

Office:
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Dresden A.
Telephone
1755.

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK.

In spite of recent events which bid fair to transmute the time-honoured sordid baksheesh methods of Turkish government into the pure gold of constitutionalism, the individual who is not prone to sudden attacks of frantic enthusiasm at the first sign of reform must gaze in wonder at the complete change in the attitude of civilised Europe towards barbaric Turkey which is reflected in the world's press today. Less than twelve months ago the name of Turk was considered synonymous with the adjective "unspeakable." Abdul Hamid was picturesquely distinguished as "Abdul the Damned," though today he is lauded to the skies as the benefactor of his people, as a shining example of progressive Orientalism. The world's public has a notoriously short memory where its own private feelings are not concerned, but there are certain individuals who have good reason to remain silent while paeans of praise in honour of the Turkish sovereign arise. Sefer Bey, one of the men who are thoroughly acquainted with Turkey both unregenerate and regenerate, has been exhibiting the other side of the medal in the columns of a French review—a very ugly side, it must be confessed. When Abdul Hamid ascended the Turkish throne the men he most feared were not unnaturally those who had been concerned with the deposition of his predecessor Abdul Aziz (name of evil omen), and he at once made it his business to rid himself of them. One was sent to Mecca, a second to another part of Asia, and two others had already been conveniently assassinated. There remained Midhat Pasha, who at first was retained as President of the Council, and six weeks after the Sultan's accession was made Grand Vizier. But Midhat Pasha no sooner thought himself free to put into practice his ideas for the regeneration of the Ottoman people than the Sultan ordered him to quit the confines of the Empire. The people of Constantinople were stupefied, and no one dared to enquire the reason for such a catastrophe. Midhat went to Brindisi, afterwards to Paris and London, and visited the leading statesmen of Europe. Needless to add, he laboured under a weight of depression. He suffered morally and pecuniarily, the ingratitude of his country overpowered him, and Western life with its feverish strain was anything but attractive to the unfortunate Oriental. In Turkey he had been surrounded by a horde of parasites, flatterers, and courtiers; in Europe he was deserted and was compelled to spend his days away from his wife and children.

Meanwhile the Sultan had prosecuted his pet war, and on the conclusion of peace he set about creating a new administration after his own heart. But he was not happy; he realised he had been most imprudent in exiling Midhat Pasha to Europe, and he feared him there as much as at Constantinople. He therefore decided to recall him and to bring about his destruction. After making a special confidant of Savfet Pasha, Midhat's devoted friend, the Sultan asked Savfet to telegraph to Midhat announcing to him his restoration to favour and permitting him, in the name of the Sultan, to instal himself in Crete. Notwithstanding the warnings of his friends, Midhat Pasha took his departure from Paris, and soon after we hear of him in Syria and later at Smyrna. While he was still at Smyrna the Sultan despatched Helmi Pasha and Riza Bey with orders to arrest him dead or alive. On the very day on which the Governor was arrested, Said, a confidant of the Sul-

tan, published in a journal, the principal organ of the Palace clique, a vehement article, every line of which was a plain announcement of the fate reserved for Midhat Pasha. Brought to Constantinople, Midhat was incarcerated with other companions in misfortune, and all were accused of being concerned with the assassination of the deposed Sultan. An extraordinary court of justice was arranged, and among those invited to listen to the proceedings was Sefer Bey, the writer of the memoirs from which we have culled this lurid narrative. Midhat Pasha protested that the charge was infamous, that the mode of procedure was absolutely illegal, and that his judges were not qualified to hear the case. After a few moments' deliberation the Court decided that all the prisoners were guilty of *lèse-majesté* and were condemned to death. But Abdul Hamid, afraid of the noise which his odious work created in Europe, pretended to be generous, and commuted the penalty to twenty years' confinement in an Arabian fortress. The prisoners were sent to Taif and shut up in the fortress. A year afterwards it was reported that Midhat had cancer. He recovered, however, whereupon poison was put into his food, but without success. Next, pens and paper were taken away, and all communication with the outside world was prohibited. Finally, Bekir Bey arrived from Constantinople and subjected the prisoners to a régime of complete isolation. They were fed on stale bread and water, and after some seventeen months in the fortress, the room in which the prisoners lived was one night surrounded by soldiers. The unhappy Midhat was seized, bound, and, on the orders of the commanding officer, brutally strangled with a cord. For months the vile episode was hushed up, but details eventually leaked out. In the light of these facts it would appear that the Sultan's condemnatory nickname was thoroughly well deserved.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

HEALTH OF KING EDWARD.

