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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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THE PACIFIC ENTENTE.

Although the documental understanding between the United States and the Empire of Japan is now an accomplished fact, and has been for several days, no appropriate name has been discovered for it. "Agreement" is regarded as too weak an appellation for the epoch-making document approved at Washington just one week ago today; while "treaty" sets on edge the teeth of a Senate jealous for its prerogative. We are told that the chief promoters of the understanding are emphatically against the use of the word "treaty." Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Root, who, together with Baron Takahira, have succeeded in condensing into five brief articles a whole host of questions which for more than a year past have been threatening the smoothness of Trans-Pacific relations, are evidently determined upon refusing the Mandarins of the Senate a finger in this diplomatic pie. We read that the slighted Senators are aghast at this breach of political etiquette, while Washington is described as a humming beehive of excited conjecture and protest. The American journals, never behindhand in ingenuity, have dubbed "it" (we refer to the document) an arrangement, an agreement, a new pact, a declaration, a note, a covenant, a friendly understanding, an established policy, and—Oh! shade of George Washington—even an alliance. Doubtless, however, an understanding by any other name will work as well, and the chief point about this coup is its far-reaching effect on the foreign policy of the United States. A diplomatic triumph inadequately describes it. At one stroke of the pen the smouldering fires of mistrust and dangerous irritation which have kept alarmists in Washington and Tokio busy for a twelve-month past are apparently extinguished. We say apparently, for the document has yet to be counter-signed, and there is no little talk of an attempt on the part of certain Pacific Coast Senators to upset the diplomatic apple-cart at the eleventh hour by an inflammatory appeal to the racial antipathies of their constituents. A movement of this nature would be nothing short of criminal, and it is profoundly to be hoped that American public opinion, loyally backed by the press, will ratify the agreement so opportunely formulated by the retiring President and his able Secretary of State. By exerting himself in this connection Mr. Roosevelt has dealt a crushing blow to those of his detractors who persist in imputing to him martial ambitions. He has laid aside the familiar "Big Stick" this time to pluck a quill from the pinions of the Angel of Peace.

The well-informed Washington correspondent of *The Times* points out that the declaration in respect to mutual possessions in the Pacific is not regarded in Washington as an innovation, since Great Britain, France, and Russia have already similar understandings with Japan. Article five of this latest agreement mutually pledges the two Governments, in case of the occurrence of any event threatening the status quo, to communicate with each other for the purpose of arriving at a mutual understanding with regard to measures they may consider it useful to take. This has been attacked in certain quarters as being tantamount to a departure from the time-honoured American policy of avoiding entangling alliances, but against this view it is urged that an interchange of notes is in no sense a treaty; and, secondly, that the contingency contemplated is extremely remote. Briefly stated, the object of the negotiating parties is to reaffirm their friendly relations in as simple a way as possible. On her side Japan, by countenancing an agreement of this nature, has heaped coals of fire upon the heads of her calumniators in the United States and Europe. She has been called "The Pirate of the Pacific," and painted by fanciful journalists as a rapacious upstart seeking whom she may devour. We are not going to deny that certain features of her policy in Korea—to cite the best known instance—have been open to strong objection if viewed from an exclusively Western standpoint; but in bare justice to the Island Empire it should be recognised that the entire trend of her policy towards the Great Powers has been conciliatory in the extreme. She has, indeed, set an example in courtesy which, coming whence it does, is in striking contrast to the blustering demeanour adopted by several prominent American journals towards Japan and all her works. This is fully ap-



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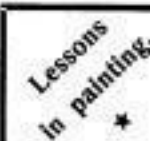
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** DRESDEN CHINA. **

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preciated by the more sober dailies which have not catered to the panic-stricken Japanophobes during the last few months. The *New York World* says: "The understanding reached should put an end for ever to the evil activities of the demagogues who have been trying their feeble best to stir up trouble," and this honest sentiment is echoed by the *Evening Post* which, after cordially endorsing the arrangement, adds:—"To whoever the credit of this belongs, whether to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Root or to the Japanese statesmen, it cannot be too freely given." These two quotations admirably express the weight of public opinion, which in the past has never endorsed the mean attempts of interested persons to bring about acerbity between the United States and her powerful Pacific neighbour.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, December 4.

