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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

T. M. the King and Queen and H. R. H. Princess Victoria left London on Monday *en route* for North Wales and Ireland. Thence they will return *via* South Wales. In the course of their trip Their Majesties will lay the foundation stone of the new College at the North Wales University in Bangor, visit the International Exhibition in Dublin and open the new Docks at Cardiff.

On arrival at Holyhead an address was read to His Majesty on behalf of the County Council. King Edward in his reply said that the welfare of the country could only be endangered by a disturbance of peace. The peace which fortunately prevailed in Europe and the high position occupied by England among the nations would, he hoped, be ever maintained. As far as in him lay he would always devote himself to further the cause of peace and good will.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Runciman in answer to a question relating to the safety of Caid Maclean said that the English Government was exercising pressure on the Moroccan Government with regard to the necessity of making the greatest exertions to obtain the release of Maclean. They had, moreover, warned the Moroccan Government to avoid taking any steps which might endanger the personal safety of Maclean.

COAL STRIKE IN SCOTLAND.

Some 500 to 600 miners of the Celty coal mines, the largest in Scotland, have stopped work. It was expected that at least 1,100 men would be idle yesterday. The struggle seems likely to extend to all the Fifeshire coal fields.

MUTINY IN AN IRISH GAOL.

A serious mutiny has broken out among the prisoners in the gaol at Maryborough, Queens County.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE U. S. AND JAPAN.

According to a report from Tokio the Japanese Admiral Sakamoto has declared to a reporter of the opposition journal *Hotshi Shimbun* that if hostilities should break out between Japan and America the result would be in doubt owing to the lack of a suitable base of operations. Such bases as existed at present were too far apart from each other for practical purposes, even those which were most contiguous.

The Admiral is said to have stated further that even if the Washington Government should decide on war it was doubtful whether Americans serving in the fleet were patriotic enough to fight. American officers made brilliant figures at balls and social functions, but they were quite inefficient at manoeuvres as they would be in serious fighting. It would be expecting too much to demand ardent patriotism from the American fleet in a war against Japan.

[The latter part of the worthy Admiral's statement seems so extraordinary that it must be repeated with all reserve. That an officer should insult the officers of the U. S. Navy is quite incredible, and we do not believe for a moment that he has been correctly reported. Ed.]

THE MAGDALENA BAY REPORT.

The State Department has issued an official announcement that when American war ships go to Magdalena Bay every six months for gunnery trials a hulk will be anchored there filled with coal by a contractor. Mexico has consented to this: The matter has nothing to do with any acquisition of territory.

SAN FRANCISCO MAYOR TO GO TO GAOL.

Mr. Schmitz, Mayor of San Francisco, has been found guilty of blackmail, and has been sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

OTTO MAYER

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NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CHAMBER AND THE MUTINY IN THE ARMY.

During Monday's sitting of the Chamber M. Raiborti (Radical Republican) protested against the mutineers of the 17th Infantry Regiment being allowed to remain with the colours after the departure of their comrades.

M. Clémenceau replied that the Law touching such matters permitted favour being shown to the soldiers in question, which could not be shown to mutineers.

M. Raiborti ascribed the slackness of discipline to the fact that men who had transgressed against the common law remained in the army.

General Picquart stated that the soldiers of 1903 would be discharged on their return to their garrisons, but the men necessary to preserve order in the South would remain with the colours. These soldiers would not be unfairly treated since the law demanded of them an actual two years' service.

M. Jaurès complained that the Government was asking the Chamber to rescind its decision without having national or military interests as their excuse.

After M. Clémenceau had energetically protested against the discharge of the mutineers of the 17th Regiment, and after he had been violently attacked by M. Jaurès, the proposal of M. Lafferre (Radical) the repeal of Article 3, which excepts the mutineers for the discharge, was rejected.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Before the time allowed for bringing in new proposals expired, a great many such were introduced.

THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

The news, which reached Fez on July 4th, of the capture of Maclean caused great sensation there; the Maghzen promised to take all requisite steps but requested that no warlike demonstrations might be made by land or sea, since such demonstrations would only make Maclean's situation worse.

The French Chargé d'Affaires in conjunction with the English Legation has already taken steps to negotiate with the tribe with which Raisuli is at present.

