

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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in English.

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WELSH COAL MINERS' UNREST.

At a meeting of the committee of the Northwales Miners' Union at Wrexham it was decided to abandon the contracts made with the employers, on the 28th inst. This will affect 10,000 men.

CANADIAN NEWS.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE ON THE C. P. R.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports from Winnipeg that the railway telegraphers of the Canadian Pacific Railroad have presented an ultimatum to their Company in which they threaten to strike unless they receive higher pay and one free day in the week.

RACE-HATRED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The occurrence which we reported yesterday from Vancouver, Washington, really happened in Vancouver, B. C. Yesterday's London papers generally considered the situation very serious. For British Columbia indeed a very extraordinary difficulty arises out of the problem presented by the antipathy between the East and the West.

The *Times* reports from Ottawa that the Japanese Minister of Commerce happened to be in Vancouver when the attacks on the Japanese were made. He immediately sent a telegram to the Japanese Consul at Ottawa who laid the matter before the Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Some 3,000 Asiatics are said to have fled from Vancouver. Considerable injury to property is reported.

After a Cabinet Council Sir Wilfrid Laurier telegraphed to the Mayor of Vancouver that he deeply regretted the cruelties practiced on the subjects of the Mikado, the friend and ally of the King, and he hoped that the guilty would be punished.

By German-Atlantic cable from Vancouver we hear that the Asiatics are buying arms and ammunition in order to resist any further attacks of the Whites. Before the sale of weapons was interdicted hundreds of Japanese and Chinese had already made their purchases. 200 special police are patrolling the streets. The militia is to be called out in case the attacks are resumed. A renewed outbreak of hostilities is expected.

GERMAN MANOEUVRES AND THE CROPS.

The request of the Commanding General in Königsberg, East Prussia, to be allowed to send all mounted troops back to their garrisons by train, after this year's manoeuvres, on account of the bad crops, and agriculture in general, has been granted by the War Ministry in spite of the heavy expenses entailed.

GERMAN S. W. AFRICA.

Of Morenga's force 42 men with 97 women and children and 140 head of goats and sheep have surrendered in Ukamas. They are to be confined in Warmbad.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. DELEGATES IN WASHINGTON.

The Consul General of San Salvador in Hamburg has received a message from his President to the effect that all States of Central America have agreed to the peace conference proposed by the U. S. and Mexico, and that the delegates met in



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Washington on Monday in order to sign the document specifying the time and place for the conference and appointing the Presidents of the U. S. and Mexico arbitrators in case difficulties should arise prior to the signing of a definite agreement.

NO NEW STEAMER SERVICE.

The rumour spread by American newspapers that the North German Lloyd intends to establish a new service between Adriatic ports and Charleston is, according to reliable information from Bremen, without foundation.

MR. WELLMAN'S FLIGHT TO THE NORTH POLE.

NOT TO START THIS YEAR.

Christiania, September 10.
Morgenbladet reports from Tromsøe that the Norwegian polar expedition under captain Isachsen arrived there from the North and states that on August 26th Mr. Wellman had not ascended. Since that time northerly winds, fog and snow had prevailed, all of which would prevent his ascending. In case it was impossible for him to start on September 5th Mr. Wellman would abandon his plans this year and would arrive in Tromsøe at the end of September. Next year another attempt is to be made.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Commission for Land War on Monday again considered the proposal respecting neutrals in belligerents' territories, which had been referred back to it on the motion of the German Delegate Baron v. Marschall. In view of the divergency of views M. Borel, Switzerland, proposed to let the matter drop and only to maintain paragraph 66 dealing with railway material belonging to neutrals. Baron v. Marschall fully agreed with M. Borel's proposition. The Norwegian Delegate M. Hagerup said he would refrain from voting instead of voting for the English proposal, as his Government was contemplating a change in its law to the effect that service in the army was to be made compulsory for all residents in Norway no matter what nationality they belonged to. Articles 61, 62 and 63 on the definition of neutrality, and article 66 were unanimously passed, all the remainder of the proposal being dropped.