The Report of the Lords Committee appointed to consider the question of reforming the Upper House recommends that the possession of the dignity of a peerage shall no longer carry the right to a seat in the House of Lords; and that the hereditary Peers shall elect 200 of their number to represent them in Parliament during each Session. Peers who have filled the highest offices of State or who have been Governors of Colonies, or who have been for ten years members of the Lower House, or who as officers of the Navy or Army have attained the rank of Vice-Admiral or Lieutenant-General respectively and are still on the active list, shall have seats in the House without election. The Committee further recommends that 40 life peers shall have seats without election, and that the Colonies shall be officially represented in the Upper House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

London, December 4.

The debate on the Education Bill has continued all the week, and difficulties have arisen on the question of finance. The Anglicans and Roman Catholics demand more State aid for denominational schools which, in order to remain under private control, will claim no contribution from the local rates.

Mr. Runciman, the President of the Board of Education, said that the Government proposals were liberal; while the Nonconformists declared that if the State aid was increased they would vote against

the Bill. Thus the whole matter seemed to have come to a standstill once more; but active negotiations between the parties proceeded, and today the Prime Minister proposed the adjournment of the debate until tomorrow, on the ground that he hoped an agreement would be reached.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

London, December 3.

Details of the outrage at Nagpur on the night of November 12 have come to hand in a private letter from an English gentleman, occupying an official position, who was at Nagpur at the time, and was able to catch the mail on the following morning. He writes:—

"The mutilation of Queen Victoria's statue, in the public gardens of Nagpur, on the night following the opening of the Industrial Exhibition of the Central Provinces of India, is attributed to college students, who took advantage of the preoccupation of the police, due to the large influx of visitors. The nose was knocked off and tar poured over the face; these are considered in India the grossest insults which can be offered, especially to a woman.

"The incident is significant, as indicating the spread of the seditious propaganda; Nagpur, the administrative capital of the Central Provinces, being about 700 miles from Calcutta. Great police precautions were taken at the opening of the exhibition, and a Bengali was caught at the railway station with a box full of bombs.

"The Chief Commissioner, who performed the opening ceremony, drove to the exhibition surrounded by mounted escort of the Manchester regiment, with drawn swords; and except as to the mutilation of the statue, everything passed off smoothly."

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RAILROADS.

Mr. Roosevelt will, we learn, next week address a Message to Congress, in which, it is believed, a modification of policy of great importance to the railroads will be advocated. It is suggested, in fact, that the President will urge an amendment of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, whereby the railroads will be exempted from its operation, and it is hardly necessary to say that Wall-street is deeply interested by the report, though, of course, it bears in mind that any such change of policy would be contemplated as a means to an end, and with a view to smoothing the way for the amendment of the Railroad Act.

Certain remarks let fall by Mr. E. H. Harriman, who is not given to taking the public into his confidence without good reason, leave little room for doubt as to the exactness of the prediction. Mr. Harriman, as of course is well-known, has long argued that the Sherman fetters must be knocked off the railroads, and rumour has it that a personal intimation from White House has enabled him to take rank with the prophets.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S HUNTING TRIP.

Pres. Roosevelt has chosen the following men to accompany him to Africa:—Major Edgar Mearns, a surgeon in the United States army, an author, and an authority on zoology and botany; Mr. Edmund Heller, zoologist, formerly with the Field Columbian Museum in Chicago and a member of Mr. Carl E. Akeley's exploring and shooting trip into Africa in 1905; and Mr. J. Alden Loring, of Owego, N.Y., an authority on the smaller mammals and an expert collector. These three specialists and the President's son Kermit will form the party.

Mr. Roosevelt, it is understood, will only shoot in places where the hunting is open to all, and will accept no exclusive privileges. Believing in the protection of wild animals in reservations, he thinks that great care should be exercised in giving such permission. He also hopes that his party will secure good specimens of animals and birds for the National Museum. The President is said to desire as much privacy as possible in regard to the expedition, and no newspaper correspondents will accompany the party.

THE NEW POSTAL TARIFF.

New York, December 3.

The *New York Tribune* says that the new postal tariff will facilitate business and strengthen the agreeable mutual relations existing between the German Empire and America.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

We are requested to announce that the American Woman's Club, Münchener Strasse 49, will give an open tea and have a Christmas tree on Christmas afternoon, December 25th. Any American woman may have Christmas dinner at the Club for one mark, by reporting herself not later than December 21st. A Committee of Arrangements have been appointed in this connection, and preparations are in progress.