Raisuli, however, from fear that his interests may be endangered, is said to have sought another refuge and consequently negotiations are more difficult.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

The Governor of Anhui, Nyanhwei, has succumbed to his wounds. He was shot by the Director of Police of Nanking and some students at the moment he was about to enter a school. Of several shots which were fired at him, three caused mortal wounds. The Director of Police was seized and beheaded on the spot.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

OLYMPIAN BUSINESS.

London, July 6.

It may not be generally understood in our busy days, which leave most of us so little time to think, that the English word "business" has a most curious history. In the course of centuries it has undergone many changes both in spelling and signification, changes so numerous, in fact, that Dr. Murray devotes more than a whole closely printed page to this word in his great Oxford Dictionary of the English language.

Glancing through his amazing columns of large and small print one cannot help noticing that "business" has meant one thing at one period, and another subsequently. Its chameleon-like quick-change mobility is verily astonishing. In fact, I do not know of any other word in the language to equal it in that respect.

But the most extraordinary thing about it is that "business" has long since lost its meaning of the state of being busy. So, a person may be very busy, and yet have no business! Nor does this imply a *contradictio in terminis*.

The versatility of the more modern meanings of "business" explains in greater part the popularity of the word. It is such a beautiful word, it can be used in so many different ways, some more pleasant than others, to be sure, but all to the point. Is it not thoroughly businesslike to send a naughty and useless person about his or her business? Can the injunction be formulated plainer, terser, than in: "go about your business"? When we mean "business", we say it in such forcible language as: "We will do your business for you," or: "We will make it *our* business to settle *yours*!" Impossible to be more explicit. Every English-speaking person grasps that fully, instantaneously. And when we mournfully exclaim that our "business" is over, we can do so with the complete consciousness that nobody will misunderstand us.

The most hateful side of "business" is that we, in modern England, are apt to turn everything into it, even pleasure, and the "business of pleasure" is the saddest "business" of all, much sadder, much more saddening at any rate, than the "business of religion" for instance, that "business", to which the poet Parnell referred in his *Hermit* when he sang that his recluse made

"Prayer all his business".

Was that the sort of "business" which Pope meant, when he wrote that some men to "business" take, others to pleasure? Or had he in his mind the "business" of one of Dryden's "heroes":

"Of seeing arms to make a short essay,

"Then hasten to be drunk, the business of the day"?

Your readers must excuse my short excursion "on business". I was almost unwittingly forced into it, when visiting the Business Exhibition at Olympia which been promoted by the Organiser Publishing and Exhibition Company (Limited) under distinguished and powerful patronage, and will remain open for a full week longer. Its aims and its scope have been fairly explained, a few days ago by Mr. E. D. Robbins, chairman of the Organiser Exhibition Company, who, speaking at the inaugural luncheon, said: When it was proposed by one or two business men that we should hold an exhibition which would include various labour-saving devices, office equipment, business systems, advertising methods, and all the various aids for the betterment of commerce, I am afraid those gentlemen did not fully realise the important aspect which the project would assume. Most of us know that business exhibitions have for many years been a feature peculiar to the United States, and we have it on the authority of many of our Transatlantic friends that they have done much that has helped to the perfect organisation and the advanced methods of business promotion for which the Americans are famous. The American business man, however, is an old friend and an old competitor. We copy a great many of his methods, and, although some of us do not fully realise it, they copy a great deal from us. We realise, too, that their ways and the conditions of trade in this country are vastly different from those which obtain here, and, perhaps, the 3,000 miles which separate us make us a little less jealous of their internal organisation than we are of those countries which are nearer home, and which can more readily invade our markets.

ALINARI'S photographs of the most famous works in the Dresden Gallery, to be had in all Art shops.

Unconsciously perhaps, the "Organiser" People have, by that very inaugural luncheon, proclaimed again the wisdom of Lord Stowell, who—according to Boswell—is the coiner of the immortal phrase: "a dinner lubricates business".

Anyway, there is no mistaking their intentions. They "mean business", and they show it in this somewhat miscellaneous Exhibition which, by the side of many old-world devices and appliances, also contains numerous novelties, useful if not always indispensable to men of business. One of its most striking features is the unexpected uses to which machinery is put. There are, for instance, adding machines, and billing machines, business systems calculating machines, duplicating machines, and talking machines. It almost seems from a hasty glance at the catalogue as if a business could be run wholly by machinery.

That, of course, is a mistake, for brains are required, and in no department more than on the advertising side.