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

The XVI International Peace Congress was opened in Munich on Monday. In the opening speeches universal satisfaction was expressed at the fact of the idea of a general peace having spread. What seemed impossible some years ago, was now within the range of probabilities.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTIVE BALLOON.

The captive balloon arrived in Casablanca on Sunday and was put in order at once; the positions of the Cabyles will soon be known to General Drude. The balloon is to be fitted with apparatus for communication with the Eiffel tower in Paris.

SMALLPOX IN CASABLANCA.

Two cases of smallpox have occurred in Casablanca. All officers and men are to be vaccinated.

Wanted for three months from middle of October furnished apartment,

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THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

The Ministerial Council in its sitting at Paris on Monday took cognisance of the latest despatches from Tangier and considered the question of compensation. They referred to similar cases in history, especially to the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, and came to the decision that the Moroccan Government was responsible for the happenings at Casablanca, and that the extent of compensation for material damage should be fixed by an international Commission.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

The German training ship "Charlotte" arrived off Tangier last week. Last Sunday night the officers of the "Jeanne d'Arc" and the "Désaix", and those of the Spanish ships dined on board the "Charlotte", whose commander thanked the guests for accepting the invitation. Toasts were drunk to the healths of the German Emperor, King Alfonso and of President Fallières.

MULAI HAFID'S STAR WANING?

The *Temps* says that Mulai Hafid is encountering serious difficulties in his attempt to take the place of his brother Abdul Asis. Above all he lacks funds. Several Kaidis who first joined him now seem less inclined to shew him allegiance. Some of the tribes, so for instance the powerful Traghna in the vicinity of Marakesh, are said to have declared that they would uphold Abdul Asis with unswerving loyalty.

SPANISH TROOPS IN READINESS.

Reuter reports from Gibraltar that orders have been received in Algeciras to hold a brigade of 7,000 men under the command of General Cano in readiness for transport to Tangier.

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

GENERAL DRUDE DOWN WITH FEVER.

According to a telegram that reached Paris yesterday, Admiral Philibert had received information that the Sultan was to leave Fez for Rabat on Monday. The Admiral had also been informed that delegates of the Aissa tribe from Rabat were on their way to Casablanca to negotiate.

General Drude has had an attack of gastric fever but hoped to have so far recovered as to be able to resume his command yesterday.

Paris, September 10.

The papers report from Casablanca that a French force 3,000 strong was ready on Sunday morning to march to Taddert when the doctors insisted upon General Drude taking absolute rest. As the General did not consider it necessary to hurry matters, he postponed the march, which he wished to command in person, to the following day.

Paris, September 10.

The papers publish a report from Tangier that Mulai Hafid had again declared his intention to live in friendly agreement with the European Powers.

TYPHUS IN ALGIERS.

In the barracks of the *tirailleurs* at Blidah in Algier typhus has broken out. 18 cases and six deaths have been reported.

JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS IN VIENNA.

The officers of the Japanese squadron now lying off Trieste arrived in Vienna on Sunday evening where they are the guests of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

THE MURDER OF COUNT KAMAROVSKI.

Frau Tarnovska has also confessed to the Vienna police that she planned the murder of Count Kamarovski in conjunction with the attorney Prilukov.

SIR ROBERT HART'S SUCCESSOR.

London, September 10.

The *Standard* reports from a reliable source in Shanghai that the acting Chinese Inspector of Customs had taken control of the customs department in succession to Sir Robert Hart who is not expected to resume his duties on his return.

ANOTHER CHINESE COMMISSION.

Pekin, September 10.

A Commission has been appointed to proceed to England, Germany and Japan to study the Constitutions of these countries.

DR. EDWARD GRIEG'S FUNERAL.

Bergen, September 6.

The funeral of Edward Grieg took place today at midday; it was preceded by a service in the Art Museum. The coffin was followed by the representatives of the King, the Kaiser, the Norwegian Government and the Storting, and by the family.

