

Office:
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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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INTELLECTUAL BANKRUPTCY.

THE SYCOPHANTIC DEMAGOGUE.

There is in the new *Blackwood's Magazine* a consideration of the present trend of things political, under the heading of "The Intellectual Bankruptcy," which is well worthy the attention of all who are interested in the great question of the moment. It examines the case against the present British Government and the forces it represents with irresistible logic. There are, says the writer, two paramount tasks today before an intelligent Government. One is, to think out the true place of Socialistic methods in the British policy, to delimit on some solid basis of principle the true spheres of the community and the citizen. The second, and in a sense the more urgent, task is to revise the whole machinery of the Constitution. The mechanism is breaking down from sheer overwork. Discussion in the House of Commons has become a farce, and a scandalised nation waits to see what will happen. The problem is how to combine a new division and delegation of existing functions with the establishment of some consultative and executive machinery for the Empire. To the solution of these two questions the new Liberalism has made no contribution. In the case of the first, it has adopted some of the least defensible principles of doctrine. Socialism, muddled them a little, and embodied them in legislation, protesting all the while that Socialism is the enemy and Liberalism its only counter agent.

As for the second, the Liberal contribution to constitutional reform is a few heroics about that over-worked and creaky machine, the House of Commons, and a scheme for making the said House, with all its existing blemishes, the one absolute and supreme power in the Empire. As we have said, we are not discussing Liberalism on the merits. We grant to the Government the qualities of sincerity and patriotism. It is with the faulty intellectual equipment of the creed that we are concerned—the fact that it is impossible to find coherent principles at its base, or to avoid finding logical flaws in its exposition. What is the reason for this violent descent from the old proud rational Liberalism? The chief seems to be the confused notion of "democracy," which we have already mentioned. If you regard one class as the nation; and a majority as the final argument, you make a considered and continuous policy impossible, and you make catchpenny pleas the only ones worth troubling about. The original confusion in turn is increased by the reaction of its results, and the spectre of the "masses," omnipotent and terribly difficult to understand or please, haunts Liberalism like a nightmare:—

"As when a Gryphon through the wilderness,
With winged steps, o'er hill and moory dale,
Pursues the Arimaspians."

The Arimaspians, we believe, was one-eyed, which put him at a still greater disadvantage with the gryphon.

Let us state our point as fairly and clearly as possible. The present Liberal Government contains conspicuously able departmental chiefs; but Liberal policy lacks any kind of systematic and coherent meaning. This or that measure may have some justification in good intentions or in some urgent need, but because it springs from no system of thought it is liable to be self-contradictory, and it is defended in the House and on public platforms by palpably irrational arguments. The old Liberalism may have been far narrower in outlook, but it was sure of itself, and condescended to an intellectual defence. But the half-truths of the new Liberalism have to rely upon the demagogic powers of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill; and in place of the solid backing of the older creed it can look only to the journalism of men like Mr. Chesterton and Mr. Masterman, the laughing and the weeping philosophers of this odd faith.

But, we are told, it is Democracy that is speaking, triumphant Democracy, which cares nothing for narrow reason. "Non in dialectica," runs the argument in the words of the medieval saint—"non in dialectica placuit Deo saluum facere populum suum." Well, at its best, this is only a new type of sycophancy.

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To have the vices of a courtier one need not toady a monarch. In the old days the sycophant clung to the skirts of a king or a cardinal, because he saw in him the embodiment of power. Nowadays it is the masses who are all-potent, and it is the demagogue who is the spiritual successor of Carr and Buckingham. Whatever the masses desire they must have, though it is in defiance of reason and justice—to such a pass has fortune brought those who claim to wear the mantle of Vane and Hampden. It is considered right for a member of Parliament to use language about peers and landlords which far exceeds the ordinary licence of politics. The unfortunate Duke is saluted on every Liberal platform with the choicest Billingsgate. But let a Duke lose his temper, as occasionally happens, and say something blasphemous about a trade union or a labour leader—instantly there is a scandalised hush in the Liberal Press, and then a torrent of protest against such sacrilege. It is the authentic style of the sycophant. This novel courtiership is not a dignified attitude, and we can well understand that many Liberals hotly repudiate the charge. But the thing is written large on their policy, and is indeed the inevitable consequence of the new "democratic" creed. They cannot escape from it once they reject reason as a standard in statesmanship and discussion.

