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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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SCRAPING THE CLOUDS.

When Nast, the famous American cartoonist, late in the eighties adorned the pages of a New York newspaper with one of his inimitable caricatures, representing a fifteen-storied building as the final effort of the skyscraping cult, he was believed to have pictured the wildest flight of fancy. But compared with the buildings which now adorn Manhattan island and make the approach to New York harbour one of the most imposing sights in the world, Nast's conception fades into utter insignificance. At the moment the massive structure known as the Metropolitan Life Insurance building is the loftiest, but plans are now in course of preparation for erections which will dwarf even this architectural giant. The Metropolitan building has fifty storeys, with a total height of 700 feet. Then comes the Singer Company's tower, with 47 storeys and a height of 612 feet. A bad third is represented by the City Investing building, with 32 storeys and a total height of over 500 feet. The proposed skyscrapers are: the Equitable Life, with 62 storeys and a height of 909 feet, exclusive of a 150-foot flagpole, and a building to replace the old Tower edifice, the plans for which provide 38 storeys with a height of 1,000 feet! These projects have not yet received municipal sanction; but no serious difficulties are anticipated by their promoters. The ever increasing importance of that limited tract of land, which, situated at the extreme end of the narrow island forming the metropolis of Gotham, runs the famous Mansion House area of London very closely as regards value per square foot, renders it absolutely necessary for a solution of the housing problem to be speedily found; and the sky-scraper advocates logically contend that, since horizontal expansion is out of the question, the aerial blue offers the only outlet for the expansive forces which are making such heavy demands on the ingenuity of New York builders. As an indication of what may reasonably be expected in the immediate future, it may be recalled that under the New York municipal regulations now in force, a 150-storied building at least 2,000 feet high is quite feasible. A recent report on the subject said that it seemed almost vain today to look for any limits either on the height or size of buildings if their future usefulness and earning capacity can be demonstrated, assuming of course that municipal regulations will impose no further restrictions than at present.

It is becoming recognised that the time is past for restrictions based solely on height. In fact, one architect has proposed that so long as the entire plot is not covered there should be no limit to the height of a tower on a specified part. Should the owner of the plot not wish to wrench the stars apart, his right to do so might be transferred to owners of adjoining plots. That is to say, on each block there might be one or two towers rising to extreme height, but restricted in ground area. In the construction of a sky-scraper the engineer appears to be a more important person than the architect, for the modern sky-scraper is a steel cage with columns, beams, girders, and trusses, just like those of a cantilever bridge. With its extreme height, its foundation, to be firm, must go down to bed-rock; floors and partitions and exterior walls must be of brick, terra-cotta, or stone; and the framework must be wind-braced so as to be able to withstand winds far higher than any likely to be experienced, the standard being 30-lb. pressure to the square foot. Then a tall building must be absolutely fireproof, and all parts covered with tile or concrete, so that the heat cannot reach the quantity of steel used and cause it to expand. Every building over ten storeys in height must supply its own fire protection, as it is beyond the reach of fire-engines, or even of the vast columns of water shot forth from the high-power mains which are rapidly replacing the fire-engine in New York. By the New York building code the walls of a steel skeleton for a tall building must be 12 inches thick for the uppermost 75 feet, and below that an extra four inches for each 60 feet. Another essential to a sky-scraper is a rapid elevator, but today the speed of elevators is limited to 600 feet per minute. Again, the large halls not only give access to these elevators, but are often public passages from one street to another or to elevated or underground railroads. These halls also generally contain telegraph bureaux, restaurants, news-stands, and sta-



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tionery and other stores, such as tabacconists, haberdashers, tailors, and confectioners; and shoe-blacks are also available in them. To the stranger landing in New York and straining his neck to catch a glimpse of the topmost storey of such a mighty edifice, an impression of unspeakable peril inevitably invades his thoughts. The denizens of the sky-scraper district have long since become accustomed to the somewhat awe-inspiring effect of its weird architectural characteristics, and would probably laugh to scorn the forebodings of the newcomer. But the fact remains that a visitation similar to that which recently laid the proud city of San Francisco in ruins would produce results in the metropolis before which the most vivid imagination must perforce remain impotent. The collapse of even one sky-scraper must inevitably assume the proportions of a terrific catastrophe, but it is to be hoped that eventualities of this description have been made as impossible as anything in this amazing universe of ours can be. To those who have watched the slender structure of the "Flatiron" building perceptibly swaying during a heavy gale, and have dodged the coping stones which on more than one occasion have crashed down on to the street several hundred feet below, the sky-scraper must ever remain an awe-inspiring thing, a Frankenstein whose potentialities should never be ignored.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, December 8.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress, issued today, is to the following effect:

"The financial situation of the country is excellent, the financial policy of the Government in the past seven years having produced the most satisfactory results. The currency system, however, is imperfect, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the Currency Commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system that will supply existing deficiencies. In the period from the 1st of July, 1901, to the 30th of September, 1908, the ordinary revenue has shown a surplus over the ordinary expenditure in the four years 1902, 1903, 1906, and 1907; but a deficit in 1904, 1905, 1908, and for a part of 1909. On the whole, in those seven years and three months there has been a surplus of nearly one hundred million dollars, and a diminution of the public debt by ninety millions, in spite of the

extraordinary expenditure on the Panama canal; further, a saving of nearly nine millions in annual interest. That is a very satisfactory result, particularly when the fact is borne in mind that the country has never hesitated to spend money when the necessity for doing so was recognized. During the period referred to no new taxes had been imposed, no existing tax had been raised; on the contrary some taxes had been reduced.