In the chapel of the Crematory the Pastor delivered an address, whereupon the coffin was lowered into the furnace chamber.

THE ANTWERP STRIKES.

Work was partly resumed on Monday. On the other hand it is rumoured that the strikers have received a large sum of money from abroad and that a continuation of the dock strike is more than likely.

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NEWS FROM TURKEY.

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLES.

A report reached Constantinople from Üsküb on Sunday that for the six new battalions of Light Infantry which are to be formed and employed against the Macedonian brigands, it was desired to obtain volunteers from the Albanian districts. The proclamations issued for that purpose had, however, met with hardly any response. In view of the reputation of the old battalions this result is advantageous, as the Albanians are known to be unreliable elements.

TURKISH FINANCES.

Constantinople, September 10.

It is rumoured here that the British Ambassador has renewed his representations in respect of the sorry condition of Turkish finances, and that during Vice-Admiral Drury's audience. This has made a great impression on the Porte, and the Ministry has been commissioned to work out a project for the improvement of the finances.

THE PRINCE OF SAMOS.

Constantinople, September 9.

The departure of the new Prince of Samos has been postponed. It has been decided not to send a warship.

THE HAU CASE.

The appeal of Hau, condemned to death for murder, will be heard by the Senate of the Imperial High Court of Judicature in Leipzig on the 12th of October.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

ARRESTS AT WARSAW.

On Monday at Warsaw 34 members of the legalised Union of Polish Culture were arrested during a meeting.

THE JEW-BAITING IN ODESSA.

The official account of the occurrences in Odessa is as follows. On the 31st of August two policemen were treacherously murdered and a police inspector was severely wounded. That fact, taken in connection with the murder of General Karangosoff in the Caucasus caused great excitement among the Russians in Odessa, which found expression in excesses directed chiefly against the Jews. On August 31st one Jew was killed and 3 were wounded in the streets. From the 1st to the 6th of September 12 persons received bullet wounds during street encounters. One of the wounded died; 32 persons were stabbed or beaten; 32 persons, members of the Union of Real Russian People or anarchists, were arrested, when it was found that several had falsely described themselves as members of the Union. Energetic measures have prevented the outbreak of a pogrom. Order has now been restored.

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THE CHOLERA.

St. Petersburg, September 10.

A fine of 3,000 roubles will be imposed on anyone in Bialystok who fails to observe the sanitary regulations. In Nijni-Novgorod 12 fresh cases of cholera have occurred, and 7 in Jaroslavl.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.

St. Petersburg, September 10.

A soldier was shot by sentence of court martial in Moscow for having assisted prisoners to escape.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

St. Petersburg, September 10.

The cruiser "Rurik" which was built in England and did not attain the contract speed at her first trial, has made the required 21 knots at her second trial. As a higher speed could not be obtained the committee for taking the ship over deferred its decision until after a third trial. In naval circles the type of the "Rurik" is considered inadequate. The Navy Department is examining plans and estimates for four new ships of 21,000 tons displacement.

THE NEW DUMA.

St. Petersburg, September 10.

A circular of the Minister of the Interior, published today, contains instructions for the Governors, as to the manner of voting for the new Duma. Secret ballot is thereby assured and any agitation during the election in the balloting places by posters, speeches &c. is interdicted.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

Tokio, September 10.

The exchange of ratifications of the Russo-Japanese Agreement took place here today. The publication of the text is to follow the day after tomorrow.

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AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

It is reported from Berncastel on the Rhine that the automobile belonging to Baron von Boch, partner in the well known firm of Villeroy and Boch, ran against a tree at Mettlach. Frau von Boch and a friend were thrown through the windowpanes and seriously injured.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA.

MORE FIGHTING: HEAVY LOSSES.

According to an official report from Loanda the Portuguese troops had several encounters with the Cuamates during which 5 officers were wounded. 19 European and 4 native soldiers were killed, while 53 Europeans and 39 natives were wounded.

