

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

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 867.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1908.

10 PFENNIGS.

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

Monthly Subscription Rates: For Dresden, mark 1.—; for the rest of Germany and Austria, mark 1.20. For other countries, marks 2.50.

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THE SHRIEKING SISTERHOOD.

(From our London correspondent.)

There has been a sequel to the amazing scenes witnessed last Saturday during the Woman Suffrage meeting in Albert Hall, an account of which I sent you. Letters have appeared in the *Times* from Lady M'Laren, who organised the assembly, and Mr. Carl Hentschel, both on the subject of the alleged violence offered towards ladies who constantly interrupted by the self-appointed stewards of the meeting. These righteous guardians of law and order were, it seems, presented with written instructions as to their behaviour in the form of the following pamphlet:—

"Do no violence to any person.
Defend and protect with all courtesy."
Our Federation fights against unjust laws,
Never with physical violence against women.

It appears quite certain, however, that these instructions, with one or two exceptions, were absolutely ignored, and the various ladies who became incensed at the vacillating attitude of Mr. Lloyd George were treated with an appalling lack of elementary courtesy. In some cases the offenders were hustled out of the building in such a manner as to cause acute bodily suffering, and I learn from people present that the stewards appeared to thoroughly enjoy their unmanly task. These statements are borne out in Mr. Carl Hentschel's letter, but are flatly contradicted by the communication from Lady M'Laren, who affirms that the stewards "deserve credit for acting constantly for the personal protection of women who disturbed the meeting, and they did their utmost to show all possible courtesy in their efforts to keep order. At the same time, such was the rising temper of the audience that it was quite evident that the safest place for the most agitated of the suffragettes was outside." In any case, the repulsive scenes which characterised the entire demonstration will not fail, as the *Times* rightly remarks, to make a deep impression on public opinion. The position of Mr. Lloyd George at the meeting was ambiguous, to say the least. It cannot be denied that to stand upon a public platform, the centre of a hurricane of epithets shrieked at him by hundreds of excited females, in the face of which he was utterly powerless to do aught but preserve as best he could an air of detachment, is somewhat inconsistent with the dignity popularly attributed to a Cabinet Minister. That Mr. Lloyd George was able, even under these adverse circumstances, to emerge from the ordeal still smiling, says much for his powers of self-possession. The attitude of the man in the street with regard to the woman suffrage movement is difficult to define. Everybody joins in saying that "something must be done," but nobody appears capable of suggesting just what that "something" should be.

The female suffrage epidemic has spread in a less virulent form across the herring-pond, if one is to judge from the graphic reports of Amazonian activity cabled over to the London papers. No fewer than three separate Woman Suffrage meetings engaged public attention in New York last week, at one of which, that held in Carnegie Hall, the ladies of the "four hundred" were largely represented. Indeed, it is a feature of the American Woman Suffrage campaign that so many prominent ladies of high society are taking an active part. To question their motives would be uncharitable; but at any rate participation in the fight may help to dispel the intolerable boredom which we are told obsesses the brilliant butterflies of Fifth Avenue and Newport. The transatlantic feminists, however, do not favour the rowdy tactics which are rapidly bringing the

RICHARD WEHSENER, Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

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English movement into complete disrepute. Cultured dames discourse learnedly on abstruse franchise problems, and argue each point in a manner worthy of the best Boston traditions. Unfortunately, however, it appears that there is nobody to listen to these erudite discourses. The average American woman, secure in the knowledge that in her hands lies a greater modicum of power than is granted to her less fortunate European sisters, turns an indifferent gaze on the vote. Frankly, she is not in the least interested, and she does not hesitate to say so. Therefore the Carnegie Hall meeting in New York was a tame affair indeed, compared with last Saturday's London fireworks at the Albert Hall. True, one lady created a sensation by likening the President to a toad; Mr. Roosevelt, she said, was as a toad, which was green when on a green tree, and brown when on a brown tree, the implication being that the President clothes his views in a garb agreeable to the quarter to which they were addressed. It makes the mind reel to contemplate what this lady might say of Mr. Lloyd George, poor man.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, December 10.

Mr. Lonsdale asked whether any communications had passed between the Prime Minister of Cape Colony and Herr Dernburg, the German Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the cession of Walvisch Bay to Germany. In reply, Colonel Seely, the Under Secretary for the Colonial Office, quoted the recent declaration of the Prime Minister of Cape Colony that that colony had not the slightest intention of giving up Walvisch Bay or the control of it, and that Cape Colony was acting with the other South African Governments in this matter.