With regard to the large companies engaged in inter-State trade, particularly the railways, "I can only," writes the President, "repeat what I have said again and again in my messages to Congress. I consider it worse than foolish to attempt to prevent all combinations as the Sherman Anti-Trust law does, since such a law can only be applied incompletely and unequally, and because the operation of such a law may produce almost as much hardship as good. Instead of an unwise attempt to prevent all combinations, a law should, in my opinion, be made, expressly authorising all combinations that are for the public interest but at the same time giving full power to any department of the Government to control and supervise those combinations. One of the first conditions of such control must be that full publicity is assured in all matters of which the public has a right to know; further the controlling authority must have power to prevent or put a stop to every form of unseemly favouritism or any such bad business, and that not through a Court of law but by administrative regulations or decisions. The railways of the country should be entirely under the supervision of the Inter-State Traffic Commission and be removed from the jurisdiction of the Courts. The telegraph and telephone Companies engaged in inter-State communication should also be subject to the control of the Inter-State Traffic Commission. It is earnestly to be hoped that our people will deal with these matters through their representatives."

With regard to wage-earners, the message states the President's view that the workers, whether they contribute bodily or mental work, whether they produce for the market or seek a market for the article produced, should have a far larger share than at present in the wealth they create, and that they should be placed in a position to invest that share in the apparatus and tools with which they work; further that child labour should be forbidden and female labour reduced, and that the hours of labour for all manual workers should be shortened.

The watering of share capital should be prevented, and gambling in shares on the Exchange discouraged as far as possible; a progressive legacy duty should be imposed on large fortunes; industrial education should be promoted. So far as possible, the burden of taxes on the small man should be lightened. Prizes should be awarded for economy, hard work, and business energy. If that is only a hasty summary of the reforms that should be kept in view, it affords material to which Congress may devote its energies in the present Session. "In no particular," runs the message, "is our legislation, in the individual States as well as the Union, so far behind the whole civilised world as in the matter of liability and compensation for accidents. It is discouraging that the United States should have to stand aside at all European international conferences at which insurance against accidents is discussed."

After alluding to the Judges and the administration of the law; to the maintenance of the forests, as one of the chief natural resources of the country; to the need for the improvement of the water-ways of the interior, on which hundreds of millions have been expended and which ought to be not only navigable but navigated; to PostOffice Savings Banks, which, with the security of the Government behind them, would encourage thrift among the classes with small means—in 14 States the deposits in the Savings Banks amount, the message notes, to 3,590,245,402 dollars or 98.4 per cent. of all deposits, whereas in the other 32 States the percentage of Savings bank to other deposits is only 1.6 per cent.; to education, and to the public health, both subjects that require the attention of Congress; the President turns to the subject of Foreign Affairs.

The foreign policy of the United States is based on the theory that law and right should govern the relations of peoples as of persons. The Union has in the last ten years acted and will continue to act towards other nations as in private life one

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

In honour of Professor Felix Adler, the Columbia "exchange" professor, and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Ollesheimer entertained on Saturday night at the Hotel Adlon at one of the largest and most brilliant dinners that has been given in the American Colony. Covers were laid for eighty, nearly all the leading American residents, including U.S. Consul-General, and Mrs. Thackara, being present. In deference to the essentially international character of Professor Adler's mission to Berlin, the guests included practically as many Germans as Americans. A thoroughly international—German-American—note, in fact, dominated the spirit of the evening. Probably the most noted German present was Geheimrat Wilhelm Foerster, President of the German branch of the Society for Ethical Culture. Professor Foerster, who was formerly well-known as a professor of astronomy, was the instructor of William II. in this science during the Emperor's youth.

Dinner was served in the "Kaiser Saal" of the Hotel Adlon. The tables were decorated with rose-coloured chrysanthemums and maidenhair fern, the chrysanthemums being banked with a profusion of small pink blossoms reminiscent of the American "bleeding heart." Gold ribbon was twined unobtrusively among the flowers.

At the conclusion of the dinner, three or four reception rooms were thrown open, into which the guests dispersed to listen to a musical programme by four young artists, Miss Edna Darch, of San Francisco, Messrs. William and Walter Rummel, and Herr Fiedelmann, a talented boy violinist. All the musicians acquitted themselves admirably. Miss Darch sang an Aria from "Carmen"; "Widmung," by Schumann; "Ecstasy" by Walter Rummel; the Jewel Song from "Faust," and "Hinaus," by Rudolph Ganz. Mr. William Rummel played among other numbers Schumann's "Träumerei," and Mr. Walter Rummel a Weber composition and selection composed by himself. During the evening, which concluded with dancing kept up till a late hour, humorous recitations were given by Marie Holgers and Curt Stark.

