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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Great was the exultation in the Republican camp when it became known that the Vermont barometer—as the Gubernatorial election in that State has for more than a quarter of a century been termed—had risen strongly for Mr. Taft; while it is particularly significant that for once Mr. Bryan's ready eloquence has not been heard. It is true that both the Republican and the Democratic votes were less this year than those polled in 1904, the latter being three per cent, more numerous than those cast for Mr. Prouty, the Republican candidate. But the substantial plurality of 29,378 is regarded by Taft adherents as an unfailing omen of a sweeping Republican victory next November. It is a little difficult to explain just why a comparatively minor State such as Vermont should be so generally accepted as the political barometer of the United States, apart from it being the first State to elect its officers, but so it is and so it has proved itself to be for some thirty years. Indeed, some shrewd politicians go so far as to seriously assert that whenever Vermont voters in the State election cast less than 25,000 votes for the Republican candidates, it is a sure sign of Democratic success in the greater campaign; and that, on the other hand, anything over this margin portends a Republican triumph.

Campaigning by both parties is now in full swing, and a tremendous amount of hard work will be done in the two months preceding the election. Both sides declare their complete confidence in the success of their respective candidates, but since it is obvious that the Chief Executive's chair at the White House is not sufficiently spacious to accommodate two occupants—especially two of such generous dimensions as Messrs. Taft and Bryan—we fear that one or other of the great parties must prepare for bitter disappointment. There is reason to believe that Mr. Taft's friends already recognise the danger of over-confidence, symptoms of which were discernible previous to and for a short time after the Chicago Convention. Mr. Bryan is a hardened old warrior, whose numerous scars only appear to infuse him with fresh vigour; and that silvery toned voice, which is probably the most potent weapon in his armoury, has lost none of its persuasive charm with advancing years. If he is at all superstitious he should find a happy augury in this, the third time of running, for a third attempt often succeeds. But unfortunately for Mr. Bryan there are cold, hard circumstances which render his election improbable in the extreme. It is true that one needs a microscope to distinguish between the Democratic and Republican platforms, so similar are they in general construction; it is also true that the Democrats flatly accuse their opponents of filching all the most telling planks from Mr. Bryan's platform, an accusation whose justice we have never been able to discover. Rooseveltism itself is a straight, clean-cut policy in the hands of its originator, and surely this policy—admittedly resembling that advocated by the Democrats—is more likely to be firmly adhered to by such a man as Mr. Taft, to whom every detail of President Roosevelt's administrative system is known, than by a comparative outsider such as is Mr. Bryan, in spite of his undoubted abilities. The Democratic candidate is chiefly known as a man of extraordinary rhetorical ability, whereas Mr. Taft has acquired fame by his practical demonstration of the art of good government in the Philippines, and of strict impartiality on the judicial bench. Oratory is all very well and often valuable on occasion, but to contend that it constitutes the chief quality of statesmanship is to fly in the face of history. The "spell-binder" appears to advantage at the village pump, but experience teaches us that when once he leaves his sphere of loquacity and takes a hand in the more prosy task of administration, trouble usually follows.

We find it difficult to regard with any degree of seriousness the only other candidate of importance. Mr. Hisgen, the standard bearer of the infantile Independence Party, is absolutely unknown to ninety-nine per cent. of the United States electorate; while his stage manager, the flamboyant Mr. William Randolph Hearst, is so notorious that his support will certainly discredit the Independent candidate in the eyes of those people

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who do not regard the Hearst yellow journals as Holy Writ. Mr. Hisgen may be a highly estimable citizen, and as far as we are aware no contrary evidence has been produced; but he must be a very sanguinary individual if he imagines that the electorate, apart from its most illiterate elements, remains uninfluenced against his candidature by the circumstances attending the same.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

KING EDWARD AND KING ALFONSO.
Paris, September 6.
A telegram received here from San Sebastian says that Señor Antonio Maura, the Spanish Prime Minister, in an interview with a Press representative, said he had no knowledge whatever as to the statement that a meeting would take place next October between King Edward and King Alfonso.