Reason, indeed, is an ill thing to reject, for it is apt to return like a boomerang and hit the man who cast it away. We are on the eve of a General Election, when the whole armoury of demagogic weapons will be brought into use. It will be easy to deliver rhetorical speeches about freeing the land for the nation and making the popular will prevail; and no doubt they will have their effect at the polls. But we cannot imagine that thinking Liberals will be very easy in their mind when they see a policy which is professedly and, we believe, honestly anti-Socialist, drawing its only logical defence from Socialistic principles. No party can endure without principles; and until Liberalism foregoes its unintelligent worship of "democracy," and adopts a more manly and rational line of thought, it will remain estranged from the serious and thinking element in the nation.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Yesterday the House of Lords was again crowded to its utmost capacity with interested spectators, who followed every phase of the debate on this, the closing day of a great national drama, with visible excitement. Not since the historic rejection of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill had the Upper Chamber contained so many people. In the galleries a large number of distinguished strangers were visible, and it looked as though the peeresses had turned up en masse in their most dainty toilettes. The Duchess of Connaught sat vis-à-vis with the Grand Duke Michael of Russia; others present were the

Duchess of Wellington and the Duchess of Somerset, the Marchioness of Winchester and the Marchioness of Exeter, Countess Kenmare and Countess Waldegrave. To prevent anticipated disturbances when the result of the division became known, the police had taken extraordinary measures in the vicinity of St. Stephen's. Large crowds gathered towards ten o'clock, but the best of order was maintained. Mounted police patrolled Berkeley Square and adjacent thoroughfares for the protection of Lord Lansdowne's town residence. Police reserves were distributed throughout Mayfair, in which district are the residences of numerous peers.

LONDON, Tuesday.—In the course of this afternoon's debate, the Archbishop of York declared that he could not reconcile it with his conscience to abstain from taking part in the division, and if he did take such part, it would be to vote against Lord Lansdowne's resolution. He was unaware that any grounds had been brought forward for the assumption that the Budget Bill was so bad as alleged in some quarters, and he denied that the Bill contained any non-Constitutional or revolutionary principles. At the same time, he had to regret the tone of several speeches in favour of the Budget, and stated that if today's division resulted in a serious conflict, the whole responsibility for it would not rest on those who had voted for Lord Lansdowne's resolution (Opposition applause). He exhorted the peers to examine well the probable results of their action, because if they sensibly pictured those results they would draw back in dismay. A time would come when the whole question of the position occupied by the Lords in a constitutional régime would have to be submitted to the popular judgment. Would not the authority of the Upper House eventually be immeasurably greater if it gave the nation proof that, while conscientiously striving to defend its privileges, it did not attempt to trespass upon the people's right to control their own taxation? Lord Curzon, the next speaker, emphatically denied the insinuation that pressure had been put upon Lord Lansdowne to compel him to introduce his resolution. Lord Lansdowne had taken no step without making it the subject of comprehensive and careful thought or considering the enormous difficulties it was likely to create. He (Lord Curzon) did not believe that by accepting the Budget the Lords would have escaped a share in the constitutional struggle, because in any case the question of the Upper House would be the chief point at issue in the pending General Election. It was to be hoped the Lords would not permit themselves to be condemned without a hearing. He urgently advised them to hold public meetings throughout the country in order to convince the electorate that they had dealt with the Budget on strictly constitutional lines. If the House of Lords were to profit by Lord Roseberry's speech and to accept the Budget, it would not be treating the country fairly. The people would subsequently say that the Lords had sought only to save their own skin; and when a General Election came the Upper House would be condemned for its cowardice rather than for its courage in opposing disastrous measures.

The nearer the debate drew to a close, the more peers took their seats in the House. The last to speak on the Opposition side was Lord Cawdor. He criticized the budget severely and said that the people had a right to express their opinion. The Earl of Crewe then defended the budget warmly.—The result of the division was 350 for and 75 against Lord Lansdowne's resolution.—

About midnight the police who had received reinforcements all the evening, closed around the House and then drove the crowds towards Trafalgar Square. There were no remarkable manifestations of feeling when the result of the division became known.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Many of the Liberal papers today have headed their columns: *Suicide*. This sufficiently characterises the contents of the papers.

PARIS, Tuesday.—*Le Temps* reports from Verdun that a dastardly crime was committed there in the barracks of the Hussar regiment. The soup prepared for a squadron of the men was found to be poisoned, happily before any of the men had partaken of it. The doctors have declared that the whole of the eighty men would have died. A sergeant has been arrested on suspicion.

BERLIN

All social and other items intended for publication in this column should be sent to the Berlin representative of *The Daily Record*—Miss C. M. Hook, Kalkreuth Strasse 11, W. (Tel. VI. 18,235.) All business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the Dresden office—Struve Str. 5.

Copies of *The Daily Record* may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

At the request of many readers we publish the following fairly complete list of guests at the Thanksgiving celebration in Berlin:—

At the table of honour were the American Charge d'Affaires in Berlin and Mrs. R. S. Reynolds Hitt, the American Consul-General and Mrs. Thackara, Mr. Heaton W. Harris, American Consul-General at large; Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Mr. Robert J. Thompson, American Consul at Hanover; Mr. William C. Teichmann, American Consul at Stettin, and Mrs. Teichmann, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, Second Secretary of the Embassy in Berlin; the Third Secretary and Mrs. Scholle, Mr. Franck Hessenberg, president of the American Association of Trade and Commerce; the Rev. Dr. Murlin and Mrs. Murlin, the Rev. Dr. Fry and Mr. Frederick Von Versen, American Deputy Consul-General.

