

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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LONDON NOTES.

(From our own correspondent.)

TOO MANY INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES.

The truth must out—we are beginning to revolt from international congresses. The Free Trade Congress tried the patience of some of us, but the Constitution Congress proved to be the last straw. Very courageously the *Times* has raised its powerful voice against the abuse of an instrument intended to promote understanding and friendliness among nations, and preaches a sermon on the well-worn text of "Familiarity breeds contempt." The distinction between personal exchanges of good feeling and State visits, on the one hand, and sectional exchanges, such as those on Free Trade and political theory, on the other, is clear to most plain people. It would indeed be to the detriment of international relations were party feeling to spread beyond the bounds of nationality. Yet that is the only obvious result that springs from theoretical discussions on practical themes. While it is a privilege that responsible persons greatly appreciate to welcome and entertain distinguished guests and experts in many branches of learning, the other side of the matter must not be overlooked. It is most important that international meetings should not be cheapened in value by too great an activity of discussion on party questions.

The Art Congress, which has been sitting here concurrently with the Free Trade Congress, had certainly a greater justification. This meeting has been a great advance on the last meeting at Berne. Forty nations were represented. America sent some 250 members, France 100, Germany 70, while there were present 40 members from Australia appointed as an Imperial Commission. Although the official languages were English, French and German, other languages, unintelligible to the majority of hearers, were employed, until the Imperial Institute began to resemble the Tower of Babel. It is worthy of remark that although nearly every Government took official cognizance of the Congress, and indeed gave a grant towards it, the English Government did not do so. It is stated, however, that the Scottish Education Board took an official interest in the Congress. I gather that the general impression left on the minds of the members was the increasing importance of their profession. Art, they feel, is struggling successfully to come into line with science and letters, and the status of the art teacher is beginning everywhere to approximate to the status of teachers in other branches. If the system, recently adopted in New York, by which all art teachers must have taken their B. A. degree before they are qualified to take the most elementary classes, becomes more widespread, it is likely to raise the standard of art teaching as well as the status of the teacher in most countries. At the public schools in this country, the teaching of art was, until recently, somewhat casual, but I doubt whether it is now possible to find drawing as an alternative subject to gymnastics in any ordinary curriculum. It is not, however, unknown that a master who teaches Latin, Greek, French, German, history, and writing should also teach drawing.

The twenty days' trial of the Mile End Board of Guardians has at last been concluded, with the unexpected result that all the accused have been found guilty of bribery, conspiracy, and corruption. The process has been extraordinarily intricate and tedious, and the poor, patient jurymen have earned a good deal of sympathy. The moral of the case is pretty clear. It is possible that the honesty of public bodies has declined during the last twenty years, if we are to follow Mr. Justice Phillimore's opinion, but it is certainly clear that the indifference of Londoners to their civic duties, as compared with the relative keenness of provincial municipal voters, puts the wrong sort of men into power. Things will not be much better if Mr. John Burns carries through his contemplated reform of transferring the powers of the Boards of Guardians to Municipal or County Councils. The interest shown by the Londoner in his Borough Council is no greater than his interest in his Board of Guardians. The absence of interest in the first place, and of control in the second, places doubtful people in authority and tempts them to misuse the large sums of money entrusted to them.

By the time London assembles again, after the moors and the turnip-fields, there will be substantial changes to be observed in the streets. The colonial government buildings in the Strand are making visible advances upward, while a little lower down the Strand the much disputed "statue" building of the Medical Association will face them robbed of its hoardings. The Marble Arch improvement is already a matter of the past. Some new business premises at the corner of Oxford Street and Duke Street, which have for more than a year presented nothing but an impenetrable front of artistically painted hoarding, are also making progress. It will be a great relief, at some time during the future, to be rid of the raised gangway and wooden arches, though the latter are certainly rather useful during rainy weather. In Pall Mall there is not yet much to be seen on the new site of the Automobile Club, which is the old site of the War Office, except men hard at work and prodigious excavations.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE RIO DE JANEIRO EXHIBITION.

Rio de Janeiro, August 11.