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Waisenhaus Strasse 25.
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A MILL BURNED DOWN.

EIGHT KILLED.

A four storey steam-mill in which 200 men were employed was burned completely on Monday at Raab in Hungary. Several of the men jumped from the windows. At present 8 people are reported dead and 4 seriously injured.

KOREAN INSURGENTS.

It is reported from Tokio that the Korean insurgents have abandoned their organised resistance. Their method now consists in destroying railways and telegraph lines and in murdering unarmed Japanese. Already 17 Japanese men and women have been murdered in a dastardly manner and their bodies were terribly mutilated.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
Wilsdruffer Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 997.

ONE MARK FOR A BUTTON TOO MUCH FOR "PRINZESSCHEN".

An amusing story in regard to the question of dress in the Kaiser's family is being told. The Kaiser's daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, was to have a sailor suit for the autumn parade. When it was delivered by the court tailoress, it pleased H. I. H. extremely well, except that the buttons seemed to her a little too cheap looking. Now she had the desire, like any other young girl, to appear on the day of the parade before the many visitors and distinguished foreigners, who are usually present, in a pretty new dress, and so she inquired of the tailoress if this defect could not be remedied. The tailoress replied that nothing was easier as she had some very pretty buttons which were just the thing, but they cost one mark each. This price seemed to the Princess a little too high for the buttons, but not venturing to decide the matter herself she declared: "I must first speak to father about it." In the afternoon the tailoress returned to ascertain if the more expensive buttons should be put on the suit and received the reply from the Princess: "No, I have spoken to father. He will not allow it. He said that buttons at a mark apiece were much too expensive, one ought not to be so extravagant." The original buttons remained on the suit, but "Prinzesschen"—as Princess Victoria Louise is generally spoken of—looked very pretty at the parade in spite of them, according to the unanimous testimony of all present.

Hermann Ulbrich, Optician. Sidonien Str., Corner of Lütichau Str. 30.
Specialist in Eyeglasses. Formerly for 30 years Assistant to Gebrüder Roettig, Court optician, Prager Strasse.

HOSPITAL COOKERY.

I am quite convinced, writes Mr. Dauber in the *Hospital*, that not nearly enough attention is given to the culinary arrangements, either in hospitals or nursing homes. I have often been disgusted with the way in which the food is served to patients in hospitals. In the matter of surgical dressings and appliances, nothing is too good for them; but when it comes to the way in which their food is served to them, then it is another affair altogether.

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RICHARD BURMEISTER.

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.

British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

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LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

ABOUT FINLAND: TOURISTIC.

London, September 7.

It is an undoubted fact that tours in Finland are now much more frequently undertaken than formerly, but it is equally certain that Finland is still largely a *terra incognita* to the bulk of the travellers. These may visit the coast towns: Helsingfors, Wiborg, Åbo, and Hangö, also a few of the "show places" inland, such as Imatra. The majority, however, do not prolong their stay beyond a few days. They get no more a complete idea of the real Finland than those tourists obtain of the real England who come to London, see the British Capital and its immediate neighbourhood, afterwards visiting Brighton, the Isle of Wight, and one or two other "show places" on our coasts.

It is perfectly true that not many travellers have had the opportunity of seeing something of the Finnish *Hinterland* and of the real life of the people, that was afforded me during a somewhat extended tour through Finland. I was privileged in that I had a few good friends there, who received me as a friend, extending to me the most cordial hospitality. Thus it was that I saw a good deal more of the family life and the Finnish "inner circle" than most tourists; that was, indeed, the most interesting feature in my travels, at least to me. For cities and "show places" differ, after all, little in their main characteristics: it is the life of the people which varies in the different countries, and that very essentially.

It lies in my intention to offer some general remarks, political and social, at the end of my letters on Finland. In the present letter, and in the next, I propose to deal with a few aspects of Finland from a tourist's point of view, beyond what I have already stated in my previous letters.