At other tables were the following: Mr. Frank Altschut, Mr. F. Andrews, Miss Anderson, the Misses Anguisch, Mr. Allen Birped, Miss Marie Brown, Mr. Bohr, Mr. Y. F. Brewster, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. C. N. Botsford, Mr. Frederick Breed, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Babcock, Miss Babcock, Mrs. A. C. Burnham, Mrs. and the Misses Booth, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Berlin, Mrs. Boas, Mrs. and Miss Bohlen, Mr. Max Braun, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bird, Miss Bird, Mr. Alfred Blackman, Miss Mary Cleland, Mr. Cyriacus, Mr. Howard Chock, Mrs. Cobb, Mr. Austin Cobb, Miss Calvin, Mrs. and Miss Clough, Mr. George Canavarro, Mr. and Mrs. Couchman, Miss Clapsaddle, Mr. Clurges, Mrs. A. N. Davis, Mr. E. M. Davis, Mr. Dohl, Mr. Alton Derrick, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dreher, Mr. and Mrs. Devison, Miss Dunbar;

Professor and Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Eustis, Mr. F. Eberbach, Miss Emmert, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Foster, Miss Foster, Miss Edna Faith, Miss Bernie Fischer, Mr. George Foote, Mrs. Feder, the Misses Ferguson, Mr. E. B. Friedenwald, Miss Fallas, Mr. and Mrs. Goodchild, Mr. Carl Gralow, Mrs. and the Misses Gaynor, Miss Marjorie George, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. E. T. Godfrey, Mrs. and Miss Grunfeld, Mrs. Bernard Goldsmith, Miss Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Henderson, Mr. Harding, Mrs. Hatch, Dr. Hempelmann, Miss Horner, Miss Bertha Harding, Mr. W. E. Harries, Miss Haig, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hutmacher, Miss Gertrude Heim, Miss Constance Hook, the Misses Hilsley, Mr. Phillip Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Jaekel, Mr. and Mrs. Kugeman, Mrs. G. W. Kline, Miss Kuhl, Dr. and Mrs. Koll, Mrs. Kahlen, Mrs. Krelm, Mrs. Kenzler, Mr. Charles Keerb, Miss Caroline Kerr, Mr. Kroemer, Mr. Kraft, the Misses Kalman;

Mr. Lutz, Mr. Lightbody, Mr. Loewenberg, Miss Alys Lorraine, Mr. Ludwig, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Messrs. Joseph, David and Adolph Liebman, Mrs. Fritz Loewi, Miss Alice Luce, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Liddeke, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen McFadden, Dr. Miller, Mr. Leo Miller, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McClure, Mrs. Louise Mayer, Mr. E. Murphy, Miss McCarn, Mrs. and Miss Merrill, Mrs. and Miss Moore, Captain and Mrs. Moore, Dr. McFarland, Miss Mehlbach, Mr. Marks, Mr. Murray, Mrs. J. E. Morrow, Miss Metcalfe, Mr. Roy McElwee, Miss Frances McElwee; Mr. E. L. Oakford, Miss Pusher, Miss Pillsbury, Mr. Peck, Mr. W. C. Pirch, Miss Plank, the Misses Perkins, Dr. H. T. Phillips, Dr. Adelina Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Pavell, Miss Pierce, Miss Purington, Mr. F. W. Roman, Mrs. and Miss Rattle, Miss Roberts, Mr. Paul Rambead, Miss Remze, Mr. James Ristruff, Miss Rosenfeld, Mr. N. R. Rodkinson, Mr. Robert Raetze, Mrs. and Miss Rogers, Miss Rupley, Mr. E. C. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Schott, Miss Schott, Mrs. H. A. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Spratt, Mr. H. B. Schwab; Dr. Stanley Shaw, Miss Caryl Smith, Mr. Reginald Sweet, Mr. Fred Shultis, Dr. Swift, Mrs. and Miss Staehle, Miss Scheiner, Mrs. and Miss Scandrett, Miss Saeborn, Miss Scoville, Miss Spiess, Mr. Robert Schwarz, Mrs. N. Schwarz, Mrs. and Miss Schupp, Mrs. and the Misses Thackara, Mr. and Mrs. Tarr, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Tower, Mr. Vilares, Mr. P. G. Wurock, Mrs. Webster, Miss Winters, Mr. Watts, Mr. Sidney Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. I. Wolff, Jr., Mrs. A. C. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wilkie, Miss Wood, Miss Winfield, Miss Wheelock, Mrs. Harry Wheelock, Miss Charlotte Webb, Miss Lucy Wright, Mrs. Wagner, Dr. H. T. Wagner, Mr. Yost and Miss Zobel.

