

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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KING EDWARD IN MARIENBAD.

HIS MAJESTY'S DISPLEASURE.

One evening last week the King paid a visit to the Marienbad theatre, where a Viennese company was advertised to give a miscellaneous programme. The performance proved to be scandalous in the highest degree. The songs and recitations exceeded the limits of decency, and the King, after listening to one or two items of the programme, rose from his seat in the royal box and left the theatre. His Majesty's suite, as well as the Duke of Teck and other invited guests, who occupied seats in the royal box, of course, followed him.

Scarcely was the royal box empty when all the English and Americans in the theatre rose and walked out by way of protest against the indecency of the performance. The King's protest against this display of theatrical impropriety, followed by the united demonstration of the English and American spectators, created extraordinary excitement.

The King will indicate his displeasure with Thursday's performance at the Marienbad Theatre by refusing to attend again during the remainder of his visit, which will terminate at the end of next week. The manager of the theatre, as well as an extremely efficient company of actors and actresses, is greatly distressed by the King's decision. Major Ponsonby communicated his Majesty's displeasure to Herr Laska, the manager of the theatre, in exceedingly plain terms, says *The Standard's* special correspondent.

Major Ponsonby said:—"The King is annoyed. He understood that he was going to see an amusing and witty performance of a high-class cabaret, and he concludes some mistake was made in the programme originally submitted. What he saw was unfit for presentation on a stage."

Subsequently, after his Majesty's displeasure had been notified to Herr Laska, but before the King had left the theatre, Herr Laska made an effort to persuade his royal visitor to see more of the performance before passing a hostile judgment on the whole programme. Addressing Major Ponsonby, Herr Laska said: "If his Majesty would only consent to wait and listen to the next song sung by the actress I feel sure he would be pleased with it." Major Ponsonby replied that the King would see no more of the performance, and a minute later the royal box was empty.

It is now learned that one of the songs which the actress sang was not mentioned on the programme, because it had been prohibited, as immoral, by the Austrian censors, who are none too strict in their judgment of such matters. The offending actress, with the intention of making her turn more attractive, as she thought, sandwiched this forbidden song between two others included in the printed programme. For this offence both she and Herr Laska were yesterday summoned before the police, who, in Austria, possess powers to deal summarily with such cases. The manager was able to prove that he did not know of the actress's intention to sing the forbidden song; consequently, he was discharged, with a caution. The actress, on the other hand, was sentenced to pay a fine of 50s. for contravening an order issued by the official censors in the interests of public morality.

MUTINY IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The *Transvaal Advertiser* reports that a detachment of Engineers, while on the march during



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manoeuvres, mutinied as a protest against the reckless conduct of a certain officer and cut their belts to pieces. The mutineers were brought back to Pretoria by another regiment.

MINE ACCIDENT IN THE TRANSVAAL.

By the giving way of a shaft wall in the Neu-Kleinfontein Mine 17 Chinese were buried under the débris. Seven were gotten out seriously injured, of whom four have died. There is no hope of saving the others.

TRANSATLANTIC FARES.

The Cunard Line have officially declared that they will be compelled to reduce their rates for the Eastern voyage in accordance with the reduction made by the competing lines.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The B committee of the Arbitration Committee passed on Monday the second reading of Chapter 1 of the proposal to establish a permanent Court of Arbitration. In the debate that ensued several Delegates, whose Governments were not satisfied with the distribution of the Judges' mandates, re-

served their votes. The Committee on war on land will on Wednesday discuss a new French proposal as to the treatment of the subjects of neutral States.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

MORE OUTRAGES.

To revenge the deaths of the officer and three policemen who were killed by the explosion of a bomb found during a domiciliary visit, the Union of Russian People organised a pogrom which is still going on. Rowdies are going about the streets, firing at the Jews. Three Jews have been killed and about 60 severely wounded. The police do nothing; not a single rowdy has been arrested. A great panic prevails.

Fifteen armed men attacked the Kinkowice station of the Vistula Railway on Sunday night, carried off 370 roubles and got clear away in spite of a prompt pursuit.

THE STRIKES IN ANTWERP.