Acting upon the advice of friends who know their country well, I have explored part of the Saima Canal and of the Saima Lake which latter, through the former, connects with the Gulf of Finland. From Wuoksenniska (the "Neck of the Wuoksen" river) I took a small lake steamer to Willmanstrand, near which old Lapland settlement—now a Russian garrison town and, next to Imatra, one of the most favoured summer resorts of Russian families—the Saima Canal begins. The latter, built by the Swedish engineer Ericson for the Government, at a cost of some £400,000, and completed in 1856, I found less interesting, upon the whole, than the Götaborg Canal in Sweden.

The Saima Canal is nearly sixty kilometers long, and the difference in level between the Saima Lake and the Gulf of Finland (some 256 ft.) has necessitated the construction of no less than 28 locks. These make the long journey by canal steamer somewhat tedious. It is unnecessary for the average tourist to perform it from beginning to end, because the same typical landscape presents itself to him. For those especially who have already visited the Götaborg Canal, it seems superfluous to proceed beyond a few locks, although no one among them will be found willing to dispute the great utility of the Saima Canal, commercially, for it makes through-navigation possible between the Saima Lake and the Gulf of Finland, avoiding the rapids of the Wuoksen, at Imatra, &c. For the rest, the minimum depth of the Saima Canal being not quite 9 ft., it is obvious that it can only be used to a limited extent by vessels of, comparatively speaking, light draught.

At Willmanstrand I took another Saima Lake steamer to Nyslott, of course the Swedish equivalent of Neuschloss—Newcastle, which bears in Finnish the far prettier name of Savonlinna. Along the remarkable and lengthy natural ridge of Punkabraru, subsequently to be visited, a branch line of the Finnish State Railways is now being constructed to Savonlinna. When completed, it will end the present isolation of Nyslott which will then obtain direct communication by rail with Wiborg. This may be a necessity of modern civilisation, but otherwise the ugly railway bridges at or near Savonlinna are scarcely a picturesque feature in a peculiarly attractive Northern landscape.

Nyslott is quite a lively and beautifully situated town, built upon many islets connected by bridges. The streets and quays are fairly wide, and the place, from the Lake, wears quite a romantic aspect, flanked by the cathedral and the ancient Olofsborg, to visit which still draws most of the

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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 after 10

The Women of Fogaras.

Comic opera in 3 acts by Victor Léon.
Music by Alfred Grünfeld.

Cast:

King Matthias	Herr Sembach.
Michael of Orszagh, peer of the realm	Herr Puttlitz.
Magdala, Countess Honay	Frau Nast.
Paul Rosto, Gespan of Fogaras	Herr Nebuschka.
Augustin Paradeyser, a student	Herr Rüdiger.
Marjunka, maid to the Countess	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Verona, goose-herd	Frau Wedekind.
Boriska	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Mariska	Frau Lehmann I.
Gisza	Fräul. Olbrich.
Sari	Frau Wenzel.
Anuska	Frau Scheer.
Juliska	Fräul. Reinel.
Bathory	Herr Büssel.
Kosztá	Herr Lindner.
Rossgonyi	Herr Engelhardt.
Kanisay	Herr Piehler.
Mujko, the King's cook	Herr Scheidemantel.
Szobor, gipsy leader	Herr Erl.
A Warder	Herr Seiter.
A Notary	Herr Hahn.
A Captain	Herr Ernst.

