

# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

N<sup>o</sup> 450.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## THE LAUNCH OF H. M. S. "BELLEROPHON".

H. M. S. "Bellerophon" was launched on Saturday, H. R. H. Princess Henry of Battenberg naming the vessel.

The "Bellerophon" is an improved "Dreadnought". She is, however, 700 tons heavier, her displacement being 18,600 tons, to the "Dreadnought's" 17,900. Her length is 490 feet, maximum breadth 82 feet, load draught 27 feet. The machinery is to be of 23,000 indicated horse-power, and the speed 21 knots, steam being supplied from water-tube boilers. The machinery is to be on the turbine principle, as the Admiralty are thoroughly satisfied with the results obtained by the "Dreadnought's" machinery during her long series of trials.

So far as the main armament is concerned, the "Bellerophon" will be similarly armed to the "Dreadnought". She will carry ten 12-inch guns, which will be mounted in pairs in barbets, three forward and two aft. The ship will have a right-ahead fire of six guns, but as the after of the two barbets astern is to be raised to a higher level than the other, her astern fire will be eight guns, and the broadside fire eight guns. For resisting torpedo-boat attack the "Bellerophon" will have 4-inch guns instead of 12-pounders, as in the case of the "Dreadnought". Internally, she is similar to the "Dreadnought". She is divided into several watertight compartments, and below the waterline there is no opening in the bulkheads of any kind. The officers will live forward and amidships and the crew aft.

The "Bellerophon's" launching weight was seven thousand tons. She was commenced on December 3 last, and is to be completed for sea within two years from that date.

There are two other English battleships of the same class building; one the "Temeraire" at Devonport, and the other the "Superb" at the works of Sir Wm. Armstrong and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## THE BELFAST POLICE.

Nearly 1,500 men of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who had found their duties in connection with the dock strike considerably increased, held an excited meeting on Saturday to demand an increase of a shilling a day in their pay, an increase in their pensions and further, the right to unrestricted discussion of their grievances. The officer in command advised them to lay their grievances before him, promising to forward them to the proper quarter. Since the majority at the meeting refused to follow his advice, he and the other officers withdrew and a mob of people made their way into the barracks. The leader of the mob was then carried in triumph to the customs house where, amid the loud applause of the populace and the strikers, he made a speech to his comrades.

Further disturbances took place on Saturday afternoon. The police were obliged to charge the crowd. Many persons were wounded and two arrests were made. Order was restored by evening.

## NEWS FROM AMERICA.

### THE IDAHO MURDER TRIAL.

The protracted trial at Boise, Idaho, has resulted in the acquittal of William D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Miners' Union, who was indicted for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

### FEDERAL COURTS VERSUS STATE COURTS.

A constitutional dispute which has arisen owing to the refusal of the Governor of North Carolina to accept the decision of the Federal Courts, whereby the law retaining to railway freights passed by the North Carolina State Legislature is declared unconstitutional, reached a climax on Saturday, when President Finley of the Southern Railway was arrested by order of the State Courts and set at liberty again by order of the Federal Court. The matter is creating the liveliest interest through-

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out the country, since the final settlement of the constitutional dispute will decide whether the State legislatures have the right to control freight rates and other matters effecting the working of the railway companies.

### FIRE ON A STEAMER.

The S. S. "Frontenac" on Cayuga Lake, New York State, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Of 50 passengers, nine were drowned and many were injured.

### FIRE ON CONEY ISLAND.

The Steeple Chase Park, one of the chief palaces of amusement on Coney Island and 20 small hotels were burnt to the ground on Sunday.

### THE U. S. AND VENEZUELA.

The American demands from Venezuela the decision of which by arbitration the latter has refused, rest mainly on asphalt concessions granted to Americans in Venezuela. The matter has already during the last few years been several times the object of negotiations.

### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The *Globe* learns from New York that some of the Democratic newspapers are making a good deal out of a statement made upon the authority of several Washington correspondents to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt is losing popularity in the Western, and more particularly in what are known as the Prairie States. There has been talk before of Mr. Roosevelt's waning popularity, but no evidence worthy of consideration by practical politicians has ever been produced in support of it.

On the other hand there is abundant proof that Mr. Roosevelt has given the gravest offence to powerful "interests" from which heretofore the Republican party treasury has been indebted to the tune of millions of dollars. There is reason to believe that some time ago the party managers were given very plainly to understand that financial support for the Presidential campaign would not be forthcoming should Mr. Roosevelt be the party's candidate. Whether assurances were given in return for this intimation is not known, but it is a fact that since then little has been heard in responsible Republican quarters of the talk of Mr. Roosevelt being willing to remain at the White House for another term.

Something of the same kind has evidently taken place in the Democratic camp, with the result, according to current report, Mr. Bryan has modified his extreme views upon subjects other than the Federal or State ownership of the railroads of the country. It is becoming increasingly evident that a section at least of the Democratic party managers are looking around for a Presidential candidate who, in addition to other necessary qualities, must be "a safe man" from the point of view of the business community.



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## REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN ARGENTINA.