The grand national exhibition in this city was opened today in the presence of the President and Ministers of State. The exhibition is excellently arranged, and competent observers state that it falls but little short of the great expositions in Paris and St. Louis. Each of the Brazilian States has erected a handsome pavilion, wherein are displayed exhibits representing the industrial progress made by the country. Thousands of foreign visitors have arrived in this city.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

Governor Magoon, says a New York report, has sent a long dispatch to the State Department giving his views as to the conduct of the recent municipal and provincial elections in Cuba, and the bearing of the results upon the political future of the island. The elections passed off with a gratifying absence of serious disorder, and more than half of the registered voters went to the poll, a proportion that is considered very good in the circumstances. More important still is the fact that the warring Liberal factions show a disposition to find common ground upon which to work for the national well-being.

Nevertheless, there is good reason for stating that Governor Magoon is not inclined to regard the elections as furnishing justification for the total withdrawal of the American military forces from the island. These are actually being reduced in view of the promised complete evacuation by February next year, but the pace will not be accelerated, and Governor Magoon and the American officers occupying the more important provincial governorships will not be disturbed at any rate until after the presidential elections, which are to take place in December. Negotiations are in progress which will, it is believed, result in the nomination of Gen. José Miguel Gomez as the candidate for President of the United Liberal Groups, his great rival, Dr. Zaya, being given the Parliamentary leadership and the reversion of the presidency. The Conservative presidential candidate may be Dr. Cardenas, who has just secured election as Mayor of Havana.

FATAL FIRE IN NEW YORK.

New York, August 11.

A terrible fire has occurred in what is known as the Sicilian quarter, situated in and around East 112th-street, resulting in five persons being killed and over a score injured.

All the people hurt were injured through jumping from upper windows, though in many cases they might have remained in their rooms unharmed until the escapes arrived.

THE DUTCH-VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

Willemstad, August 11.

In anticipation of a possible conflict between the Netherlands and Venezuela a station for wireless telegraphy has been erected here. The Dutch

cruiser "Gelderland" left yesterday for the neighbouring islands of Aruba and Island, conveying rifles and ammunition to the inhabitants of those places, who are at present quite defenceless. A communication from Maracaibo reports the departure of the Venezuelan river steamer "Felix" with troops for the bay of Maracaibo. It is generally believed that these troops are intended for operations against the revolutionaries.

RENEWED FOREST FIRES IN CANADA.

Frankfort o. M., August 12.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports from Winnipeg that fresh forest fires have broken out, and threaten the towns of Kimberley, Sullivan, and Cranbrook. A heavy rainfall is generally desired, otherwise the damage will be most serious.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ACTORS.

Mr. Lee Shubert, one of the partners in the great theatrical business bearing his name, has taken an important step with a view to the improvement of national drama. Mr. Shubert, to whom stageland is already greatly indebted, has founded two scholarships, to be awarded annually to the most promising of the young actors in the schools of dramatic art, with the object of enabling them to study their profession abroad. Without such study, said Mr. Shubert to a contemporary's representative, there is a circumscription of view which is fatal to developing talent.

KING EDWARD AND THE EMPEROR.

Cronberg, August 11.

The Emperor and King Edward took a walk in the Castle Park before lunch today, the meal being served at noon. Beside the two rulers, there were present at the table Prince and Princess Friedrich Carl of Hessen, the Crown Princess of Greece, and members of the various suites; Dr. Spielhagen, former private physician to the Empress Frederick; Sir Frank Lascelles, British Ambassador in Berlin; Colonel Trench, Military Attaché to the Embassy; and several German army officers. The band of the 81st Infantry Regiment played selections during the meal.

The afternoon was occupied by an automobile excursion, and in the evening a State banquet took place in the Castle of Friedrichshof, the speeches exchanged between the monarchs being of the most cordial description. Shortly before 11 p. m. the royal party left the Castle and proceeded to the railway station, where a special train was in waiting to convey King Edward to Ischl. Present on the platform to bid farewell to the British monarch were the Emperor, Prince and Princess Friedrich Carl, and the Crown Princess of Greece. The two monarchs warmly embraced when bidding each other farewell, King Edward also exchanging cordial handshakes with other members of the royal family present. Before the train left the station the King engaged in an animated conversation with the Emperor through the window of the carriage.

The Emperor himself left Cronberg by special train an hour later, en route to the Sennelager.

The entirely cordial character of the meeting is a subject of most favourable comment here. King Edward and the Emperor spent the whole day in each other's company, obviously enjoying a most friendly conversation. It was generally remarked that both rulers appeared to be in the very best spirits.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

London, August 11.