A serious motor-car accident, resulting in severe injuries to the Hon. Archibald Jan Gordon, third son of the Earl of Aberdeen, occurred on Sunday afternoon on the Andover-road, about two miles from Winchester, England. Mr. Gordon is a former English resident of Berlin, having left only last year after a stay extending over a year or two. He was prominently connected with the Berlin Golf Club.

The accident took place between one and two o'clock. Mr. Gordon with his chauffeur was driving towards Andover, when near Harestock Road a motor-car, driven by Mr. Saunders Clarke, of Sparsholt, emerged from a cross-road and caught Mr. Gordon's car in

Mrs. Bennett's Bellevue Str. 12a, II., facing Tiergarten and near Potsdamer Platz American House

the middle. Both motor-cars were completely smashed. Mr. Gordon, who was pinned beneath his car, sustained very serious internal injuries.

Mdme. Meta Illing's English company opened in Cologne as arranged on the 15th November in the splendid Schauspielhaus, and produced "Mrs. Dane's Defence," "Candida" and "A Florentine Tragedy," "Merely Mary Ann," and "The Rivals." The last mentioned was given at a school matinee, and the German audience followed Sheridan's comedy with enthusiasm. A special performance of "Merely Mary Ann" was given at Bonn, when the Emperor's sister Princess zu Schaumburg-Lippe was present, and received Mdme. Illing at the Royal Palace before the performance.

The company appeared for one night in Hanover at the Royal Court Theatre, which is run by the Emperor, and before a brilliant audience. In Frankfurt they produced "She Stoops to Conquer," with John Masfield's "Tragedy of Nan." The German Press has been most favourable towards the English players, who are performing at several of the largest theatres in Europe, and so far the tour is reported to have been a distinct success.

Jessie L. Gaynor, the well-known writer of children's songs which are popular all over America, will give an address on Tuesday afternoon, December 7, at 4 p.m. at the American Church, Motz Strasse 6, under the auspices of the Ladies' Union. "The Musical Life of an American Child" will be the subject.

The three talented Berlino children will give a concert next Friday evening, at 7.30, at the home of Mrs. S. E. Bennett, Bellevue Strasse 12A, who has kindly thrown open her rooms for the occasion. Admission, 1 mark.

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6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
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11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.
Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Don Juan	at 7
Royal Theatre	Der eingebildete Kranke	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theatre	Don Carlos	7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Major Barbara	8
Lessing Theatre	Vor Sonnenaufgang	8
Berliner Theatre	Hohle Politik	8
New Theatre	Herbst.—Der Unbekannte	8
New Schauspielhaus	Ihr letzter Brief	7.30
Comic Opera	Hoffmanns Erzählungen	8
New Oprettia Theatre	Miss Dudelsack	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Miss Hobbs	8
Charlottenburg	Wallensteins Tod	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Flachsman als Erzieher	8
Kleines Theatre	2 X 2 = 5	8
Urania Theatre	Die Tragödie im Tierreich	8

Every evening until further notice.

Lustspielhaus	Der dunkle Punkt	at 8
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theater	Stettiner Sängler	8
Passage Theatre	Henry Bender: Der süsse Doktor.	8
	Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Michael Kohlhaas	8
Folles Caprice	Sicher ist sicher.—Der Mann meiner Frau	8 15

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, 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 10-3 hours.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—A cable despatch, from the American Consul at Bluefields, which had been delayed in transmission, was received at the State Department today. It reports that the President of Nicaragua has informed the revolutionaries of his intention to resign. Congress will probably elect a provisional President.

ST. PAUL, Min., Tuesday.—A strike of the signalmen on the Northwestern Railroad lines has begun, the men on 13 of the company's lines having struck work this evening.

NEW YORK.—According to messages from Washington, the usual speculations are forthcoming concerning the message which Mr. Taft will send to Congress next week, at the beginning of what is bound to be a long and arduous session. If an analysis be taken of those forecasts which may be looked upon as most trustworthy, it appears that the Message will contain no surprises, but will foreshadow legislation of the greatest importance from the point of view of this country's commercial welfare, notably measures in accordance with the Roosevelt railroad policy, and for the establishment of shipping subsidies. The Standard Oil case being sub judice, no mention will be made of Anti-Trust Law amendment.

Mr. Taft is confident as to the prospects of a Ship Subsidy Bill, and has the cordial support of the Congress leaders. He has personal knowledge of the manner in which American shipping is handicapped in the Pacific, and desires to see assistance granted to those vessels which serve the Orient and South America in particular. The plan is to make the subsidies part of the postal department's policy, by which means certain objections will be overcome. Despite the crowded programme which Congress has to face, it is highly probable that some measure of the kind will be carried through.

