rotenhahn, Signor and Mme. Certani, Baroness Oelsen, Mrs. Fanny van Eweyck, Count Vitthum von Eckstaedt, Herr Architekt Hinderer (who built the Neues Schauspielhaus on Nollendorf Platz), Legationsrat von Loehr, Dr. Roesicke, a deputy of the Reichstag, Kammerherr von Bismarck, and Herr Valentini von Bismarck, who is Kurdirektor at Heringsdorf, and M. Noury Zia Bey, First Secretary at the Turkish Embassy.

Americans noticed among the international gathering were Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Abell, Mrs. Ernest Brandenburg, and Mr. Vernon Spencer.

The programme given was as follows:—

- (1) Danse des Elfes Sapellnikoff.
- Miss Marie Sloss (a pupil of Mr. Vernon Spencer).
- (2) Aria from "Samson and Dalila" St. Saens.
- Fri. Ada Winterhof (Miss Craw at the piano).
- (3) a) Berceuse Godard.
- b) La Cinqtaine for cello and harp Gariel Marie.
- c) Ave Maria Schubert.
- Fri. Elsa Schippanowska and Herr Prof. Heinrich Gruenfeld.
- (4) a) Wie ein Gruessen Mehrkens.
- b) Fruhlingsnacht Schubert.
- Fri. Ada Winterhof (Miss Craw at the piano).
- (5) a) Caprice No. 2 Foote.
- b) Prelude No. 24 (in D) Chopin.
- Miss Marie Sloss.

Baroness Laurie-Anne von Jungenfeld, the only daughter of Freiherr and Freifrau von Jungenfeld, leaves for New York at the beginning of January to join the staff of one of the New York papers as a writer on social topics, comparing the society customs of "high life" in New York with the social life of Court circles in Berlin. She is already known here as a contributor to *Moderne Kunst*.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

admirably, but the progress of time and changed conditions, trading, industrial and economic, have made changes desirable, and even imperative. The indications are that none of these will be of a radical character.

We gather from our American reports that in some directions the Administration will doubtless be given general power to raise or reduce duties over and above what is at present given the Federal Government by statute. The idea that tariff changes are always worked in the interests of particular persons or corporations is no longer held by responsible people. There will be plenty of lobbying at Washington before the projected tariff alterations receive the sanction of Congress, but Labour will be represented as well as capital, and keen merciless critics will be on the watch to prevent abuses.

THE KAISER AND PRINCE BUELOW.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIONS.

London, November 18.

The *Standard* writes, with reference to Prince Bülów's interview with the Kaiser: "His Majesty was guided, in all that he did, by impulses of the purest patriotism. He is the most unselfish and the most indefatigable of patriots; his whole pure and patriotic life has been directed to the object of bringing Germany's greatness to a yet higher point,

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It appears that the announcement of the engagement of Princess Marie zu Ysenburg und Buedingen to Mr. Admor Robinson, of Baltimore, step-son of the well-known Assyriologist, Professor Hermann Hilprecht, is without foundation. The Princess, it is now definitely stated, has sailed for Philadelphia simply to pay an ordinary visit to Mrs. Hilprecht, unconnected with romantic reasons.

About seventy guests were present at the reception held by Mrs. and Dr. John Cleves Symmes at their apartment, Motz Strasse 29, on Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Waitt, of New York, were the guests of honour. A number of Mr. and Mrs. Waitt's German friends attended, in addition to leading members of the American Colony. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Gustavus Arnold, who is visiting in Berlin.