News has reached New York from Rio de Janeiro that a revolutionary movement has broken out in one of the Argentine Provinces on the Brazilian frontier. Troops have been sent to the frontier by the Brazilian Government in order to prevent a breach of neutrality.

## AN EXCITING BALLOON ADVENTURE.

Captain Kindelan who ascended in the balloon "Maria Teresa" from Valencia and was driven out to sea has communicated to the Madrid Aero Club the following account of his rescue.

In the night after his ascent the balloon sailed over the Mediterranean. At 6.30 a. m. he sighted the ship "Goya", which, in response to his calls for help, attempted to reach the balloon. All her efforts, however, were in vain, and the balloon was driven towards the Balearic Isles and the Gulf of Lyons, and about midday Southwards again. Owing to the loss of gas the balloon gradually sank until it touched the surface of the sea. In this dangerous position Captain Kindelan remained until 7.30 p. m. when, as the balloon became flatter and flatter, he determined to leave the car. He put on a life-belt and jumped into the water. After swimming about for 3 hours he was sighted by the English S. S. "Westpoint", which had been sent to rescue him; he was picked up completely exhausted. The "Westpoint" also picked up the balloon. The judges of the balloon race have awarded the first prize to Captain Kindelan.

## THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The first sub-committee of the Fourth Committee met on Saturday and finished the general discussion of the arbitration question. All proposals relating to compulsory arbitration were referred with acclamations to an examining committee.

A proposal of the United States relating to the collection of debts in accordance with treaties was divided upon. This proposal was also referred to the examining committee by 37 votes to 7; there were many abstentions; the examining committee was nominated.

## THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

News from native sources, not yet confirmed has reached Tangier that the Mahalla under the command of Buchta Ben Bagdadi has been attacked by Raisuli's adherents near Elkmes. The result of the battle has not transpired.

Later news confirms this. The Mahalla captured several prisoners and the enemy suffered serious loss. There is, however, no news of Raisuli or Maclean.

## COREAN AFFAIRS.

Guards have been placed on the railway throughout Corea and troops are patrolling all the streets of Seoul.

Disturbances have occurred among the Korean soldiers. Police officials were attacked on Saturday and seven Japanese houses burnt. Six Japanese were wounded and a number of others were obliged to take refuge in boats.

The Minister of the Imperial Household and the Keeper of the Seals, who have just been appointed by Marquis Ito and charged with reforming the Court, have been warned that their nominations will be rescinded if the reforms are not carried out within 3 months.

In commenting on the fact that the Foreign Press has approved of Japan's action in Corea Marquis Ito's organ says: "Although no voice has been raised against Japan's perfect right to free action in Corea, foreign criticism would not have deterred us from doing what our interests and our dignity demanded. It is pleasant to know that we are working with the approval and sympathy of our neighbours."



It is Marquis Ito's plan to disband the Korean army and to replace it by a like number of Japanese troops.

To a representative of the *Associated Press*, Marquis Ito said that the Korean agreement would assure the common welfare of both countries. Korea was now quiet. Later on a strong Japanese garrison would be necessary to avoid any danger from Korean troops. Japan found herself now in a leading position; she must, however, proceed slowly and continuously. The agreement at first gave rise to charges that Japan intended by degrees to annex Korea; but it was now beginning to be seen that Japan was acting in the first place in the interests of the Koreans, and next in her own interests.

### The Löwen-Apotheke founded 1560.

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### The Anglo-Saxon Pharmacy.

#### SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Visitors to the head-quarters of cricket at the end of last week were rewarded by seeing one of the closest matches of the season, Notts and Middlesex, who both held unbeaten certificates, having a great struggle. Notts held an advantage of 35 runs on the first innings, but the wicket deteriorated a good deal and from then on the bowlers held the upper hand. The first four batsmen made fair scores, but then came a collapse, the last seven wickets falling in 45 minutes for 27 runs. Tarrant took them all for 12 runs, his analysis for the innings being nine for 59. Middlesex were left with 153 runs to get and thanks to very steady play on the part of Warner, who carried his bat for 59, they at one time looked like doing it. After the departure of Tarrant and Bosanquet, however, Hallam and J. Gunn carried all before them and Notts won a most exciting match by 12 runs. Kent held a fair advantage over Leicestershire when an innings apiece had been played, but Jayes and Odell dismissed them for 130 at their second venture. Leicester had 209 to get, but Blythe bowled finely on the wearing wicket; at 1 o'clock Kent had won by 21 runs. Gloucestershire easily defeated Northamptonshire and Lancashire accounted for Warwickshire. Surrey, thanks as usual to Hayward, were too good for Hampshire.

#### THE ARDENNES MOTOR-RACES.

The Ardennes meeting was concluded on Saturday with the race for the Liedekerke Cup, and the Circuit des Ardennes open race. For the Liedekerke Cup, there were nine starters. The winner was Porlier, on his Minerva, Mr. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, who won the race under Kaiser Preis rules on Thursday, being second. He also drove a Minerva.