Mr. and Mrs. Ollesheimer will as usual leave Berlin shortly before Christmas, to return in January. They will probably go to the Engadine for the holidays.

The American Woman's Club will, as already reported, give an "open" tea with Christmas tree on the afternoon of Christmas Day. Any American woman in Berlin may have dinner at the Club on Christmas Day for the sum of 1 mark by announcing herself to the Directress not later than Dec. 21.

Mrs. Leland, of Washington, whose husband is connected with the Carnegie Institution there, arrived in Berlin last week from Paris and is staying at the American Woman's Club. Professor Leland has been engaged for eighteen months in Paris making reports of the material relating to Canadian and American history. He returned last week to America, but will be back in June to continue his studies in Europe. Mrs. Leland intends during her stay in Berlin to study the violin and German.

English and Americans in Berlin and Dresden are likely to acquire the habit of patronising a new winter sport-centre for the Christmas holidays, namely Tambach, a little village situated in one of the

highest, healthiest, and most picturesque parts of Thuringia.

Since Miss F. C. Bamford, and Miss Harriet Thomson, both formerly of Berlin, opened their English Pension, "Villa Chorin," in Tambach three years ago, the village is becoming recognised in the Berlin Anglo-American Colony as a delightful summer resort. Miss Bamford and Miss Thomson are now putting energetic efforts into making Tambach's undoubted attractions as a winter sport centre known. There is a splendid specially reserved tobogganing track, one of the finest and longest in Germany, with just the desirable proportion of tempting curves and gradings. Besides sleighing and skating, ski-ing is likely to become a particularly popular feature of Tambach winter life. The "Rennstieg," the old Roman road which is so famous as a ski-ing track, forms one of the boundary roads of Tambach.

Miss Nettie Spencer, who was formerly associated with Miss Hunt in the management of the American Woman's Club, and who has many friends in the American Colony, is leaving to spend Christmas in Austria.

Statistics regarding the number of foreigners registered in Berlin during November show that 1,010 Americans, 999 English, and 29 Australians came to the capital last month.

A "German-American evening" took place last evening at the "Römischer Hof," Unter den Linden 79, when George Viereck, a German-American writer of New York, delivered an address on "Cultural relations between Germany and the United States." The address was followed by a discussion and an hour or two of general sociability.

A humorous example of the Oriental love of superlatives reaches Berlin in a letter from Mr. Carl Kelley, a young brother of Professor Stillman-Kelley, the well-known American musician and composer. Mr. Carl Kelley, who is now going round the world as a cadet on one of the American men-of-war, writes to his brother that on reaching Japan, one of the Japanese battleships that went out to meet and lead the American fleet into harbour, sent the following cordial message by wireless:—"We heartily wish you a most joyfulistible visit."

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MATHEMATICS OF A TRAGEDY.

Not content with purveying all the gossip that is passing about Mme. Steinheil, a correspondent in a Paris contemporary has been employing his mathematical knowledge of "Permutations" to the name of Steinheil, which is capable of 362,880 changes. The correspondent, however, is some 1,800 wide of the mark, making it 364,680. The same writer points out that the name is of German origin, and equivalent to "Holy Stone." Verily, Ovid's line, "Parva leves capiunt animos," applies to such perverted ingenuity.

were also badly hurt, but recovery is hoped for in their cases.

THE SITUATION IN HAYTI.

The *Herald's* correspondent at Port-au-Prince telegraphs that a considerable stir has been caused in the Haytian capital by the refusal of the British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Murray, to retain the services of the British cruiser "Scylla" and permit the landing of a body of marines to protect the Consulate. The ground for this refusal, the correspondent says, is that the United States would dislike any interference by Great Britain.

No official confirmation of the above report was forthcoming at the London Foreign Office yesterday.

"There is no question of the 'Scylla' being kept at Port-au-Prince so long as she is needed," a press representative was informed. Mr. Murray has not referred to the Foreign Office the question of the landing of marines, and presumably no further events have occurred which might necessitate such a step.