The guests included: Mrs. Waitt's sisters, Frau General Director Goldschmidt and the Misses Schoeps, Colonel J. P. Wissler, U. S. Military Attache, and Mrs. Wissler, Consul-General and Mrs. Thackara, Mrs. Alex. Thackara, jr., and the Misses Thackara, Rev. Dr. Crosser, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Dickle, Rev. Dr. Wm. Irvin and Miss Irvin, Baron and Baroness Reitzenstein, Herr and Frau von Wolframsdorff, Herr and Frau Carl Witkowsky, Mr. and Mrs. Berthold Israel, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Ollesheimer, Mrs. Clara Bramson and niece, Bergdirektor Dr. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Gray, Mrs. Phipps Miller and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Miss Partello, Mrs. Hessenberg and Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Chas. C. Whitacre and daughter, Frau Prof. Eberlein, wife of the celebrated sculptor, Mr. Loftus, of the Siamese Legation, Countess Herzberg, a former celebrated Court beauty, Dr. and Mrs. A. N. Davis, Herr and Frau Schmalhausen, Mr. Arthur Nevin, Dr. C. L. Babcock, Mr. Frederick Cauldwell, M. Gerhard Vossius, Mr. Gordon Macgregor Russell, Messrs. Hendricks, Siegel and R. S. McElwee.

The evening concluded with dancing.

The Circus Busch was filled almost to the limits of its sitting accommodation on Wednesday with an audience come to hear the *Busstag* address of General Booth. The occupants of the immense auditorium listened attentively as the General told the story of the rise, development, and work of the Salvation Army from the time when, a poor and unknown man, he commenced the work 43 years ago.

The General's snow-white hair and beard are perhaps a little whiter than they were this time last year. His voice is growing less resonant, and, but for the German

all his dreams and all his thoughts have been to preserve her honour and dignity, to safeguard her national interests, and to care for her future. And he has succeeded in making Germany greater than he found her. He has saved her from the consequences of commercial success, from becoming purse-proud and vulgar. She has never been greater than she is today. We trust that a closer connection between the representatives of the people and the Ministers will have the result of bringing about a very great diminution of the friction which has influenced the relations between Germany and England in a very unpleasant manner." *The Daily Telegraph* says: "The personal admiration of Englishmen for the Kaiser will certainly be heightened by his yesterday's attitude towards Prince Bülów, whose conduct at a time of singular difficulty has been noble above praise. He has proved that he is one of those faithful councillors who form the best props and pillars of the Throne."

ORATORY IN THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

An amusing account of Russian parliamentary procedure is contained in the following press despatch from St. Petersburg:—

Seekers after Parliamentary pictures might do worse than turn to the Duma at the present moment. The assembly is examining the Bill for the abolition of the peasant communities, and its long and tedious debates are oftentimes enlivened by incidents that cry for the pen of the descriptive chronicler. Every

interpreter, seventy-five per cent of his utterances would have been lost, even to English hearers. But his gestures are as vigorous as ever, and the enthusiastic movements of his whole body as he speaks emphasise the interpreter's words most effectively.

The occasional "Hallelujahs!" thrown in from the audience when the General's remarks met with especial approbation, changed into a stormy ovation in the veteran leader's honour when he came to speak of the days when the Army shall have lost its founder.

"People say to me," he said, "Ah, but what is the Army going to do when it loses its General?" All I can answer is, 'Don't worry . . . The General isn't dead yet.' (Prolonged cheers.) "He isn't dead yet, and what's more, he is firmly resolved—not that he isn't going to die, but that he's going to live a great deal longer!" (Stormy cheers.) "But should my call come soon," the General added, "should the death-angel come and take me away from Berlin this Busstag night, one thing you may be sure of—a second general would step on to the platform the moment the first general steps off it. And the God Almighty who was able to make General No. 1, and to make him a success, will also be able to make General No. 2, and to make him an improvement on the first," (Cries of Hallelujah! dissent and cheers.)

Mrs. Madison, Landgrafen Strasse 20, has issued cards for an "At Home" next Saturday afternoon in honour of M. Gabriel Faure.