London, December 8.

Lord Knollys, Private Secretary to the King, informed the *Daily News* yesterday by a telegram that His Majesty was better and hoped to leave London today.

According to another telegram, His Majesty will go to Brighton for change of air.

London, December 8.

The King, who is making good progress and who was stated this morning to be feeling very much better, left for Brighton in the afternoon. The duration of his stay will depend on how long it takes to completely restore His Majesty's health.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, December 7.

Mr. Carlyon Bellairs, a Liberal member, having called attention to a statement made by Admiral Finnis in a speech at Dover on the 2nd instant, that during the fleet manoeuvres he had succeeded in evading the fleet in a fog with a convoy representing transports carrying 70,000 troops and in reaching the coast of Scotland unobserved,

Mr. McKenna, the first Lord of the Admiralty, said that Admiral Finnis had been on half-pay

since January last and had held no command of any kind in the last fleet manoeuvres. The Admiral had also informed him that the statement attributed to him was based on a misconception and misrepresentation of a small part of his speech. Nothing had occurred during the manoeuvres, the Minister added, that would give occasion for such a statement.

In the course of the sitting the Prime Minister formally withdrew the Education Bill, expressing his regret that the Government's hopes of settling the Education question had been disappointed. Mr. Asquith alluded further to several difficulties that had arisen in the matter, and warmly praised the efforts made by Mr. Runciman and the Archbishop of Canterbury. "I have never," said the Prime Minister, "experienced a greater disappointment, but I do not regret the attempt that has been made; I would rather have made it and failed than have refrained from making it for fear of failure."

CONFERENCE ON MARITIME WARFARE.

London, December 7.

At the second sitting of the international Conference on maritime warfare today Sir H. Norman was elected General Secretary. Freiherr v. Doczy, the delegate of Austria-Hungary; Freiherr v. Grünau, the delegate of Germany; and M. Louis Milikoff, the delegate of Russia, were elected Secretaries. The proposals of the British Government will form the basis of the discussions.

GOLD DISCOVERED IN NEW GUINEA.

London, December 7.

Reuter learns that the British and German Government have agreed to appoint a joint boundary Commission to fix the boundary between British and German territory in New Guinea, in view of the development of that island and of the fact that gold has been found in parts of it near the boundary in question.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN INDIA.

London, December 7.

The evening papers publish telegrams reporting an explosion in a powder magazine at Dumdum, six miles north of Calcutta, by which eleven native soldiers were killed and twenty-six injured.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

OIL TRUST'S RAMIFICATIONS.

By far the most impressive figures in the testimony disclosed during the prosecution of the Standard Oil Company were those showing the capitalisation of the companies owned or controlled by the Standard throughout the world, given by Mr. Archbold. It amounts to \$328,301,495, of which sum \$98,328,300 is the capitalisation of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, the holding firm. The Anglo-American Oil Company (Limited) is solely owned by the Standard. There are 56 other companies, including two German, directly owned by it. The subsidiary companies of the Standard own another 56 concerns, American, Scandinavian, German, French, and Italian, while apparently the British firms in this category are the Imperial Oil Company, the International Oil Company, and the Vacuum Oil Company.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Although it will be short, music-lovers are promised a genuine artistic treat in the programme which is being arranged for the matinée musicale for the benefit of the American Church, to be held at the Hotel Adlon tomorrow, Thursday. One of Mr. Francis MacLennan's numbers will be an Aria from the opera "Joseph," by Méhul, a popular French composer of the eighteenth century. Mr. Anton Hekking's generosity in lending his services is doubly appreciated when it is noticed that he is to be one of a number of noted artists who are contributing to a programme the same evening at the big German charity *Fest* in the Mozart Saal. Mr. Rudolph Ganz's kindness also deserves unusual recognition, inasmuch as the distinguished pianist, who is now in the midst of an active period of concert-touring, is making a special effort to be in Berlin on the day of the musicale. The American Colony is well acquainted with all three musicians. It would have been difficult to find three more desirable artists for tomorrow's entertainment.