Miners, metal-workers and porters in Antwerp stopped work today. In the course of the morning numerous collisions occurred between the strikers and Flemish workmen who proceeded to go to work. The strikers forced their way into the warehouses where they removed the wheels from the trucks and destroyed implements, and showered stones upon a steamer upon which English workmen were at work, forcing all hands to take to flight. A crane belonging to the leading firm of Steinmann, which is foremost in the Employers' Union, was thrown into the Schelde. The firm applied to the police for protection, but were informed by the Chief of Police that the police were already fully employed elsewhere.

Thereupon steps were taken to induce the Governor to employ the army or the Civic guard for protection of property. There is great excitement throughout the city.

About 200 foreign dock labourers who arrived at Antwerp on Monday night were attacked by the mob on leaving the railway station. The police were obliged to use their weapons for the protection of the new-comers.

A further telegram states that the armed attacks on the English workmen continued but that the police had so far been able by using their revolvers to drive off the mob.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

ITEMS FROM PARISIAN NEWSPAPERS.

The *Gaulois* has received news from Tangier that all Moroccan ports will have been garrisoned by French troops by the 15th of September. The *Matin* contains a report from Casablanca that the tribesmen have assembled in ten camps in the vicinity of Ben Ali, the combined strength of the camps being about 8,000 men. The *Echo de Paris* has received a telegram from Fez that preparations have been made for the journey of the Sultan to Rabat. The State Bank has advanced the sum of 500,000 piasters to the Sultan and will place a similar amount at his disposal upon his arrival in Rabat. The *Journal* is advised from Casablanca that the Schauja tribe have dispatched an envoy to negotiate for their submission.

SPECIAL ENVOY TO EUROPEAN POWERS.

It is reported from Mazagan that the new Sultan, Muley Hafid, has selected Si Omar Ben Meched to go to Europe, carrying Notes to the Governments of England, France and Spain.

WHO IS SULTAN?

It is reported from Tangier that the populace in general of Fez were not aware that Muley Hafid was proclaimed Sultan on the morning of August 30th. The dominant classes observed a perfect silence in regard to this event. The Sultan is apparently making no preparations for departure to Rabat.

Reichs Strasse 2.

Lüttichau Strasse 15.

Paul Märksch

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Strehleiner Strasse 15.

Waisenhaus Strasse (Victoria Salon).

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TROOPS FOR CASABLANCA.

Under the personal supervision of General Liautey the following French troops have been sent to the seat of war from Oran: One battalion of the Foreign Legion, one squadron of Spahis, one rifle battalion and a detachment of the Hospital Corps.

FRENCH ADMIRAL'S REPORT.

Admiral Philibert has reported to Paris as follows: In the coast cities nothing of consequence has transpired. A detachment which reconnoitered to the South from Casablanca, ran across a strong Moroccan cavalry detachment and routed it.

THE SITUATION AT CASABLANCA.

The vicinity of the city is apparently no longer beleaguered by the Moors. The Spanish troops, which are encamped on the sea front about half a mile from the gate of Marakesh, discharged their rifles frequently at native marauders during the night. A native, who has returned from Mzab, states that the inland tribes have been forced to take up arms, contrary to their own inclinations, by fanatical natives who had provided in advance weapons and ammunition. A scarcity of war material is already observable, due to the difficulty of importing it while the French cruisers are so watchful.

LATER NEWS.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Tangier correspondent reported that the Buchta ben Bagdadi Mahalla was encamped 1½ day's journey from Tetuan. The rumours of fighting with Raisuli were unfounded. General Drude was forming a permanent camp before Casablanca. It was feared that the storms which are now setting in will compel the ships to leave their anchorage. The *Telegraph* also hears from Larash that the wife and three daughters of the German physician Dr. Cohen had arrived there, being the last European family from Fez. The doctor himself had remained in Fez at the request of the inhabitants.

According to the *Matin*, a party of Moroccans attempted a new attack on the Spanish camp on the 1st instant.

The same journal reports further from Casablanca that two tribes who possess twelve old pieces of artillery had joined forces with the Kabyles who are operating against General Drude. The armoured cruiser "Jules Ferry" had steam up in readiness to proceed to Morocco. Another paper stated that the Minister of War and the Colonial Minister had agreed to hold a brigade of Colonial troops and a regiment composed of reservists of the Soudanese tirailleurs in readiness for Morocco.