Mr. Jason Moore, the organist of the Berlin American Church, made his Berlin debut as accompanist at Mr. Engborg's recent concert.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Sardanapal	at 8
Royal Theatre	Die Rabensteinerin	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Paragaphen-Schuster	8
Deutsches Theater	Revolution in Krachwinkel	8
	(Kammerspiele) Fruhlings Erwachen	8
Lessing Theatre	Gespenster	8
Berliner Theatre	Der Veilchenreser	8
New Schauspielhaus	Blaue Berge	7.30
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Comic Opera	Hoffmanns Erzählungen	8
Residenz Theatre	Kuemmers dich um Amelie	8
Hebbel Theatre	Erde	8
Lustspielhaus	Madame Filirt	8
Schiller Theater O.	Der schwarze Kavalier	8
	Charlottenburg	
	Der Familientag	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Als ich wiederkam	8
Luisen Theatre	Eine tolle Nacht	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Baronin Gisela	8.15
Buergerl. Schauspielhaus	Ausgewiesene	8.15
Urania Theatre	Jerusalem	8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — Iadellos	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Wintergarten	Spezialtaeten	8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands	8
Berl. Operettentheater	Havana	8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialtaeten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialtaeten	8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialtaeten	8
Parodie Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen.—Die Zauberfloete.—BerlinstehtKopp	8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	8
Theatre des Westens	Der fidele Bauer	8
Thalia Theatre	Bruder Straubinger (Girardi)	8
Casino Theatre	Die Dianabaeder	8
Gastspieltheatre	Demimonde	8.15
New Theatre	Silberfischchen (Ahasver. Besuch)	8.30

Deputy burns to make a speech, and is quite prepared to shout down him who holds the floor, even though he be of his own party, in order that his own opportunity may come. Thus M. Mersliakoff (Octobrist) loquitor: "M. Kusovkoff (also Octobrist) cannot possibly understand the needs of the peasantry. His salary as a deputy is 4,200 roubles yearly." M. Kusovkoff (hastening to the tribune and interrupting the speaker). "How can Mersliakoff talk about the peasants? Why! his fur coat cost 250 roubles. Does he look like a peasant? Have you ever seen a peasant with a stomach his size?"

The leader of a party is not exempt from such treatment. Recently, while M. Hiliukooff, the head of the Constitutional Democrats was speaking, the Extreme Right created such a terrific din that practically nothing of his speech was audible. "Rogue!" "Scoundrel!" "Outside!" "Hold your tongue!" and "Devil take you!" were among some of the milder ejaculations hurled at him.

A WAGNER COMIC SONG.

Paris, November 18.

According to the *Journal des Débats*, a comic song of twelve verses, the words and music of which are by Richard Wagner, is to be put up for auction with other manuscripts at Berlin shortly. The ditty is dedicated to his host of the hotel at Leipzig at which he stayed when en route to Berlin to confer with his committees regarding the founding of the Bayreuth opera house. It is dated April 22, 1871.

DRESDEN

The second Royal orchestra Symphony Concert series B was given on Tuesday evening, with Herr Arthur Schnabel as the soloist. Herr Schnabel is known to the Dresden public as one of the most talented pianists whom the famous Vienna school of Herr Leschetitzky has produced. In a number of concerts which he has given here, some alone, others with the assistance of his wife, the well-known singer Therese Behr, he has shown himself to be a pianist of high culture who knows no technical difficulties and enters into the spirit of the great composers with marked musical intelligence. Schubert and Brahms are particularly well interpreted by this young pianist. On this occasion he played Beethoven's Concerto in G, one of the most brilliant pieces on the programmes of M. d'Albert and Madame Clotilde Kleeberg. Herr Schnabel played this Concerto very distinctly, bringing out with great clearness the individual beauties in which the work abounds, yet failing to infuse into it poetry and warmth, and missing much of the Dionysian spirit of Beethoven. But the audience, who were spared all shocks and excitements, were well pleased with the calm, meditative interpretation, and applauded so loudly that Herr Schnabel had to respond with Schubert's melancholy-coquettish Impromptu in F-minor.—In consideration of the first visit paid to these concerts by the two eldest of the King's sons, the programme had been altered in one respect; Schumann's well-known fourth Symphony in D-minor being substituted for Rimsky-Korsakow's "Scherzade." Herr v. Schuch's extraordinary art as a conductor made of this a novelty containing surprising refinements. Schumann's hard instrumentation was not noticeable; the orchestra played as if the score had been retouched by a modern hand. Richard Strauss' imposing symphonic poem "Tod und Verklärung," incomparably well played, closed the enjoyable evening.