PLOT. The women of Fogaras lament the absence of their fathers, brothers and husbands, who have been either captured or slain in war in the service of King Matthias of Hungary. They have asked Paul Rosto, Gespan (Governor) of Fogaras, to apply to the King for men, and he has done so, as Augustin Paradeyser, the schoolmaster, assures them. The King has promised to send men, but wants first to see three samples of Fogaras women:—one with black hair, one with brown hair, and one a blonde. The Governor finds great difficulty in selecting good samples, when Countess Magdala Honay, the possessor of black hair, with her maid Marjunka, a brunette, arrives, and both offer their services, the blonde being found in a little goose-herd girl named Verona. The young King is in love with the Countess. On arrival at his Court the representatives of Fogaras find the King impersonated by the cook, and the cook by the King. The real King and the Countess recognise each other and are united, not a day too soon to comply with the law of the country that, unless married at the age of 25, the King must abdicate.
Composer: Alfred Grünfeld, born 1862.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.
Salome.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday: The Women of Fogaras. 7.30 p.m.
Saturday: La Traviata. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, September 15th: Fra Diavolo. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, September 16th: Oberon. 7 p.m.

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ROYAL THEATRE.

Closed till September 14.

Sunday, September 15: Die versunkene Glocke.
Monday, September 16: Othello.
Tuesday, September 17: Geographie und Liebe. (For the first time.)

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Closed till September 13.

Saturday, September 14: Die Kunst. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, September 15: Don Cesar. 3.30 p.m.
Die Kunst. 7.30 p.m.

tourists nowadays. One has to cross a kind of rapid in a ferry-boat to reach it.

Once being on the spot, I felt in honour bound, naturally, to go all over the Olofsborg, although I must honestly confess that, having seen so many old castles in my life, I did not feel particularly attracted or impressed by this one. Nor will I weary your readers with a description of the Olofsborg, as it is to be found in every guide-book.

Candidly speaking, I was more interested in the other buildings of Nyslott, its streets, the life of the inhabitants, who are unable to move much about without crossing some water, by means of a bridge, but who possess a little advantage in this respect over the Venetians, for instance, as the latter do not have so many Rialtos at their disposal! The island park, in which the Casino and the baths are situated, is beautiful, and, upon the whole, life at Savonlinna appears to be quite bearable, at least during the brief Northern summer, whatever it may be in the dark winter months, when the Saima Lake is frozen and immense snow covers everything.

The principal object I had in view when visiting Savonlinna, was the steamer trip upon that wonderful Saima Lake which, itself already 60 kilometers long and 30 broad, forms, with its tributary lakes, a total inland water area of some 6,800 square miles, upon which it is possible to steam in one direction for thirty consecutive hours, at the rate of (say) ten or twelve knots an hour!

Friends had dissuaded me from covering the whole of that distance, as they considered such a journey totally unnecessary. "Your plan", they said, "is to get a good idea of our Lake Saima scenery. You can obtain it, completely, by a trip to Nyslott, for you will find that the landscape varies very little. It has the same type everywhere, and, whether you are on the Lake Saima steamers for ten or thirty hours, you cannot get different impressions."

I found the foregoing estimate absolutely truthful. The islands on the Saima Lake are all similar. They only differ in size and not much in their appearance. One may be a little larger and rockier than another, but none are very high—in fact, steeper hills are only found on the Northern shores of the Ladoga Lake—and all are wooded. Full-grown trees, however, are rarely seen anywhere in that part of Finland.

Now the steamer runs through narrow, natural channels between the islands; now the lake suddenly expands into wider areas, affording fuller and finer views over the surrounding archipelago.

This Saima Lake scenery strongly reminded me of the landscape on the West coast of Norway, except in that the islands and the mainland cliffs there are very much higher than in Finland. Where the scenery in the two countries has a pronounced family resemblance is in its loneliness. In Finland as on the West coast of Norway, during many hours, the traveller scarcely sees a human habitation anywhere, and hamlets are practically non-existent. Most of the islands look uninhabited, as to which I am hardly surprised. Life on them, during the winter months, cannot be gay; frequently they are completely isolated which must mean semi-starvation.

Fischhaus Grosse Brüder

Gasse 15/17.

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

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 10th of September 1907.