The meeting at Cronberg continues to evoke great interest here, and the following extracts from the Press indicate the popular view of the situation:—

The *Daily Express*: It is said that Germany fears an aggressive English war. Our respect for German intelligence makes it difficult to understand how this absurd superstition can have arisen. It is impossible to point to a speech by any responsible politician of any party or to a line written by any responsible publicist expressing bellicose designs against the Kaiser or his people. Possibly the King's visit may help towards the realization of Great Britain's pacific intentions, if the contrary is believed.

(Continued on page 2.)

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DRESDEN

We are in receipt of the following communication:—

The Editor of the *Daily Record*: In reference to your correspondent's remarks in Sunday's paper concerning v. Gaza's bad style in sculling, I beg to quote part of a letter from Captain Frank Beddington to me, last summer: "It may interest you to know that v. Gaza, who came to Henley last week, is as fine a sculler for an amateur as I have ever seen. . . . His style is superior to that of Darell."

Beddington is an authority in this line; a pupil of Bubar, Harding, East, Stanbury, and Towns, champions of the world; and the author of the latest English work on rowing and boat racing, besides being amateur champion of the Medway. (Dr.) Robert Grimshaw.

The first International Vegetarian Congress will be held in Dresden, in the small hall of the Vereinshaus, on Monday, the 17th, and Tuesday, the 18th inst. The following is the programme of the meetings: Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, reception and welcome; Tuesday, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. the Congress will discuss (1) the formation of an International Federation of Vegetarian Societies; (2) hear reports from the various delegates on the progress of their respective societies; and (3) suggestions and plans for an extension of vegetarian propaganda.

A third meeting will be held at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, when there will be lectures, speeches, and musical items.

As many of the participants in this Congress are coming direct from England, the above announcement may interest English and American visitors and residents in Dresden. We are particularly requested to state that guests are heartily welcome, and that there will be no admission charge to any of the meetings.

An observant correspondent draws our attention to the curious circumstance that since the publication in the *Daily Record* of the special article dealing with the Brazilian battleships, now building in England, the Paris Edition of the *New York Herald* has dropped the subject "like a hot brick," to use our correspondent's own phrase. Up to the date of the *Record's* article (July 10th), he continues, the *Herald* devoted at least a column every day to the probability of Japan acquiring these leviathans; whereas, since our article appeared, hardly a paragraph on the subject has appeared in the columns of our Paris contemporary.

We had remarked this fact ourselves. The explanation is that the *Record's* article was based upon authentic information, whereas our contemporary was evidently embellishing a little inspired—but misleading—news with an abundance of imaginative effort.

At the first meeting of the International Stenographic Congress held at Darmstadt on Monday afternoon, Professor Fuchs, of Dresden, presented a report on the work of the previous international stenographic congresses, and then delivered a lecture on the "Notae Titonianae" (a collection of signs of which Cicero's freedman, Marcus Tullius Tiro, is regarded as the inventor).

The Deutsches Tonbild Theater, Prager Strasse 47, has with record rapidity produced cinematograph pictures of the meeting of King Edward and the Kaiser on Tuesday last. We hope to be able to describe the pictures tomorrow.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:— (1) Overture, "Meeresstille und glückliche Fahrt," Mendelssohn. (2) Melodie, Bolzonie. (3) Les Menestrels, Valse, Rost. (4) Kaisermarsch, Wagner. (5) Overture, "Le Cid," Massenet. (6) Russische Fantasie für Violine mit Orchester, Korsakow. (7) Ballszene, Hellmesberger. (8) Vorspiel zum III. Akt aus "Heimchen am Herd," Goldmark. (9) Air, Bach. (10) Ein Hochzeitstag auf Troldhaugen, Grieg. (Für Orchester bearbeitet von V. Clark.) (11) Vierte ungarische Rhapsodie, Liszt.

The number of boxes of matches produced in the federal district of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1907 was 202,041,400, of which 189,559,000 were wood and 12,482,400 wax matches. The stamp revenue was \$1,218,384, or about six-tenths of a cent per

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box. The output (says an esteemed correspondent) is used in the district itself. The match tax alone amounts to a little over \$1.50 for each man, woman and child. The explanation for this exceedingly large consumption of matches is in the fact that almost every male inhabitant of the district is a smoker, and most of them smoke cigarettes.