Advertisement, the boldest advertisement, of course enters into such an Exhibition to an enormous extent. Our most up-to-date newspapers have fully realised that, and they have "worked the oracle with a vengeance", as the saying is. But the less go-ahead journals are absolutely frightened by this "Olympian Business". The staid *Times*, for example, has given it a mere paragraph, and that of only colourless description. Blackfriars is obviously less "forward" than Whitefriars, at least in this respect, although it has shown itself so American in other things.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Wiener Strasse.

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Friday, June 12th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

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Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winkelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

DIED.—CAZALET.—At Goslar, Harz, Germany, on Sunday July 7th Lewis Henry Cazalet, late of St. Petersburg, in his 80th year.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.

Chargé des Archives. *E. C. Trench, Esq.*

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.

American Consul General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*

A NEW TIMING APPARATUS FOR MOTOR CONTESTS.

Mr. Edge's recent trial was made the occasion for a very thorough testing of Colonel Holden's electrical timing apparatus, which automatically recorded the time taken on every lap by each of the three cars. The apparatus consists, in its essential details, of a large clock, placed in a small building opposite the finishing point, which controls the movement of an endless strip of paper, after the style of a tape machine. The strip of paper moves at a uniform rate of speed, and is kept in contact with three pens which trace three lines upon its surface. The centre pen is controlled by the clock, and makes a slight sideways movement every two seconds, thus spacing the tape into divisions representing two seconds each. The outer pens are connected electrically with the contact maker contained in a broad flat strap laid across the track, so that the passage of a car is recorded on the tape. During the twenty-four hours' run the contact maker was, of course, placed across the outer circuit of the course, instead of at the finishing point on the straight, and the hand time-keepers stationed at the point telephoned the name of each car as it passed to the official in charge of the electrical apparatus, who immediately wrote the particulars on the tape opposite the mark caused by the passage of the car. Thus there is a complete record of the progress of the entire trial, the length of tape used being about 1,500 feet.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light airs, dry and fairly, bright, warmer.

RANDOM NOTES.

The other evening, as the populace of Vienna was taking its evening stroll down the busy Prater, placidly walking down the pavement was what was thought at first to be a large, white dog. No one seemed less unconcerned than the animal itself, when suddenly every one else in the street seemed to have been thrown into a panic. The reason was not far to seek, for hot-foot from the Circus Busch, where Herr Hagenbeck is performing with 75 polar bears, came two attendants armed with nooses and iron prongs. It appeared that at the evening performance after one or two bears had shot the chute successfully, a young bear sprang from the platform, and as the attendants were not smart enough in closing the door, Master Bear took the opportunity of an open side-door and passed through it to find himself one of the busy throng crowding the Prater. Though manifestly surprised at his surroundings the animal was marching leisurely along until aware of the proximity of his keepers; then he broke into a trot and turned down a side street. By this time the people in the street had realised that the bear was a deal more frightened than they were and a wild chase ensued, first the two attendants, then crowds of urchins and then cabmen cracking their whips. Maddened by the hullabaloo the bear dropped into a restaurant, but when the waiters, dismayed at his sudden appearance, dropped the things they were carrying, he decided it was no place for him and rushed out again. Finally he found a friendly thicket in which he adopted a defensive attitude. The attendants were quickly on the spot and one attempted to seize the short length of rope hanging from the bear's neck. But the bear resented such familiarity and tapped him smartly on the arm causing the blood to flow. However, the other attendant dexterously forced a muzzle over the bear's snout and secured him. Bruin was dragged in triumph amid the loud applause of his delighted audience, to the nearest police station, whence before he could be hailed before the beak as a "drunk and disorderly", he was removed in a cage to the circus where doubtless he regaled his 74 companions with a moving recital of "Vienna as I saw it".

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). Silesien Strasse 10 b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9637.

King Alfonso seems to have a pretty taste in collections, if the statement made in an English contemporary is to be believed. The light-hearted ruler of modern Spain makes a habit of collecting objects which have threatened danger to his continued existence. He has a long and murderous looking knife with which some ruffian desired to murder him when he was still an infant. Near this knife in a case is the skin of the horse which was killed in the Paris bomb outrage, while a whole series of articles recalls that abominable attempt on the lives of the young married couple in Madrid. Near this collection lies a stone which also has a history. It comes from San Sebastian and once formed the threshold of the door of a wine-shop. Two years ago the King was strolling through the street where the wine-shop was situated. The owner of the establishment was giving his shop a regular spring cleaning and had placed all his tables and chairs in the street the while. Alfonso found the way blocked, but not caring to turn back he began to make short work of the obstacles and soon pushed them out of his way. He managed to catch his spur in one of the chairs and fell head-first on the threshold of the door. He was stunned for a moment, and on coming round he insisted on removing the stone which had treated him so disloyally.