BRITISH ADMIRAL FOR TURKEY.

London, December 10.

Reuter is informed that the British Government has acceded to the request of Turkey that a British Admiral should be allowed to assist in the reorganisation of the Turkish fleet.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

SURVEY OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Public opinion in America inclines to the belief that Mr. Roosevelt's Message to Congress contains his marching orders to his successor. The new President succeeds to his master's policy; and it is hardly likely that he will venture to disobey an autocratic chief. Mr. Roosevelt may, indeed, be no longer President after March next; but it is one of the best tributes to his influence on American politics that the new occupant of White House will be to all appearances his mere shadow. For the rest, the Message contains little that is surprising. The Trusts are verbally castigated, and the question of dealing with their excessive power is discussed; Labour problems are touched upon. Such little matters as the administration of justice and disafforestation are dis-

missed in few words; and the progress of the Panama Canal and the Philippines is discussed. So far as the latter Colony is concerned, Mr. Roosevelt touches mainly upon the success of the Representative Government which has been introduced there; but the real advantage of the American occupation of that archipelago is that more has been done there in a decade to improve the roads and suppress the old inconveniences than the Spaniards did in three centuries. And Mr. Roosevelt's Message ends with a parting reminder as to the necessity of maintaining a large Navy. It was hardly necessary to emphasise this matter, any more than to mention the Philippines, in the marching orders to Mr. Taft, since he has been abroad and seen what he has seen in many countries. But it was, perhaps, as well that the instructions should be complete; and the new President cannot complain that his predecessor has left him to play to the United States Theatre for a long and uninterrupted run of four years without a "full bill."

On the other hand, Mr. Taft is expected by some of his friends to cast loose the Roosevelt leading strings when safely installed at White House. He has on more than one occasion proved himself to be possessed of an iron determination, and if his sense of duty brought him into conflict with the policies associated with the name of his predecessor, we are inclined to think those policies would be promptly shelved. Nevertheless, as the Roosevelt policies have practically received the endorsement of the people, Mr. Taft may find it his pleasant task to govern in accordance both with the dictates of friendship and duty.

THE SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

All this year the Press of the United States has been calling for the adoption of measures to check the "speeding" craze among motorists, and, faced with the failure of the most drastic police methods, has appealed to the auto clubs to expel those of their members who persist in defying the law. The other day came a really pitiable instance of a response to this appeal, in the shape of an announcement that the Automobile Club of New Jersey has removed the name of Mr. E. R. Thomas, the well-known banker, from its membership list. Some months ago Mr. Thomas, while motoring at Long Branch, ran down and wrecked a horse carriage, but in doing so was himself thrown into the roadway and so severely hurt that one of his legs had subsequently to be amputated. There is no dearth of cases suitable to be dealt with by the club in question.

POWERFUL NEW NAVAL GUN.

New York, December 9.

The New York *American* states on the authority of its Washington correspondent that the Naval designers have decided to add five feet to the new Naval gun which is shortly to be constructed. This action has had to be taken in consequence of the terrific power of the new explosive, the discovery of which was announced recently. It is claimed that this explosive, which is in the form of a powder, will be able to sink a vessel of the "Dreadnought" type outside this warship's own range.

THE MILITARY ESTIMATES.

Washington, December 10.

The annual report of the Secretary of War estimates the expenditure in the coming fiscal year at 189,755,000 dollars, or 52,000,000 dollars more than in the current year. The report recommends the creation of a Militia of 350,000 men.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