Most of the advices to hand from Hayti since Saturday morning indicate that Gen. Simon is strong enough to keep his end up against all-comers. Heretofore he has been playing the disinterested patriot, whose desire is above all the good of his country, without thought of self. Consequently he has not taken possession of the Presidential palace, as he says it is his duty to wait until the people have expressed their will. On the other hand, nobody who knows Simon supposes that he will let anybody else enter the palace, and as several "Presidential propositions" are on their way to Port-au-Prince, it is by no means unlikely that there may be a fight for power in and around the capital

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
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BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Gosden, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thackara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:
Royal Opera House . . . Die Meistersänger von Nürnberg at 7
Royal Theatre . . . Marla Stuart . . . 7
Deutsches Theater . . . Revolution in Krähwinkel . . . 7.30
(Kammerspiele) Niemand weiss es . . . 8
Lessing Theatre . . . Baummeister Solness . . . 8
Berliner Theatre . . . Herodes und Mariamne . . . 8
New Theatre . . . Israel . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus . . . Weh' dem, der lügt . . . 7.30
Kleines Theater . . . Moral . . . 8
Comic Opera . . . Pelleas und Melisande . . . 8
Residenz Theatre . . . Kümmere dich um Amelie . . . 8
Lustspielhaus . . . Die blaue Maus . . . 8
Schiller Theater O. . . Der Graf von Charolais . . . 8
"Charlotten-
burg" . . . Vater und Sohn . . . 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre . . . Madame Bonlevard . . . 8
Luisen Theatre . . . Der Sonnwendhof . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre . . . Die Entgleisten . . . 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus . . . Der Glöckner von Notre-Dame . . . 8.15
Trianon Theatre . . . Die Liebe wacht . . . 8
Thalia Theatre . . . Künstlerblut (Girardi) . . . 8
Urania Theatre . . . Meine Reiseerlebnisse auf der
inner-afrikanischen Expedition
(Oberleutnant Max Weiss) . . . 8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre . . . Donnerwetter — tadello . . . at 8
New Operetta Theatre . . . Die Dollarprinzessin . . . 8
Wintergarten . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Berl. Operettentheater . . . Havana . . . 8.15
Passage Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Walhalla Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Folies Caprice . . . Brauschau. Die lästige Witwe . . . 8
Carl Haverland Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8
Apollo Theatre . . . Mizi Gizi. Siegard Gentes . . . 8
Theatre des Westens . . . Der fidele Bauer . . . 8
Casino Theatre . . . Die Dianabäder . . . 8
Gastspieltheatre . . . Demimonde (Hedwig Lange) . . . 8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre . . . Die beiden Bindelbands . . . 8

before the end of this week. Among Simon's rivals, says a New York report, the more formidable are Gens. Firmin, Fouchard, and Leconte, all of whom were driven into exile after unsuccessful efforts to oust Nord Alexis. It is rumoured, indeed, that Leconte and Fouchard have entered into a compact to combine against Firmin, and, if need be, against Simon as well. Leconte is understood to be in expectation of being placed in the Presidential palace without opposition, as Simon is said to have been acting all along in his interests, but this is regarded as very improbable.

THE STEINHEIL MYSTERY.

Paris, December 8.

The *Matin* declares that the magistrates now have a definite opinion on the Steinheil case. The idea that Mme. Steinheil is the only culprit, without being absolutely rejected, has been relegated to the second place. The belief is more firmly established than ever in the existence of a male accomplice, who put into execution the plan devised by the accused, and, moreover, little doubt is felt as to his identity.

The magistrates admit that the crime may not have been committed at the hour indicated by the stopped clock, which was submitted for examination by an expert. The journal points out that M. Steinheil's body, when discovered, was not yet rigid, and this would indicate that the crime was committed a considerable time after the stopping of the clock.

The *Matin* adds that great hopes are entertained of bringing the truth to light, although some delay may be necessary.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

honourable man acts towards another. The progress which the twenty Latin-American republics have made in that time is worthy of notice, and affords perhaps the best opportunity for the extension of American commerce. The Panama canal is being carried on with exemplary rapidity. The extension of the Ocean-Post Act of 1891, and lines of mail steamers to South America, the Philippines, and Australasia are recommended; and particular attention is called to Hawaii, as an island of obvious importance. In Cuba the American occupation will last but two months more. The President acknowledges the reception given to the American fleet in Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the South American States; and recommends the building of more battleships, destroyers, and coal ships. A squadron of eight battleships of the same type should be provided as soon as possible. The army is described as too weak in Infantry and Artillery. The cavalry requires re-organisation, and special attention should be paid to machine guns.

DIPLOMATS IN AUTOMOBILE MISHAP.

Washington, December 9.

An automobile conveying Senor Barrios, of Guatemala, who is on a special mission here, Senor Herrarte, the Guatemalan Minister in Washington, and Mr. Drummond, a South American coffee planter, was overturned this morning in a thoroughfare near the city boundary. Senor Barrios sustained concussion of the brain, a fractured skull, and internal injuries, and was conveyed to hospital in a desperate condition. The other occupants of the automobile

DRESDEN

The Third Philharmonic concert was made remarkable by the presence of M. Eugène Ysaye, who is highly popular in Dresden and when he comes is received like a conqueror. He is as much at home among Dresdeners as if he lived here, and something of the home feeling seems to come from his wonderful violin; a kind of confidential utterance that touches the hearts of his hearers and binds them to his own. Corelli's beautiful "Christmas Concerto," played as it was by M. Ysaye with great clearness and sweet expression, found special favour with the audience; and Viotti's technically elaborate but classically chaste Concerto in A-minor was splendidly performed, the execution so even, the tone so full, and the rhythm so marked. M. Ysaye's other number was Mendelssohn's Concerto, which was rendered without sentimentality and yet with refreshing gentleness. To the last movement M. Ysaye gave an elf-like, ghostly character, which stirred the audience to enthusiasm.