NEW YORK.—According to advices received in Washington from Nicaragua, the supporters of Gen. Estrada are fighting at Rama and Greytown against the Government troops. They are confident of capturing both towns, and will shortly lay siege to Managua. Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, still refuses to make any further statement as to what action the Government proposes to take in the matter of the execution of the two Americans. It is, however, understood that the demand for compensation will not be dropped. It is reported that the Marines have been landed in Nicaragua, and that drastic action is imminent.

In view of the danger of a tariff war between Canada and the United States, Mr. Mann, chairman of the United States House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, according to the *Times*, intends to propose a series of amendments to the Payne Law. His main proposals are that the application of the maximum tariff shall be postponed from April 1, 1910, to January 1, 1911, and that Canadian wood pulp and print-paper shall be admitted free of duty, provided that no restriction be imposed on their export in the Dominion.

PARIS, Tuesday.—For some time past the police here have been on the watch for several men who were known to be engaged in systematic robberies, chiefly from jewellers, and it is now announced that two important arrests have been made in this connection. The men in question are both stated to be Americans. According to the allegations made against the accused men they have been touring the country in a magnificent automobile, and have succeeded in possessing themselves of jewellery valued at a very large sum, their method being to pose as American millionaires in order to obtain jewellery, etc., on approval. It is believed that further arrests are imminent.

(From our correspondent.) **NEW YORK, Nov. 20.**—The U.S. Supreme Court has sentenced the sheriff of Memphis, Tenn., and two other Memphis citizens to ninety days' imprisonment, and Prison Superintendent Gibbons and two assistants to sixty days' imprisonment for having allowed a prisoner in their charge to be lynched. Last March a coloured man named Johnson was condemned to be hanged for committing an assault on a white woman. The negro appealed to the Supreme Court of Washington against this sentence, and pending a hearing of the appeal he was committed to the custody of the Memphis sheriff. The Supreme Court's intervention was strongly resented by the populace of Memphis, who decided to execute justice with their own hands. Accordingly, the same evening that the Washington message arrived, a mob of angry men and women stormed the gaol, seized the negro, and summarily hanged him from a bridge, afterwards riddling the suspended body with revolver shots. The Washington authorities immediately instituted proceedings against the two above officials and 21 ringleaders of the mob for contempt of Court, charging them with having permitted the lynching of a prisoner who was under the law's protection. The two officials, in particular, were charged with having made no attempt to stop the lynching. Of the 21 citizens, only four were found guilty. The Memphis citizens seek to justify their action by asserting that the intervention of the Supreme Court had threatened to bring about a miscarriage of justice.

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On Tuesday evening two new works were performed at the Royal Opera House,—namely, Enrico Bossi's lyric drama "Der Wanderer," and Leo Blech's comic opera "Versiegelt." A substantial idea of the plots of both these pieces can be gathered from the outline we published on Tuesday. "Der Wanderer" has for its leading character a romantic personality of the pre-Christian period, a peripatetic philanthropist who meets the fate usual to that class, and perishes in the flames with the fortitude of the true martyr. The auto-da-fé, of course, takes place behind the scenes. The music of this work does credit to the composer, who displays a special aptitude for moving and pathetic melodies; nor are the lyrics lacking in strength. It was received with hearty applause, and the composer, who was present, was compelled to appear before the curtain many times.—In spite of the sharp contrast presented by the second piece, Blech's "Versiegelt"—a genuinely farcical work—this also had an excellent reception. The music, in keeping with the text, is

light but charming, and was played to perfection by the orchestra. The usually sober atmosphere of the Opera House did not prevent the audience from going into fits of laughter at the burlesque action of the provincial characters; explosions of mirth accompanied the scene in which the wily Burgomaster succeeds in turning the tables on his youthful persecutors, while he himself escapes gracefully from the awkward predicament in which his light-hearted innamorata had sought to place him. This little piece should meet with a good deal of deserved success.

Mr. Edward Baring-Gould, of the Mining Academy at Freiberg, Saxony, who has achieved renown in Dresden owing to his prowess as a member of the Academische Sport Club's hockey team, celebrated his coming of age by a smoking concert held in the rooms of the Freiberg Anglo-American Club on Monday evening. The concert (writes our Freiberg correspondent) was particularly well attended, and a most enjoyable and amusing evening was spent. A number that evoked the greatest enthusiasm and amusement from those present was an original song by Mr. G. S. Scott, of Toronto, in the nature of a musical skit on all the members of the club. It was all the more appreciated as it came as a complete surprise to the victims.