There were only six starters for the open race. The winner was Baron de Caters, on a Mercedes. His time was 6 hr. 29 min. Mr. A. Lee Guinness was second on a Darracq.

The course was from Bastogne to Habay-la-Neuve, Corno du Bois des Pendus, and Martelange, back to Bastogne.

#### LADY GODIVA'S "COSTUME."

A storm of indignation has again been aroused at Coventry respecting the attire of Lady Godiva as depicted in a recently published reproduction of a photograph showing La Milo in her chiffon costume. The Rev. Canon Atkinson says that a distinct assurance was given that only arms and ankles would be shown, but this had been departed from. Canon Beaumont considers that the photo conveys the impression of nudity. The Rev. Arthur Wilkes, president of the Free Church Council, says the costume appears to be wholly objectionable. The Mayor, on the other hand, gives a contrary opinion, and says that an attempt has been made to meet the wishes of every one, he thought, successfully. He did not think there could be the least objection to the costume as now arranged.

#### WALK ROUND THE WORLD.

Mr. Alexander Kaufmann, who is touring round the world on foot to win a prize of £4,000 offered by a wealthy German society for any one who could encircle the globe on foot in the course of eight years, has spent the last few days in London. He started from Cologne on January 1, 1906, and after touring the Continent, landed at Plymouth on June 21. Since that date he has walked through a number of towns to the Metropolis, obtaining means for his sustenance by selling pictorial post-cards.

#### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Variable winds, at first thunder and rain, later clearing up, warmer.

## LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

### TWO CAUSES CÉLÈBRES.

London, 26th July.

It does not happen often, fortunately, that two such highly sensational criminal cases, as the Croydon Poison Trial and the murderous assault upon Edward Guérin, the notoriously escaped prisoner from Devil's Island, of Dreyfus fame, run concurrently at two places, Guilford and London, and that both end the same afternoon with the conviction of the prisoners tried.

At Guilford, Richard Brinkley, the Fulham carpenter, after a trial extending over four days, was found guilty of the wilful murder of Mr. and Mrs. Beck, at Croydon, by means of poisoned stout, and was sentenced to death.

In London, the "Devil's Isle Prisoner Case," as it has been called, came to a sudden and dramatic close in the Central Criminal Court on Friday afternoon, when the two prisoners were found guilty and Mr. Justice Darling passed sentence. John Smith, 24, a tinsmith, was sentenced to penal servitude for life, an May Vivienne Churchill, described as an artist, and known as "Chicago May," to fifteen years' penal servitude, for shooting Edward Guérin, with intent to murder him.

The two cases were, for the rest, entirely dissimilar in their nature, only resembling one another in that the utter badness of the antecedents of the accused probably did more to get them convicted than anything else.

### The Royal Court Pharmacy.

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Of Thomas Brinkley positively nothing good was known. An ignorant man of presumably low birth and next to no education, he has led an adventurous and generally wicked career, living on his wits most of his days. He had been married, and for Brinkley's wife that marriage was a long-drawn-out tragedy. As the effects of his ill-treatment, a once handsome young woman faded to a shadow and died. This was in the '80's, and from that day onward he and the woman's relations have not been on speaking terms. She was infatuated, and not until it was too late did she see her mistake. She left Brinkley a son, and he is now grown up, but long since disowned his father. As was stated during the trial he then took up his residence in Maxwell-road, Croydon. He seems to have become acquainted with Mrs. Blume through carpentering work and, there is no doubt, ingratiated himself in her favour and turned the disagreements between her and her relatives to his own advantage. She is said by those who knew her to have been quite infatuated with Brinkley, and may even have intended to leave him her property or a share of it.

### G. WIRSING, American Dentist.

Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).  
Hilanden Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9987.

The will of old Frau Blume—for she was a German widow lady—has played an important part in the Croydon Poisoning Case, for it was at first seriously alleged that Brinkley had put her out of the way too, after inducing her to make a will absolutely in his favour.

This could not be proved. The body of Frau Blume was exhumed, but no trace of poison was to be found. The prosecution still maintained, however, that Brinkley had forged Frau Blume's will, making her sign one document (not the will), and substituting another, which was the will, bearing the names of two witnesses, Parker and Heard, the latter failing to appear to substantiate Brinkley's tale, and the former repudiating it.

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Free delivery to all parts of the town.

The defence could not be strong, and all it was able to put forward was that Brinkley poisoned Mr. and Mrs. Beck, by mistake, he intending to poison Parker in order to destroy his evidence, but Mr. Justice Bigham pointed out in his summing-up that what the jury had to decide was: Did the prisoner take the bottle of stout to Churchill-road and place the poison in it, whereby Mr. and Mrs. Beck were murdered? It was contended that the poison was intended for Parker, but he would remind the jury that if Brinkley took the poison to

the house with the intention of poisoning somebody, and somebody else was poisoned, Brinkley was guilty of the offence.

Brinkley, who elected to give evidence on Wednesday, tried an alibi, contending that he was not in Churchill-road on April 20, and referring to "his friend" Snapper to prove this. Unfortunately for Brinkley, Snapper was just as *introuvable* as Heard, and, on the other hand, there was plenty of evidence to deprive the alibi of all its possible value.