PHILADELPHIA LADY ROBBED IN LONDON.
(From our own correspondent.)
London, September 6.
Charles Davies, alias Buck, described in court as a racecourse thief and notorious bad character, several times convicted, pleaded guilty before Mr. Francis, at Westminster yesterday, to stealing a hand bag purse containing about £2 and letters, from Mrs. Eliza Mackenzie, wife of a United States deputy, of Philadelphia. The lady was at the desk of the Post Office, Victoria-street, Westminster, in the act of closing some letters, when prisoner grabbed her bag from under her arm and bolted. He was caught in the street after pursuit, having then thrown the bag into a passing van.—Prosecutrix being obliged to leave England for home, prisoner's plea for summary conviction was accepted, and he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

AN EXAMPLE OF PUBLIC GENEROSITY.
(From our own correspondent.)
London, September 6.
About a fortnight ago, Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, the East London coroner, investigated two cases in which pathetic stories of destitution were brought to light. One was that of a man named Lockwood, who died from ptomaine poisoning while in a starving condition, and the other was that of a painter named Jeffrey, whose body was found in the Thames, with a note in which he said that he was "too old at 56." In consequence of the publicity given to the cases, the coroner has received communications from all parts, with enclosures of postal-orders and cheques, for the relief of the widows and their families. Rent that was owing has been paid, and the hungry have been fed. In the case of Lockwood the coroner has arranged to allow the widow five shillings a week so long as the funds last, and a similar arrangement will be made for the widow of Jeffrey. Both have received sums of money direct from sympathisers.

UNEMPLOYED RIOT AT GLASGOW.

Glasgow, September 6.
After a mass meeting of 2,000 unemployed Socialists held here this afternoon, at which inflammatory speeches were delivered, the mob attempted to force a way into the cathedral just as divine service was beginning. The police had received previous intimation of the attempt, and were present in great force. They drove back the mob, using their clubs freely, with the result that several of the rioters were badly hurt.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS TO BE PUNISHED.

Sydney, September 6.
His Majesty's cruiser "Cambrian" has left for the Salomo Islands, where punitive measures will be taken against the inhabitants who recently murdered some white traders. The islanders have already retreated to the interior.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO LEAVE CUBA.
New York, September 7.
The Herald reproduces a letter from President Roosevelt to the Cuban general Loinaz, in which Mr. Roosevelt requests that officer to make preparations for the withdrawal of the United States troops from Cuba, which will take place on the 28th of January next year.

U.S. STRONGHOLDS IN THE PACIFIC.

Washington, September 6.
It is now certain that the War Department contemplate making a Pacific Gibraltar of the Hawaiian Island of Oahu, and arming the fortifications which will be constructed at Pearl Harbour, Honolulu, with 12 and 14-inch guns. A garrison of 15,000 men, Infantry and Field Artillery, will be stationed there; and work-shops and dry docks capable of accommodating the largest vessels will be built. A coaling station is also to be established.

FLOODS INTERRUPT RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

Winnipeg, September 6.
The destruction of a bridge by fire, together with the effects of a severe cloud-burst, is interfering with Canadian Pacific Railroad traffic between Winnipeg and Montreal. Trains have been diverted over American lines. This circumstance, in conjunction with the strike of C. P. R. employes, is resulting in severe injury to commercial conditions. The situation is serious.

MINNESOTA TOWNSHIP DESTROYED.

Duluth (Minn.), September 6.
The town of Chisholm was reduced to ashes yesterday by a forest fire. There were no casualties, but 4,000 people were driven away by the flames and are without shelter. The neighbouring town of Hibbing was threatened by the fire, but a timely change in the direction of the wind saved it.

MILLIONAIRE DIES IN SWITZERLAND.

Basle, September 6.
The death is announced in the hospital here of Mr. Emmanuel Mandel, a millionaire of Chicago, who was the victim of an accident at the railway station here a few days ago.
Mr. Mandel, who had been staying in Switzerland with his family, was about to leave for Paris when he fell on the steps at the station and broke his leg. The fall also caused concussion of the brain, which ended fatally.
Mr. Mandel, who was 63 years of age, was accompanied at the time by his wife, daughter, son-in-law, and grandchildren.

THE ABRUZZI MARRIAGE POSTPONED.