Tickets will be procurable tomorrow at the Hotel Adlon for those who have not been able to obtain them in advance.

The solo anthem at the 11 o'clock Service at St. George's Church, Monbijou Garten, on Christmas Day will be sung by the well-known American baritone, Mr. Arthur van Eweyk.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Dickie are visiting in the country. Their usual Thursday At Home will therefore be omitted this week.

Mr. Joseph Grew, 2nd Secretary at the U.S. Embassy, and Mrs. Grew entertained a few friends at dinner on Friday night at their apartment, Matthäikirch Strasse 6.

Mrs. A. M. Thackara, wife of the U.S. Consul General, held her first reception last Friday afternoon. Among the many callers were:—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Fry, Mrs. Carey and her daughter, Baroness von Luttwitz, Mrs. McFarlane, Mr. Elmer Roberts, Mr. Morris of Chicago, Mrs. and Miss Griswold, Miss Knowles, of Baltimore, Mr. Frederick Cauldwell, Mr. Vossins, Mrs. A. C. Wilkie, Mrs. Arthur Abbott, Mrs. and Miss McElwee, Miss C. V. Kerr, Miss Durant, Miss Barbara Rupley, of Iowa, Mme. Hannah Mara and the Misses Calbreath, Mrs. Phipps-Miller, Miss Paris, of Jacksonville, Miss Dickie Fletcher, Mr. Whelpley, of New York, Mlle. Martin, of Le Havre, Mrs. William S. Graham, Miss Elva Faeth, Mrs. J. Duncan Hill, Mrs. Ch. P. Whitacre, Miss Molly Forcier.

Mrs. F. Henssberg and Miss Partello presided at the tea and coffee tables.

Mrs. Thackara will be At Home every Friday from 4 to 7 during the months of December and January.

Mrs. Alex. Thackara, Jr., left Berlin on Saturday for Paris, her departure being somewhat sudden. It is possible that Mrs. Thackara will not return to Berlin.

An interesting new arrival in the American Colony is Miss Green, who holds the responsible post of Secretary to the Association of Charities in Washington, D. C. Miss Green, whose life in Washington is naturally a "strenuous" one, is in Germany for rest and recreation, but will possibly spend part of her time in looking into Berlin charitable organisations. She will be in Berlin until shortly after Christmas, staying at Pension Belmont, Victoria Louise Platz 10.

Mrs. Lemmel, of Seattle, who was appointed Directress of the American Woman's Club last September in order to finish Miss Redfern's year, has

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sent in her resignation which was accepted at the Club business meeting last Wednesday. Mrs. Lemmel, who is a concert-singer, has accepted an engagement to tour in the States for several months, after which time she intends to return to Berlin with her son, an electrical engineer, and her daughter in order to complete their education and studies.

Mrs. Lemmel was At Home on Sunday evening, invitations having been sent out to a number of students and friends to meet Mr. van Hoose, the celebrated American tenor. Mr. van Hoose leaves for Leipzig this week to sing the Verdi Requiem with the Nikisch Orchestra.

Kathleen Parlow, the Canadian violinist, has this year as last received remarkable tributes of praise and acknowledgment from the cynical Berlin critics. "Notwithstanding her youth," said the *Berliner Tageblatt's* never-flattering critic, "she already shows distinct signs of artistic individuality. There is a great deal in her playing, not only from the technical standpoint, which is already worthy of unreserved recognition. It is a round, rich tone that she entices from her instrument." These words of eulogy are quite unmodified by criticism or disapprobation of any sort. Keen gratification has been felt in the English-speaking Colony at Miss Parlow's unqualified success.

The Fencing Club organised by Mr. R. S. McElwee is proving a most popular institution among Americans here. The membership list has already considerably passed the original limit.