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 etc.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droshkies, 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.

At the Soiree with music and recitations to be given by the Lehmann-Osten Choir on Monday evening next, at 8 p.m., at the Exhibition palace, the Lehmann-Osten Choir will sing compositions by Reinecke, Doering, Umlauf, Kienzl, and Richard Wagner. The pianoforte accompaniments will be played by Herr Paul Lehmann-Osten, the Director of the Ehrlich School of Music, and Herr Otto Mueller junior. The soloists will be Fräulein Alice Politz, Fräulein Doris Walde, and Fräulein Teresa Ombra. Tickets may be obtained at the Secretary's office, Ehrlich School of Music, Walpurgis Strasse 18, 1., Telephone No. 374.

Miss Watson's Saturday morning lecture will be devoted to Raphael and his works. A large number of fine reproductions afford abundant illustration of the subject—illustration, however, which will be supplemented by a visit to the gallery on Tuesday for study of the Sistine Madonna and the great cartoons as represented by the tapestries. Both the preparatory lecture (at Gutzkow Strasse 33, II.) and the gallery lecture will begin promptly at 11.30, the class meeting for the latter in the rotunda. On Monday, at the same hour, Miss Watson will lecture in her rooms on Greek sculpture under Praxiteles and Scopas.

The augmented Gewerbehaus orchestra will give a concert at the Gewerbehaus tomorrow evening under the direction of Herr Felix Mottl. Herr Anton van Rooy (song) will be the soloist. The programme will be as follows: Beethoven: Symphonie Eroica; Wagner: Prelude to Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg; songs by Schubert; Wagner: Der Ritt der Walkuren, Wotans Abschied and Feuerzauber. As the demand for tickets is great, early application for them is desirable, at the office of F. Ries.

Madonna and Child

Oil painting, epoch 1560 to 1580.

An elderly English lady living at 12, II. rechts, Puersten Strasse, wishes to dispose of this valuable picture and a number of rare articles, privately, at very reduced prices. They may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, between 4 and 5.30, or by appointment at other times. A photograph of the picture and a list of the articles are to be seen at the office of the *DAILY RECORD*.

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Fräulein Tilly Koenen's song recital will take place at the Palmengarten on December 10.

The III. Petri Quartet concert will take place at the Palmengarten on December 14.

Signor Jose Vianna da Motta, whose performances at the I. Philharmonic concert were highly successful, will give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on December 15.

HOCKEY.

Last Sunday the Akademische Sport Club (Dresden) visited Leipzig and sustained their first defeat by three goals to one. The visitors were without the services of Sandon, Baring-Gould, and Knoop, and in consequence both the attack and defence were considerably weakened. Hammond played soundly at back, but the rest of the team were demoralised and played far below their usual form. Steinthal played a good game for Leipzig and shot a very fine goal,

J. Olivier

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By appointment to the Royal Court.

TEA. Chocolate:

Marquis, Suchard, Kohler, Lindt-Sprengli, Peter.

Bonbons and Biscuits

first quality.

Large stock of

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:: The Lehmann-Osten-Choir ::

Monday, November 23rd, at 8 p.m.

at the Exhibition Palace

Soirée with Music and Recitations

for the benefit of the "Freistellenfond" of the Ehrlich School of Music.

Soloists: **Alice Politz** (Recitation); **Doris Walde** (song); **Teresa Ombra** (harp); **Paul Lehmann-Osten** and **Otto Mueller junior** (accompaniments).

The Lehmann-Osten-Choir.

Extra members (yearly subscription 5 Mk) are admitted free to all entertainments.

Tickets from 1 to 4 Mk at the Ehrlich School of Music, Walpurgis Str. 18. Telephone 374.

but from the hockey point of view his play is distinctly rough, deliberate charging being permissible at football, but not at hockey!

The result of the match, it may be as well to state, had no bearing on the Challenge Shield held by the Dresden team.