The German Imperial Postal Department has decided to agree to a system of "penny postage" between Germany and the United States, the new tariff to come into force on and after January 1, 1909. From that date ten pfennigs will suffice to carry any letter sent by direct route from Germany to the United States, and not exceeding twenty grams in weight, while a two cent stamp will carry all letters coming from the United States to Germany, with a maximum weight of one ounce. The negotiations for the reduced postal tariff were carried on between the representative of the German Government in Washington and the U.S. Postmaster-General.

The German Government's decision to consent to the reduction cannot be regarded as spontaneous. Only after a long period of unsuccessful agitation on the part of German industrial and commercial circles, with a view to seeing the reduction brought about, did the matter come to a head quite suddenly, owing to England's taking the initiative and introducing penny postage unreservedly between England and the United States. The unexampled financial success which resulted from the English Government's step has now aroused the German authorities to go and do likewise. Irreparable harm, it was moreover feared, might easily be done to German trade with America through English competition, unless Germany immediately followed suit in the matter of cheapened postal rates.

Reduced postal tariff between England and Germany will, it is said, be the next innovation to be recorded.

The American chess champion Marshall came out victor in brilliant style from Wednesday's final in the chess-match between himself and the noted German player Mieses. The game stood 5:4 (with one "draw" game) in Mr. Marshall's favour. Considerable gratification at this outcome is, needless to say, felt among all Americans who have been following the match.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Marshall gave another exhibition at Café Kerkau of his powers at playing an optional number of games simultaneously, and winning them.

Prince August Wilhelm intends to establish new records as the first scion of the House of Hohenzollern to distinguish himself as a University student. On Wednesday "Dr." August Wilhelm, whose degree, it will be remembered, was recently gained at Strassburg, was formerly immatriculated at Berlin University, and enrolled as a student of law. The Rector of the University delivered a short speech in which he welcomed Prince August Wilhelm as the first Prussian prince to be enrolled at the University of Berlin. The Royal student then entered his name in the University register. He intends to study under three different professors of law.

Berlin is no longer content with the "Bummel" street cars which have so often incurred the maledictions of English and Americans here. A more rapid rate of travelling will in all probability be

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 leaves Berlin December 26, returns January 11.
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introduced very shortly, this applying especially to the trams running after 8 p.m., and which carry the business population from the city to their homes. The street-cars in Berlin already increase their speed considerably on Sundays, and the idea now is to make their general speed throughout the week equivalent to that maintained on the day of rest.

It is rumoured that the Philharmonic concert hall will before long undergo a notable enlargement. Herr S. Landecker, the Philharmonic's present owner, has just purchased the house known as "Hafen Platz 7," which covers a large site adjoining the Philharmonic. Nothing definite is yet known regarding Herr Landecker's intentions, but it seems to be confidently expected that he plans a considerable enlargement of the concert-hall.

An exhibition of Chinese paintings is to be the next attraction at the Akademie der Künste, on Pariser Platz, following the water-colour exhibit lately presented.

Bryn Mawr, America's famous women's University, has just arrived at an interesting decision. Women students of German universities are henceforth to be encouraged to compete for the scholarship or stipends regularly offered by Bryn Mawr to enable eleven women-students to continue their University studies and finally enter for their doctor's degree without paying University fees. These scholarships, each worth \$525, have hitherto been conferred upon English and Canadian students almost exclusively. It is now intended that German students shall also be urged to compete.

This idea, if carried out successfully, is likely to do much increase the percentage of German women studying at American universities.

BERLIN CONCERTS.

(By our own critic.)

In the Blüthner Saal on Wednesday, Nov. 25th, Marguerite Melville gave her first pianoforte recital this season, and was heard in works by Haydn, Brahms, Chopin, Reger, Dohnanyi, D'Albert, and Leschetitzky. Since we last heard her, three years ago, she has greatly improved in finish, style, and technical equipment. She has a beautiful velvety touch, at the same time far-reaching, and the listener at once feels the sound musician. In the choice of her programme we cannot congratulate her. She might well have left out Leschetitzky's thoroughly unattractive "Tarantelle" and Reger's dull, not even dry-humoured, "Humoreske." Marguerite's finest number was undoubtedly the Haydn "Variazioni," which she rendered with the utmost taste and elegance, above all in the right style. One only regretted not hearing her in Mozart, as this is exactly the school she excels in. She gave a brilliant and finished rendering of the d'Albert "Scherzo."