At the At Home given by Messrs. Francis Hendricks and Louis Siegel at their studio, Bamberger Str. 41 on Friday last, an interesting musical programme was furnished by the two artists before a large gathering, representative of the American Colony. Messrs. Siegel and Hendricks, after rendering together the Grieg Sonata, each gave several solo selections. Mr. Siegel played the Wieniawski Polonaise in A, and Schumann's Abendlied. Mr. Hendricks, besides a composition of his own, rendered a Godowsky-Chopin Etude which was received with great applause. Something of a sensation was created by little Miss Allen Gray, aged eight, who after taking lessons for only eleven months played with obvious talent Gounod's *Méditation* and a Serenade by Pierre. The child is a pupil of Mr. Siegel. Amongst the guests were Mrs. Willekes Macdonald, Baron and Baroness von Reitzenstein, Dr. and Mrs. Cleves Symmes, Baroness von Maltzahn, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie H. Gray, Mr. A. M. Abell, of the New

York *Musical Courier*, and Miss Abell, Miss Norah Drewett, Mr. Sigfried Lewinsky, Mrs. Arthur van Eweyk, and many others.

The deputation of English workmen from Yorkshire who have been making a tour through the chief seats of the wool industry in Germany under the leadership of Mr. Boyd Carpenter, left Berlin on Monday on their return to England, after visiting Gera, Kottbus, Rummelsburg, Schönweide, Leipzig, Dresden, Crimmitschau, and Frankfurt-on-Main. Before starting, the deputation addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior, who had received them on their arrival, expressing their hearty thanks for the assistance he had afforded them and for the attentions shown to them, at all the places they visited, by the authorities, the employers, and the workmen.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thackara, Esq., Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59-60. Office hours 10-3.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Marie, die Tochter des Regiments. Versiegelt. at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Zopf und Schwert. " 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Revolution in Krähwinkel. (Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege. " 8
Lessing Theatre	Gespensier. " 8
Berliner Theatre	Herodes und Mariamne. " 8
New Theatre	Israel. " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I. Teil. " 7.30
Kleines Theatre	Moral. " 8
Comic Opera	Zaza. " 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelle. " 8
Hebbel Theatre	Frau Warrens Gewerbe. " 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus. " 8
Schiller Theater O.	Das Opferlamm. " 8
" Charlotten-	
burg	Der Familientag. " 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Als ich wiederkam. " 8
Luisen Theatre	Die Ehre. " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Entgleisten. " 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Die Herren Söhne. " 8.15
Trion Theatre	Die Liebe wacht. " 8
Thalia Theatre	Künstlerblut (Girardi). " 8
Urania Theatre	An den Seen Oberitaliens. " 8

Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadellos. at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin. " 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten. " 8
Berl. Operettentheater	Havana. " 8.15
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten. " 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten. " 8
Folies Caprice	Bräutchen. Die lästige Witwe. " 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten. " 8
Apollo Theatre	Mizi Gizi. Siegfried Gentes. " 8
Theatre des Westens	Der fidele Bauer. " 8
Casino Theatre	Die Dianabäder. " 8
Gastspieltheatre	Demimonde (Hedwig Lange). " 8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbände. " 8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

PRESIDENT-ELECT AND SPEAKER.

For some time past the American papers have been full of reports concerning the alleged friction between Mr. Taft and Mr. Joe Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is understood that the bone of contention is represented by the question of tariff revision. Both are avowed protectionists, but they differ with regard to the lengths to which it should be carried. If the papers were to be believed, the two gentlemen were bitterly opposed to each other at the time of Mr. Taft's election, but this statement has doubtless been exaggerated. Anyhow, news now comes to hand that Mr. Taft and Mr. Cannon are expected to work in harmony, a report which has been received with general gratification. Mr. Taft favours a thorough tariff revision, and, from all accounts, Mr. Cannon has no intention of placing obstacles in the way. Hence the desire is likely to be accomplished without undue friction. Should this prediction prove correct, there appears to be no reason why Mr. Cannon should not be elected Speaker of the 61st Congress.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL REFORM.