"The Lessons of the Colorado Canyon," the lecture given by Professor William Morris Davis, the Harvard Exchange professor, in the auditorium of the American Church on Thursday night, provided a particularly profitable evening's entertainment. The geological profundities of the address were lightened, not only by the lecturer's easy conversational style of dealing with his subject, but also by a numerous series of splendid lantern slides, which, after all, could hardly fail to be of unusual interest dealing with so mighty a pictorial subject as the Colorado Canyon. Professor Davis, after mentioning *en passant* that the Colorado Canyon, as most people knew, was not in Colorado but in Northern Arizona, proceeded to discuss the geological phenomena connected with it. A point of main interest was the conclusive arguments presented to show that the Canyon, incredible tho' it might seem in the light of its five miles breadth and its mile in depth, had actually been worn down by the simple action of a river. Finally, Professor Davis gave an illuminating illustration of the incalculable aeons with which the geologist deals by enumerating the various stages leading to the development of the Canyon. People in general marvelled, he said, that the age of the world should have sufficed for the wearing down, by a river's action, of such a colossal chasm as the Colorado Canyon. In reality, the geological stage which represents the wearing away of the Canyon is as nothing to the preliminary stages which inevitably preceded this—the gradual building-up of the various geological strata which the river's action subsequently carried away. In comparison with these slow stages of gradual up-building, Nature's action in cutting down the Canyon seemed trivial, the work of a day.

Energetically sustained applause at the close showed how greatly Professor Davis's address had been appreciated. Recognition is also due to the Committee of the American Church for its action in enlisting the services of the highly-talented Harvard Exchange professor, whose reputation in Europe is as noteworthy as in America. Professor Albrecht Penck, the celebrated German geographer now lecturing as Exchange professor in America, informed the *Daily Record* correspondent before his departure for the States that Professor Davis stood in foremost esteem in the German scientific world, mainly, it is interesting to note, on account of the striking originality, not to say daring, of his geological theories.

Miss Sarah Choate, a niece of Mr. J. H. Choate, formerly American Ambassador to England, is spending a short time in Berlin, having come here from Wales. Miss Choate is accompanying a friend who has come to Berlin to consult a specialist in dentistry, and expects to go from Germany to Canada.

A numerous group of friends of Mrs. S. H. McFadden were invited by Herr Otto von Krumhaar, the celebrated portrait-painter, to view a beautiful portrait of Mrs. McFadden which has just been completed at the artist's studio, Buchen Strasse 3. Herr von Krumhaar has a wide reputation in the United States as a portrait-painter, having painted likenesses of Theodore Roosevelt and of many eminent American men, as well as a number of the most beautiful women among America's aristocracy.

Dr. Babcock's lecture on painting in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum at 12 o'clock next Monday will have for its theme the Ghent altar-piece, which is perhaps, all things considered, the most priceless treasure of the Gallery. This will be the last lecture until Dr. Babcock's return from Russia in January. Similarly the lecture on Scopas and Lysippus next Friday will be the last until after the holidays.

Mrs. Bernard Goldsmith and Miss Leila Holterhoff, of Regensburger Strasse 28, leave on Saturday morning for a week's holiday trip to Copenhagen. Mr. Goldsmith expects to arrive from Paris next week to spend the holidays with his family.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ENTERPRISE.

New York, December 10.

The Carnegie Institute is building a ship for the purpose of carrying on magnetic researches in all parts of the world.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET: ALARMING RUMOURS.

London, December 11.

The *Morning Post* publishes a report from its correspondent at Washington that the wear and tear of the engines and boilers of the American battle-ships in their voyage round the world has excited the attention of Congress, as the Secretary of the Navy has asked Congress to appropriate four million dollars for the repairs. For the battleship "Maine" alone 500,000 dollars are required in addition to 200,000 dollars previously voted. Congress considers that an enquiry should be instituted as to whether that wear and tear was due to faulty construction of the machinery or to lack of efficiency on the part of the engineers.

THE TROOPS IN CUBA.

The friends of Cuban independence are gratified at the reference to their cause in the President's Message to Congress. They feel that the manner

Bureau of University Travel
Christmas Tour to Russia
 leaves Berlin December 26, returns January 11.
Spring Tour to Italy, Greece, Constantinople, Dalmatia
 leaves Berlin March 8, returns May 13, under the personal direction of Dr. C. L. Babcock, Speyerer Strasse 26, Berlin.

Mrs. Stephen McFadden has issued cards for a tea next Saturday, December 12, at which Mr. Lamson, the American opera-singer, will sing.

Mrs. Francis MacLennan sang for the first time the leading rôle of *Eva* in the "Meistersinger" at the Royal Opera House on Thursday night. Mr. and Mrs. MacLennan expect to leave on January 12 for London, to fulfil their engagement at Covent Garden.

Invitations have been received in Berlin to the wedding of Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand with Miss Emily Josephine Alexander, of Philadelphia, to take place on December 17. Dr. Hildebrandt is well known in the Berlin American Colony through the activity in the work of the American Church and in the American Boys' Club two years ago. He is now one of the younger professors in the department of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania.