In the Singakademie on Monday, November 30th, a young singer, Herr Thümler-Walden, was heard

in a song recital much on the beaten track, the programme including songs by Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, and Löwe. Thümler-Walden is, however, one of the most promising of the younger singers, and is worthy of every encouragement. Endowed by nature with a baritone voice of fine timbre, which has been well-schooled, he has in addition fine artistic insight and geniality. His voice is so sympathetic that he often gains where a greater singer might lose. He has a very fine *pianissimo* and can create a *Stimmung* enabling him to render superbly such songs as Schumann's "Am leuchtenden Sommermorgen," and Löwe's "Abendlied." But he is lacking in spirit, and often, too, misses that *unity* of the whole work which makes the complete musician. He was well accompanied by Karl Kämpf.—H. N.-S.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. George's Church, Monbijou Garten.
 Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.
 Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
 11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).
 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
 Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
 Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
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 American Church, Motz Strasse 6.
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 Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
 4.0 p.m. Song Service.
 Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Versiegelt. La Habanera	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Rabensteinerin	7.30
Deutsches Theater	Revolution in Krahwinkel (Kammerspiele) Niemand weiss es	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Baumeister Solness	7.30
Berliner Theatre	Herodes und Mariamne	8
New Theatre	Israel	8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust, I. Teil	7.30
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Comic Opera	Pelleas und Melisande	7.30
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelle	8
Hebbel Theatre	Hohes Spiel	8
Lustspielhaus	Madame Flirt	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Vater und Sohn	8
"Charlottenburg"	Der schwarze Kavalier	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Im weissen Ross'	8
Luisen Theatre	Villa Benkendorf	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Entgleisten	8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Kunstabend	8.15
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	8
Thalia Theatre	Künstlerblut (Girardi)	8
Urania Theatre	Am Golf von Neapel	8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Berl. Operettentheater	Havana	8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies Caprice	Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	8
Theatre des Westens	Der fidele Bauer	8
Casino Theatre	Die Diansbader	8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands	8
Gastspieltheatre	Demimonde (Hedwig Lange)	8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

BIG PRICES FOR FIRST EDITIONS.

New York, December 3.

Some high prices were realised at a recent sale of books, the catalogue containing some very rare specimens of eighteenth century and early Victorian authors. The sum of 1,450dols. was realised for a first edition of the "Pickwick Papers," uncut, and in the twenty original parts.

The first edition of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Sonnets" fetched 460dols., and 570dols. was paid for a copy of the "Vicar of Wakefield," in the original calf.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Port-au-Prince, December 3.

The flight of President Nord Alexis took place under the protection of the French Envoy; he was jeered at by the crowds all along the route. All the troops sent to oppose the rebels have returned to Port-au-Prince and laid down their arms.

Another telegram of the same date runs: "Last night the mob attacked and plundered the shops and houses of adherents of President Nord Alexis. Twelve people had been killed before the authorities got the upper hand. The military fired into the mob, killing eight persons. General Poldevin has been appointed military Governor of Port-au-Prince. The British cruiser "Sylvia" and the American gun-

boat "Eagle" have arrived here, so that Port-au-Prince is now protected by five warships."

New York, December 3.

A telegram from Port-au-Prince states that order had been fully restored in the town at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and that many of the plunderers had been arrested.

DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI.

Rome, December 3.

The brothers Patigax, expert mountaineers, who have previously been employed by the Duke of the Abruzzi, have received orders to prepare for a new expedition with His Royal Highness. It is rumoured that the Duke intends to explore either the mountains of Formosa or some of the still unknown peaks of the Himalayas.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, December 3.

A Reuter representative has been received in audience at Teheran by the Shah. His Majesty said that the Constitution must in time be carried out for the elevation of Persia and for the welfare and prosperity of his people. His object was to bring the people by degrees to set a right value on the Constitution. The last Mejlis had caused disorders and bloodshed enough. He had summoned a Council of State to consider all these matters.

From small beginnings he hoped to educate the people up to the ideal of a far-reaching constitution. With reference to Tabriz, the Shah said it was a mistake to suppose that the population would return to a peaceable condition if he were to grant a Constitution. The population of Tabriz was revolutionary.

The above conversation was carried on in the French language.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN JAPAN.

Tokio, December 3.

During a typhoon yesterday 35 fishing boats were driven ashore in Kawatsu bay and 350 fishermen are reported to have been drowned.

FRANCE AND THE PRAGUE RIOTS.

Paris, December 3.