In the Guérin case the whole circumstances were even worse than in the Brinkley case, as far as the evidence went, for at the Old Bailey there was very little to choose between the witnesses of the prosecution and the two prisoners, in their moral calibre and antecedents. It was indeed a case of "six of one, and half-a-dozen of the other". Truly this does not justify murder, or a murderous assault, but even in the witness-box Guérin had to admit that he was not exactly a saint, having associated all his far from blameless life with many bad characters, and having been several times convicted for various offences, in France, in the United States, and possibly elsewhere as well.

For the prosecution, Mr. Arthur Gill yesterday gave a fair survey of all the circumstances, which are certainly romantic, but sordid also. He said that in 1901 Guérin made the acquaintance of the female prisoner in London. He knew her then by the name of May Latimer, or "Chicago May." They went together to Paris, and were arrested there upon a charge of robbing the American Express Company. "Chicago May" was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and Guérin to lifelong imprisonment in the penal settlement known as "Devil's Island," off the coast of French Guiana, South America.

Guérin served part of his sentence, but in 1905 succeeded in making his escape. His acquaintance with "Chicago May" was renewed for a time, but did not last very long. They quarrelled, and the woman threatened to have him sent back to Devil's Island, and if she could not do that she would "do for him some other way." Shortly after, Guérin was arrested. Somebody had given information that he was in England. An application was made by the French Government for his extradition. The case was investigated first at Bow-street, and an order was made, but Guérin successfully appealed to the High Court on the ground that he was a British subject, and as such not liable to extradition.

In the beginning of this year Smith, who had a number of aliases, came to London, and soon after his arrival here was lodged in Brixton Prison. There he had an opportunity of speaking to Guérin. As they were exercising in the yard, Smith said to Guérin: "Are you Guérin?" He replied, "Yes," and Smith then said, "I know Chicago May, who put you away. You had better take care of her, as she will put you away if you get out of this."

After coming out, Smith met Mrs. Skinner, with whom Guérin had been associated, and he seemed to have spoken strongly against Churchill for putting away a man like Guérin. Later he made the acquaintance of "Chicago May", and then he seemed to have cooled towards Guérin, and was alleged to have said to Mrs. Skinner that if he interfered with Churchill he could deal with him. Asked, how, he said, "I could shoot him."

Counsel then said it was on June 14 that Guérin was declared a British subject, free from extradition. He was released, and there seemed to be little doubt that his release created some consternation in the mind of "Chicago May", as she knew she was suspected of having something to do with his arrest. Guérin, on his release, passed the night at Mrs. Skinner's house. On the evening of June 15 they went to the Hotel Provence, leaving about eleven for Venton-street, Bloomsbury, where Mrs. Skinner lived. Soon after they had gone Churchill and Smith came in, and were told that Guérin and Mrs. Skinner had been there, and had not long gone, Smith said if he interfered with Churchill he would "fix him," pointing as he said so to his pocket.

About 11.30 p. m. they left, and, taking a cab, drove towards the Tube station at Russell-square, in the opposite direction from which they lived, but towards Guérin and Skinner. As they approached the Tube Station Churchill said, "There he is," alluding to Guérin. Both got out, and then, it was alleged, Smith fired six shots from a revolver at Guérin. One took effect in Guérin's foot, and he had to be conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital for treatment.

Churchill crouched in a doorway, and as Guérin fell he said to her, "You tried to send me back to Devil's Island, and not succeeding, now you would murder me." Smith meanwhile ran off, and pointed the revolver at Police-constable Boulding and another man named Rhodes. He pulled the trigger, but the revolver did not go off, and he shouted, "A good thing it did not go off, or I would have done for you both." In the end he was arrested, and Churchill also was taken into custody.

The judge, in summing up, said of course it was for the jury to say whether they believed Guérin

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or not. Guérin had been declared a British subject by the King's Bench Division, and although Churchill had wanted to do Guérin a bad turn she had done him a good one.

He had appealed to the British law, and so long as he remained in England he was safe. He had appealed, like Paul, who said, "I am a Roman, and will be tried by Roman law." "I don't say there is any resemblance between Paul and Guérin," added his lordship, amidst roars of laughter.

The jury found the prisoners guilty of intent to murder.

Inspector Stockley said that on December last Smith was expelled from Cape Town. He had served four years' penal servitude. He was an American. The woman was born in Ireland, and married an American citizen, and was an American subject. He added: "She has been here eight or nine years. She got men into compromising situations, and blackmailed them. She was a notorious thief and blackmailer, and had even driven men to suicide by her blackmailing. She was the most notorious criminal in Europe."

Altogether a pleasant little woman to know, and Guérin knew her evidently not wisely but too well! She smiled quietly, when she heard her sentence, the gentle creature!

Her noble companion, Smith, proved far less submissive.

The punishment was obviously much severer than anything he had dreamt of.

He fell back from the front of the dock, and threw up his hands and gasped painfully.

Then he broke into a fearful rage.