BERLIN CONCERTS.

(By our own critic.)

The Philharmonic was well-filled on Friday evening, December 4th, for the second Elite concert of the series. These concerts draw a very fashionable audience and in this respect will soon rival the Nikisch concerts. The programme was in the hands of Tilly Koenen, Frederic Lamond, and Franz von Vecsey. It is not too much to say that Franz von Vecsey carried off the honours of the evening. His rendering of the Paganini concerto was the finest performance of this work that I have ever heard. His technique, beautiful tone, masterful bowing and conception left nothing to be desired, and with what certainty and authority he plays! My prediction of some five years ago—that Vecsey would far out-rival Elman—has come true, and I feel sure from his recent performance (at his own concert) of the Bach "Chaconne" that it will not be many years before we see him recognised as the greatest classic on the violin. Nor will he play with that dryness both of tone and conception that seem almost inseparable from most classic players. One point more: Vecsey is always *vornehm*, from the moment he arrives on the platform till he leaves it—to how many even of the greatest violinists can this word be applied? Tilly Koenen has developed very much during the last few years, especially in vocal art and as an interpreter. She excels in the dramatic side—in fact her temperament is tremendous. I find, however, that she is sometimes lacking in refinement, and has not sufficient repose for such songs as Strauss's "Wienlied." In *Vittorio mio core* (Carissimi) and in Strauss's *Erst's*—added as an encore—she was splendid. Frederic Lamond was not in his best form. He however played with temperament and character—in fact with too much of the former for Chopin's "Berceuse." Lamond is a greater musician than pianist, and one always misses in him that *cantabile* touch so necessary to a solo pianist; and there is a stiffness in the way he attacks the keyboard which makes his tone often hard and metallic. And how staccato he plays! For instance, in that beautiful passage in the "Erlkönig" in the lines "Du liebes Kind komm geh mit

mir," which should be so seductive and winning. Lamond's finest number was undoubtedly Chopin's *Po-lonaise* in A-flat major.

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.
 The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.
 American Church, Motz Strasse 6, Nollendorf Platz.
 Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
 4.30 p.m. Song Service.
 Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.
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 Rev. John Crosser, D.D., Pastor.

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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. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Tannhäuser	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Zopf und Schwert	" 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Revolution in Krahwinkel (Kammerspiele) Niemand weiss es	" 7.30
Lessing Theatre	Ein Volksfeind	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Herodes und Mariamne	" 8
New Theatre	Israel	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Rabagas	" 7.30
Kleines Theatre	Moral	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Thummelumsen	" 8
Comic Opera	Tiefland	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Madame Flirt	" 8
Schiller Theater O. Charlottenburg	Vater und Sohn	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Braut von Messina	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Madame Bonivard	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Ehre	" 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Der Hüttenbesitzer	" 8
Triamon Theatre	Die Herren Söhne	" 8.15
Thalia Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	" 8
Urania Theatre	Er und seine Schwester (Girardi)	" 8
	Meine Reiseerlebnisse auf der inner-afrikanischen Expedition (Oberleutnant Max Weiss)	" 8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadellios	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	Brautschan. Die lästige Witwe	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Mizi Gizi. Siegwand 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

in which the recent elections were carried through fully justified the contention of those who have long maintained that Cuba is fit for the fullest measure of self-government, and suggest that official American recognition of this has not been either very generous or very hurried. In this connection some uneasiness is expressed at the insistence with which reports are current in Washington as to delays in the military evacuation of Cuba. The day after the Presidential elections Governor Magoon declared that there was then no doubt that the last American soldier would be withdrawn from Cuba by the middle of February, and officials at the State Department in Washington at the time endorsed this statement. President Roosevelt in his Message on Tuesday stated that the military occupancy would cease "in about two months' time," and that the island "will be turned over to the Cubans." Now the *Tribune*, which is an organ of the Administration, in a Washington dispatch asserts that it will be well into April before the occupation ceases, and other journals hint that it may become necessary to delay the withdrawal of the American forces until much later in the year.