The *Figaro* of yesterday published a report that in consequence of the fight on August 28th the expedition to Taddert had been postponed. The correspondent of *Le Journal*, telegraphing from Casablanca on September 1, reported: "The Spanish troops fired last night on mounted Moroccan marauders, the shots passing over the line of French tirailleur outposts. The necessity for the removal of the Spanish camp more to the West appears therefore to be indicated."

Several of the Paris papers stated yesterday that all the hill tribes have joined Raisuli, whose power is thereby much increased.

Patent Compressed Cane Trunks.

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B. Thomass, Lindenau Str. 14, rear building.

Reuter's Bureau reports that two additional battalions of tirailleurs were expected in Casablanca. There were two millions of cartridges, belonging to the Moroccan Government, stored in the Custom House of Mazagan. Muley Hafid, whom the inhabitants of the town acknowledge, demands that the ammunition shall be delivered to him. In order to prevent that, the French wish to ship the cartridges on board a man-of-war. It is feared, however, that an attempt to do so would lead to hostilities with the population.

Reuter's Bureau telegraphs from Mogador that business has not yet been interrupted there. The natives behave politely to the Europeans, and ask that a ship of war may remain here to protect the town from the Arabs of the interior.

TROUBLE IN ALGERIA.

MERCHANTS ATTACKED.

Eight merchants, returning from the Msila Market, were attacked in the vicinity of the Beni Mansur tribe by robbers and left for dead upon the road. The robbers made off with the pack animals, which were loaded with valuable merchandise, and secured considerable sums of money.

NEWS FROM PERSIA.

The Grand Vizier was killed at Teheran on leaving his offices.

Jubilee Dog Show

on Saturday the 7th and Sunday the 8th of Sept.



in the **Exhibition Palace**

Dog Races and Trials of Dogs trained to military and police service (pursuit of criminals, rescue of drowning persons, searching for the wounded &c.) from 4 to 10 p.m.

Military Concert in the **Exhibition Park.**

A *Reuter* message from Teheran states that it is confirmed that the murderer of the Grand Vizier, a money-changer named Abbasali, of Baku, committed suicide, after having fired on the soldiers who attempted to capture him. An accomplice, who attempted to shield the murderer, was arrested. Letters found upon both men proved that they were acting under instruction from a revolutionary committee in Baku.

The effect of this occurrence, considering the prevailing unrest in Persia, may be ominous and may lead to further anarchistic outbreaks. On the present state of affairs it is doubtful if a leading personage can be found to assume the vacant office of Grand Vizier.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department). *Sokolnik Strasse 10 A, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 6807.*

UNREST IN THE BALKANS.

MURDER IN MONASTERY.

In the Russian-Servian Monastery Deutschani a monk was murdered by Albanians. The Patriarch has reported the matter in writing to the authorities at Constantinople.

At yesterday's session of the Synod the Patriarch Joachim announced that on account of various difficulties which he is having with the Porte, and the abandonment of all the proposed steps for the protection of the Patriarch by the Great Powers, he would be forced to abdicate. The Patriarch notified the President of the mixed council to bring this matter to the knowledge of the council. It looks as if the abdication was only meant to serve as a means of impressing the Porte. According to a report to the Patriarchate, the police have made a domiciliary visit to the Bishop of Drama and seized his correspondence.

The Persian administration has replied to the last note of the Porte, that representatives will be appointed upon the mixed commission for certain investigations.

CHOLERA.

In Toronga on the Galician boundary of Austria a case of cholera has appeared. Several cases of disease, which have developed symptoms similar to cholera, are reported from Alsosivo, in the Komitat Maramaros. Precautionary measures have been taken on the Galician border.

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Dresden-A.
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Leading and only firm with own works in Solingen.

VENEZUELAN DEPT.

It is reported in Brussels that President Castro has given assurances to the Belgian Government of his intention to make the first monthly payment during the present month upon the agreements made with the Powers which did not support their claims against Venezuela by force of arms.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Thorn, September 2.