The Supreme Court in Leipzig has just confirmed the finding of the Karlsruhe Appeal Court, which condemned Professor B—, of Heidelberg, to 5,000 marks' damages for undertaking an operation on the child of an official of the Mannheim railway without first obtaining the consent of the parents or even informing them of his intention to carry it out.

In the first instance the claim for damage was rejected, but this judgment was reversed on appeal. In the finding of the Supreme Court it is stated: "The surgeon has not an incontestable right to carry out an operation with or without the consent of the patient."

A young Russian labourer at work on Tuesday in a Chemnitz brickfield was found to be suffering from small-pox, and was conveyed to the Town hospital. There he was at once placed in an isolated building, and all the people near him were vaccinated.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the 2nd Jäger Battalion No. 13, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.40 p.m.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the *Fundamt* (lost property office) of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7.

NEWS ABOUT THE ESPERANTO CONGRESS.

His Majesty King Friedrich August has been pleased to become the Patron of the IV. Esperanto Congress.

By Royal command, the Royal Opera House will be reserved for a performance of "Iphigenie" in Esperanto on Wednesday, the 19th instant. Herr v. Schuch will conduct the orchestra.

The following Saxon Ministers of State have joined the Honorary Committee of the Esperanto Congress:—

- Dr. Beck, the Minister of Education.
- Graf v. Hohenthal und Bergen, Minister for Home and Foreign Affairs.
- Herr v. Metzsch-Reichenbach, Minister of the Royal House.
- Freiherr v. Hausen, Minister of War.
- Dr. v. Otto, Minister of Justice.
- Dr. v. Rüger, Minister of Finance.

The Ministry of Public Worship has deputed Dr. Lange to represent the department officially at the Esperanto Congress.

The Saxon Government has placed the rooms of the *Technische Hochschule* at the disposal of the Congress.

The Municipal Council has appropriated 3,000 marks to the Congress, and nominated Dr. Koch as the

official representative of the Council at the Congress; Herr Braune, Herr Merbitz, and Dr. Thümmler will represent the municipal authorities.

The Kreuzkirche has been placed by the Evangelical ecclesiastical authorities at the disposal of the Congress for the religious service in Esperanto, and the assistance of the Church Choir will also be given.

Bishop Schäfer and the R. Catholic ecclesiastical authorities will open the Herz-Jesu church for Esperanto services.

The School Council of Dresden has given a number of teachers leave to attend the Congress, and will pay their expenses.

The Police authorities of Dresden have had 24 policemen instructed in Esperanto, in order that they may be of use to the Congress. They will wear Esperanto badges.

The holder of a Congress ticket may use the city street-cars without payment from the 16th to the 22nd instant, inclusive. The ticket further entitles the holder to take part in excursions to Meissen and Saxon Switzerland, and to attend all lectures and performances, except that of "Iphigenie" at the Royal Opera. A Congress ticket costs 10 marks, and may be obtained from the Gebrüder Arnhold, at the bank in Waisenhaus Strasse.

NEW BOOKS.
Tauchnitz Edition, to appear August 20th: "The Spanish Jade" by Maurice Hewlett, 1 vol. Author of "The Forest Lovers," "The Stopping Lady," &c.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 6.30, ending about 10.30

Lohengrin.
Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Heinrich der Vogler, German King	Herr Puttlitz.
Lohengrin	Herr v. Bary.
Elsa von Brabant	Fr. Boehm-v. Endert.
Herzog Gottfried, her brother	
Friedrich von Telramund, Brabantian Count	Herr Scheidemantel.
Ortrud, his wife	Frau v. Falken.
A Herald of the King	Herr Piaschke.
	Herr Erl.
Brabantian nobleman	Herr Löschke.
	Herr Büssel.
	Herr Nebuschka.
Pages	Fräul. Keldorfer.
	Fräul. Kretschmer.
	Frau Scheer.
	Frau Lorenz.