J. A. Henckels
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The late Count Nigra, whose death was reported, was once Italian Ambassador at Paris, and in that capacity helped the Empress Eugénie to escape from the Tuileries in 1870. The incident is thus related by Nigra, says the *Telegraph*. Napoleon was a prisoner, all Paris was crushed by the desolating news which continually arrived, and thou-

sands surrounded the Tuileries. The Empress was in despair, and could not be persuaded to leave the Palace. To General Trochu the task of protecting her Majesty had been committed. He showed himself, however, very inactive, and seemed inclined to let matters take their course. In the ante-chamber to her Majesty's apartments, Count Richard Metternich and Count Nigra suddenly appeared and demanded admission. The adjutant on duty refused to let them pass. The two diplomatists brushed him aside, and threw open the door where the Empress sat. They advised her immediate flight, telling her she would be otherwise inevitably lost. At last their advice prevailed, and, accompanied by Madame Lebreton, and wearing only a light mantilla, she hurried through the picture gallery and a long corridor to a side door, where the sentinel refused to let them pass. Counts Metternich and Nigra made, however, short work with him, and led the Empress into the street, where a man was haranguing a crowd and violently abusing Napoleon to some thousands of people. Nigra called to a passing fiacre. A boy exclaimed, "You are the Empress." Count Nigra gave the boy a blow, crying, "Take that for having cried 'Long live the Prussians!'" Then followed the well-known flight to the house of Dr. Evans, from which place she proceeded on her journey.

A contributor to the *Vossische Zeitung* has no very high opinion of the way foreign Monarchs are received by the French Republic. In a recent number of this journal the contributor in question writes: "Chance enabled me to see the King of Denmark on his arrival in Paris. I wanted to cross the Avenue du Bois, but I was stopped owing to the procession. Not that I regretted the incident for I was given an opportunity of seeing how the Republic receives Kings, and truth to tell, the reception was lamentable. Oh yes, the people did what they could, they cheered the King almost as much as—M. Lépine! Really though, I was disappointed at the escort given the poor travelling Monarchs and their suites. Surely in official circles there might have been found some young people who could chat entertainingly and charmingly with Their Majesties. I have never seen such a pitiable collection of impolite dullards as at this reception. M. Fallières and the King never exchanged a word, nor did Mme. Fallières and the Queen. M. Clémenceau said never a word to the be-starred and be-ribboned gentlemen who sat in his carriage. He was probably thinking of his next newspaper article. In another carriage sat a puffed-up bearded individual with some Maids of Honour. He looked helpless, bored and perfectly ridiculous. There was never a suspicion of French gallantry." And so on continues this fierce critic of Republican manners. It does not seem to have occurred to him that with so much to see on the gay boulevards of Paris the Danish Royalties and their suites may have well forgiven the silence of their escorts for the nonce.

The Indian Government has decided to republish the most important of old works relating to the history, manners and laws of India. The first of these reprints to appear is a two volumed work, priced at £25, which was written by a Venetian, by name Nicolao Manucci. This person, who lived in the 17th century, ran away from his parents when a boy, and eventually arrived at Delhi, where he entered the Grand Mogul's service, first as a soldier, then as a doctor. He spent 50 years of his life in India and finally settled in Lahore. He had not the slightest knowledge of medicine, but the magnificent appointments of his splendid house and his crowds of retainers, formed so good an advertisement for him, that all doors opened to him, even those of the Royal Palace and the Harem. He thus describes in his work his own special gifts. "My speciality" he says "was the expelling of evil spirits by whom so many persons were possessed. The usual treatment was: by incensing, spoken charms and exorcisms; to these I added certain odours to which I gave the most curious names. I only ceased this remarkable treatment when the patient was wearied out. Then I told him the devil had left him. In this way a number of people recovered their senses and their health; they were then all of them my admirers and served to advertise me." When Manucci was once called upon to prescribe for a court official, he suggested, to free himself from embarrassment, marriage as a remedy. By chance the cure was eminently successful and numbers of court dignitaries were stricken with the same disease and were recommended the same treatment. Thus Manucci's name became honoured and popular, especially among women who were enthusiastically in favour of the marriage cure.

According to a writer in *M. A. P.* Kermit Roosevelt, the third son of the American President, has a particularly racy style in his epistolary effusions.