Rome, September 6.
A Press representative has been assured at the Quirinal that the marriage of the Duke of the Abruzzi will be somewhat delayed. It will probably take place in November, just before the King's birthday, on the 11th of that month.
The reason for the postponement is not given; but there is reason to suppose that the ceremony has been delayed until November on account of the visits of foreign Royal personages promised for that time.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

It is officially announced that the promised visit to Berlin of King Edward and Queen Alexandra will take place in February of next year, and will extend over three or four days.

The Crown Princess of Roumania has arrived here with her children from Göhren. They are residing at the Hotel Bristol. Princess Helene of Sachsen-Altenburg has arrived in Berlin from St. Petersburg, and is staying at the Hotel Adlon.

The German Ambassador in Copenhagen, Count Henkel, Baron v. Donnersmark, has arrived in Berlin, and is staying at the Hotel Kaiserhof. The Swedish Ambassador in London, Count Wrangel, is also staying at the Kaiserhof.

The "Sezession" Exhibition at the Kurfürstendamm will be open for a few days longer. It closes September 13, and will shortly be followed by an exhibition of Belgian art, which takes place at the same building, opening on October 1. A Committee under the patronage of the Belgian Government has been composed of delegates of the Government and the two artistic societies, "L'art Contemporain," of Antwerp, and "Société Royale des Beaux-Arts," of Brussels. The aim of the Committee is to place before the public a full exhibition of Belgian art of the present time by a personal participation of leading Belgian artists, similar to last year's exhibition at the Paris "Salon d'Automne." One part of the exhibition will contain works by a number of celebrated artists, now deceased, such as Constantin Meunier, Artan, Henri de Brackeler, Dillens, Evenpoel, Félicien Rops, Jef Lambeaux, Verstraeten, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carter have arrived from New York, and are staying at the Adlon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff and their two sons have arrived from Ithaca, New York, and are staying at the Hotel Royal.

Mrs. Edward W. B. Lane, of Henley on Thames, England, is spending a few weeks in Berlin. She is staying at Miss Hunt's Pension, Kleist Strasse 11.

The City Council of Berlin, at its last meeting on Thursday, although opposed by the Social-Democrat councillors, granted 30,000 marks to the Zeppelin Fund. A second proposition to hand over 10,000 marks to the sufferers of Donaueschingen and 10,000 marks to the Emperor and Empress Frederick Children's Hospital in Berlin was accepted unanimously.

A new building in Berlin of enormous dimensions has just thrown open its doors to the public, an establishment which is not equalled in all Germany. This is the new "Ice Palace," an institution which, independent of inclement weather and temperature, offers an opportunity to the friends of ice sports to enjoy such pleasures during the whole year.

The elaborate furnishing and appointments of this building will help to make the palace a centre of society in the Prussian capital. It is fitted up in

Baroque style, and the main hall is exceptionally lofty, - 54 feet in height. The skating rink covers a space of 2,000 square yards, and accommodates 1,500 skaters at a time.

A very interesting feature is the freezing plant, which is situated in a special building. The machinery is designed after the Borsig system.

Several platforms on each side of the hall are occupied by different orchestras, giving a continuous concert. Opposite the entrance are six giant mirrors, surrounded by winter scenes from Switzerland. The balcony surrounding the skating rink admits 3,000 people. Refreshments are obtainable at the many kiosques in the hall. Cosy corners invite the tired skaters to rest.

A Children's Gymnasium and an Orthopaedic Institute, fitted with the latest appliances, for adults complete the building. Here rowing, cycling, and other exercises may be indulged in, and the tired athletes may rest on chaises-longues placed around the hall, after having enjoyed cold or warm, plain or shower baths. A special room is allocated to massage, electric treatment, etc. Finally, the roof of the Ice Palace which is reached by several lifts is destined for the use of those desirous of taking air and sun baths. The new Ice Palace also renders it possible to hold International skating tournaments in Germany, which during the last few years have been discontinued owing to inauspicious weather conditions.

Another feature of the skating rink, and one which will be received by society with great enthusiasm, is that it can be turned into a ballroom by laying a parquet floor over the ice. To judge by the enthusiastic crowds visiting the Ice Palace during the last few days it will enjoy great popularity, especially among the sport-loving members of the American and English Colonies, who will be happy to learn that the Ice Palace is situated right in the centre of the American Colony, namely, at the corner of Luther and Motz Strasse, near the American Church and the American Women's Club.