The success of the Cuban Liberals at the elections would have been impossible had they not repeatedly assured the people that they had guarantees ensuring complete evacuation by February. If those assurances should now be falsified there may be seri-

ous trouble in Cuba in the early summer, for the people are passionately desirous of seeing the last of the American troops, and only an insignificant minority numerically of the Cubans are in favour of a continuance of the occupation. But this minority is composed largely of those who think that their business enterprises and engagements would be more valuable and secure under the Stars and Stripes than under the Cuban flag. In other words, it is an unpatriotic party, and short work would be made of them if there should be another insurrection, which there certainly will be if the United States should now break faith with Cuba.

FATAL RIOT IN KANSAS CITY.

New York, December 10.

A telegram from Kansas City states that a remarkable riot has occurred between the police and a number of religious fanatics who had been acting in a disorderly manner.

A large number of persons joined in the fighting which occurred in the centre of the city, and two of the combatants were shot dead. The daughter of the leader of the religious sect in trying to escape across the river in a row boat was shot dead. It is maintained by the police, of whom three or four were killed and injured, that the rioters fired first.

(Continued on page 3.)

DRESDEN

The wonderful alto voice of Fräulein Tilly Koenen was heard again on Thursday evening at the Palmengarten; it is a voice as caressing as that of a lover, one that can rise to heroic pathos and thrills with devout ecstasy; it is so beautiful that the small inequalities which a not absolutely perfect training has left in it are scarcely noticed; its beauty shines equally in the high notes and in the rich tones of the low register. But much more enchanting than the voice is the poetry which Fräulein Koenen creates with it; a poetry that exhausts the meaning of her subject and the meditations of the composer. And Fräulein Koenen hits the style of the various masters as surely as she interprets the contents of their works. The most impressive of her interpretations, where all were profoundly artistic, were the "Vier ernste Gesänge" of Brahms, to which she imparted a devout feeling of resignation and joyful hope. As here Fräulein Koenen gave perfect expression to religious fervour, so also she expressed with equal truth the infinite longing of the Tschai-kowsky songs and Hugo Wolf's enthusiasm and happiness. Brahms' "Zigeunerlieder" sparkled with spirit and fire; and that so mature an artist interested herself in Herr H. van Eyken, a composer resident in Berlin but little known in Dresden, was a great advantage to him as well as to her audience. The first of four of his songs on the programme, "Schmied Schmerz," has been sung several times in Dresden; two others—the finely drawn, fairylike "Armseelchen," and the tempestuous "Lied der Walküre," were very effective.

The accompanist, Herr Christian Christiansen, conformed with fine feeling and refined manipulation to all the intentions of the singer, and shared with her in the applause.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
Saturday, December 12th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, December 13th. 3rd Sunday in Advent. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Monday, December 14th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, December 15th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, December 16th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, December 17th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, December 18th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, December 19th. 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 13th. 3rd Sunday in Advent. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon by the Bishop in charge 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
Friday, December 18th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Women's Auxiliary 10.30 a.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),
Bernhard Strasse 2,
at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock. Communion on the third Sunday in January, March, and June.
The Rev. T. H. Wright, Resident Minister.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Prince Johann Georg honoured the firm Ernst Arnold on Thursday last by a visit to their art-gallery, Schloss Strasse, where his Royal Highness inspected the recently completed picture of King Friedrich August by Professor Robert Sterl.

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) Organ prelude. (2) R. Volkmann: "Er ist gewaltig und stark," Christmas song of the XIII. century. (3) J. S. Bach: Recitative and Aria from the Christmas oratorio. (4) Choral. (5) K. Reinecke, and W. Berger: two Christmas songs for alto voice with organ. (6) G. Vierling: "Turmchoral," Motet for five-part choir. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Fräulein Martha Oppermann, alto, of Hildesheim. At the organ Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

A good engraving, like a good picture, is a joy for ever to those who can appreciate it, a silent and unconscious educator to undeveloped artistic taste. The Photographic Society in Berlin, which in the course of fifty years has accumulated a great number of valuable reproductions of famous originals, in photogravure, as well as in carbon and coloured prints, offer to yearly subscribers of twenty marks a choice on favourable terms from a collection of over 60 of their reproductions, which may be seen at the art-gallery of Emil Richter, Prager Strasse; where also an illustrated list of the collection may be obtained and subscriptions paid.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Gewerbehause this evening will be as follows. (1) Overture, "Figaros Hochzeit," Mozart. (2) Symphonic poem, "Die Toteninsel" (by request), Schulz-Beuthen. (3) Wotans Abschied und Feuerzauber, Wagner. (4) Beethoven's Fifth Symphony (C-minor). (5) Beethoven's Violin Concerto (first movement). (6) Orchestral Suite: "Boabdil, der letzte Maurenkönig," Moszkowsky.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 6, ending after 10

Die Walküre.