He received his father in a letter right at the end of the war. I warned the Captain the Chief papa to trouble way. B came. S of the v dead, an The exa for bear of the T in the ph imagined sense. "dead" success.

Accorded eldest b as stren most pr versity, America Claverly the carp are muc all the others, c to spend vent at Vice-Pres foreign put her for their ment, ne and dash exclaimir envoy's ample of deserted

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He recently succeeded in taking a photograph of his father and this is how he described the operation in a letter to a schoolfellow: "I snapped papa all right at the inauguration. I told him I should, but I guess he thought I'd be too rattled. It was dead easy. My camera was loaded for bear, and I warned him he'd better look pleasant. I was on the Capitol steps only a little distance behind where the Chief Justice stood. When the time came for papa to make his spiel, I got ready. The only trouble was the duffers that kept getting in the way. Before he'd said a dozen words my chance came. Somebody in front of me got his elbow out of the way and I let her go. I felt I'd got him dead, and could hardly wait to develop the negative." The exact significance of his camera being "loaded for bear," we confess, escapes us. The influence of the Teutonic invasion of America is most marked in the phrase to "make his spiel"; we had ignorantly imagined "stunt" was the fashionable word in this sense. That the photographer had got his father "dead" is an appallingly graphic description of his success.

According to the same authority the President's eldest boy, "Teddy" Roosevelt Junr., is every bit as strenuous as his father. Last year he stood the most prominent man in his class at Harvard University, which holds about the same position in America as Oxford in England. His room in Claverly Hall is the worst-used room in Harvard; the carpet is threadbare, and chairs and settees are much the worse for wear. The cause is that all the Freshmen in Claverly Hall, and many others, constantly congregate in Theodore's room to spend a sociable hour. "Teddy's" vigour found vent at an early age in practical joking. When Vice-President, Mr. Roosevelt invited an elderly foreign envoy to stay with him. Mrs. Roosevelt put her daughter into another room to make place for their guest. Theodore, ignorant of the arrangement, next morning crept into his sister's room, and dashed a jug of cold water over the sleeper, exclaiming, "Get up! lazy bones!" The foreign envoy's astonishment at this unlooked for example of American strenuousness has never quite deserted him.

A certain New York beauty, by name Mrs. Meudith, is in despair. Although cherishing a very real affection for her husband she has come to the conclusion that she is bound to divorce him. Mrs. Meudith is passionately devoted to the colour green and has in consequence had the whole of her New York mansion papered and upholstered in this colour. Chairs, sofas, table clothes &c. all are green. The tragedy of the situation is that the colour of her husband's hair is brick red; which in his wife's eyes strikes a terribly discordant note in her colour scheme. She suggested hair-dye, but alas! her husband glorying in his iniquity, declines to gratify her whim by either shearing his locks or altering their ruddy hue. The result is an *impasse*, which can only be ended by the divorce Court. Rather a new husband than new wall papers!

Mathilde Serao has been moved to wrath by the recent terrible motor accident near Naples, and in her journal *Il Giorno* publishes the following scathing article. "The motor-car was and is a beautiful, powerful and sympathetic instrument presented to mankind by science. The motor-car was and is an incentive to higher civilisation, to greater progress. The motor-car was and is a magnificent means of transport. But it is men and their fever and their madness that has made the motor-car an instrument of death. Faster! Faster! thirty kilometres an hour is not enough, forty at least. What? forty? Sixty! no sixty is too little, eighty, an hundred kilometres an hour. If you ask a fair Parisienne today what is her dream of greatest bliss, she will answer with a deep sigh in which all her longing and yearning finds expression *cent-vingt à l'heure*. Without looking around, without seeing, without feeling, they hurtle along. Their senses are dulled, their nerves are unbalanced, breathing becomes almost an impossibility and the circulation of blood is maddeningly fast. Quicker! Quicker! They fly hence like madmen, like wild men, like those possessed. What do they know of the countries they tear through? What do they wot of the men and animals, whose bodies they dash over? They fly, fly onward, careless of the blood they have spilt. Faster! Faster! The distance another motor-car has done in an hour and a half, they must do in

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EGYPTIAN OPERA SHAWLS Cairo-House Prager Strasse 10 & 42.