A number of French barristers and law students have presented an address to the deputation of the Town Council of Prague which is now visiting Paris, in the following terms: "The youths of the French high schools are watching with the liveliest sympathy the efforts of the small but brave Czech population, which is fighting with such determination against the all-German hydra. French hearts will never forget that in 1870, when all Europe was dumb before the Prussian victors, the Czechs alone ventured to raise their voices in favour of our sundered country."

DRESDEN

Her Excellency Countess Hohenthal und Bergen will, we are informed, receive at the Ministerial residence, See Strasse 18, I, on December 8, 15, and 29, from 2 to 4 p. m. With reference to the New Year receptions, further announcement will be made.

Madame Lilli Lehmann comes like a perpetual spring, bringing light and life and happiness. What she produces with her almost youthfully fresh voice is a precious gift, a jewel which not only shines but burns with a holy fire that warms her hearers as they sit in ecstasy listening to and gazing at the wonderful woman who stands on the platform like a priestess engaged in some sacred rite. Her beautiful voice has as yet paid but light tribute to time, and the expression she gives to it, now of tenderness now of demonic power, is indescribable. All our joys and longings, our hopes and our dreams are reflected in her tones, and thus she throws a spell over us and lifts us out of ourselves. The perfection of her execution of Händel's florid passages, the breadth of her cantilene, the jubilation she threw into Mozart's 'Alleluja,' were surprisingly beautiful. The Schubert songs went to our hearts in their depth of feeling and yet unworldliness, and the close of "Auf dem Wasser zu singen" was rendered with a purity above earthly longing. And when this unique artist, leaning on the pianoforte, sang, with the most intimate appreciation, Schubert's seldom heard song "An mein Klavier," the audience were so delighted that they enthusiastically compelled its repetition.

That was so wonderful that one would have been glad to dispense with the five songs by Bungert that followed, with their untrue feeling and outward affectation. But Madame Lilli Lehmann breathed life even into these dull creations, and so gave them the appearance of having life of their own.

Herr Fritz Lindemann, who had accompanied the other songs with wonderful delicacy and depth of feeling, here proved himself a finished pianist, and shared with the singer in the final ovation. *M. N.*

Herr Maximilian Harden, the well known political writer and editor of *Die Zukunft*, will deliver a lecture on "The Political Situation (Die politische Lage) in the large hall of the Vereinshaus on the 9th inst.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

FRISCO AND SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor of the *Daily Record*.

Dear Sir:—
In your paper of this morning you have an article headed, "Frisco Police Chief Commits Suicide." In the future will you kindly use the name "San Francisco," which is the proper and only name for our city. In doing this you will confer a great favour on Californians and receive the heartfelt thanks from one and all of us, for "Frisco" is a most objectionable contraction of the beautiful name "San Francisco."
Yours, etc.

A Subscriber.

Dresden, December 3, 1908.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon will be as follows. (1) Mozart (died 5th of December 1791) figured Chorale arranged for organ, 1791. (2) "Et in carnis est," from the grand Mass in C-minor, arranged by Alois Schmitt, for soprano voice with *obbligato* for flute, oboe, and bassoon, and string orchestra, 1762. (3) Adagio in C arranged for organ, a posthumous work, 1791. (4) "Laudate Dominum," for soprano voice, choir, orchestra, and organ, 1780. (5) "Misericordias Domini," for choir, orchestra, and organ, 1755. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Fraulein Maria Keldorfer, soprano. At the organ Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the church.

Miss Watson's first lecture on the Art of Venice in the sixteenth century will be given this morning, Saturday, in her rooms at Gutzkow Strasse 33, II., at 11.30. This lecture which is devoted to Titian, Giorgione, and Palma, will be abundantly illustrated by reproductions of the great works not in the Dresden Gallery, while the supplementary lecture which will be given in the gallery on Tuesday, at the same hour, will further illustrate the subject by study of the fine pictures of the Venetian school as then represented. On Monday Miss Watson will lecture in her rooms on Greek Art in the Hellenistic Age—the schools of Peryamos, Rhodes and Alexandria.

The programme of this evening's Symphony Concert at the Gewerbehause will be as follows: (1) Overture: "Leonore I," Beethoven. (2) "Mozartiana," (first time), Tschaiakowsky. (3) Chorale

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and Fugue, Bach. (4) Symphony (unfinished), Schubert. (5) Violin Concerto, Wieniawsky. (6) Suite, "Peer Gynt I," Grieg.