The vocal part of the programme was contributed by Fräulein Angelica Rummel, of Berlin. Her powerful mezzo-soprano voice, which is of considerable compass, does not sound bad, but displays all the faults of imperfect cultivation. A more serious failing, which should certainly be cured in course of time, was a want of expression in her interpretations. The Aria "Ach noch einmal," from Mozart's "Titus," failed of its due effect in consequence; and the songs by Brahms, Max Reger, van Eyken, and R. Strauss lacked character. The audience applauded the lady, though with some reserve.

Herr Pretsch accompanied the songs on the piano-forte with all delicacy. *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. in the Neustadt.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, boas, clothing, bunches of keys etc.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established: for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5; for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35; and at the Hauptbahnhof.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

At the Central Theater this evening the parody "Salome," the operetta "Vera Violetta," and the dancing performances of Miss Ruth St. Denis will be given. The famous dancer will only dance on six further nights, as her final performance will take place on the 15th instant. "Der tapfere Soldat," a new operetta by Oscar Strauss, the composer of "Walzertraum" and "Lustige Nibelungen," will be staged for the first time on the 25th instant. The operetta will be produced in German for the first time at the Berliner Theater des Westens on the 19th instant. "Der tapfere Soldat" has been given at Vienna over 25 times.

At the art gallery of Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse 34, a new portrait of H. M. King Friedrich August is being exhibited in the large hall on the ground floor for a short time. It has been presented by a lady to the Blasewitzer Gymnasium, where it will be hung in the great hall together with another donation, a portrait of H. M. the Emperor. The King's portrait is life-size, and most accurately representative.

Some very pretty Vienna photographs of the three sisters Wiesenthal are exhibited in the windows of Ernst Arnold's establishment, Schloss Strasse. They are of high-class finish and illustrate the graceful movements of the three artists to perfection.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Gewerbehäus this evening will be as follows: (1) Overture "Gott Pan"; "Das Fest der Jugend," Kempfer. (2) Einzug der Bojaren, Hallvorsen. (3) Meditation, "Thais," Massenet. (4) Saeewittchen, Märchenbild, Bendel. (5) Overture "Mignon," Thomas. (6) Violin solo, Fantasie Svetolse, Leonard. (7) Tonbilder, "Rigoletto," Verdi. (8) Waldwehen, "Siegfried," Wagner. (9) Valse coquette, Leoncavallo. (10) Violoncello solos: a. Nocturne, Chopin; b. Scherzo, Goens. (11) Trot de Cavallerie, Rubinstein.

Beethoven's Symphony concert in C-minor will be played at the Symphony on Saturday evening next.

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 - ff. Haddock, without heads, in slices at 48 pf. per lb.
 - ff. Sea-pike, without heads, in slices at 60 pf. per lb.
 - ff. Goldbarsch, without heads, in slices at 28 pf. per lb. equal to table-carp in quality and flavour.
 - ff. Heligoland Haddock, large, 48 pf. per lb.
 - ff. Heligoland haddock, grm. 36 pf. per lb.
 - ff. Heligoland haddock, in portions 30 pf. per lb.
 - ff. Heligoland frying haddock, 20 pf. per lb., 5 pounds for 90 pf.
 - ff. Rotzunge, large, 60 pf. per lb.

Finest turbot, sole, plaice, zander, and halibut,
ff. smoked sea-salmon, haddock, and flounders,
ff. smoked salmon-herrings, 18 pf. each, or 55-60 fish in case 8 marks.
ff. large herrings, each 10 pf. or in casks at 29 marks.
ff. Russian Sardines, in cask 155 lbs.
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THE POOR OF DRESDEN: AN APPEAL.
We are requested to publish the following announcement:—
The Salvation Army is desirous of giving a Christmas treat to the poor of Dresden, and to this end appeals for donations of clothing, linen, hosiery, boots, and shoes. Discarded gentlemen's, ladies', and children's clothes, together with toys, will also be welcomed and suitably disposed of. Provisions and sums of money towards the same subject will be thankfully received. All those inclined to help in this work or desirous of a visit from the undersigned, are kindly requested to communicate as below.
With anticipatory thanks on behalf of the needy,
Gustav Schade,
Major of the Salvation Army.
Dresden-A., Ring Strasse 52.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
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,
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
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 Winkelmann 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 Cardonnel 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.*

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 9.45
Das Rheingold.
Prologue to the Trilogy: "Der Ring des Nibelungen."
By Richard Wagner.
Cast:
Wotan, Donner, Froh, Loge, Alberich, Mime, Fasolt, Falner, Fricka, Freia, Woglinde, Wellgunde, Flösshilde, Gods, Nibelungs, Giants, Goddesses, Rhine maidens, Herr Perron, Herr Büssel, Herr Soot, Herr Burrian, Herr Plaschke, Herr Rudiger, Herr Puttlitz, Herr Rains, Fräul. v. Chavanne, Fräul. Sebe, Frau Bender-Schäfer, Frau Nast, Fräul. v. d. Osten, Frau Bender-Schäfer.