A pistol duel of a desperate character is reported as having occurred at Freiberg last Friday in the Hospitalwalde, in the immediate vicinity of the garrison shooting ground, between a Russian student of the Mining Academy and an officer of the 12th Jäger Battalion. Particulars are unobtainable, but from all accounts both combatants were very severely wounded. Silence is maintained as to the cause of this unusually sanguinary affair.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose bands plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
 Thursday, December 2nd. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
 Friday, December 3rd. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 3.0 p.m. Instruction for the Young. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
 Saturday, December 4th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
 Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.
 Strehlener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
 Friday, December 3rd. Litany 10.0 a.m. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p.m.
 Sunday, December 5th. 2nd Sunday in Advent. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
 Friday, December 10th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Women's Auxiliary 10.30 a.m.
 This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.
 The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Margarete Gelhard's programme for her pianoforte recital this (Thursday) evening at the Künstlerhaus will include works by Mendelssohn, Rameau, Scarlatti, Gluck-Saint-Saens, Weber, Brahms, and Chopin.

Mr. Paul Allen, a young American musician who studied under Antonio Scotrino at Florence, will give a concert on Saturday in the small hall of the Gewerbehaus with the assistance of Konzertmeister Hugo Hamann, MM. Curt Hering, Friedrich Heintzsch, and Emil Robert-Hansen, all members of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra. The programme will comprise Mr. Allen's following works: three manuscript works, a string quartet, a pianoforte trio, and a sonata for violoncello and piano. Tickets at Mk. 4, 2½, and 1½ from F. Ries (Kaufhaus) and Ad. Brauer, Haupt Strasse 2.

The following works will be included in Mr. Percy Sherwood's "Schumann-Abend" (pianoforte) at the Palmgarten on Saturday: Etudes en forme de Variations; In der Nacht, Traumesswirren from the Fantaisie opus 12; Vogel als Prophet, from Waldszenen opus 82; Nachtstücke Nos 3 and 4; Kreisleriana; Carneval Scenes; Mignonne sur quatre notes.

Marie Dubois, one of France's most celebrated piano virtuosos, who, under the auspices of the Parisian journal *Courrier Musical*, is making an extended tour through Germany for the propagation of French music, will give a concert in Dresden at the Gewerbehaus (small hall) on December 8, with a particularly interesting programme.

Professor Eugene Ysaye, the world-renowned violinist, will appear and play Brahms' violin concerto at the Third Philharmonic Concert in the Gewerbehaus on December 7.

The programme of this (Thursday) evening's concert at the Gewerbehaus will consist of valse and operetta numbers, as follows: 1. Teufelsmarsch a. d. Oppte. "Der Teufel auf Erden," Suppé. 2. Ouverture z. Oppte. "Lysistrata," Linke. 3. Intermezzo a. d. Oppte. "Miss Dudesack" (for the first time), Nelson. 4. Frühlingsstimmen, Walzer für Gesang mit Orchester (Lory Birn, vocalist), Strauss. 5. Ouverture z. Oppte. "Orpheus in der Unterwelt," Offenbach. 6. Walzer a. d. Oppte. "Der tapfere Soldat," Fall (for Singer with orchestra, Lory Birn). 7. Fragmente a. d. Oppte. "Der fidele Bauer," Fall. 8. Ouverture z. Oppte. "Die Fledermaus," Strauss. 9. Martin-Walzer a. d. Oppte. "Der Obersteiger," Zeller. 10. "Der Vorschuss auf die Seligkeit," Lied a. d. Oppte. "Auf ins Metropol," Holländer. 11. "Schwamm drüber," Galopp a. d. Oppte. "Der Bettelstudent," Millocker.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Strong west winds; mild; thaw; probably rain.

NOTICE TO DRESDEN READERS:

In order to enhance the usefulness of *The Daily Record* as a medium of communication between members of the English-speaking colonies in Dresden, we cordially invite our readers to send in social items—dealing with new arrivals, social events, and other matters of interest—for publication in our columns. No charge is made for such insertions; on the contrary, we shall feel obliged to everybody who sends them in.

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CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending at 10

Der Wanderer. (Il Viandante.)

Lyrical Drama in one act by Gustavo Macchi.
 Music by M. Enrico Bossi.

Cast:

A prophet, popularly called "The Wanderer"	Herr v. Basy.
Damia, a shepherdess	Frau Schabbel-Zoder.
Lida, her sister	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
A slave, popularly called "The Red"	Herr Scheidemantel.
	Herr Büssel.
Slaves	Herr Schmalnauer.
	Herr Fricke.

PLOT. The scene of this lyric drama is laid near Troina: the period is the first Slave War. In the Wanderer, a prophet, the hope of the slaves is centred. He is harboured by two young women in the hut of one of the slaves to whose trust they had been confided by their dying father. Damia, one of the girls, had previously escaped from this irksome dwelling but had since returned, only to be captivated by the manly beauty of the mysterious Wanderer. The slave, her guardian, watches with jealous eyes her passion for the Wanderer, as he himself loves her. Finally, in revenge, he accuses the prophet of treason, who is condemned to perish by fire. But the slave's hate is disarmed by the benignity of his victim, who ascends the fatal pyre with a smile upon his face. Overcome with remorse, the slave confesses his perjury to the rabble and is slain by them, but not before Damia has forgiven him.