- Mr. O. Hubert, London, H. zum goldenen Engel.
- Mr. H. Oppenheimer, London, H. zum goldenen Engel.
- Mr. and Mrs. J. Gardiner, H. Weber.
- Mr. and Mrs. A. Curtis, Delaware, H. Weber.
- Mr. H. Moore, Texaskane, P. Baumann-Riesel.
- Miss Moore, Texaskane, P. Baumann-Riesel.
- Mr. W. Darling, and family, Montreal, P. Becker-Opitz.
- Miss G. Nelson-Rutland, England, P. Donath.
- Mr. H. F. Werner, Knowl-Hill, P. Donath.
- Miss J. S. Hillock, Toronto, P. Fricke.
- Mr. G. Dodd, Edinburgh, P. Gori.
- Miss J. Murdock, Brughly Ferry (Scotland), P. Wagner v. Bothmer.
- Miss R. Ford, Philadelphia, P. Kinze.
- Dr. and Mrs. O. Chase, U. S. America, P. Rudeloff.
- Miss C. Bigelin, U. S. America, P. Rudeloff.
- Miss H. Greer, Chicago, P. Rudeloff.
- Miss E. Greer, Chicago, P. Rudeloff.
- Miss G. Minchart, Chicago, P. Rudeloff.

LOCAL.

The Dresden branch of the *Deutsch-Evangelische Frauenbund*, whose object it is to further the education of women in various directions, announces in our columns today a part of its programme as arranged for this season. Considering the enormous importance that women should have a clear knowledge of the laws of health, the Union is to be congratulated on having secured the Dresden Gynaecologist Dr. Weisswange for a course of 6 lectures on hygienic questions for women.

The Samaritan course which has been so widely appreciated on former occasions will again be conducted by Dr. Menzel.

The wrestling at the Central Theatre is becoming more and more interesting as the process of elimination of the less distinguished competitors goes on and champion meets champion. The first contest on Monday evening was between Romanoff, the Russian champion, and Schneider, champion of Berlin; who wrestled for half an hour in fine style and with knightly fairness, but parted on equal terms, neither having been able, in spite of most strenuous and lively efforts on both sides, to get the better of the other. It was in fact a splendid contest and there was not a dull minute in the half-hour. Both combatants are fine men, the Russian considerably the taller and bigger of the two, but the Berlin champion's science and condition enabled him not only to hold his own but to keep his adversary so fully employed that he seemed to flag somewhat towards the end. The pair were loudly cheered as they shook hands and retired. The second contest was between Sauerer, the deservedly popular Bavarian champion, and André of Sweden—a bout of 4 minutes in which the Bavarian's brilliant tactics were again successful. The third contest was a renewal of the attempt on the part of Pierrard, the French "Colossus" and champion, and of Petroff of Bulgarian fame, to show which is the better man. The former is much the heavier and more bulky; his science is undeniable but he strains the rules to breaking point and was several times called to order by the referee; his methods also are rough. Petroff entirely won the sympathy of the spectators by his fair-play and fine form both in attack and defence, and there was a spontaneous shout of applause when almost at the last stroke of the half-hour he, by an exactly timed effort, threw his big opponent, and the referee's whistle sounded to mark his success. Pierrard, however, at once entered a polite protest at the judges' table, and his appeal was chivalrously admitted by Petroff; so the pair are to wrestle "to a finish" this evening.

The other contests fixed for this evening are: Randolf, Austria, against Dirk v. d. Berg, Holland; Schmidt, Saxony, v. Jackson, Scotland; Winkels, East Prussia, v. Sturm, Berlin.

On the 3rd of the month it was reported to the police that at 7, Lüttichau Strasse an étage whose occupants had been absent for several months had been broken into. The perpetrators had broken almost all the furniture, part of it in a ruthless manner, and in similar fashion had cut-up and made holes in pictures and clothing. They had also poured the contents of an inkstand on to the parquet floor. A number of orders and silver articles, a quantity of jewellery, linen, clothing, bedding &c. of very considerable value had been stolen. The thieves had apparently felt themselves pretty safe in the étage as they had emptied several bottles of wine. The police succeeded after a short time in discovering and arresting the culprits in the persons of two young shopmen out of employment. It was also ascertained that the same two thieves had committed a similar burglary at Moszinsky Strasse 18, as reported by the Police on the 21st of August.