In Lemberg near Konojad, in the district of Strasburg (West Prussia) the local church was struck by lightning during the morning service on Sunday. 4 persons were killed and 16 injured.

Coburg, September 2.

Baron Imhoff-Hohenstein, returning from a day's deer-shooting, handed his rifle to his servant, a lad of 17. The latter tried his hand at shooting, firing at a group of boys in a field and fatally wounding the 13-year old son of a widow.

Buda Pesth, September 2.

During the military firing practice at Mezökomarom three men at work in the fields were struck by bullets fired by the soldiers at a distance of 3,000 paces. All three died of their wounds. Several draught animals were also killed.

Munich, September 2.

Herr Emil Gutmann, the proprietor of the well known concert bureau in Munich, and Herr Josef Fritsch of Vienna, fell together a distance of 230 feet on the Graubünden Alp. Both were rather seriously hurt.

Spittal, Kärnten, September 2.

A gentleman and a lady from Königsberg fell near Heiligenblut and were both fatally injured.

Busch & Co.
Waisenhaus Strasse 25.
Imported cigars. Havana cigars at old prices inspite of a 10% increase of cost.

ROYAL BETROTHAL.

Princess Marie, whose betrothal to Prince George of Greece we announced in these columns a few days ago, is twenty-five years old, and is descended from Prince Lucien, a younger brother of the great Napoleon.

Prince George, the second son of the King of Greece, is thirty-eight years old. For some years he was High Commissioner of Crete.

Prince George is a great friend of his first cousin, the Czar, and went with him on a tour through the Far East, saving his life when a mad Japanese made an onslaught on the heir of all the Russias.

The effect of this close companionship showed itself when the Prince became ruler of Crete. He openly declared that he intended to govern the free and independent islanders in Russian fashion: the guarantees for constitutional government so carefully arranged by the Powers were circumvented or set at nought, and after a stormy period he had to leave Crete, and was succeeded last October by M. Zaimis, the ex-Premier of Greece.

A 16th CENTURY ICARUS.

The gigantic strides which have been made this year in the science of aeronautics has prompted a correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to recall the fact that in this year occurs the 400th anniversary of an abortive attempt to emulate the feat of Daedalus and his illfated son Icarus. It was in September 1507 that James IV. of Scotland sent an embassy to France from his court in Edinburgh. An adventurer at his court, by name Damian, who enjoyed a large measure of the King's favour boasted that he would arrive in France before the Ambassador by the simple method of flying thither. Having fashioned himself a large pair of wings made of eagles' feathers, thousands of people assembled to witness his start, which was to be made from the walls of Stirling castle. But alas! for his boasts and his ambition; instead of soaring proudly into the air he fell heavily to the ground and was lucky to escape with no worse injury than a broken leg. Many were the discussions as to why his intrepid enterprise had failed, but Damian's own theory, if a trifle far fetched, showed him at least not to be lacking in humour. He alleged that he had inadvertently fastened among the eagle's pinions certain feathers of a barn-yard fowl, and these feathers, mindful of their former owner's habits and predilections, had scorned to rise into the air but had sought rather the familiar dung-heap. Damian, however, may be considered to have doubted the efficacy even of unmixed eagles' feathers, for he made no attempt to renew his experiment. Apart from his attempt at flight Damian was a curious personality and may be considered a forerunner of the notorious Cagliostro. Born in Lombardy, after an Iliad that would not have disgraced Ulysses, he arrived at the Scottish court where, giving himself out as a doctor, he speedily acquired a great reputation. He succeeded in interesting the king in the secrets of alchemy and even if he failed to discover the philosopher's stone or to extract gold from water he was abnormally successful in lining his own pockets. What he failed to win from the credulous king at games of chance, he extracted from him as loans and though contemporary chroniclers suggest that at times the king wearied of the leech-like propensities of his favourite physician, Damian managed to retain his post at court and died in the odour of sanctity, leaving a comfortable fortune.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Rather strong westerly winds, somewhat dull and rainy, colder.

H. W. Bassenge & Co.

Bank.

Prager Strasse 12.

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Exchange of Circular-Notes,
Cheques and foreign money at most favourable rates.

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THE GATE OF THE WEST.