First day of the Trilogy: "Der Ring des Nibelungen."
By Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Siegmund	Herr v. Bary.
Hunding	Herr Puttlitz.
Wotan	Herr Perron.
Sieglinde	Frau Krull.
Brünnhilde	Frau Wittich.
Fricka	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Gerhilde	Frau Zoder.
Ortlinde	Frau Nast.
Waltraute	Frau Seeb.
Schwertleite	Frau Reinel.
Walkyries	Frau Eibenschütz.
Helmwige	Frau v. d. Osten.
Siegrune	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Grimgerde	Frau Tervani.
Rosswisse	

PLOT. Siegmund, one of the Wolsungs, 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, Hunding's wife, gives him refreshment. Hunding returns 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, 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 Walhalla, 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 scoffs at the idea of being taken to Walhalla 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 Falner, the giant, 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.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Sunday night	Die drei Pintos	at 7.30
Monday night	Siegfried	" 6

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Die Rabensteinerin	at 7.30
Sunday night	Die Liebe wacht	" 7.30
Monday night	Die berühmte Frau	" 7.30

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE STEINHEIL CASE.

Paris, December 10.

The *Journal* announces that Alexandre Wolf has instructed his advocate to take proceedings against those newspapers which dispute his alibi, and have for some time been making insinuations against him.

The interrogation of Mme. Steinheil today offered little interest. It turned solely upon the dinner which the accused gave on May 30 at the Villa Bellevue, and upon the motives which caused her, her husband, and her mother to come to Paris to sleep on the night of the murder of M. Steinheil and Mme. Japy. In Mme. Steinheil's answers to questions regarding these motives the magistrate pointed out several contradictions. The interrogation also dwelt upon the jewellery and the pearl which was hidden in the pocket-book of Rémy Couillard, the Steinheils' man-servant. Mme. Steinheil said she hid the pearl in the pocket-book because she suspected Couillard.

THE CLOUD IN THE BALKANS.

Belgrade, December 10.

It is stated in well-informed quarters here that Austria-Hungary is ceaselessly pushing forward her military preparations, and that the troops in Bosnia have been reinforced by the 4th, 5th, and 6th Artillery

Regiments from the garrisons of Vienna and Bruenn, which have been placed on a war footing. The 15th Corps is to be divided into two Corps, with headquarters at Sarajevo and Bonialuka. A third Corps is already stationed in Herzegovina. It is further stated that the artillery on the Montenegrin frontier has been reinforced by eight batteries, and that a brigade of mountain artillery has been formed for service in Herzegovina and Dalmatia, while the Honved troops are to be retained with the colours at the expiration of their period of service. According to the same authority double pay is being granted to soldiers in Bosnia, Dalmatia, and Eastern Hungary. At Brod 300 men of the 36th Regiment, quartered at Josefstadt, are stated to have mutinied on being ordered to leave for Bosnia. They were surrounded and disarmed by other troops, and sent back to Josefstadt in closed waggons.—Reuter.

St. Petersburg, December 10.

The St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency is authorised to deny categorically the report published abroad to the effect that the Minister for Foreign Affairs had, in conversation with Russian politicians, affirmed the necessity of a formal union between Russia and England in consequence of the attitude assumed by Germany on the Balkan question. The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs has never expressed himself in any one in that sense.

PRESIDENT CASTRO IN EUROPE.

Bordeaux, December 10.

Immediately after the arrival of the S. S. "Guadeloupe" at Pauillac, President Castro was informed by the authorities that he must abstain from all communication with the Press. M. Castro's journey to Paris will be resumed tomorrow.

THIS YEAR'S NOBEL PRIZES.

Stockholm, December 10.

The Nobel prizes have been awarded this year as follows: for chemistry to Professor Rutherford, Manchester; for physics, to Professor Lippmann, Paris; for medicine, to Professor Metschnikoff, Paris, and Professor Ehrlich, Frankfort-on-Maine; for literature, to Professor Euken, Jena.