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less, in far less time. Like a storm, like a cyclone they come booming along, and when they alight from the car they are still trembling under the influence of the terrific speed. Worn out they throw themselves upon a bed, to recommence the game on the morrow. In their offices they worry and torment their chauffeurs to produce a higher speed. The different companies in deadly rivalry try to outbid each other that the speed of their cars may approach the fabulous. And the men afflicted with this morbid passion, the disease of space and the race-track, demand more and more and are never satisfied. Man has changed the character of the motor-car and of this machine, this jewel, has fashioned the instrument of madness and of death."

Husbands who have suffered many a *mauvais quart d'heure* when faced by their wife's dress-maker's bill may well utter a fervent prayer that the very latest fashion may not appeal to their better halves. The *dernier cri* it appears is a triumph of the goldsmith's art in the shape of a glove made of gold chain mail exquisitely fine and inset with jewels. It is usual, we read, to only wear one of these gloves, but a pair may cost anything from £250 to £4,000. In comparison with this the latest thing in men's ties invented by a Wiesbaden jeweller is a mere bagatelle. The tie is made of silver thread and costs £7. 10.6.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. CLOSED.

ROYAL THEATRE. NEUSTADT. CLOSED.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft des Directors Linsemann: This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Lady Windermeere's Fächer. Drama in 4 Acten von Oscar Wilde. Cast: Lord Windermeere Max Thomas. Lady Windermeere, seine Frau Johanna Becker. Die Herzogin von Berwick Rosa Laassner. Lady Agatha Carlisle, ihre Tochter Erna Nitter. Lady Plymdale Elvira de Miot. Lady Jedburgh Mia Thomas. Lady Stutfield Gertrud Guder. Mrs. Cowper-Cowper Lucy Böhlke. Mrs. Erlyne Nina Sandow. Lord Augustus Lorton, Bruder der Herzogin von Berwick Walter Blenke. Lord Darlington Walter Tautz. Mr. Dumby Paul Barleben. Mr. Cecil Graham Hugo Werner-Kahle. Mr. Hopper Paul Köllner. Parker, Kammerdiener bei Lord Windermeere Hans v. Wolzogen.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m. Hedda Gabler.

LOCAL.

To judge from the preparations, the Charity Garden Fête to be held tomorrow at the Grosse Wirtschaft in the Grosseer Garten will be on an imposing scale. The concert garden, enlarged to twice its ordinary size, will be splendidly illuminated in the evening and offer a charming spectacle. The electric installation has been so arranged that the added garden ground will be divided into alleys by frame work which will be hung with thousands of lamps. The principal entrance will also be suitably decorated. The upper part of the present garden will be ornamented with palms, trophies, &c. There will be four bands in attendance. The band of the Gardereiter regiment and the House orchestra will play at the upper end, the bands of the 1st Grenadier regiment and of the Schützen regiment in the lower part of the added ground. The arrival of the Royal party is timed for 6.30 p.m. The sale of tickets in advance has been brisk; and a large attendance of the public is expected. The approaches on all sides will be blocked for the occasion at a considerable distance from the scene of the Fête.

The closing stages of the International Lawn Tennis Tournament were somewhat interfered with by rain, but the Open Events were successfully brought to a conclusion. In the Open Singles Logie met Rhodes. The two had met three times before this summer, and on the last two occasions Logie proved successful as he did on this and he is unquestionably the better player. His drives have more sting in them than Rhodes' and he keeps a better length. In the first set Logie won the first three games, but Rhodes took the next three; each then lost a service but Logie taking the next two games, the second of them to love, won the set 6-4. Rhodes played better in the next set the score being called 5-4 in his favour, but Logie took the next three games, thus winning the set 7-5, and the match 2 sets to 0, 78 aces to 66.

In the final of the Championship of Dresden Singles Logie met Pipes and was defeated in 3 straight sets. Pipes played a far finer game than when the pair had met before, his driving being crisp and clean and his back hand volleying beautifully accurate. Making all allowance for the fact that Logie was obviously tired—he has not the stamina to play through so many events in a long tournament—it may be doubted if he would ever beat Pipes if the latter was in the form he was on this occasion.

In the first set the first six games went with the service, but then Pipes won 3 games running, taking the set 6-3. In the second set Logie took the first and seventh game only, Pipes winning 6-2, Logie took the first two games of the third set, but Pipes then secured the next six, winning the match by 18 games to 7, 96 aces to 65.

Fräulein Koering—30.3 met Fräulein Wien—15.4 in the final of the Ladies Hep. Singles and defeated her 6-4, 6-2.