Mr. A. J. Dawson of Winnipeg contributes a very interesting article to the *Evening Standard*.

The Winnipeg of today, he says, is as remarkable an achievement as the marvellous Melbourne of five and twenty years ago. But it is not the city of a boom. Its importance is based upon something more enduring than the greatest gold-rush that ever heated the blood and stirred the imagination of adventurous mankind. Winnipeg's wealth and Winnipeg's extraordinary development are based upon the world's first and fundamental industry: the production of food by means of the tilling and sowing of the earth.

Travelling westward across Canada, the visitor from England feels that he is indeed upon the threshold of a new world when he slips out of the Canadian Pacific Railway's transcontinental express at Winnipeg. He sees, to begin with, a station and an hotel both of which would be imposing and notable if judged by the standards of European capitals. And then he learns that these fine features of a fine city had no existence a couple of years ago.

In a journey from Australia, made some fourteen years ago, the present writer remembers obtaining a cup of coffee, with some difficulty, while the train he travelled in waited at Winnipeg—the crude, unformed, prairie outpost. The writer was told on that occasion, by a rough-looking man who had just driven a team up to the station, that the person who had a little money to invest might make a fortune with some rapidity, "right here in this place." A chilly autumn day was drawing to its close and the writer, with recollections of other people who had made, and lost, fortunes a dozen years before in Australia, hurried back to the warmth and comfort of the luxurious C. P. R. sleeping-car, after expressing the opinion that the day of easily made fortunes had gone by; that it might have been all right ten years ago and so on.

Today, in Winnipeg, I had some conversation with a prosperous resident of that city who bought a town lot here two and a half years ago for 250 dols. per foot frontage. Six months later he sold this lot for 330 dols. per foot frontage, and rejoiced over his bargain. This year the same town lot was sold for 1,350 dols. per foot frontage, and last week 1,900 dols. per foot was offered and refused for the adjoining lot. These transactions form no part of any boom. There is no sign of a land boom in Winnipeg. The would-be buyer must search for sellers. The enhancement of from three to five hundred per cent. is not in the least fictitious. In fact, owing to the dearth of money in the West, it lags somewhat behind the real development of Winnipeg, which has almost trebled its populace during this century. Its assessment of real property for this year approaches one hundred million dollars, and shows an increase of about a quarter of that sum upon last year's assessment. The Winnipeg bank clearings for 1906 were one hundred and six millions odd of dollars. In 1906 they totalled 504,585,000 dols. Postal receipts show a similar rate of increase, and inland revenue collections have risen in five years from half a million to 1,150,198.07 dols. In 1870 the population of Winnipeg was 215. Four years later it was nine times that number. Two years ago it was under 80,000. Today it is 115,000.

Figures usually make dull reading, but growth such as that of Winnipeg demands whole volumes of any lengthier form of description. As a grain centre, Winnipeg has only one rival on the entire American Continent; the United States, with its eighty millions of people, has one grain centre which at present beats Winnipeg. But, at the present rate of Canadian development, another five years will see Winnipeg an easy first among the grain centres of the world. The present capacity of its grain elevators is nearly fifty-two million bushels, and, apart from the grain elevators, there is by way of tributary to Winnipeg a flour-milling capacity of 35,000 barrels a day.

Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba, and in many senses of the word it is the capital and business centre of the entire Canadian West. And be it noted that Winnipeg has achieved this astonishing development while as yet no more than five per cent. of the surveyed land of the Canadian West is under cultivation of any sort. Given another ten years of agricultural development of the land, even at last year's rate of increase, and we have the picture of a Winnipeg beside which the spacious city of today is but a little town.

Schramm & Echtermeyer

Grocers

10b, Sidonien Strasse 10b
(corner of Prager Strasse).

Breakfast and other Teas.
Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate.

English and German Biscuits.

Tinned Meat, Fish and Vegetables.

Preserved Fruit, Marmalade and Jams.

English Pickles and Sauces.

Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Fra Diavolo.

Comic opera in three Acts by Scribe.
Music by Auber.