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

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Tonight Maria Stuart at 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

NEW BOOKS.
Tauchnitz Edition to appear next week:
Vol. 4086: "The Lowest Rung," together with "The Hand on the Latch," "St. Luke's Summer," and "The Understudy," new stories by *Mary Cholmondeley.*
Vol. 4087: "Problems of Today," "Wealth—Labour—Socialism," a new work by *Andrew Carnegie.*

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DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.

THE STORY.

DAS RHEINGOLD.

The Rhine-maidens, who guard the gleaming Rhine-gold, are swimming about in the river and teasing Alberich the dwarf. The latter, the gleam of the Rhine-gold, and hearing that anyone who forswears love and forges a Ring out of the gold, will be all-powerful, seizes the gold and disappears. Wotan, chief of the Gods, has employed Fasolt and Fafner, the giants, to build him a castle, Valhalla, promising them, as a reward, Freia, the Goddess of youth. The giants having completed their task demand their reward, but Wotan, who had never meant to keep his word, since it was Freia who, with her golden apples, gave the Gods their eternal youth, summons the fire-God Loge to his aid, and is told of Alberich's theft. The giants agree to accept the Nibelung's hoard, but take away Freia as a hostage. The Gods immediately become old and wrinkled. Loge and Wotan descend to Nibelheim, and, by inducing Alberich to turn into a basilisk, in order to prove to them the power of the Tarnhelm, a cap which enables the wearer to assume any shape he likes, overpower him, and rob him of his treasure, including the Tarnhelm, and the magic Ring. Alberich curses them, foretelling the approaching doom of the Gods. But Wotan and Loge, undismayed, return to earth with the treasure and the giants bring back Freia; they plant two spears in the ground, and placing Freia between them, declare she must be entirely hidden by the treasure piled up in front of her. To do this it is necessary for both the Tarnhelm and the Ring, which Wotan only yields with great reluctance and after having been warned by Erda, the earth-mother, to be added to the pile. Freia is released, but Alberich's curse begins to work at once. Fafner kills Fasolt to obtain sole possession of the hoard. The Gods joyfully pass over a rainbow bridge to Valhalla, while in the distance are heard the wails of the Rhine-maidens, lamenting the loss of the gold committed to their charge.

DIE WALKÜRE.

Siegmond, one of the Walsungs, protégés of Wotan, flying from his bitter enemies, enters the hut of Hunding, who is one of his deadliest foes, in a state of exhaustion. Siegmund's wife, gives him refreshment. Hunding relates and finding Siegmund tells him that, though he will not harm him while he is under his roof, he will fight him on the next day. Siegmund, who has fallen in love with Siegmund's wife, gives her husband a sleeping draught and then, in a passionate interview with Siegmund, discovers that he is her brother, and shows him a sword planted in a tree by Wotan. Siegmund pulls out the sword and they flee. Wotan charges Brünnhilde, his daughter by Erda, the earth-mother, one of the Walkyries, or shield-maidens, who convey the bodies of dead heroes to Valhalla, to assist Siegmund in his fight with Hunding, but Fricka, Wotan's wife and the protectress of marriage-laws, intervenes, and Wotan is forced to countermand his orders to Brünnhilde. Siegmund, still flying from Hunding, is warned of his approaching death by Brünnhilde, but he scolds at the idea of being taken to Valhalla if Siegmund may not accompany him, and Brünnhilde, admiring his courage, determines to disobey Wotan. She stands by Siegmund in the fight, but Wotan breaks Siegmund's sword, and he is killed by Hunding, who also falls dead before Wotan's glance of wrath. Brünnhilde flies on her horse Grane with Siegmund, and joins her sister Walkyries, imploring them to save Siegmund. They refuse, fearing Wotan's wrath, but Brünnhilde, telling Siegmund she will bear a son, sends her to hide in the forest where Fafner, the dragon, in the guise of a dragon, guards the Rhine-gold, after giving her the fragments of Siegmund's sword. Wotan arrives in terrible wrath, and to punish Brünnhilde for her disobedience, deprives her of her immortality, dooming her to a magic sleep and to be the prey of any man who shall awaken her. Deeply moved by the parting with his favourite daughter, he accedes to her last request that none but a hero shall be permitted to awaken her, and summoning Loge, he bids him surround Brünnhilde's rocky couch with a wall of flame.

SIEGFRIED.