In the Ladies Hep. Doubles Fräulein Matuch and Fräulein Wien—40, met Comtesse G. Soumarokow and Miss P. Papenhagen and defeated them 6-3, 4-6, 6-2. The losers never lost heart and played up grandly in the second set, which they won, but Fräulein Matuch's volleying was a bit too good for them in the final set.

In the Hep. Mixed Doubles, Fräulein Matuch and Pipes—40.3 beat Fräulein Pautynski and Rossner + 3/6, 6-2, 6-0, while Fräulein Wien and Hicks—15.4 defeated Miss Salusbury and Fuchs—15.3, after a fine match, 6-2, 1-6, 7-5. In the final, 3 sets had to be played, but the handicap was a little more than Fräulein Matuch and Pipes could give and Fräulein Wien and Hicks were victorious, 6-5, 5-6, 7-5. It was one of the closest and hardest fought matches of the tournament.

Smith captured the Hochschule championship. Although the rain prevented the playing off of the final rounds of one or two of the handicaps, the prizes were distributed on Monday evening. Herr Wolf made a short speech thanking those who had assisted to make the tournament a success. Herren v. Rosen, v. d. Mühl, Gunszt, Merck, Winekler, Koch und v. Knorring were awarded umpires' prizes. The prizes were handed to their recipients by Fr. Pattenhausen.

The tournament, though eminently successful and enjoyable and excellently managed, was certainly more conspicuous for quantity than quality. "Class" players e.g. Wessely and Bertrand, last year's winners of the Championship of Saxony, were conspicuous by their absence, and of the

ROYAL BELVEDERE

Grand Concert Daily

by the Royal Belvedere Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Kapellmeister Willy Olsen.



three players who were certainly the best at the meeting, two of them are boys and of them, Rhodes has only been playing the game a couple of years and can, and obviously will, improve enormously. Both he and Logie, with practice against better class players, could easily enter the front ranks. But Dresdeners have had ample opportunity of seeing the merits and demerits of these two players this summer and we look to the International Tournament to live up to its name and show us players from other cities and other countries. It is a fatal mistake to allow the Tournament to clash with the Wimbledon Championship and we hope that another year the Sport Verein will arrange for the Tournament to follow or precede those at Frankfurt and Wiesbaden which always attract some of the good English and Riviera players, who could easily be induced to come to Dresden, the city *par excellence* for English visitors, and compete for the extremely handsome prizes offered at the annual Tennis meeting. Truth bids us add that the play at the meeting just over hardly deserved such expensive prizes as those presented by Herr Prof. Dr. Esche, Herr Geh. Hofrat Prof. Hempel, Herr Landrichter Dr. Illing, Herr Generalkonsul Kommerzienrat Klemperer, Frau Kommerzienrat Th. Koerner, Herr Geh. Hofrat Prof. and Frau Pattenhausen, Herr Rechtsanwalt Dr. Seyler, Herr Rechtsanwalt E. Wolf, Herr Justizrat Dr. E. Wolf, and others.

The Prizes for the Bakery Exhibition were awarded on Saturday. The *Bäckerinnung* of Dresden, with Herren Kuntsch and Rehn at its head, takes the King's Prize. Herr Biener receives a Prize for his eminent services in promoting the success of the Exhibition; the master bakers Mucke and Anger, of Dresden, each receive a State Prize for their specialities in dietetic foods; Herren Kuntsch, Rehn, Angermann, Steichen, Göhring, and Röder are each the recipients of a Prize given by the city of Dresden and a Prize of Honour given by the *Bäckerinnung* of Dresden.

Among the firms to whom prizes have been awarded at the Bakery and Confectionary Exhibition is that of the well-known bakery of Rich. Anger. Our English and American readers who have not yet tasted his widely famous "Graham bread", had a particularly good opportunity of making acquaintance with that excellent product at the Exhibition. As it has long been customary to take and to send Christmas "Stollen" from Dresden to a distance, so in future it will doubtless become the fashion so send to Dresden for Rich. Anger's "Graham bread".

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizei* *direktion*, Schless Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—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.

IMPERIAL GERMAN FEDERAL COUNCIL.

The *Bundesrat* has given notice that from the 1st October 1907 the one-thaler pieces of the German mints will be put out of circulation; they will then cease to be legal tender. After that date no one but the banks authorised to take them up will be bound to accept those coins in payment. Until the 30th of September 1908, thalers will be taken in payment or reckoned in exchange at the Imperial and provincial banks at the rate of three marks to one thaler, excepting such coins as have been bored through or diminished in weight otherwise than in the ordinary course of circulation.