Cast:

Fra Diavolo, under the name of Marquis of San Marco	Herr Burrian.
Lord Cookburn, a travelling Englishman	Herr Erwin.
Pamella, his wife	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Lorenzo, officer of Roman Dragoons	Herr Jäger.
Matteo, landlord	Herr Nebuschka.
Zerline, his daughter	Frau Wedekind.
Giacomo, } Bandits	{ Herr Wachter.
Beppo, }	{ Herr Erl.
A miller	Herr Meyer.
A soldier	Herr Ernst.

PLOT. Lorenzo, a captain, is in love with Zerline, whose father Matteo threatens to give her to a richer man. Lorenzo hopes to secure the reward offered for the capture of a notorious brigand, Fra Diavolo. A travelling Englishman, Lord Cookburn and his wife, are robbed by Fra Diavolo's band, though the lord does not suspect Fra Diavolo, himself, who has introduced himself to him as the Marquis of San Marco. Lorenzo succeeds in recovering Lord Cookburn's property from the brigands and is richly rewarded. Fra Diavolo conceals himself in Zerline's room, and admits two of his companions; they are disturbed by Lorenzo; to whom Fra Diavolo pretends he had an assignation with Zerline, while he tells Lord Cookburn he came by appointment to meet Lady Cookburn. Lorenzo challenges him to a duel. The two other robbers betray themselves by repeating words they had overheard Zerline saying, and they are made to decoy Fra Diavolo who is easily captured.

Composer: Auber. 1803-1856.

Tomorrow, Thursday, closed.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday: Tannhäuser. 7 p. m.
Saturday: Die Schönen von Fogaras. 7.30 p. m.
Sunday, September 8th: Die Schönen von Fogaras. 7.30 p. m.

Monday, September 9th: Aida. 7.30 p. m.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

Closed till September 14.

Sunday, September 15: Iphigenie auf Tauris.
Monday, September 16: Geographie und Liebe.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft
des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p. m.

Flattersucht.

Lustspiel in 3 Acten von Victor Sardou.

Cast:

Herr von Champignac	Walther Blencke.
Constance, seine Frau	Johanna Becker.
Camille	Nina Sandow.
Herr von Riverol	Hans Stock.
Fridolin, Champignac's Cousin	Walther Tautz.
Josselin, Tapezier	William Schwarz.
Eine Kammerzofe	Lotte Richards.

Closed till September 13

First class gentlemen's tailor

Max Grosske

Elegant ladies' costumes
Dresden-A., Bismarckplatz 12
(near railway station). Tel. 8431.

At ten o'clock last night I stood on the roof of a great newspaper office in Winnipeg and surveyed the great prairie city by moonlight through an atmosphere which reminded me of North Africa by reason of its pellucid clarity. As I looked down upon the broad thoroughfares, with their electric cars, and laughing, strolling crowds of men and women, some one beside me called my attention to a prettily dressed, bright-faced young woman who was pausing at that moment in the full glare of an electric arc light. She might have been the daughter of Winnipeg's first citizen, for all the clue her appearance gave me of her station. Her sweet, fair face lit up just then, as she was joined by a well-dressed young man. Then, moving with happy confidence and ease, the two strolled to the street corner, and boarded an electric car.

"That's the man she is engaged to marry," said my guide. "Two and a half years ago I saw her land in Winnipeg in sheepskins. She could not speak a word of English, and altogether seemed on about the same rung of the ladder of human development as a good-natured cow. She was a Galician peasant, and could not write her own name. She gave me my bill at the cash desk of one of our biggest stores yesterday, and I give you my word her English is as good as yours or mine. She began here as some sort of domestic servant, learning hard all the time. Then she was waitress in a restaurant; then some good sort of a nurse, still learning hard all the time. Now she's a cashier in that big store, and engaged to the accountant. But the thing of it is she's a real Canadian today, and the first son she has may be Prime Minister of the Dominion, or he might die fighting for our flag. Yes, sir; Galicia doesn't cut much ice with her now. And, mind you, that's no exceptional case. That's what's going on right here, and all the time. I guess that's Winnipeg."

And, as a fact, that is a good deal of the spirit of Winnipeg. As the emporium of the golden West, it is a great forcing house, in which good Canadians, good citizens of the British Empire, are being manufactured just as fast as this great country can absorb them. And that is a good deal faster than anyone who has not personally inquired into the conditions here could believe. The thing is a very great tribute to the people and to the Government of Canada. An even more notable tribute, perhaps, lies in the readiness with which the United States citizens who migrate into this country become citizens of it. I asked one of them for his view of the reason of this, and he told me this story.