He threw curses and vile insults at the judge. The warders were so astounded that for a few moments they stood inert. Smith repeated his wild language.

Then they hustled him down to the cells, but he could be heard still cursing for some time.

### RANDOM NOTES.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE GALLIC COCK.

As far as we know the Gallic cock serves as the heraldic symbol of the French people, although, as the *Journal des Débats* points out, the Gallic cock has never raised its voice in old Gaul. It does not date back further than the 16th century. The name arose from a purely chance concatenation of ideas. Whenever a rising broke out on the other side of the alps the old Romans used to say *Gallus cantat* and as *Gallus* signified either a Gaul or a cock, the words would mean "The Gauls are restless" or "the cock crows". This jest must not be taken to mean that the Gauls adopted a cock as the national emblem, as the English did a lion, or Napoleon an eagle. As long as Gaul belonged to the Gauls, the country consisted of a number of separate and even hostile States and formed no united nation. The idea of a national emblem was, therefore, at that time out of the question. Later when Gaul became a Roman province, it was only now and then that the cock appeared upon coins. On the other hand horses, lions, bears, wolves, stags, boars, bullocks, rams, goats, eagles, larks, ravens, cranes and storks appeared by hundreds on the coinage; among 10,413 coins, which are fully described, only 14 are mentioned which bear the image of a cock and these originated in Belgium and not in Aquitania. In fact, the cock is far oftener encountered in Greece and Rome than in Gaul itself, as has been shown by the French numismatist Th. Ducrocq. During the whole of the middle ages not a single mention is made of the Gallic cock, but at the time of the Renaissance, when the study of classic literature recommenced, the delight in the old jest is found again. When in 1546 at the council of Trent the French Envoy, M. Danés, made a speech on the wantonness of the higher Italian Prelates, Bishop Peter suddenly interrupted him with the words "*Gallus cantat*". In an instant came the answer of M. Danés "May the cock's crow cause Peter to repent." Thirty-nine years later in January 1585, the Professor of Oratory at the Collège de France delighted in singing of the cock in Latin verses. He made various plays on the word. He found that the cock which was sacred to Mars was as brave as the Gauls and concluded that the Gaul had taken his name from the cock: *Praeclarumque simul tribuit tibi, Gallia, nomen!* This statement which was merely a play on words was soon generally accepted not only in France but abroad. Since that time the cock serves as the emblem of the French people. When in 1601 the birthday of him

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CLOSED.

### ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

### RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

#### Frau Warrens Gewerbe.

Drama in 4 Acten von Bernard Shaw.

Cast:

Frau Kitty Warren	Clotilde Schwarz a.G.
Vivie, ihre Tochter	Erna Nitter.
Sir George Crofts	Hugo Werner-Kahle.
Præd	Ernst Legal.
Pastor Samuel Gardner	Walther Blencke.
Frank, sein Sohn	Walther Tautz.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

Jugend.

### REPertoire OF THE CENTRAL THEATRE FOR THE WEEK.

Tuesday: Das Lebensfest. 8.0 p.m.  
 Wednesday: Das Lebensfest. 8.0 p.m.  
 Thursday: Der Dieb. Herr Reiter as guest. 8.0 p.m.  
 Friday and Saturday: The same performances.

who was destined to become Louis XV. was commemorated in Italy by the striking of a medal, a cock was placed on it next a boy holding in one hand a scepter, in the other a white lily. In 1780 the birth of another Dauphin was celebrated in Paris by a great firework display, and a brochure explaining the fireworks contains the following: "On the right side in a medallion is a cock, the symbol of France." Louis Philippe was convinced of the Celtic origin of the Gallic cock when on August 10, 1830, he determined that the poles of the French flags should be ornamented by a cock. The Minister Guizot who countersigned the King's order forgot on that day that he was an historian as well.

#### PRISON REFORM IN AMERICA.

The State of Michigan, U. S. A., has since the days of its great Governor, Mr. Pingree, been reforming its prisons and the results obtained have exceeded all expectations. For the first time the State Government has now allowed the Press to publish the various Reports of the administration of the prisons of Jackson City. It must be mentioned that in the State of Michigan the system of imprisonment for terms of uncertain duration has been in force since 1905. During their imprisonment the prisoners, should they conduct themselves well, are rewarded by being given five free days a month during the first two years. In the two following years they are allowed six free days and so on, so that the man condemned to imprisonment for twenty years and upwards in his last years enjoys 14 days of freedom each month. As for the management of the prisons itself the numerous official reports give evidence of innovations that sound quite incredible. As soon as he crosses the threshold of the prison, the prisoner receives a copy of the rules. Breaches of these rules are only punished by loss of good marks. The prisoners, naturally enough, take the greatest pains to keep their good marks, since their "free days" depend upon them, and are hastened or retarded in proportion to the number of good marks. If a prisoner has committed no breach of the rules at the close of the month he is awarded 150 good marks. If, for example during this period he has lost 50 good marks he is not allowed to buy special food, books or tobacco, is not permitted to receive a visitor for a whole month, and may not write a letter. The prisoners at Jackson are divided into 3 categories. The first class prisoners wear a dark blue suit similar to the uniform of the officers of the American army. They are allowed to form musical, fencing, chess or baseball clubs among themselves. They have a large orchestra which gives excellent concerts. Further, the prison possesses a large theatre, in which not only are performances given, but highly