Next Sunday the Akademische Sport Club (Dresden) receives a visit from a combined team from Vienna. The game promises to be an exceptionally keen one, and granted good weather all followers of this sport should take care not to miss it. The match will be played on the Dresdensia ground, continuation of Wiener Strasse, and commences at 11.30 a.m.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Aida.

Grand opera in four acts. Music by Joseph Verdi.

Cast:

The King	Herr Puttlitz.
Amneris, his daughter	Fräulein v. Chavanne.
Aida, an Ethiopian slave	Fräulein Zoder.
Radames, a General	Herr Herold (as guest).
Ramphis, High Priest	Herr Hummel.
Amonasro, King of Ethiopia, Aida's father	Herr Scheidemantel.
A messenger	Herr Loeschke.
A Priestess	Fräulein Keldorfer.

PLOT. Radames, an Egyptian general, loves Aida, an Ethiopian slave, who is the daughter of the Ethiopian king Amonasro; but he is secretly loved by Amneris, Pharaoh's daughter. Radames is chosen to lead the army against Amonasro and takes him prisoner. All the prisoners are freed except Amonasro who, after discovering the love of Radames for his daughter, is successful in making her induce the latter to betray the Egyptian war-plans, while he himself is hiding within earshot. Amonasro then declares his identity; but Amneris has also heard all, and Radames is given into the hands of Ramphis, the High-priest of Isis. Radames refuses Amneris' offers of safety on condition that he renounces Aida. He is walled into a tomb, but finds Aida has made her way in before him, and they die side by side.

Composer: Verdi, born 1813, died 1901.

Saturday night	Lohengrin	at 7.30
Sunday night	Eugen Onegin	" 7
Monday night	La Traviata. (Violetta.)	" 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Die Rabensteinerin	7.30
Saturday night	Zweimal zwei ist fuerf	7.30
Sunday night	Die Braut von Messina	7
Monday night	Thummelumsen	7.30

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

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. Co. Dresden office. Fr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Kleist," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Hongkong November 17th.
 "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven November 17th.
 "Gneisenau," from Australia for Bremen, left Southampton Nov. 17th.
 "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Bremen for Japan, left Bremerhaven November 18th.
 "Koenigin Luise," from New York for Genoa, arrived Gibraltar November 17th.
 "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York November 17th.
 "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from New York, for Bremen left New York November 17th.
 "Roos," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Aden November 18th.
 "Zieten," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Naples November 18th.

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TERRIBLE OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

London, November 18.

Full details of a shocking outrage near Dublin on Monday evening have now reached here, as follows: While two ladies, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of an official at the General Post Office, and a relative were walking near the cliffs at Howth on Monday evening they were accosted by two men, who demanded money. On the ladies refusing to comply with their request, the men attacked them. Next morning the dead body of Mrs. Lloyd was found by a search party. Her relative was also discovered in a distressed condition. Mrs. Lloyd, who is the wife of Mr. Richard Lloyd, a prominent official in the accounts office, General Post Office, Dublin, on Monday afternoon, in company with her sister-in-law, a Mrs. Hill, went to visit a cottage at the Old Bailey Green, occupied by a Mrs. Arnold. She called there, and having discharged her errand left about five o'clock, taking the cliff road home. As they had not returned late in the evening, a message was sent to the coastguard station, asking if the ladies had been seen. The reply was in the negative, and the friends and relatives, assisted by coastguardsmen, commenced a thorough search. The first sign of the tragedy was revealed to a coastguard, who found on a steep part of the cliff, near the Lower Walk, two ladies' hats, one badly torn, some human hair, a walking stick, and a handkerchief stained with blood. The coastguardsman, with some gentlemen who had arrived on the scene, pursued his investigations, and finally came upon the body of Mrs. Lloyd's sister-in-law, unconscious, on the cliff. In a short time she recovered sufficiently to state that when not far from the coastguard station two men, one of whom carried a pack or bag on his back, accosted them and demanded money. Both men were stoutly built, but she could not distinguish them closely. Mrs. Lloyd courageously refused the men's demand, and they then attacked them both. The sister lost consciousness, and remembered nothing more until found. Continuing their search, the party finally, after much trouble and hard work, discovered just as dawn was breaking the dead body of Mrs. Lloyd. It was lying not far away from where Mrs. Hill had been found, and bore traces of shocking injuries, though, so far as can be ascertained, it has furnished no clue to the police, who are making strenuous endeavours to get upon the track of the murderers. The husband of the murdered lady was among the party of searchers, and his grief when the discovery was made was terrible to witness.