Versiegelt. (Sealed.)

Comic opera in one act after Rappach
 Music by Leo Blech.

Cast:

Braun, the Burgomaster	Herr Lordmann.
Eise, his daughter	Frau Keldorfer.
Frau Gertrud, a young widow	Frau v. d. Osten.
Frau Willmers, resident in the same house	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Bertel, her son, clerk to the Council	Herr Soot.
Lampe, servitor to the Council	Herr Ermold.
Neighbour Knot	Herr Büssel.
The Champion Marksman	Herr Nebuschka.

PLOT. Frau Willmers, a widow, who has not paid her taxes, desires to secure a valuable cupboard against seizure. Her friend Frau Gertrud, a merry young widow, offers to hide the cupboard. Gertrud, by the way, has set her heart on wedding Burgomaster Braun, whose daughter is in love with the son of Frau Willmers. The Burgomaster, however, will not consent to the match, but Frau Gertrud assures them of her assistance. The Burgomaster pays a visit to Frau Gertrud, and to escape detection seeks refuge in the fateful cupboard, which is shortly afterwards seized and sealed up by the tax-collector. Everybody now goes to the village fair except the young couple. After holding a dutiful dialogue for the benefit of the imprisoned Burgomaster, they release him on condition that he sanction their union. No sooner is he out, however, than he retaliates by locking the couple in the cupboard, thus escaping the ridicule of the neighbours whom the widow Gertrud had invited to witness the denouement. All ends well; the lovers are united, and the Burgomaster espouses the gay widow Gertrud.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
November 28 to Dec. 5	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Eugen Onegin 7.30 p.m.	Der fliegende Holländer. 7.30 p.m.	Der Wanderer. Versiegelt. 7.30 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.30 p.m.	Der Wanderer. Versiegelt. 7.30 p.m.	3. Symphony Concert. A Series. 7.30 p.m.	Salome. 7.30 p.m.	Madame Butterfly. 7.3 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.	Die Räuber. 6.30 p.m.	Minna von Barnhelm. 7.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Merely Mary Ann. 7.30 p.m.	Wenn d. junge Wein blüht. 7.30 p.m.	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Liebeschule. 7.30 p.m.	Das Theaterdorf. 7.30 p.m.	Die Försterchristel. 7.30 p.m.	Liebeschule. 7.30 p.m.	Der Zigeunerbaton. 7.30 p.m.	Liebeschule. 7.30 p.m.	Die Försterchristel. 7.30 p.m.	

LE DÉFI DES LORDS.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

A Bohemian's Note-Book.

Whither go we?
Did you notice that a deputy actually proposed that the tobacco-shops should be abolished? What; no more tobacco-shops! And no deputy to arise and promise us more of them? That can hardly be serious. It would be the end of all things!

The tobacco-shops and the decorations are the two principal columns of the political temple. When these two columns crumble, the entire edifice goes. A tremendous shudder has run through our constitution.

But there is no need for anxiety. The tobacco-shops, like the sub-prefects, are immortal. Earth and Sky may pass away, but the tobacco-shops shall not pass away. The discovery of this herb, which some do not consider hygienic, has transformed our country as the invention of the printing press has transformed the world. We owe to tobacco the stability of our institutions, which have not changed during the last century, despite the rumour to that effect recently circulated.

Nothing is more immovably certain than that the tobacco shops may continue to regard their odious blasphemers with disdain. Nevertheless, the bare idea that this essential organ of government could disappear is so staggering that it is in itself a strong sign of decomposition. The ancient Romans never thought of making a law against parricide, because such a crime did not appear possible to them, ignorant as they were of progress. Similarly, it has never occurred to us that the tobacco principle, source of all the potentialities of government, could be a subject for discussion. What would become of all that we have achieved without the tobacco-shops? To damage that to which we owe all would be the blackest ingratitude.

Therefore, I again ask:—whither go we? When will this unbridled display of anarchistic passions cease?

(Henri Maret in *Le Journal*.)

One of the best ways of forming a really impartial opinion upon the state of affairs in one's own country is to ascertain how they strike the intelligent foreigner. If you agree with this principle, I think you will extract considerable interest from the following survey of the political situation in Great Britain. It comes from the pen of M. Saint-Brice, the able, well-informed and acute London correspondent of *Le Journal*, Paris. M. Saint-Brice sums up the matter as follows:—

No further doubt is possible. It now rests with the English electorate to cut in two the gravest dilemma which has ever faced them. It is impossible to avoid giving them the last word. Even admitting, as is highly improbable, that, before the final decision of the House of Lords, an agreement should be arrived at in order to avoid the turmoil which would be caused by the rejection of the Budget, this agreement could only be based on the understanding that a general election would immediately follow. But passions have been aroused to such a point of irritation that all hope, not only of conciliation, but of moderation, in the approaching combat, has been definitely put on one side. The Liberals are no longer disposed to keep on their perches adversaries so thoroughly antagonistic to them. As for the Unionists, they have decided to stake everything on one throw. In announcing through their chief, the Marquis of Lansdowne, their intention not to pass the Budget, to revindicate the right of financial initiative which the Lower House has denied to them for more than two centuries, the Lords have "cut the bridges." It is war to the knife!