Fischhaus Grosse Brüder

Gasse 15/17.

Fish Menu daily: Eels, tench, all North Sea Fish.

"Way down in B. C., Nelson way, I saw a pretty tough crowd in a saloon. Two of 'em was father an' son, and they came to what you might call language. At last the father shoved his chin into the young one's face, and, 'You ———,' says he; 'if I had you south o' the line I'd let daylight into you good an' quick.' But, say, I'll tell you another—straight line, too. There was a regular bad man from way back with a gun in each pocket crossed the boundary once, and ram-paged round in a Canadian bar-room. After a spell he got talkin' with some o' the boys, an' pulled out a couple o' guns. Seems he was set on doing up two o' them Canadians right away. But what paralysed him was the way they set to laughin' at him. He wasn't used to it. 'You men,' he said, 'you've got to die; but I want to know where your laugh comes in, an' you'd better tell me.' 'Why, certainly,' says one of the Canadians. 'We're laughing at the doggoned fix you're in, an' you can't get out. If you shoot, why, you've got to hang, because you're in Canada; an', on the other hand, if you don't shoot, we're goin' to kick you across the street; so you're kind o' snarled up anyways.' An' I guess it was a true bill, here in Canidy. That's why a man's always ready to sign the roll as a Canadian."

These stories are worth telling, because there is a great deal of Canadian history in them, even though space is lacking in this place for their full elucidation.

Winnipeg lacks nothing in the matter of the social amenities. That its hotels, clubs, banks, and places of business are handsome buildings goes without saying. Two points may with advantage

be mentioned. The streets are in many cases beautifully kept boulevards. The furnishing and fitting of the clubs, hotels, and the better private houses are not only remarkably good, but are also noteworthy when judged by artistic standards. In this respect Winnipeg does not suffer by comparison with old-world centres. It is a wonderful city, and the men who have made it have shown that they possess imagination as well as ability; imagination which enables them to act with a view to the great future which lies before the gate of the golden West.

LOCAL.

The Dresden Jubilee Dog show will be regarded with the greatest interest by all lovers of animals and of dogs in particular. The Management has provided accommodation for specimens of all the breeds, about 90 in number, which have been entered for exhibition and such a show may be expected as has never before been seen in Dresden.

The performances of dogs trained to assist the police will be sure to prove an attraction to visitors. On Sunday next at 2 p. m., during the Exhibition, a number of such dogs will be practically tried in seeking and arresting "marked criminals". The value for the general public of police dogs scarcely needs explanation. It has often happened that a dog's sense of smell has been of greater service in criminal cases than the most refined methods of a Sherlock Holmes. The most suitable animal for the purpose is a smart, clever dog of middle size with a good nose and a weather-proof coat of hair. A Police dog must be equally at home on land and water. Of the home breeds, the German sheep dog seems the very thing for the purpose. Through many generations he has been prepared by his shepherd's training in the best possible manner for his new vocation. It is no wonder, therefore, that this breed has proved highly successful. Cities like Altona, Berlin, Brunswick, Frankfurt o. M., and Leipzig already possess police dogs—mostly German sheep-dogs—and here in Dresden individual police officers have them.

The opportunity of seeing police dogs actually at work is so rare, and the sight so interesting, that there is certain to be a crowd at the Exhibition on Sunday next.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows: (1) Alpenjäger-Marsch, Schmidt; (2) Ouverture zur Oper "Jelva", Reissiger; (3) Kaiserhof-Polka, Liebig; (4) Tirol in Lied und Tanz, Fétras; (5) Ouverture "Patrie", Bizet; (6) Rathausballtänze, Walzer, Strauss; (7) Tonbilder aus der Oper "Der Trompeter von Säckingen", Nessler; (8) Ouverture zur Oper "Der Brauer von Breston", Adam; (9) Traumbild, Intermezzo, v. Blon; (10) Hyawatha, Moret; (11) Lebenswecker-Galopp, Coraggio.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Schloss Platz.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 3rd of September 1907.