PLOT. Elsa of Brabant is accused by Count Telramund of having murdered her young brother Godfrey. King Henry decides the matter must be left to the arbitration of a duel. Elsa prays that a knight she has seen in a dream, may come to her help, and Lohengrin appears in a boat drawn by a swan. He offers to be Elsa's champion on condition that she will marry him, but never attempt to find out his name or origin. She accepts and Telramund is defeated. He and his wife Ortrud plan vengeance; the latter on plea of repentance, sows mistrust in Elsa's heart and then publicly upbraids her on the church steps for marrying a nameless man. The marriage takes place, but on the very first evening her curiosity overcomes her and she puts the fatal question. Telramund enters to assassinate Lohengrin, but the latter kills him. In front of the assembled host Lohengrin announces that he is the son of Parsifal, and that he had been sent to Elsa's help by the Holy Grail. He takes leave of Elsa. The swan appears, but in answer to Lohengrin's prayer, dives beneath the water and in its stead rises the lost Godfrey, whom Ortrud had by witchcraft turned into a swan. The boat, now drawn by a white dove, glides away with Lohengrin and Elsa sinks senseless to the ground. Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Friday night	Tiefland	at 7.30
Saturday night	Die Regimentstochter	" 7.30
Sunday night	Tannhäuser	" 7
Monday night	Hoffmann's Erzählungen	" 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Closed till September 11.

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Alt-Heidelberg	at 7.30
Friday night	Zapfenstreich	" 7.30
Saturday night	Die gelbe Gefahr	" 7.30

Central Theatre.

Tonight	Irrlichter	at 8
Friday night	Irrlichter	" 8
Saturday night	Irrlichter	" 8

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE CROWN PRINCE AND COUNT ZEPPELIN.

Friedrichshafen, August 11.

The Crown Prince William arrived here yesterday evening shortly after 7 o'clock, and immediately paid a visit to the residence of Count Zeppelin, with whom he conversed for an hour and a half. At the conclusion of the visit the Crown Prince took a most hearty leave of the veteran aeronaut.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILIST KILLED IN FRANCE.

Boulogne sur Mer, August 11.

An automobile owned and driven by an American was wrecked this evening in the vicinity of this city. From some cause yet unknown the machine swerved from the road and was precipitated over a ravine. The American was instantly killed, while two other occupants of the car and the chauffeur received more or less severe injuries.

MR. WILBUR WRIGHT CONTINUES SUCCESSFUL.

Le Mans, August 11.

Mr. Wilbur Wright continued his experiments with his aeroplane this evening. During one ascent, which lasted 3 min. 43 secs. he made three extensive circles at varying height, covering the distance at a speed of 65 kilometres.

PROGRESS OF THE TURKISH CONSTITUTION.

Constantinople, August 11.

The franchise law has been sent to the various local authorities. The voting will be indirect. Five hundred, or at least two hundred and fifty, original voters will delegate an elector. The electoral divisions are coincident with the sandjaks. One member of parliament will be returned for fifty thousand male inhabitants, or for a less number in sandjaks in which the number of male inhabitants is less than fifty thousand but not less than twenty-five thousand. Sandjaks with from 50 to 75 thousand inhabitants will return one member; from 75 to 125 thousand, two members; 125 to 175 thousand, three members; 175 to 220 thousand, four members. Every Ottoman who has reached to age of 25, possesses civic rights and pays taxes, will be entitled to vote. Military men on active service will also have the franchise. Government officials and Ministers cannot be members of parliament. The voting will be carried out by electoral committees, without any interference by the political authorities.

PHONOGRAPHS AS ELECTION ORATORS.

(From our New York correspondent.)

In the political life of America the most various means are used for keeping the interest of the masses of the people continually alive. In every election the two great parties try to outdo one another in devising political attractions in order to win the votes of the free and independent electors. Each tries to take into the field the most powerful "spellbinders"—professional orators, who, by their brilliant linguistic feats, or oratorical fireworks, may throw a spell over the electors. In the Presidential campaign which is about to open, phonographs will be used by the Democratic party as spellbinders. It is reported from Fairview, Col., the country seat of William J. Bryan, the banner-bearer of the Democratic party, that Mr. Bryan recently spent several hours in making speeches, each lasting three minutes, on the leading political questions of the day, into a phonograph. His famous speeches on "immortality," and "the ideal Republic" were also committed to the apparatus. The cylinders are multiplied and sent to all parts of the country, so that every possessor of a phonograph may hear in his own home the speeches of the candidate, and study them to his heart's content. Bryan received 1,000 dollars from the Gramophone Company for his speeches. It is notified that Bryan did not ask for a cent, and that he will hand the money over to the Democratic election fund.