Ignaz Friedman's pianoforte recital will take place at the Palmengarten this evening.

The II. chamber music concert of the Bachmann Trio has been postponed from the 5th instant to January 16 on account of a sudden illness of Kammermusik Stenz. The dates of the subsequent concerts have also been altered; that of the third concert to February 20, and of the fourth to February 27.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 6, ending 8.45

By Royal command:

Der Freischütz.

Romantic Opera in three acts by Friedrich Kind. Music by Carl Maria von Weber.

Cast:

Ottokar, Bohemian prince	Herr Perron.
Kuno, Head forester	Herr Nebuschka.
Agathe, his daughter	Frau Seebe.
Aennchen, her cousin	Frau Nast.
Kaspar, first huntsman's boy	Herr Puttlitz.
Max, second	Herr Sembach.
Samiel, the black hunter	Herr Büssel.
An Hermit	Herr Hummel.
Kilian, a rich peasant	Herr Eri.
	Herr Löschke.
Princely foresters	Herr Markgraf.
	Herr Ernst.
Bridesmaid	Frl. Sachse.

PLOT. Agathe is loved by Max, but their marriage depends on the victory of the latter at a shooting contest. He has been shooting badly and his evil genius, Caspar, persuades him to get some enchanted bullets which must be moulded at midnight in the haunted Wolf's Glen. Agathe is warned of approaching evil by the Hermit. She endeavours to restrain Max from going to the Glen. Caspar, whose soul was forfeited to Samiel (Satan) on the following night, promises to give him Max's life, if he himself be spared for a few more years. Samiel agrees, promising him some enchanted bullets, which Caspar moulds in Max's presence in the Wolf's Glen during a terrific hurricane. At the shooting match Max is told to fire at a white dove. Agathe endeavours to stop him, but he fires and she falls apparently lifeless; but she has only swooned and the bullet has killed Caspar. Samiel having power over its direction. Max confesses that he has trafficked with the Evil One, but the Prince, at the Hermit's entreaty, promises him pardon after a year's probation.

Composer: Carl Maria von Weber, born 1786, died 1826.

Sunday night	La Bohème	at 7.30
Monday night	Hänsel und Gretel	" 6

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Die berühmte Frau	at 7.30
Sunday night	Mein Leopold	" 7.30
Monday night	By Royal command: Götz von Berlichingen	" 6.30

Central Theatre	Variety Performance	at 7.30
Victoria Salon	Variety Performance	" 8

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Saturday, December 5th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, December 6th. 2nd Sunday in Advent. Intercession and Offerories for Foreign Missions. The Assam Bishopric Endowment. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Monday, December 7th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, December 8th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, December 9th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, December 10th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, December 11th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, December 12th. 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.

Sunday, December 6th. 2nd Advent Sunday. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Confirmation Holy Communion and Sermon by the Bishop in charge 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
Friday, December 11th. 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 Winckelmann Strasse. Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion on the third Sunday in January, March, and June. The Rev. T. H. Wright, Resident Minister.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

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

A RUSSIAN SALVAGE COMEDY.

The Russian Government recently accepted a contract with regard to the salvaging of the cruiser "Oleg," and the salvage company turned up their sleeves, told everyone to watch them do a job of work with neatness and despatch, and thought about the profit they were making. Just then they saw the "Oleg"——!

She had refloated herself by her own means exactly six hours after the signing of the contract. The company are claiming £25,000, but they will never get over the shock of seeing the cruiser careering down the Don under her own steam. It gave them that tired feeling.

THE NEW PANAMA CANAL LOAN.

(From our New York correspondent.)

The new issue just announced of 30,000,000 dollars in two per cent. Panama Canal bonds is the third of the kind under the so-called Spooner Panama Canal Act, which provides for a total issue of 130,000,000 of these bonds. The first issue was, like the present one, 30,000,000, the second 24,000,000 dollars. The expenditure for the building of the canal so far has exceeded the bonds issued hitherto by 28,000,000 dollars, which were supplied from the surplus of the Federal Treasury.