About 6 o'clock on Monday morning a fine stag swam across the Elbe from below the Loschwitz water-works to the Blasewitz side of the river, remained there for a short time, and then swam back again, landing in the winter harbour near the point where he had first entered the water. After jumping a high fence, the animal trotted along the Körner Weg, crossed the Körner Platz and turned up the "Plattleithen Weg", knocked down an old man but stopped at the sight of two screaming women, turned tail and got into the town, where it wandered about the streets for a long time before finding its way out into the woods. The old man who was knocked down was unhurt.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows: (1) Treu zur Fahne, Marsch, Blohm; (2) Ouverture "Blaubart", Offenbach; (3) Intermezzo, Blohm; (4) Lichtertanz und Hochzeitszug, Rubinstein; (5) Volksscene aus der Oper "Der Evangelimann," Kientzl; (6) Die Mühle, Raff; (7) Tonbilder aus der Oper "Robert der Teufel", Meyerbeer; (8) Ein Morgen, Mittag und Abend in Wien, Ouverture, Suppé; (9) Made in Germany, Rost; (10) Zauber der Häuslichkeit, Léhar; (11) Liberty Belle, Marsch, Sousa.

Deutsch-Evangelischer Frauenbund, Dresden Branch.

I. Health for women of all ages.—Dr. Weisswange.

6 lectures, every second Wednesday at 6 p.m. in the small hall of the *Vereinshaus*, Zinzendorf Strasse 17, I. Beginning: Wednesday, October 9.—Applications for tickets received until October 5. Charge 10 marks for the series.

II. Samaritan Course for Ladies.—Dr. Menzel.

12 lectures with practical demonstrations, every Tuesday and Friday from 5—7 p.m. in the *gymnasium of the I. Bürgerschule*, Georg Platz. Charge 5 marks for the series (4 marks for members). Beginning: Tuesday, October 8.—Applications for tickets to be made to the bookshops: C. Tittmann, Prager Strasse 19, v. Zahn und Jaensch, Waisenhaus Strasse 10, Justus Naumann, Wall Strasse 6, Oskar Thiele, Amalien Strasse 19, Höckner (A. Beschoren), Haupt Strasse 5, Theod. Schuberth, Blasewitz, Residenz Strasse 54 (near Schiller Platz), and to Frau Generalmajor Klahre, Schaufuß Strasse 18, I.

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Grand Concert Daily

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THE CRUISE OF THE U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.
The cruise of the Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific, which has been repeatedly announced and as often denied, is set for December 15th, according to the latest report. It is expected that the fleet, which consists of sixteen battleships, will appear before San Francisco about April 10th. The cruise will have some political significance with regard to Uncle Sam's relations to South America. The fleet must touch at a number of South American ports for coal. The torpedo-boat flotilla, which also goes to San Francisco, but independently of the battleship fleet, because they must keep rather close to the coastline on account of their small coal capacity, will be obliged to touch at a great many ports. The cruise will be an important event in the annals of the American Navy. It is the first time that so large an American squadron has made a cruise of such length. The distance from Hampton Roads, Virginia, the point of departure, to San Francisco—by the Straits of Magellan—is 13,772 nautical miles. It has not yet been decided on how long the fleet—which, after the other battleships now stationed in those waters have joined it, will make a very formidable showing—will stay in the Pacific. It is still maintained that the fleet-enthusiasts will avail themselves of the mobilisation of these ships in the Pacific by making propaganda for the building of a new fleet for the Atlantic coast. Admiral Evans, or "fighting Bob"—a nickname given him by the American people—has already pointed out that it is not impossible that a more speedy building of further ships for the Atlantic coast, which will then be deprived of nearly all ships, will be advocated.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate north-easterly winds, dry, fairly bright, warm.