LATE TELEGRAM.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

Calcutta, December 11.

The Legislative Council has passed an ordinance providing for more rapid and summary procedure against anarchists and disturbers of the peace, and for the suppression of seditious newspapers. The ordinance will come into operation at once in Bengal and Assam; and the Governor General is authorised to extend it to other provinces. The native members of the Council warmly supported the ordinance.

THE POLITICAL WAR-CHESTS.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Political parties in America are now obliged by law to give accurate and detailed accounts of their campaign receipts and expenditure after the election. The lists of the campaign expenses, together with the names of donors of monies, were handed in to the State Department of New York at Albany the other day. The Democrats had published the list of subscriptions received by them before the election day, thereby creating a precedent, in the hope, of course, that their action would make a particularly favourable impression on the electorate. The Republican National Fund received from 12,320 persons total subscriptions amounting to \$1,655,518.27. To the Democrat National Campaign Fund was only donated the sum of 620,644.77. Mr. C. P. Taft, of Cincinnati, a brother of the victorious candidate for the Presidency, contributed no less than 110,000 dollars. Mr. Andrew Carnegie placed 20,000 dollars at the disposal of the Republicans. These figures only refer to the sums received by the two National Committees. The New York committees have been able to command proportionately gigantic sums. For the campaign in the Empire State the Republicans received \$392,318.68, the Democrats \$206,380.00. The greatest outlay on the part of the Republican committee was a contribution of 170,300 dollars for agitation purposes on nomination day; and on the election day itself the literary bureau of the Republican State Committee sent out six million leaflets and campaign pictures of its candidates. When one reflects that the political committees of other individual States carried on extraordinarily active agitation, both verbal and on paper, it is possible to gain some idea of the excitement and the enormous work connoted by a Presidential election in America. And, bear in mind, no reference has been made here to the lesser parties.

THE TERRORS OF PARIS.

Our merry friends the Apaches (writes a press correspondent from Paris) never leave us long alone. It is true that their exploits are rarely lessened by the journals; at the same time, their activity is disquieting. M. Briand, in a recent speech before the Chamber, quoted statistics to prove that the number of outrages committed each year by these knights of the footpath was not as great as was popularly supposed, and he insisted on the exaggeration with which the writer of "Faits Divers" invested their exploits. The Minister of Justice had without doubt verified his figures; but there remains this fact, that in no great civilised capital are there as many attempts upon the person by young ruffians armed with knives and revolvers. Sometimes they meet their match. It happened so one day recently. In the suburban district of Colombes, four young fellows fell upon a passer-by in the hope of disabling him and securing his personal property. The intended victim, however, proved to be more than master of the situation. Out came a revolver from his pocket, and, with splendid aim, he shot his foremost assailant in a vital part, wounded another in the leg, whilst the others, before such accurate practice, took to their heels and fled. The worse wounded Apache was carried to the hospital, where a serious operation had to be performed upon him. The police captured the other three, including the man who had received a bullet in his leg, and they are now safely lodged in the police depot.

If every one were as capable to defend himself as the hero of that "rencontre" there would be very much less heard of the Apache nuisance. A league has been formed in Paris, as has already been announced, to protect the public from the desperadoes. On the principle that heaven helps those who help themselves, this association has been called into being to inculcate the principles of self-defence, and, at the same time, give a salutary lesson to the midnight marauders. It is said that M. Lépine does not look with a favourable eye upon this private initiative to rid the town of the incubus of Apachedom. It is quite possible that the amateur policemen may find themselves rather roughly treated—indiscriminately treated, shall we say?—by the professional police. However that may be, they are apparently determined to persevere. Whether anything will come of it is another question. It has been rightly pointed out that the ordinary French citizen is not much of a pugilist; hence a few lessons in the noble art would seem to be the necessary preliminary to forming oneself into an Anti-Apache Association.

A year or two ago, a certain enterprising barrister, with a turn for physical exercise, gave a series of lectures in various suburban halls with the object of initiating the pacific, and somewhat nervous, bourgeois into the trick of ridding himself of the attentions of ill-favoured gentry whom he might meet on his way home late at night. He had patent methods of downing his man, ways of putting him "hors de combat" in the twinkling of an eye, a certain sure and ready means of disabling him by a kick in a tender part, and various other useful ideas in the category of self-defence. We have not heard

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Westerly wind, cloudy, showers, cool.

what the sequel of these lectures is; at any rate, the Apache continues to thrive and to be not afraid.