Some years have elapsed and Siegfried, the only son of Siegmund, has been brought up in the forest by the dwarf Mime, Alberich's brother. He questions Mime, who by instinctively hates, about his mother. The former gives him the fragments of Siegmund's sword, and Siegfried, bidding Mime weld them anew, rushes into the woods. Wotan, disguised as the Wanderer, appears and tells Mime that only he who has never known fear can forge the sword. Mime attempts to forge the sword himself but fails, and Siegfried forges it himself, while Mime promises to teach him what fear is by taking him to the wood where Fafner is guarding the gold; at the same time Mime prepares a poisonous drink which he purposes to give to Siegfried when once the dragon is killed, that he may himself obtain the Ring. Wotan warns Fafner of Siegfried's approach. Siegfried arrives and kills the dragon, and in doing so gets a drop of its blood on his finger. Tasting it, he understands the language of the wood-bird, which tells him to seek for the Tarnhelm and the Ring, and warns him that Mime is going to try to poison him; Siegfried obtains the Ring and kills Mime. The bird then tells him of the sleeping Brünnhilde and he sets out to find her, preceded by the bird. Wotan in vain seeks counsel of Erda, the earth-mother, how to avert the impending doom of the Gods, and attempting to bar Siegfried's way with his spear, Siegfried shatters it with his sword, and Wotan retires to Valhalla to await the "Twilight of the Gods." Siegfried plunges through the fire and awakens Brünnhilde who, discovering that he is Siegmund's son, yields herself to him.

GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG.

The Norns are discovered alone weaving the fate of the world. When the cord breaks they fly, as the dawn of another world is upon them. Siegfried, wishing to accomplish great deeds, takes farewell of Brünnhilde, entering her with the Ring. In the hall of the Gibichungs on the Rhine, Hagen, son of Alberich, is scheming to regain the Ring. He suggests to his half brother Günther to give Siegmund a draught which will make him forget Brünnhilde (of whose existence Günther is ignorant), and set him free to marry Gutrune, Günther's sister. All turns out as Hagen wishes. Siegfried arrives, drinks the poison and promises to win Brünnhilde for Günther. Wotan, the Walkyrie, empowers Brünnhilde to restore the Ring to the Rhine-maidens, and save Wotan and Valhalla. Brünnhilde refuses and soon after, Siegfried arrives in Günther's shape, snatches the Ring, and after keeping vigil all night with his sword between him and her, leads her away to Günther. Alberich appears to Hagen and urges him to kill Siegfried. Siegfried comes back and is welcomed by all, but Brünnhilde recognises the Ring on his finger, and accuses him of having betrayed his friend Günther by offering her violence. Brünnhilde discloses to Hagen that Siegfried has one vulnerable spot, namely in the back. The Rhine-maidens in vain ask Siegfried for the Ring. When resting from hunting, Hagen brings back Siegfried's memory by another poison. Siegfried tells the story of his life. Hagen kills him. The body is brought to Günther's hall where Hagen squarers with Günther and kills him. Siegfried's body is placed on a pyre, on which, when it is lighted, Brünnhilde, after singing a farewell to her dead lover, and proclaiming the end of the old regime and the dawn of a new world ruled by Love, leaps upon the pyre to perish with her dead lover. The Rhine overflows its banks, washes the pyre away and the Rhine-maidens snatch the Ring. Hagen rushes into the Rhine to get the Ring and is drowned. Valhalla is seen enveloped in flames.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

THE GENTLE ART OF SWEEDLING.

MR. HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S DISCOVERY.

(From our London correspondent.) Mr. Frederick Harrison, who "manages" at the Haymarket Theatre, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, and Miss Ethel Irving have smuggled a new word into the English language. That word is the verb "to sweedle." As a genuine "portmanteau" word it is worthy of Lewis Carroll himself. Further, it is a thing that "every woman knows," so that one is also amazed that Mr. J. M. Barrie has not invented it. To swindle and to wheedle a husband, to make debts and persuade him to pay them—there you have the whole art in perfection, there you have it attaining its supreme point. But to know how much it may mean and to realise its true greatness as a fine art one must see Miss Ethel Irving actually sweedling Mr. Robert Loraine.

Miss Ethel Irving and Mr. Loraine as Mrs. and Mr. Harry Telfer in "Dolly Reforming Herself" give one a somewhat deterrent picture of domestic bliss tempered by high gales. Supposing you have a charming wife, smart, piquant, well-dressed but extravagant, in addition to your own temper, which it is no injustice to call volcanic, you are pretty sure of an equable see-saw of bliss and mortification, siestas and high gales. In real life these things work out a little unpleasantly; in Mr. Henry Jones's comedy they work out not at all unpleasantly. There seems to be a sort of justice in the pendulum. People of volcanic temper have sometimes wonderful periods of amiability, and Mr. Jones sees to it that his Harry Telfer should be the most charming of husbands when he is not the most irascible

:: DRESDEN ::

Italian Lady, who speaks French very well, wishes to have refined home in return for teaching Italian or French, to January 1. Bürgerwiese 26, I.

Two valuable lion-skins with stuffed heads, splendid specimens, and two real bronzes, to be sold cheap. Reichs Strasse 7, p.