The Concerts begin on Week Days at 7.30 p.m.
on Sundays and holidays at 5 p.m.

Admission, at the door, 1 mark, or 50 pf. if the ticket is bought beforehand at any of the cigar-shops of the firm WOLF Prager Str. See Str. Post Platz. At the Bureau of the Royal Belvedere 10 tickets may be had for 3 marks, up to 6 p.m. Admission to the Side Terrace and Pavilion free.

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TEPLITZ. Hotel Altes Rathaus. In the best position. Highly recom. to English & Americans. Mod. Prices. English spoken. Auto Garage. Franz Dittrich, Prop.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Berlin, July 9. The *Deutsche Nachrichten* hears that in the last days of August or the beginning of September the Czar will arrive at Darmstadt on a visit to the Grand Duke of Hesse, and take up his residence there in one of the Grand Ducal castles that is already being prepared for his reception.

Irkutsk, July 9. The party who are making the journey from Peking to Paris by automobile were obliged on account of the impassable condition of the roads and bridges in the province of Transbaikalia to cover the distance from Perecennaja to Irkutsk by train. Prince Borghese crossed the Baikal Lake in a steamer from the station Tankhoy to Listvanitshnoje, whence he motored to Irkutsk.

Moscow, July 9. This morning nine armed men attacked the Cashier of the Moscow-Kasan railway who was carrying a considerable sum of money. The police, who had received information, fired on the assailants as they attacked the Cashier, and pursued them. Four of the robbers were captured alive, one was killed, one was fatally and two were severely wounded, and one escaped. Two bombs, eight revolvers, and two daggers were taken from the prisoners.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 9th of July 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Burns, Seattle, P. Donath.
Miss B. A. B. Macey, Seattle, P. Donath.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Mariner, Milwaukee, H. Europ. Hof.
Miss A. Goldschmidt, Montreal, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss C. Gruening, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss E. Gruening, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. H. L. Tauherz, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss E. Schleiss, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss A. Schramm, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss H. E. Montfort, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Schall, Paris, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. A. Mayer, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. H. Koerber, St. Louis, H. Europäischer Hof.
Dr. H. Archibald, New York, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. H. Thompson, New York, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. E. Cole, Boston, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. J. Steiner, New York, H. Hohenzollernhof.
Mr. J. Langebeck, New York, H. Hohenzollernhof.
Mrs. E. Kalb, Chicago, H. Hospiz.
Mr. C. Stromberg, London, H. Imperial.
Mr. J. Fritsche, Lincoln, H. Jahr.
Miss C. Allen, Xenia, H. Weber.
Miss L. Kinney, Xenia, H. Weber.
Mr. E. Illunger, New York, H. Weber.
Mr. H. Shipmann, New York, H. Weber.
Mr. J. Rotbach, San Francisco, Wolf's Hotel (garni).
Miss E. M. Niblack, Indianapolis, P. Fricke.
Miss G. Wigram, Collingham, P. Käuffer.
Miss R. Wigram, Collingham, P. Käuffer.
Miss E. Chesney, Bucyrus, P. Kempf.
Miss M. Bannard, Baker City, P. Kempf.
Miss J. A. Nisbet, Edinburgh, P. Kinze.
Mr. L. R. Dingsus, Virginia, P. Köhlemann.
Miss M. Moore, Cincinnati, P. Goldberg.
Mr. H. W. Soule, Hingham, P. Rosinska.
Miss L. Overway, Berlin, P. v. Oertzen.
Miss Winterhalter, Milwaukee, P. v. Oertzen.
Miss J. Welsh, Kansas City, P. Schadowell.
Miss E. Hanna, Kansas City, P. Schadowell.
Mr. F. Haskell, Wakefield, P. Schaumberger.
Mr. J. S. Haskell, Lincoln, P. Schaumberger.
Mr. M. C. Kirwan, Wilkes Barre, P. Schaumberger.
Mr. J. Higgins, Philadelphia, P. Schaumberger.
Mr. M. Gibbons, Wilkes Barre, P. Schaumberger.
Miss A. Ingersoll, Chicago, P. Schaumberger.
Miss E. Stone, New York, P. Schaumberger.
Miss P. Stone, New York, P. Schaumberger.
Miss E. Whitfield, Richmond, H. Weber.
Miss C. Tyler, Baltimore, H. Weber.