We gather from our New York reports that there is talk in well-informed circles of the conclusion

of a postal agreement with France on similar lines to that just announced with Germany. So far as can be ascertained, Mr. Meyer, the American Postmaster General, has been in communication with the French authorities, but no definite step has yet been taken. It seems likely, for many reasons, that such a measure will come before long, but business men criticise strongly the restriction of the cheap rate to letters forwarded by direct mail steamer only.

On all hands one hears this regulation of the German agreement ridiculed, and though the official explanation, which is based on financial considerations, is perfectly easy to understand, it is believed that many circumstances will operate towards its withdrawal. One prominent New York merchant recently told a reporter, for instance, that since the establishment of penny postage with England, many German firms have been sending their American letters in bulk to their London agents, whence they have been forwarded at the penny rate to their destinations. Such evasion, of course, is equally practicable in other instances.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

Trustworthy advices from Washington lead to the belief that the evacuation of Cuba by United States troops will be effected at a date considerably earlier than has been anticipated. Mr. Magoon, who has arrived from Havana, reports most satisfactorily

on the present condition and future prospects of the island, and on his return, which will not be long delayed, it is probable that he will take with him a definite message to the Cuban Congress.

THE ALLENSTEIN MURDER.

Allenstein, December 7.
The *Allensteiner Zeitung* states that Frau von Schoenebeck has been released from arrest, the order which was issued for her arrest on the 31st of December last having been cancelled.

THE CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG AGAIN.

St. Petersburg, December 7.
Last week upwards of twenty cases of cholera occurred daily in the capital, and today thirty-three cases were reported, of which eight proved fatal. The number of patients under treatment is 243.

RECORD BALLOON FLIGHT.

Berne, December 7.
The balloon "Cognac," in charge of M. Victor de Beaclair of the Swiss Aero Club, ascended on Friday last at Bitterfeld in the province of Saxony, and landed on Monday at Casale in the province of Pisa after a flight lasting 56 hours, during which it passed over the Austrian Alps and the Adriatic from Pola to Pesaro.

DRESDEN

The following communication has been issued from the Court Chamberlain's Department with reference to the New Year receptions at the Saxon Court. By command of his Majesty the King, congratulatory Courts (*Beglückwünschungs-Courten*) and the "Assemblée" will be held on the coming New Year's Day, and grand Court balls on the 13th of January and the 23rd of February, at which ladies and gentlemen whose names have been notified may be presented. There will also be two Court balls (*Kammerbälle*) on the 20th of January and 17th of February. No decision has been taken as yet with respect to further Court festivities. Ladies and gentlemen who have been presented to his Majesty, whether resident in Dresden or not, and who wish to obtain invitations to the grand Court balls, should enter their names in a list kept for that purpose at the Chamberlain's office and which is accessible every day from 9 a. m. till 6 p. m.; or, besides paying the prescribed visits, they should leave their cards at the Chamberlain's Office with the necessary remarks thereon.

The Duke of Altenburg has been pleased to confer the gold medal for art and science on Kgl. Kammersängerin Marie Wittich, on the occasion of her singing "Brünnhilde" at the performance of "Die Walküre" at Altenburg on Monday last.

The *Mozartverein* gave their second concert at the Vereinshaus on Monday. The old masters alone to whom the Society's aims were originally dedicated, were represented on the programme; two delightful numbers being the Hoffner Serenade and the Concerto in F for three pianofortes, both by Mozart. The Serenade, with its short movements in dance rhythms, recalls the Suites of the Bach-Händel period but shows the grace and charm of Mozart, who was thirty years old when he composed the work, in a refined degree hardly attained in later years. The orchestra of the Verein had obviously worked hard under Herr v. Haken's direction and played with enthusiasm the eight movements of which the work consists. The difficult violin solo was taken by Herr Prins, the leader of the Altenburg Hoftheater and a former Petri pupil, who played it nobly.—The Concerto for three pianofortes with orchestra was originally composed for three ladies of the Vienna aristocracy. It flows lightly and gracefully on without sinking into deep contemplation, always enlivening and refreshing and free from pedantry. Frau Witting-Seebass, and Herren Bachmann and Kronke played the pianoforte parts with wonderful unity and refinement of feeling; the three instruments sounding like one, controlled by one and the same master mind. The orchestral accompaniment was admirably discreet.—Special interest was added to this concert by the presence of the Danish Kammersängerin Fräulein Ellen Beck, whose rich and powerful voice has been well and diligently cultivated. She sang Händel's jubilant "Dank sei dir, O Herr," the Aria "Lascia, ch'io pianga" with a fulness of tone and expression deserving of high praise. Her finest performance, however, was the grand "Vittellia" scene from Mozart's "Titus," in which the volume of the voice and the finished execution were surprising, while in her mastery of style Fräulein Beck is a model for imitation. The hall was, as usual, quite full, and the applause loud and hearty.