Special arrangements will be made during the summer for children to make use of the opportunities of this institute. At present the admission fee is one mark.

THE CLUNY OF '45.

The tale of how Cluny Macpherson, the constant companion of Prince Charles Stuart, shot a stag just before he set out for France because of his participation in the events of 1745, is a fine one. He went to Macdonald of Tulloch to tell him that he was obliged to quit his native country for ever, but that before doing so he would like to kill one more hart. So the two men went forth to Benalder for the purpose. Presently they found a solitary stag alone on the top of a mountain, and they crept up to him, but just as they got within shot he bounded away at top speed, and continued his run for a full two miles. Then he stopped and stood still for a few minutes, as if wondering whether he had not run away without sufficient cause, and then deliberately walked back to the very spot from which he started, and Cluny Macpherson, waiting there for him, shot him dead, and took this strange happening as a very good omen for him.

artistic creations. All Russians, even the most rigid Orthodoxists, can whole-heartedly celebrate this red-letter day in Russian literature.

Golos Provdí: The resignation of a Tolstoy celebration will be nothing more nor less than national suicide.

Retsk: The manifesto of the Synod will find a most painful echo in the hearts of all to whom the fame and honour of Russia are dear.

Slovo: The Synod wounds Russian national sentiment; a result of the manifesto will be widespread desertion from the Church.

Russ: The manifesto must inevitably lead to fresh disunion in the ranks of the Orthodox.

The *Russky Snamy*, an organ of the Extreme Right, alone supports the manifesto, and designates Tolstoy the idol of the Anarchists, deserving the contempt of all true Russians.

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

The Hague, September 6.

The Government have dispatched a second Note in answer to that from the Venezuelan Government containing a reply to President Castro's letter of July 28. The Dutch Note, while maintaining the Government's point of view, places no obstacle in the way of a pacific arrangement of the respective grievances. The Government will not publish the Notes which have been exchanged until Parliament meets.

A few weeks ago M. de Reus, Dutch Minister to Venezuela, left Caracas under every circumstance of insult and contempt which President Castro could contrive. Some three years before, says a

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M.A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.0 p.m. Song Service.
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Sardanapal at 8
Royal Theatre	Das grosse Licht " 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	(closed).
Deutsches Theater	Medea " 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Sozialisten- kraten " 8
Lessing Theatre	Die Macht der Finsternis " 8
New Theatre	Ausserhalb der Gesellschaft " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Die Kinder der Exzellenz " 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf " 8
Comie Opera	Hoffmann's Erzählungen " 8
Residenz Theatre	Der Floh im Ohr " 8
Hebel Theatre	Der Liebhaber " 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Josefine - meine Frau " 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum " 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Das Stiftungsfest " 8
" Charlotten-	burg " 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Herr Ministerialdirektor " 8
Urania Theatre	Mitternachtsmädehen " 8
"	Die Gletscher der Hochgebirge und die Eiszeit unserer Heimat " 8
Laissez Theatre	Fischmann als Erzähler " 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Egmont " 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter - tadello at 7.30
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus " 8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das heisseste Haupt " 8
Gebr. Herrfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachleben " 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Spezialitäten " 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8
Berliner Prater Theatre	Die Welt ein Paradies " 7
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten " 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin " 8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche " 8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe " 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE WRIGHT AEROPLANES.

Paris, September 6.

During the flight of Mr. Wilbur Wright's aeroplane yesterday morning the apparatus came suddenly to ground and broke a wing.

35 MILES AN HOUR.

Washington, September 5.

Mr. Orville Wright, the brother of Mr. Wilbur Wright, has made a successful flight in an aeroplane built on the same lines as his brother's. He ascended to a height of thirty feet, and encircled a field five times in four minutes fifteen seconds at the rate of 35 miles an hour. Mr. Wright landed without mishap, and had good control of his machine throughout the flight.

COUNT TOLSTOY AND THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

St. Petersburg, September 6.

Here, as in most districts of Russia, public celebration of Count Leo Tolstoy's eightieth birthday is officially prohibited.