And what a war! All the foundations of the political and social organisation are in question. It is the war of the poor against the rich. It is the war of social democracy against aristocratic oligarchy. It is the war of pacifism against imperialism. It is the war of Free Trade against Protection. In a word, it is the war between the old England and the new.

A few years ago, no one would have believed in the possibility of such a fight. The governing classes had shown such skill in following the evolution of modern ideas and in encouraging "young blood"; the working-classes took such a practical view of their interests and showed such a dislike of useless fights, that England seemed to offer to the world an unique example of peaceful progress.

Everybody knows how this idyllic picture was suddenly broken; how, in order to solidify the masses, the Liberal Government decided to arouse the most bitter class-rivalries, to stir up the proletariat against the big landlords, to compel the Lords to accept an immediate fight on the most unfavourable ground, —a ground where their principles might seem effaced by their interests. This manoeuvre was designed by Mr. Lloyd George and has been conducted by him with incredible audacity. He was not content with imposing on the rich many fresh taxes, under various forms, but he has introduced, without immediate profit, for purely provocative purposes, the principle of State participation in the increment-value of land. He has struck at the very heart of the system on

which are founded the colossal fortunes, derived from land, of the British aristocracy.

Picking up the Gauntlet.

The House of Lords accepted the challenge; at least, they announced three months ago their intention of doing so, but, up to the last moment, a doubt existed. The position is extremely grave. If the Unionists do not obtain the minimum of success necessary to enable them, at least, to paralyse the Liberal Government, complete disaster faces them. The first care of the triumphant Liberals would be to destroy the Conservative citadel of the Lords, by whom, for centuries past, all their efforts have been brought to naught.

At the present time the Liberals have a majority of more than one hundred votes over all the other parties combined. It is absolutely necessary that the Conservatives should regain at least these hundred seats before they can face opponents who benefit, almost invariably, from the help of the Irish Party and the Labour Socialists. And these hundred seats must be regained in the 465 English constituencies, because Scotland remains the unbreakable citadel of Liberalism. The Liberals reached their height in 1906, when they swept their opponents out of 230 constituencies. But at that time the Unionists had been practically twenty-five years in power, and were divided over the question of Tariff Reform. Today the Government "bloc" will go to the polls with a most seductive battle-cry for popular ears.

The entire hope of the Opposition rests on the reaction of British traditionalism against modern socialistic tendencies. Those traditions are far from being negligible, and they will be well-seconded by the economic campaign offered by Protectionism as a panacea for unemployment. It seems a frail argument with which to dam the flood of democracy, swollen to formidable dimensions.

Whatever may be the result of the fight, it is urgently interesting to France. If the Unionists and Protectionism triumph, our commerce with England is in great danger. If the Liberals carry the day, Great Britain will enter upon an era of revolution, the influence of which will assuredly not stop at the frontier and will react for a long time upon the equilibrium of Europe. Economic revolution or social revolution—the picture does not seem to be an attractive one.

G. A. A.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES

December 5.—*Campania*, from Liverpool, mails due in New York December 11. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Canard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, December 2.

December 4.—*St. Louis*, from Southampton, mails due in New York December 11. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, December 2.

December 4.—*President Grant*, from Hamburg, mails due in New York December 16. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Friday, December 3.

TO CANADA

For the information of Canadian readers it may be mentioned that a fast mail steamer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company leaves Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal direct every Saturday. Letters intended for Canada by this direct route should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursdays, and be marked: "Via Liverpool by Empress steamer."

SPECIAL NOTICE

Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned.

Letters bearing a 10-pfenning stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN

On Wednesday, December 1, by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm II., left New York November 23.

On Friday, December 3, by the S.S. Oceanic, left New York November 24.

On Friday, December 3, by the S.S. La Provence, left New York November 25.

As there are many of our readers who still appear to believe that letters despatched to America under the new cheap rate—10 pfgs. for 20 grammes, only by steamer sailing from German ports—are not forwarded by the express steamers, but are kept back for transference by "any old tub," we may state that, on the contrary, such letters are despatched by the first steamer on the schedule, be it an express or ordinary mail steamer. No distinction whatever is made, and full advantage of the cheaper

rate may therefore be taken. Such letters may be sent by every steamer sailing from a German harbour (Hamburg or Bremen) which appears in our daily mail list.

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