REBELS IN INDO-CHINA.

Press reports from Saigon state that although M. Klóbukowski, the new Governor of French Indo-China, is an experienced man, with energy, ability, and reinforcements of troops, to help him to administer French territory with its turbulent native occupants, the signs portend that he will need all his resources to pacify the area under his authority. Some months ago there was much disturbance in Tonkin, in Annam, and in fact everywhere but in Cochinchina. It culminated in an attempt to poison the garrison of Hanoi, and the storming of the palace of the Acting Governor by indignant and frightened European residents—accounts of which appeared in the press at the time. The former attempt was frustrated early in its operations by the arrest of several natives and their decapitation with much public ceremony. It was alleged that the ringleaders were included in the victims, but that may be doubted. At any rate, the sedition and plotting is seething as fiercely as ever under the surface of the native life, and it would appear that the French themselves in the policy adopted at these executions have unwittingly contributed to the forces that are working to revive the active rebellion. When the men were decapitated those who were familiar with native opinion and the trend of their thoughts advised the French authorities to burn the bodies, heads and all. The humanitarian opinions of some officials led to this advice being completely disregarded. Some of the heads were stuck up in view of the public for a time as a warning, and then all the heads and bodies were buried separately.

At the first execution, moreover, there was a good deal of blood shed, and the natives around rushed on the scene and dipped their clothing in the blood. They also brought all kinds of fragments of cloth and similarly stained them in the gore of the victims. The result was soon seen. The blood-stained clothing was taken to villages around in the hills and made the sacred relics of the revolutionary movement. The dead poisoners have become, in the eyes of the natives the martyred patriots of their race—the more so as all the men were Tonkinese, and the only Chinese implicated is still with the living. At one village at least, where one of the conspirators was buried, the natives have held imposing ceremonies round the grave, and have declared his spirit to be the guardian of the village. To the grave native women take the boys secretly to swear that they will grow up determined to join in driving the white men into the sea. At a later execution the natives prepared to secure more numerous relics of the same gruesome kind, but the authorities prevented them by throwing large sacks of bran over the blood as it spurted from the severed necks. But the damage has already been done. The rebels have now a score of shrines where sedition is spread and where

DRESDEN

Pictures (flowers, landscapes, still-life) and several painted objects for Christmas gifts; also some antiquities. Moderate prices. Tram No 1, 3, 28, 2, 30. **M. Hecker**, lady artist, Gabelsberger Strasse 16, II., near Fuersten Strasse.

Pension offered by a North German noble family with daughter, best opportunity to learn German. Moderate terms. Apply: **D. 155**, Daily Record office.

THE ROYAL COURT PHARMACY

English and American Dispensary
Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral waters
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close to Hauptbahnhof.
Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.
Also elegantly furnished flats for housekeeping.

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 Str. 80 (Villa).

Take your meals

In the **Vegetarian Restaurant at Moritz Strasse 14**, largely patronised by English and Americans.

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

Pension Cronheim, Villa: Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Muenchener Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine. Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.

R. Rössner art-painter (married), paints miniatures or portraits from photos on ivory or porcelain, and executes orders for any kind of painting on porcelain. He wishes to employ a few more lady pupils in his atelier. Moderate terms. Specimens on view at **Werder Str. 11, pt., left, Dresden-A.** References given.

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

Pension Comfortable, Uhland Strasse 17, I., near Lindenau Platz, home in North-German family. Pension from 4 marks.

Flowers for Hats, vases, ball dresses; ostrich feathers, heron feathers, stoles, palms, fruits, flower-papers, etc. from **H. Hesse, Scheffel Strasse 10-12.**

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Friday, November 20th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, November 21st. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, November 22nd. 23rd Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Monday, November 23rd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, November 24th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, November 25th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, November 26th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, November 27th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, November 28th. 10.0 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.