Mr. E. Alvan, Newick, H. Angermann.
Mr. F. Becker-Shaw, Bishop, H. Angermann.
Dr. B. E. M. Donough, London, H. Austria.
Mr. H. B. Foy, London, H. Austria.
Mr. J. Killiard, London, H. Austria.
Mr. W. Sickmann, London, H. Austria.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hahn, Wittington, H. Austria.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Atkins, Studley, H. Carlton.
Mr. Kohn, and family, New York, H. Carlton.
Mr. F. Cooper, Pittsburg, H. Carlton.
Prof. J. A. Dou, New Zealand, H. Carlton.
Mr. J. Basch, and family, Chicago, H. Stadt Rom.
Mr. F. Jackson, Glasgow, H. Victoriahof.
Miss H. Armour, Sewickley, H. Weber.
Miss F. R. Armour, Sewickley, H. Weber.
Miss H. Leland, London, H. Weber.
Dr. W. Wiener, Chicago, H. Weber.
Miss R. Smith, Oxford, P. Rudeloff.
Miss R. Paine, Chicago, P. Rudeloff.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Lynch, San Francisco, P. Rudeloff.
Miss E. Hawkins, Paris, P. Looss.
Miss M. Broadwood, Rome, P. Schadowell.
Miss B. Storey, Rome, P. Schadowell.
Mrs. R. Nicol, Vancouver, P. Schadowell.
Miss G. Nicol, Vancouver, P. Schadowell.
Miss L. E. Curme, Childe, P. Schmalz.
Mr. F. Laycock, Melbourne, P. Schmidt-Kleinau.
Miss A. R. Hawkins, New York, P. Todd.
Miss E. Delap, Buckingham, P. Wriedt.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

San Francisco, September 2. During a procession arranged by the Workmen's Unions here, a street tram-car that broke the procession was attacked by the processionists. The tram officials fired their revolvers, wounding two persons. Police and firemen were called out to restore order.

San Francisco, September 3. One death in Berkeley has been diagnosed as bubonic plague, and two other cases are classed as suspicious.

Chicago, September 2. The palatial residence of the millionaire James Pease has been destroyed by dynamite. A tenant is missing, and was probably killed by the explosion. Mr. Pease had incurred the hatred of the owners of gambling halls by his activity in prosecuting them when he held the office of Sheriff, and those men have now re-venge themselves by the dynamite outrage.

Yokohama, September 2. One of the crew of a steamer coming from Niuchuang died of cholera during the voyage. The passengers had already landed here before the case was discovered.

Antwerp, September 3. In the neighbourhood of the docks freight wagons have been intercepted by the strikers. One wagon despatched to the English labourers was stopped and another set on fire.

Helsingfors, September 2. The Finland Parliament met again today.

Munich, September 2. A few days ago a young woman, the daughter of a plasterer, was found murdered in a wood in Unteraltertheim. It was supposed to be a case of murder after a criminal assault but, as has now been discovered, her own brother killed her with a hammer in order to obtain a legacy which had come to her.

Buda Pesth, September 2. For the last three days Fiume has been the scene of noisy demonstrations, with serious encounters between the inhabitants of Fiume and those of a neighbouring commune.

St. Petersburg, September 2. It is reported here that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Iswolski, will proceed from Carlsbad to Marienbad for an interview with King Edward. He will then be presented by Freiherr v. Aehrenthal to the Emperor Franz Josef; after which he will travel to Biarritz.

Madrid, September 3. According to the newspapers, the Spanish squadron in Bilbao has received orders to proceed to Ferrol, whence it is likely to be ordered to Morocco.

Tokio, September 3. In view of the unfriendly attitude which China has suddenly assumed towards Japan, stress is laid in certain circles here on the necessity of bringing pressure to bear on China with regard to the present unintelligible position she has taken up, by sending a statesman of the first rank as Japan's representative in China. For such a post Count Okuma or Marquis Ito is proposed, when matters in Korea have been arranged.

Antwerp, September 3. The excitement is increasing. The police are powerless against the mob and obliged to make frequent use of their weapons. It is intended to call out the Civic Guard at once.