Spanish and Port. wines for invalids and table use, imported direct; Dr. Lahmann's Nahrzalt Cocoa and Chocolate, van Nolle's (Holland) teas, Hag's caffeine-free coffees, all at original prices from the speciality store: Lütichau Strasse 23.

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

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Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa). 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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Flowers for Hats, vases, ball dresses; ostrich feathers, heron feathers, stoles, palms, fruits, flower-papers, etc. from H. Hesse, Scheffel Strasse 10-12.

MOVEMENT OF LINERS. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. Co. Dresden office. Fr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49. YESTERDAY'S REPORTS. "Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York December 8th. "Yorck," from Bremen for Australia, left Naples December 8th. "Lützow," from Hamburg for Japan, left Antwerp Dec. 8th. "Rhein," from Baltimore for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven Dec. 9th. "Bremen," from Australia for Bremen, left Fremantle December 8th. "Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Hamburg, left Penang Dec. 9th. "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Bremen for Japan, left Port Said December 8th. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, left New York December 8th. "Prinzess Alice," from Japan for Hamburg, left Southampton December 8th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. Southerly wind, changeable skies, no heavy showers, warmer.

of men. Dolly Telfer makes bills, Harry is sweedled—and Dolly goes on making bills: and that is really and truly all there is in the play. Of course there is a good background and some sort of a plot, but everything hangs on bills, temper, sweedling, and more bills.

The play begins with good resolutions made on the first of January, 1907; it ends with the same good resolutions made on the first January, 1908, by the same people in almost precisely the same circumstances. Nothing happens in the interval that is not the common lot of humanity, or at least of that section of humanity which is foolish enough to make good resolutions and to break them; and Mr. Jones kindly enough prevents anything serious from wrecking the fortune of his characters. But, then, of course, he stops at 1908; and troubles are still brewing when he leaves off. Well, despite all this uncertainty, we are very grateful to Mr. Jones; we are also tremendously grateful to Miss Ethel Irving, who scores a success which seems likely to follow the example of her "Lady Frederick"; we are grateful to Mr. C. M. Lane, Dolly's genial father, and to Mr. Robert Loraine, whose acting is of the cleverest to be seen in London. But indeed we are grateful to everybody at the Haymarket for a bright and vigorous, if quite trivial, comedy, which is only a little marred by the monotony of having no more than one scene. C. M. K.

BRITISH TRADE IN NOVEMBER.

CONTINUED DEPRESSION.

London, December 8.

No evidence of any improvement in trade is to be found in the Board of Trade returns for November and the past eleven months, issued yesterday afternoon. Ominous decreases are again shown both in the imports and exports, and the figures are again more disquieting by reason of the fact that the decline is most marked in British exports of manufactured articles.

The following are the summarised figures for November this year as compared with last:—

Table with 4 columns: Month, Year, Imports (£), Exports (£). Rows for November 1908, November 1907, and December.

The seriousness of these figures cannot be better emphasised than by comparing at once their respective compositions. On analysis is found the following table:—

Table with 3 columns: Category, Imports (£), Exports (£). Rows for Dec. in raw materials and Dec. in manufactures.

The balance making up the full total of decreases given above is due to a diminution both in imports and exports of food.

The main decreases in the purchase of raw materials were in cotton (£2,528,319), wool (£525,882), other textiles (£213,159), wood and timber (£541,078), metallic ores other than iron (£273,926), oil seeds, etc. (£473,417). The falling-off of a million and a half in British imports of manufactured articles was most marked in other metal manufactures than iron and steel (£552,910).

British decreased rates of manufactures to other countries was most heavily felt in cotton (£3,283,446), wool (£572,179), and other textiles (£279,278). There was a decrease of £667,412 in the exports of iron and steel manufactures, and of £271,371 in those of machinery. All industries suffered, however, except electrical goods and new ships, which showed slight increases.

The figures for the eleven months form highly unpleasant reading for English people. As compared with the same period last year there has been a total fall in British imports of £53,539,401, and in exports of £45,644,857; but of the first of these two figures only £11,646,246 represents manufactured goods, while out of the second £41,805,196 comes under this head.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

During the jubilee of the Austrian Emperor, His Majesty has been bestowing various orders, the most distinguished of which is the Golden Fleece. The order is very rarely conferred, and any one who receives the honour is addressed in writing, should the Emperor have occasion to communicate with him, as "My dear Cousin." The order was founded in 1429 by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and by the marriage of Marie of Burgundy with Maximilian of Austria it became an Austrian order, and in similar circumstances a Spanish dignity. Both countries continue to confer the order. The Spanish order is only conferred upon sovereigns and statesmen of the highest eminence, and upon members of the aristocracy. In Austria it is never conferred upon a Protestant, and this rule applies to sovereigns. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to France has just received the Golden Fleece, but the only living Frenchman similarly honoured is the Duke of Orleans, who received the distinction at the time of his marriage.