Friday, November 20th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Womans Auxiliary 10.30 a.m.
Sunday, November 22nd. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Address on Confirmation and the Christian life 3.0 p.m. Afternoon Service and recital 5.30 p.m.
Thursday, November 26th. Thanksgiving Day. Service 8.0 a.m. and 11.0 a.m.
Friday, November 27th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p.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 third Sunday in January, March, and July.
Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

hatred of the European is instilled by the aid of the blood-stained proofs of French violence. That the executions have not impressed the natives with a sense of their wrong in plotting to poison troops is seen in the attitude of those who have been arrested. Most of them act as though proud of their part in the revolutionary movement, and utterly careless as to their lives. As one put it, when asked if he did not regret the sin that brought dire punishment: "I rather go further seaward, as if I were going to a theatre, or to take a pleasure trip."

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

Washington press correspondents do not appear to be at all sure as to the light in which the election of the Liberal candidate to the Presidency of the Cuban Republic is regarded by the Administration. The success of Gen. Gomez is beyond doubt, and his majority is, to all appearance, overwhelming. That ought to count towards political stability, but grave doubts are expressed in America as to the immediate future of Cuba, under the so-called Liberal régime. Gen. Menocal, the defeated Conservative candidate, has issued a statement in which he advises his friends to accept the verdict of the people. If the Conservatives follow the advice of their leader there will be peace for a time, at any rate.

What is feared, and what it is said responsible persons at Washington would not be over sorry to see is a period of unrest, terminating in threatened civil war, the intervention of the United States, and finally the annexation of Cuba to the American Republic. It should not be forgotten that there is a very large body of opinion in Cuba favourable to annexation, believing that it would mean abounding material prosperity. Gen. Gomez and his party generally would fight annexation, believing freedom to be better than gold. If the new President should be installed at Havana without opposition, it is assumed that the Washington Government would at once proceed with the withdrawal of the remaining American troops now in Cuba.

The elections on Saturday, as had been expected, passed off without serious disorder. There was some shooting in Cienfuegos and other towns between hot-blooded rival politicians, but these incidents have served merely to bring into relief the general orderliness. The electoral machinery worked well everywhere, and so far there has not been heard a single charge of intimidation or manipulation of the ballot. It is clear, therefore, that Cuba is making considerable progress in the path of political education and reform.

THE EMPRESS OF CHINA.

It is unfortunate that the Dowager-Empress of China lived so far from Europe. Even the most self-assertive of medieval despots was but a feeble imitator of her methods. Since 1861 she has governed China, and though it would be difficult even for the native panegyrist to describe her reign as glorious, it was certainly adroit. Her responsibilities began just as the Anglo-French Expedition was evacuating Peking, and after 40 years she saw foreign troops again in her capital. Nevertheless she maintained something of the prestige of her dynasty, and by holding a middle course between the reformers and the reactionaries she has done much to set all China in the path of progress. To the last she was the terror of the diplomatists at Peking, whom she repeatedly outwitted.

SAVINGS BANKS IN AMERICA.
(From our own correspondent.)

New York, November 8.
The Savings Bank system is but weakly developed in many of the States of the Union, the country of banks. Only four of the Southern States have such banks, and California is the only State on the Pacific coast where they exist; Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Colorado are without them. The Southern States contain some thirty million inhabitants, whose deposits in forty-four banks total 15,596,247 dollars.

KING EDWARD AS DIPLOMATIST.

King Edward, says the *Boston Courier*, seems to consider it his mission to pour oil on the troubled waters, and he is rapidly earning a reputation as the greatest diplomat in the world. His Majesty's friendly visits to various Courts have been fruitful in results. These results may not be expressed in formal treaties, but they are none the less tangible. In view of his visits to the German and Austrian Emperors it is not too much to hope that some recent international asperities will be softened, King Edward is by no means a figurehead, and on subjects of importance to the nation his advice to a British Premier has much weight.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Westerly winds, cloudy, rain, colder.