instructive lectures in order that the prisoner, when he returns to civic life, may not be unacquainted with the scientific questions of the day. It often happens that a touring theatrical company performing in Jackson is allowed to perform an opera or some classical pieces within the gloomy walls of the prison; that is, perhaps, the most astounding feature of this American reformed system. One word as to the prison menu. One actually finds "oysters" on the list, though it must be remembered that oysters are cheap in America and that a whole year's consumption of them in the prison only amounts to 200 dollars. In 1906 other foods cost: beef 10,176 dollars; mutton 624 dollars; fresh pork 1512 dollars; Frankfort sausage 319 dollars; bacon 2195 dollars; fowls 266 dollars; ham 1954 dollars; eggs 1471 dollars &c. In face of so luxurious a menu it may be questioned whether the Americans obtain results at all in due proportion to the cost. The question must be answered in the affirmative: among the prisoners who have been released from the State of Michigan, the number that have returned only amounts to 11%.

New! Hat boxes. Alfred Pachtmann, Prop. R. Grosskuntz. Amalien Strasse 19.

O. Herrmann, Durable Trunks. Bismarck Platz 1a, shop No. 6.

New! American Drinks New! Victoria Strasse 3.

Pension Donath Lüttichau Str. 13, I. and II. 5 min. from station.—Entirely renovated.

Anglo-American Tourist & Forwarding Agent Alfred Kohn Christian Str. 31.

Jewelry, Gold and silver goods, Watches. Selling off bankrupt stock of A. Schubert & Co., Altmarkt, corner Schloss Strasse.

Frames. P. Prange, Bismarck Platz 1a.

"Picardie" restaurant in the Grosser Garten. Favourite resort of Foreigners.

## Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4, corner of Zahns Gasse.

Morley's and all other kinds of English Merino. Woollen underwear. Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys. Knitted Waists. English and German knitted Goods. Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies, Gentlemen and children. Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts, Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers. Novelties of the season.

### LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 29th of July 1907.

- Mr. M. E. B. Quiney, New York, H. Carlton.
- Mr. M. W. A. Morris, Philadelphia, H. Carlton.
- Miss M. Luch, Philadelphia, H. Carlton.
- Miss F. Fletcher, Philadelphia, H. Carlton.
- Miss E. Duggan, Hamilton, H. Carlton.
- Mr. M. W. Scott, Philadelphia, H. Carlton.
- Miss C. Espe, Deuoon, H. Carlton.
- Miss A. Murphey, Newburgh, H. Carlton.
- Dr. J. D. Malone, Newburgh, H. Carlton.
- Miss C. Henke, St. Louis, H. Carlton.
- Dr. F. C. Washington, St. Louis, H. Carlton.
- Mr. and Mrs. W. Spiers, Hull, H. Carlton.
- Mr. J. S. Wathewicz, New York, H. Carlton.
- Miss A. Zimmerscheid, Kansas City, H. Deutsches Haus.
- Miss M. Umbach, Kansas City, H. Deutsches Haus.
- Miss S. Wolff, Kansas City, H. Deutsches Haus.
- Miss A. Wilson, Kansas City, H. Deutsches Haus.
- Miss G. v. Unwerth, Kansas City, H. Deutsches Haus.
- Miss E. v. Unwerth, Kansas City, H. Deutsches Haus.
- Miss J. Nichols, Kansas City, H. Deutsches Haus.
- Mr. T. Sidall, London, H. de France.
- Prof. W. Glog, Glasgow, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Mr. B. Nicolson, Edinburgh, H. Stadt Gotha.
- Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jacobson, Chicago, H. Hospiz.
- Miss O. Brüning, Columbus, H. Hospiz.
- Mr. and Mrs. Barnet Lang, Manchester, H. Imperial.
- Mr. A. Stein, and family, Denver, H. Ritterhof.
- Miss R. Hayes, Reedsville, P. Kinze.
- Miss H. Carr, San Francisco, P. Kinze.
- Miss E. Carr, San Francisco, P. Kinze.
- Miss G. Hamilton, San Francisco, P. Kinze.
- Mr. W. Ehrmann, Albany, P. Rudeloff.
- Miss J. Taylor, Cornwall, P. Schaumberger.
- Miss A. Willing, Cornwall, P. Schaumberger.



## LOCAL.

H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, who is at present staying at the Savoy Hotel, on a visit to Dresden, attended Divine Service in All Saints' English Church on Sunday morning, the 28 inst., attended by Mr. Frank Dugdale and Lady Eva Dugdale, Equerry, and Lady in Waiting to Her Royal Highness.

This evening "Das Lebensfest", comedy in 3 acts by Carl Rössler, will be given for the last time but one at the Central Theatre.

On Thursday evening "Der Dieb" a play in 3 acts by Henry Bernstein, arranged for the German stage by R. Lothair, will be given for the first time.