The Verein zur Förderung der Dresdner Musikschule gave the first of its winter concerts this season at the Vereinshaus. The programme was compiled with excellent taste. Five dances, written by Beethoven in 1819 for string and wind instruments, but lost and only lately found by Hugo Riemann in separate manuscripts among the archives of the Thomas school at Leipzig, were specially interesting. They are small occasional compositions of a light and pleasant character, with which Beethoven refreshed himself at intervals while he was working at his gigantic "Missa solennis." To the *Dresdner Musikschule* belongs the credit of having been the first to produce these graceful pieces in Dresden, even if they were a little above the powers of the performers. It is a pity that the orchestral performances of this painstaking and successful school of music should have gone back in so marked a degree during the last two years, since Herren Reichert and Naumann conducted them. Herr Bender, the present conductor, has proved at this and in previous concerts that he has not come into the heritage of those two talented men. Under his leadership there is a want of precision in the attacks, the tone lacks noblesse, and one is often in fear that the whole apparatus will get out of hand. That under such circumstances the performance of such a work as Brahms' "Akademische Festouvertüre" gave no great pleasure to the audience may be understood. Even Haydn's symphony No. 13 in D, a work which almost plays itself, was ineffective on Satur-

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day. The pianoforte playing of Herr Otto Weinreich, who gave a clever interpretation of the D-minor Concerto of Friedemann Bach, as arranged by Stradal, was much more satisfactory. His touch is strong and full, and his legato execution is well disciplined, if not always faultless. The numerous audience applauded heartily. *M. N.*

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Wednesday, December 9th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, December 10th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, November 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,
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Friday, December 11th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p.m.
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The Rev. T. H. Wright, Resident Minister.

THE SCANDINAVIAN OXFORD.

The University of Upsal in Sweden is known as the Scandinavian Oxford. It was established in 1478, and the students live in the town, all the lectures being free. It was here that the present King of Sweden received his education, in fact, all the descendants of Bernadotte have been educated here. The founder of the royal House has his memorial in the library, which he established. Many of the professors are colleagues in their undergraduate days of the King, who entered when he was 20 years of age. The future King not only followed the ordinary curriculum for the degree, but took subsidiary classics. His chief studies were military subjects, history, and war. He was also a keen lover of sport, and as another form of recreation he followed archaeological pursuits. In an account of his college life in a French contemporary it is added that he preferred the social life of the University to Court functions.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

South-westerly wind, cloudy, showers at times, warmer.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending about 10

Die Fledermaus.

Operetta in three acts. Music by Johann Strauss.

Cast:

Gabriel von Eisenstein, gentleman	Herr Rüdiger.
Rosalinde, his wife	Frau. Seebe.
Frank, governor of the prison	Herr Büssel.
Prince Orlofsky	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Alfred, his singing teacher	Herr Grosch.
Doktor Falke, notary	Herr Trede.
Doktor Blind, lawyer	Herr Nebuschka.
Adele, Rosalind's maid	Frau Nast.
Ida	Frau. Sachse.
Sidi	Frau. Lehmann.
Faustine	Frau. Krüger.
Paula	Frau. Kronau.
Felicita	Frau. Lehmann.
Melanie	Frau. Boden.
Mini	Frau. Weinert.
Hermine	Frau. Krebschmer.
Xandi	Frau. Wenzel.
Berta	Frau. Lehnert.
Ali Bey, an Egyptian nobleman	Herr. Gedlich.
Ramusin, a Japanese attaché	Herr. Markgraf.
Murray, a rich Canadian	Herr. Pleissner.
Cariconi, a Spaniard	Herr. Löschcke.
Lord Middleton	Herr. Piehler.
Baron Oskar	Herr. Seiter.
Frosch, prison warder	Herr. Erl.
Ivan, the Prince's valet	Herr. Hahn.
First	Herr. Römer.
Second	Herr. Wehrle.
Third	Herr. Scheer.
Fourth	Herr. Wolf I.
Fifth	Herr. Hafner.
Sixth	Herr. Mildner.
First	Herr. Ernst.
Second	Herr. Hiekel.