A NOVEL ADVERTISEMENT.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Even personal injury may be turned to advantage when you know how to set to work. A New York cigarette dealer lately hit upon an expedient for attracting attention to his shop. One day two ladies, dressed in the height of modern fashion and wearing large hats, were passing his window with somewhat unsteady gait when one of them stumbled and fell against it, smashing it and scattering broken glass in all directions. A policeman hastened to the spot and conducted both the ladies to the police-station, where they were eventually fined three dollars each. Since then a large square placard has been exhibited in the window bearing the legend "This window was smashed by two intoxicated ladies. The window cost 80 dollars; the magistrate fined the ladies 3 dollars each. Where the d—l am I now?" In the same window the following items are also shown: a comb, a piece of a lady's dress, and a fragment of one of the large hats above referred to. Business is now brisk in the shop all day long, and the 80 dollars have long since been made good.

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—8.

HOCKEY.

As far as can be seen, the alterations made in the rules of the game by the International Rules Board last season appear to have met with general approval. There are undoubtedly several who complain that a penalty corner is too heavy a punishment for "sticks" in the circle, but they are in the minority, and do not seem to recognise the fact that it is quite possible to hit the ball without giving "sticks" if the proper method is adopted. Most players stand too near the ball when they hit, and in consequence do not use the "sweep-stroke," as it may be called, by means of which the stick is swung round in a sort of semi-circle with very little raising either at the beginning or end of the movement. Umpires are not nearly strict enough with regard to the "sticks" rule, and in consequence players realise the licence they are allowed, and do not try to amend their ways.

However, though opinions may differ as to the advisability of a penalty corner for "sticks," every one will agree that at the present time nothing like full use is made of the opportunity for scoring. Hardly any teams have any regular method when penalty corners occur, and consequently few goals resulted. In the first place, it is very essential always to arrange for the same man in the team to hit the penalty corners. It is a difficult thing to hit a stationary ball both hard and accurately, and on this account the best man for the work should be picked out and be given an opportunity for practice. Unless the hit is accurate, there is not enough time to stop the ball and take a shot, but if it comes true to the player waiting on the edge of the circle, he should have ample time to stop it dead and get in a really good shot. If teams would only spend a little time in practising this method before a game, the result would be well worth their while.

There has been a great deal of discussion and correspondence lately in various quarters on a point of some interest with regard to which the rules are apparently contradictory. An umpire gave a penalty-bully, but before it could be taken "time" was up, and consequently the umpire blew his whistle to stop the game—a decision which was perfectly correct, as Rule 21 provides that "the umpire shall allow (the elements permitting) the full or agreed time, neither more nor less." Now some people assert, writes a contemporary, that a later clause in this rule, which says that "an umpire shall refrain from putting the provisions of any rule into effect in cases where he is satisfied that by enforcing it he would be giving an advantage to the offending team," overrides the former clause, and that the umpire in the case mentioned above was wrong. There are one or two points worthy of notice in this connection. One is that without doubt the two parts of the rule are contradictory, but it must be pointed out that it was never the intention of the rules board to allow any overtime in any circumstances. If, as some assert, the latter part of the rule overrides the former, there would be umpires prolonging the game for penalty and ordinary corners, in which case the question would arise how long a period was to be allowed by the umpire after the hit had been made before he blew his whistle for time. The position would be impossible, as can be seen at a glance. Possibly it may be thought advisable to make a special provision for the penalty-bully—i.e., that time is not to be called until the ball is either outside the circle or behind the goal-line, but under the present rule there only seems to be one course open to the umpire.

PRESIDENT ELIOT OF HARVARD.

The resignation of President Eliot of Harvard will take effect on May 19 next year, on the completion of forty years as head of the University. For ten years before his election he had been a lecturer in mathematics and chemistry, and as a Boston boy entering Harvard with the Franklin Medal from the Boston Latin School, he was from first to last filled with the spirit of the place. Lord Morley, during his last visit to New York, said he had met three men who impressed him as men of distinction, wide ranging, national influence, and meriting the word "great." Dr. Eliot was one of these, and the judgment would be confirmed by any representative body of Americans. The Harvard of today is essentially his creation. He has guided and dominated the University ever since he laid down a fundamental and constructive principle of education, in articles contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1868, which attracted attention to him and helped to bring him the Presidency.

When Dr. Eliot succeeded President Thomas Hill in 1869 Harvard had a few more than one thousand students. There are nearly five thousand now. There were then only fifty-eight officers of instruction, as compared with 580 today. The invested funds have reached a total of twenty million dollars, and the income of the University, not including gifts, is two million dollars. Harvard College proper has enrolled 2,253 undergraduates in the Arts Schools. The law and medical schools are exactly equal with 613 students each, while the Graduate School of Business

Administration, the last branch of Harvard's energies to be established by President Eliot, starts with thirty-five students.