The piece has had a sensational success in Berlin, Vienna and wherever else it has been given, and this success is certain to be repeated in Dresden, all the more so since the management has been able to engage Herr Emanuel Reiter, of the Lessing Theatre in Berlin, to appear as *Richard Voysin*, the chief rôle.

The rest of the cast will be as follows:

*Raymond Lagardes*, Herr Bendey, *Isabella*, Fräulein Gonia, *Fernand*, Herr Schrotky, *Marie Louise*, Fräulein Clemens, *Zambault*, Herr Pabla.

The charges for admission will be as usual. Tickets may be obtained at the box Office daily from 2 p. m. on.

The Kennel Club "Rawyl", whose head-quarters are at Dresden, announces that on the 7th and 8th of September next, to mark the tenth year of the Club's existence, a Grand Jubilee Dog Show embracing all breeds of dogs will be held in the whole interior of the Exhibition Palace. A dog race, and a trial of trained war and police dogs will for the first time be combined with the Exhibition. The dog race will come off on a course 150 meters long within the Exhibition Park, while for the trial of the war and police dogs a limited portion of the Grosser Garten is intended to be fenced off, the Management of the Grosser Garten having very willingly consented to the plan. The Ministry of the Interior as well as the City of Dresden have offered prizes, and others have been promised by private dog-lovers. This Show will be held for the first time as a Union Show of the Dresden Union of Kennel Clubs for Central Germany, to which 23 societies with 1,400 members belong. The Management of the Show expects therefore that this Jubilee Show will include over 1,000 dogs of many breeds. The "Rawyl" Club, it will be remembered, held an International Dog Show in May 1905, with over 500 entries of all breeds.

We beg to draw especial attention to this evening's concert at the Royal Belvedere when compositions of Richard Wagner and Johann Strauss only will be performed. The programme will be as follows:—(1) Kaiser-Marsch, Wagner; (2) Waltz, "Rosen aus dem Süden", Strauss; (3) Tonbilder, "Die Walküre", Wagner; (4) Overture, "Die Fledermaus", Strauss; (5) Mate's Song and Seamen's Chorus, "The Flying Dutchman", Wagner; (6) Potpourri, "Der lustige Krieg", Strauss; (7) Vorspiel, "Parsifal" and (8) Violon Solo, "Ein Albumblatt" (Herr Korb), Wagner; (9) Waltz, "Wiener Blut", Strauss.

The great annual pleasure fair, known as the "Vogelwiese" which takes place on the banks of the Elbe, began on Sunday and will conclude with a grand fire-work display on Friday evening. The fair is well worth a visit, for although to American visitors, familiar with Coney Island, it may not present much in the way of novelty, English visitors can never have seen any fair approaching it in size or variety at home. The *raison d'être* of the fête, the shooting with cross bows at a gaily painted wooden bird perched on the top of a lofty pole, still continues, and this particular trial of skill is of great antiquity, all the best shots being attracted to Dresden for this annual festival as far back as the middle ages. By degrees, menageries, side-shows and booths of all kinds from being merely subsidiary to the shooting have become the main features of the fête, and nowadays cheek by jowl with mediaevalism and its cross bows, are the *derniers cris* of modernity, biographs, steam merry-go-rounds, brazen-lunged orchestrons, &c. &c. The fair is a regular town in itself, with apparently endless streets, centreing in a large square or oblong, round which are the most imposing of the shows. Of these latter the variety is wonderful, and their contents on the whole worth seeing, for even if the bearded lady from the Arctic seas does turn out to be nothing more than an apoplectic looking female seal, obviously disgusted with the heat of a stuffy tent in July, the Lilliputian horses are ample recompense; two of them indeed, bred from a tiny Caucasian mare, are delightful little animals. The more repulsive features of the English fair, the fat women, the three-legged sheep *et hoc genus omne*, are fortunately lacking, though the anatomical museum ought certainly not to be allowed to open its doors. Chutes, merry-go-rounds with horses,

## ROYAL BELVEDERE

### Grand Concert Daily

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



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.

**Dresden Art-Salon** Prager Strasse 22 pt. I. & II.—Entrance free.

**C. A. Klemm, Augustus Strasse.**  
Music Library, largest stock of Pianos for hire.  
Steinway pianos.

**Fine Art. Friedrich Axt** PRAGER STRASSE 29.

**Travelling Articles.** Camillo Enterlein, Waisenhaus Strasse 23.

**G. Casimir, Fencing-Master,** gives fencing lessons. Ring Strasse 11. Telephone 5950.

**Trunks.** Bernhard Rüdiger, Wilsdruffer Strasse 3.

**Jungborn Ferdinand Strasse 18 pt.** Vegetarian House.  
Best vegetarian diet on the principles of Dr. Lahmann.

— MINIATURES. —  
Portraits on ivory from life or photograph. H. M. Mist. Studio Helmholtz Strasse 2. I.