PLOT. Adele, Rosalind's maid, is invited by her sister Ida to an entertainment given by a Russian, Prince Orlofsky; but Rosalind will not let her go. Rosalind's husband, Eisenstein, has been given a sentence of five days imprisonment, which, owing to the stupidity of his lawyer, Blind, has been increased to 8 days. Eisenstein turns Blind out of the house. Rosalind has promised a lover, Alfred, whose tenor voice she loves, to admit him after her husband has gone; so when Eisenstein goes with a friend, Falk, to the Russian prince's entertainment, after which he is to go to gaol, she lets Adele go, and admits Alfred, but is disturbed by Frank, the governor of the prison. She passes Alfred off as her husband, and he is taken to prison. Adele creates a sensation at Orlofsky's ball, and though Eisenstein recognises her, no one believes him when he says she is a servant. Rosalind also appears masked, and Eisenstein flirts violently with her, she taking possession of his watch. At supper Eisenstein relates how Falk, who had disguised himself for the occasion as a but (Fledermaus), got intoxicated at a ball, and went to sleep in the street, when the crowd jeered him, calling him Dr. Fledermaus. Frank is also at the ball, masquerading as a Marquis, and gets very intoxicated, and on his return home finds the prison warder, Frosch, still more so. Adele and Ida come to ask the Marquis to smooth matters for Adele at the Eisenstein's; when a ring is heard, the girls are put in a cell: it is Eisenstein arriving to give himself up. Blind arrives to defend Alfred, the supposed Eisenstein, but the real Eisenstein turns him out, and putting on his gown and spectacles has Alfred fetched. Rosalind also arrives. Eisenstein reveals himself and mutual recriminations ensue, when Falk arrives with all the other guests and explains that the whole thing is a joke concocted by him to avenge the Fledermaus incident, and all pledge each other in champagne.

Composer: Johann Strauss, born 1825, died 1890.

Thursday night	Das Rheingold	at 7.30
Friday night	Der Barbier von Sevilla. Bajazzo	7
Saturday night	Die Walküre	6
Sunday night	Die drei Pintos	7.30
Monday night	Siegfried	6

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Thersites	at 7.30
Thursday night	Maria Stuart	6
Friday night	Die Liebe wacht	7.30
Saturday night	Die Rabensteinerin	7.30
Sunday night	Die Liebe wacht	7.30
Monday night	Die berühmte Frau	7.30

Central Theatre	Variety Performance	at 7.30
Victoria Salon	Variety Performance	8

MOVEMENT OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Rhein," from Baltimore for Bremen, passed Lizard December 7th.
"Bulow," from Bremen for Japan, left Shanghai Dec. 7th.
"York," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Naples December 7th.
"Main," from Bremen for Baltimore, arrived Baltimore Dec. 7th.
"Seydlitz," from Australia for Bremen, left Genoa Dec. 7th.

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THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

The latest Haytian revolution is over. The President has been defeated, and has taken refuge in Jamaica; another President rules in his stead. And it requires no prescience to predict that things will go on very much as before in that miserable land. Naturally one of the most fertile and beautiful of the West Indies, the "Little Spain" of the Spaniards, and the most flourishing of the older colonies of the French, Hayti has, since the revolution which placed it in the hands of negroes and coloured people, gone back rather than advanced. Honesty is as much to seek as energy or efficiency in Haytian politics; the Haytian politician goes into the business with the aim of money-making, and he does not very much care by what means it is done. An unusually unscrupulous rogue retires or provokes a rebellion: in the case of the present revolution it seems to have been the latter, but the late President will now no doubt retire into private life. The condition of Hayti is a scandal to the West Indies, and a general loss to the world's trade; so rich an island, capable of producing millions of pounds of the world's coffee and sugar, has few or no exports. Old plantations have long since gone to ruin, and hardly any attempt has been made to develop any industries; the incurable laziness of the negro when left to himself has never been shown better than in Hayti. As a colossal example of mismanagement, muddle, and superstition, the island will serve; and we see no signs that the revolution which has just been successfully accomplished will make any real difference. A reforming régime is yet to seek in Hayti, although the island has been left to itself for over a hundred years. A contemporary remarks that the crying need of the place is white blood; and that its present inhabitants will not permit.