President Eliot had given no hint of his intention, and the announcement has accordingly brought out many names of possible successors. President Roosevelt's name was the first to spring to everybody's lips, but his chances of nomination are considered to be more favoured outside the University than in it. President Eliot will have a preponderating influence in the decision, and even if President Roosevelt were himself willing to forgo the active public life which he seems to have outlined for himself after his hunting trip and visit to Oxford, there is not much likelihood of his election being seriously considered.

The man generally mentioned as having the best chance (according to New York reports) is Professor A. Lawrence Lowell, Eton Professor of the Science of Government and author of various works on that subject. He is a member of the famous Lowell family of Cambridge, is one of the most progressive members of the Faculty, is popular with the students, and of proved executive ability. In scholarship, his exhaustive study of the English government system, in his recently-published book, "The Government of England," declared by Mr. Bryce to be the best that has been made, gives him high rank.

There is another Lowell, but a much older man, also mentioned. The Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Professor Le Baron R. Briggs, who holds the Chair of English, is the most popular man in active service at the University, and if seniority were to count would probably gain the prize, but it is doubted whether he possesses the incisive grasp of executive affairs which is essential to the post. Professor W. C. Sabine, the young Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, and James J. Storrow, chairman of the Boston School Board, are spoken of, and the nomination of Edgar H. Wells, the general secretary of the Alumnae Association and Secretary for Appointments, would be popular with the fraternity of Harvard graduates scattered all over the world.

THE PARIS MURDER MYSTERY.

Paris, December 3.

Further details of the examination of Mme. Steinheil by M. André show that the magistrate sought for the motives of the crime equally in the relations of Mme. Steinheil with her husband, and in the pecuniary resources of the painter's ménage. Mme. Steinheil protested against the charge which she is called upon to answer.

"It is very unfortunate," she said, "that after having been the victim of an attempt at murder, from which I only escaped by a miracle, I should now be accused of murder myself."

M. André informed her that he proposed to question her particularly in regard to her past life from the time of her marriage. He began by asking her to give an account of her youth, and to answer certain questions regarding her family. Mme. Steinheil replied without difficulty to these questions. She described her childhood, which was passed at Beaucourt, with some emotion, and gave all the details asked for on the subject of her family.

The Magistrate then asked: How did you make the acquaintance of M. Steinheil?

Mme. Steinheil replied that she first met her future husband at a friend's house in Bayonne, and although the painter was much older than herself he made a deep impression on her. His personality appealed to her so greatly that she became inspired with an ardent desire to be his wife. His profession as a painter, the pleasant life in Paris which she foresaw would be hers as his wife, his artistic and social connections, his place in the fashionable world, all combined to attract her towards M. Steinheil. Mme. Steinheil added that on her side she was not long in perceiving that she had made a startling impression on the painter. It was thus that the marriage came about.

M. André then turned to the life of the newly-wedded pair, his object being to ascertain from the accused woman whether the differences which soon developed between husband and wife did not furnish the motive of the crime, and whether the oft-recurring shortage of money in the Steinheil ménage had not originally implanted the idea of murder in her brain.

Mme. Steinheil replied without hesitation that serious differences arose before long between her and her husband. She soon perceived that she had been mistaken in him, and that instead of the easy and fashionable life of which she had dreamed she had only embarrassments and privations. She continued: "Nevertheless, among our acquaintances I was not long in being remarked, and soon I had numerous admirers. From that point to the stage of downfall was not very long. First I had one lover, then a second, then others."

"Can you give me the names of these lovers?" asked the Magistrate.

Mme. Steinheil refused to give the names, but she made no difficulty about admitting that all her amatory connections had been of a profitable kind, not only for herself but for her household.

Paris, December 3.

The *Figaro* says that late last night it was announced that the aspect of the Steinheil affair had once more undergone a complete change, and that while the judicial authorities were endeavouring to reconstitute the crime,

the police had taken up the old clues which had been abandoned, with the result that at an early hour today an arrest would be effected which would really give the key to the mystery.

M. Marcel Hutin, in the *Echo de Paris*, says there is absolutely no truth in the rumour that M. Clemenceau had summoned before him M. Leydet, the examining magistrate, who has withdrawn from the case. On the other hand, however, says M. Hutin, M. Leydet will probably have to answer before the Superior Council of the magistracy, on the manner in which he thought fit to conduct the case.

:: DRESDEN ::

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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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Calm, bright, dry, colder.