<b>SENDIG-DRESDEN,</b>	<b>HOTEL</b>
<b>SENDIG-NURNBERG,</b>	<b>Europaischer Hof</b>
<b>SENDIG-SCHANDAU,</b>	<b>Wurttemberger Hof</b>
(SAXON SWITZERLAND.)	<b>Hotel Quisisana &amp;c.</b>
	265 ROOMS
	250 ROOMS.
	150 ROOMS.

**BERLIN. Unter den Linden, 17-18. BERLIN.**  
**Hotel Westminster**  
QUIET. FIRST CLASS HOTEL. SELECT.  
Rooms from 3.50 marks upward. Lift. Favourable Terms for Board.  
Electric Light.

**Grand Hotel de Rome**  
BERLIN. Unter den Linden 39 opposite the Royal Palace.  
Baths — Splendid Restaurant and Drawing Rooms. — Lift.  
Mostly frequented by English and American Families.

**Franzensbad. Kopp's Hotel Königsvilla**  
Salzquellenstrasse near the Morgenzeitpark.  
Modern, distinguished, first class Hotel managed by the Proprietor Mr. Kopp.  
By appointment to H. I. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

**Hotel Kroh Karlsbad**  
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**Marienbad. Bohemia.**  
Season from the 1st of May to the 30th of September  
30,000 Visitors, 90,000 Tourists.  
Prospectus gratis from the Bürgermeisteramt.

**Marienbad. Park Hotel Waldmühle.**  
First class, splendid position in the midst of its own park.  
World-famed Restaurant. Motor Garage. Own Automobile.  
Heinrich Krause, Proprietor.

**Marienbad, Hotel Weimar**  
Temporary Residence of H. M. King Edward VII.

**PRAGUE. Hotel Archduke Stephan.** Wenzelsplatz. First Class. The only new house in the town, with every comfort possible at low charges. Mostly frequented by English and Americans. 130 Rooms and Salons (fireproof). Fitted up with Electricity, Lifts, Steam Heating, Telephone &c. Grand Café a speciality. Centre of the town. Close to the Royal Museum. 6 minutes to the Station. English spoken. Cook's Coupons accepted. W. Hauner, Prop.

**Prague, Hotel Victoria, family Hotel.** Moderate Prices.

**Nuremberg. Private Hotel and Pension Trefzer.**  
First class family Pension situated in the best and most central part of the town, close to the station. Large, airy rooms. Good cuisine. All home comforts. Electric light. Baths. Pension by the week or day. Moderate prices.  
Marie Trefzer, Proprietress.

**J. J. Rupprecht sel. Sohn**  
Königstrasse 76. — NUREMBERG — Established 1727.  
Purveyor to the Bavarian Court.  
Importer of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco. Directly imported Havana Cigars. German manufactured Cigars. English, American, French and Turkish Tobacco and Cigarettes. American chewing tobacco. Agent of the Red Star Line.

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

**Baumcher & Co., Footballs!**  
See Strasse 10.

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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German French and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

**Toast Bread Carl Roeder,**  
By appointment to the Saxon Court.  
Galerie Strasse 2.

**Pension Kosmos** Streblener Strasse 10, I.  
close to Hauptbahnhof.  
Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.

## WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

H. VIRGIN, M. A. Oxford. Gutzkow Strasse 19.

## Horlick's Malted Milk

for infants, invalids, the aged and travellers. Depots at Dresden: The International Pharmacy Relebs-Apotheke, Gebr. Schumann and George Baumanna, and every other pharmacy. Sample and prospectus sent free on application by Horlick's Malz-Milch Co., G. m. b. H., Halle a. S.

bicycles, and of course even motor cars, are there in bewildering variety and as every show, beer-saloon, dancing-hall or what not has its own band, or orchestration machine or hand driven, the noise is deafening, and you may hear that irritating if fascinating "machiche" in several keys at the same time. Possibly we are becoming more sedate than our forefathers, but at all events it must be conceded that the dancing saloons even at a late hour are models of decorum, and the stately bow with which each beau claims a partner would put Belgravian ballrooms to shame. The scene at night when the whole fair is ablaze with electricity is most picturesque. Nothing could be better than the tram service to and from the fair, and, indeed, every tram in Dresden seems to have deserted its usual route and to be determined to make a bee line for the Vogelwiese.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.**  
Wednesday, July 31st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Friday, August 2nd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.  
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.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

**Freiberg, July 29.** A great fire broke out here at midnight in the so-called "Turmhofgut", it is supposed from the spontaneous combustion of hay. Two large farm-buildings, a barn partly filled with fodder and the stables, were reduced to ashes. Some poultry and pigs were burnt to death. As it happened, the Freiberg District Fire Brigade was keeping its anniversary at a place half an hour distant from Freiberg, where all the fire brigades of the neighbourhood had gathered; so that the Volunteer Fire Brigade of Freiberg could only get to work at the fire after it had attained to great dimensions; they then succeeded in preventing it from spreading further.

**New York, July 29.** A fire broke out this morning in a six-storied building on the East side of the city. From 15 to 20 persons lost their lives and 30 were injured, for the most part Italians. Some jumped out of the windows, others were burnt alive.