AMERICAN PARTY LEADERS.

Why is it, asks a New York contemporary, that leaders in one great party are so much scarcer than in the other? The war gave to the Democratic Party a stunning set-back. The solidity of the South has kept it back, and free silver completed the demoralization. What is the meaning of the word Democrat, when the most that has been done for the so-called Democratic policies has been done by a Republican President, who likewise believes in tariff reform? When the present Republican nominee endorses the policies of his predecessor? Why is la Follette called a Republican? Why do the "progressives" of Kansas, Nebraska, and Wisconsin work doggedly with that party? Why does the tariff-assaulting McCall carry that name? Apart from a perfunctory adherence to a

tariff idea in which he is not interested, what have the democratic principles of Governor Hughes to do with the party in which he is enrolled? Men now in later or middle life belong to the Republican Party, either as a direct or indirect result of the slavery conflict. Young men of ability go into it because the Democrats offer them no coherent programme and a much weaker group of leaders. Probably it would be better for the country to have two parties led with equal strength, but the Democrats will hardly furnish many leaders equal in ability to Roosevelt, Taft, Root, Hughes, and la Follette, until the South is badly broken, or until intelligent and educated Northerners feel at home in the Democratic Party. The President of Harvard University may be selected as an illustration. He is one of the ablest men alive—a distinguished leader of his country's thought. He is a Democrat, but when will he have an opportunity to vote the Democratic ticket in a national election?

One opportunity the Democrats have, at least, is to select as their candidate for Vice-President some man whom they might seriously ask the people to consider for the Presidency. It is a rather weird tendency, this habit of treating contemptuously an office held by John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, and John C. Calhoun—an office also which preceded the Presidency for Martin van Buren, and through which death ushered into the chief magistracy of the nation John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Chester A. Arthur, and Theodore Roosevelt. These are somewhat solemn facts. The Republicans used their opportunity not to add weight, distinction, or value to their ticket, but to solidify a machine and to save the face of a faction. There were temporary reasons and explanations, but behind them lay the great and conclusive fact that the party took no sufficient interest in the office and the man to fill it. It was used for purposes temporary and strategic. Here's hoping the Donkey may in the future be taking a higher stand.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Friday, August 14th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,
at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at
6 o'clock. Communion on the first Sunday of the
month.
Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

THE FIRST PARIS OPERA.

The first opera produced in Paris was Luigi Rossi's "Orpheus," and according to M. Romain Rolland's "Musiciens d'autrefois," a part of the manuscript is preserved in the Chigi Library. Mazarin was the patron, the great cardinal having been known in his younger days as an amateur musician and actor. He had acquired his love for music and the drama when a student at the Jesuit College in Rome. In his youth he had also been associated with the Colonnas and the Barberinis, patrons of the opera in their time. At the death of Pope Urban VIII, the Barberini, his nephews, were persecuted by Innocent X., and had to take refuge in France.

The refugees were received by Mazarin with much honour, and they presented in turn Francesco Butte, the poet, and Luigi Rossi, who composed for the carnival of 1647 the opera "Orpheus." The work was a great success, and the Queen was deeply interested both in the opera and the singers. But Mazarin was becoming unpopular, and his enemies seized upon the opportunity of attacking him about the opera, which they declared was indecent. This is not the case, and this plan of attack failed. But Mazarin's enemies had other means at hand, the cost of the production in hard times. This was effectual, and the Cardinal stopped a play in which the Queen was deeply interested, and for some time the position of the artists in the French capital was one of considerable danger.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:
FR. BREMERMAN, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, left Bremerhaven August 11th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York August 11th.
"Grosser Kurfürst," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York August 11th.
"Goeben," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Naples August 11th.
"Lützow," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Genoa August 11th.
"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from New York for Bremen, left New York August 11th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Westerly wind, more cloudy, rain, cooler.

DRESDEN

Record Rapidity

achieved by the
Deutsches Tonbild Theater, G. m. b. H.

Tonbild Theater

47 Prager Strasse 47.

To-day

Meeting of the Monarchs

Kaiser Wilhelm II. and King Edward VII.

in Cronberg

on August 11th.

The meeting at the Station. From original pictures taken by the Deutsches Tonbild Theater, G. m. b. H.
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