AN AMERICAN LANGUAGE.

There are a number of hotheads in the United States who are anxious to have a language of their own, as they rightly say that they are the only great nation which has no special tongue. But neither

(says the *Globe*) have the citizens of the United States of America a name for themselves, for they are not the only Americans; nor a name for their country, for the United States of America is only a fraction of America, and, moreover, the Brazilians dispute their right to the exclusive use of the words, United States. But, whether they like it or not, the fact remains that whatever may be their origin, English, Dutch, German, Polish, Italian, Spanish, or Lithuanian, they do speak English, with slight modifications, and that their best writers frame their thoughts in English of as great a purity as the best writers in England. To call the language American would be doubly false, for the language existed five hundred years before the Colonies broke away from the Mother Country, and moreover, if there is an American language it is that which is, or was, spoken by the tribes known as the American Indians. But even if the citizens of the U.S.A. took up Volapuk or Esperanto, or some other manufactured language, they would have to learn English as well, and so the majority of them will no doubt be content with the originality of belonging to a great mixed European nation, living outside Europe, without a name for itself or its country, and speaking the tongue which belongs to another land.

TWO CLERICAL STORIES.

Two clerical stories, which parsons as well as the laity will appreciate, are told in the recently-published life of Sir Richard Tangye, by Stuart Reid. One clergyman whom Tangye met on board ship joined in a discussion on the attendance of working-men at Church. He was not at all an eloquent preacher, as his sermons to the passengers proved, yet he puzzled Tangye by declaring airily that all classes and conditions of people came to hear him, and that he took no special pains to ensure their attendance. The mystery was only solved when it was discovered that he was chaplain to a cemetery. On another occasion a bishop, on his way home from America with his wife, was asked by that lady to open the porthole of their cabin, the heat being oppressive, and thunder in the air. The good bishop complied. A few minutes later a curious wooden

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ball, attached to a string, popped into the cabin; and whenever the ship lurched, the ball beat a tattoo against the side of the cabin. To stop the nuisance the bishop uncoiled the cord, and placed the ball under his pillow. A heavy thunderstorm took place during the night, and next morning the prelate was horrified to find that the ball he had appropriated was the lightning-conductor.

A SENSATION THAT FAILED.

The Sunday editor of a New York paper called a bright reporter one day and said to him:—"I want you to write me a good story about the trials and discouragement of men who are looking for work in a big city. Get up early tomorrow, put on old clothes, and visit all the places that advertise for male help in the morning paper. Give an account of the number of applicants and the kind of men they are, and describe vividly the feelings of those who perhaps have had no breakfast and have walked miles because they have no money to ride, and then meet disappointment. Draw it good and strong on the pathos. People like to read that sort of thing." At noon the next day the reporter appeared at the office crestfallen. "I'm afraid I can't make anything out of that story," he said to the editor. "What's the trouble?" "I've got three jobs already and a promise of two more."

A DISTINGUISHED WARRIOR.

The Russian Army has just celebrated the 75th anniversary of the entry into the service of the doyen of officers, Gen. Count Milioutine, formerly Minister of War under Alexander II. The venerable General, who is in his 93rd year, entered the Army when he was 17. Since then his career has been most distinguished. For 20 years—from 1861 to 1881—he was Minister of War. For his services at the time of the war with Turkey he received most flattering acknowledgements, among others, the title of Count. The old soldier on the present occasion has received the congratulations not only of the Army, but of the Czar, at his estate in the Crimea, where he has lived in retirement for many years.