Perhaps the best suggestion is that conveyed by a writer in the *Matin*. He formulates the idea that the leading Apaches should themselves be recruited in order to do battle with their ancient comrades. Thus we should have the "Panther" of Montmartre, the "Eel" of Montparnasse, the "Terror" of the Boulevard Sebastopol, or the "White-eyed Wonder" of Père Lachaise, incorporated into a regular force of Apache repressors. It might read a little queerly if, in reports of ceremonious events, we learnt that a gentleman known as the "Artichoke of Belleville" was presented to M. le Président de la République. Such things might, of course, be if these ex-Apaches rose to official rank and became the valiant assistants of the night-police. Nor is the maxim, "Set a thief to catch a thief," a bad one in practice.

Vidocq, one of the greatest of Paris detectives—a Sherlock Holmes in real life—was formerly supposed to have belonged to the class which looks shyly on the policeman. But when he reformed his life, and entered the mysterious portals of La Sûreté, there proved to be none like him to know the dark ways and the vain tricks of the criminal world of Paris. With compulsory military service still a fact in France, there would seem to be plenty of able-bodied young men who might be mobilised into a society to help authority to grapple with the Apache evil. "En attendant," the example quoted will do as well as any other to frighten away the wrong-doer.

ROYAL MUNIFICENCE IN ITALY.

All the employees of the Italian Royal house had a most delightful surprise the other day on being informed that the King had raised their salaries, the clerks one-fifth of those they are now receiving, and the servants one-tenth. This sounds merely a small act of benevolence on the part of his Majesty, but when it is considered that there is a whole building full of clerks, and twelve palaces more or less, overflowing with servants, it is seen that his generosity will cost the King the round sum of two or three thousand pounds yearly. The civil list of King Victor is one of the largest in Europe, as £640,000 is paid to him by the State, but his expenses are also enormous. He pays £16,000 annually to the Aosta brothers, a similar amount to the Duke of Genoa, and £40,000 to his mother, Queen Margherita, which leaves him about £568,000 with which he has to maintain his family, the Court, that dozen of palaces, besides castles, villas, etc., which are a legacy from the various small Italian rulers whom he has supplanted, and who knew how to do themselves well. The Italians have a way of pointing to those millions of yearly francs, and sneering at the King's simple way of living, but had they had to pay King Humbert's debts, and those of his father before him, as King Victor has done, their contempt for "middle class economies" would not, perhaps, be so great. King Victor, in fact, has a passion for living within his income, but shows his generosity when the occasion arises, not in lavish entertainments, as society desires, but in large donations to charity, which, strange as it may appear, gain him little popularity, as again those sinister millions of the Civil List rear their heads, and it is said slightly, "He can well afford it!" Queen Elena is also a large contributor to charity, so that the Royal couple spend quite the Biblical one-tenth of their substance on the needy.

ALASKA AND ITS GAME.

Americans have recently been taking stock of the value of their assets in the matter of game in Alaska, and have come, rightly, to the conclusion that it is their bounden duty to do all in their power to maintain the stock as nearly as possible in its present condition as long as practicable. For there is little doubt that Alaska, whose area is nearly one-fifth that of the entire United States, is one of the finest and largest game areas left in the world. Its varied climate, broad rivers, innumerable lakes, dense forests, and lofty mountain chains render the country an almost ideal resort; and the territory enjoys the further distinction that several of its big-game animals are larger than their representatives in almost any other part of the world, if not, indeed, in the whole world.

MONASTIC LIFE.

The *Bystander*, writing on monastic life, says:—The contemplative man would choose the Carthusian Order, the missionary or preacher the Franciscans or Dominicans, the bookworm the Benedictines, and the man inclined to scholastic work the Jesuits. Life in a monastery, to those endowed with the true spirit, is far from being monotonous, in spite of its great regularity. After hearing Mass and having a very meagre breakfast, each man goes to his post, the clerics to study or to works of charity, the brothers to their manual labour in kitchen, garden, and workshop. There is recreation twice a day. Then an old and learned father will join in a somewhat boisterous game with the lay brothers in the cloister or recreation room, for even monks are as frisky, in their leisure hours, as the laiest among laymen.