The manifesto of the Holy Synod furnishes the chief topic of comment in the entire Russian Press. The following are extracts from editorials in the St. Petersburg journals:—

Novoe Vremya: The honour is not on account of Tolstoy's theological activities, but by reason of the personality of the great man and his powerful

contemporary, his predecessor waited upon the President and complained of the manner in which he had been treated by officials at the Venezuela Foreign Office. "After all, your Excellency should remind your officers that, whatever my personal unworthiness, I am the representative of the Low Countries," he said. "And I," curtly answered Castro, turning upon his heel, "would have you remember that I am the supreme chief of the high countries." The answer was characteristic of the man. Uneducated, arrogant, without a grain of conscience or the merest approach to scruple, he has for nine years played autocrat in Venezuela and defied nearly every nation of the earth.

THE CRISIS IN MOROCCO.

Paris, September 7.

The *Petit Parisien* announces that all, or practically all, the Governments to which the German suggestion was made as to the recognition of Mulai Hafid as Sultan of Morocco have replied to the effect that they will first of all consider the proposals of the French and Spanish Governments, after which there will be time to consider the proposals emanating from Germany.

COMMENT FROM THE LONDON REVIEWS.

A PAINFUL COMPARISON.

Probably few Englishmen know that—to take a homely instance—if Germany were involved in war tomorrow, not only would every young man be called out, but the everyday life of the country (Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

After an interval of two years Gluck's "Orpheus" was revived at the Royal Opera on Saturday, and the piece was received by the audience as if it had been a novelty. The applause was genuine and hearty, and the crowded state of the house proved that works of true and earnest art, the product of a powerful mind, defy the changing taste and fickle fancies of imperious fashion. It was not until the sixties of last century, during the controversy that raged round Wagner's ideas, that this remarkable work came to be seen in its true light as music-drama—for the music is not an end in itself, but a noble means of attaining the highest possible expression. In this light it then shone out, although it had been obscured for more than half a century by the dust of archives, with supernatural brightness; and now, in its incomparable freshness, it stands out amid the whirl of transitory things as a stationary pole, a majestic rock which the breaking waves of opposing currents cannot harm.

In this revival the impersonation of the title-rôle by Fräulein Tervani was specially interesting. I have remarked on a former occasion that this unusually gifted young artist, with all her intelligence, labours under a great mistake as to the character of her voice. Her metier is that of the dramatic soprano; and however she may attempt to "darken" the colour of her tones, they will never have the contralto timbre.

In the rôle of Orpheus the volume of a full-toned natural contralto is least to be dispensed with. The melancholy, gloomy cast of the whole part demands such a voice; and Gluck knew quite well what he was doing when he wrote the music for Guadagni, whose powerful contralto voice is a matter of history. The part requires such a voice, and therefore Berlioz—in spite of Gluck having re-set the music for the French tenor Le Gros, when he was arranging for a performance of the work in Paris in 1774—cleverly amalgamated the original Italian with the later French conception, and restored to the title-rôle its original vocal character. Fräulein Tervani's voice loses its naturalness below the low D, and the deeper notes sound pressed. And the worst result of this kind of singing is remarked when the artist comes to the high register, and from F-sharp upwards the desired lightness of tone-production is missed. But Fräulein Tervani's acting deserves the highest praise, although in the first act the classic calmness of the character as a whole was occasionally marred by exaggeration. But such blemishes are of small consequence, and will be cured by practice; as will also some slight musical inaccuracies that were noticeable in the second act.—Frau Abendroth sang "Eurydice" with mature art, and with a vocal noblesse that could only be attributed to diligent study and strict artistic self-discipline. It was especially gratifying to notice that Frau Abendroth has given up—it is to be hoped, for ever—her former disturbing manner of singing her high notes cautiously and mezza-voce, and thus breaking the logical phrasing.—Frau Wedekind made light of the part of "Eros," but her voice had all its witching softness, and that absolute clearness which always stirs and refreshes the listener.—The excellent conducting of Herr Hagen and the performance of the orchestra did full justice to the refinement of the orchestration, which is striking in proportion to the simplicity with which it is handled.—M.N.

We have pleasure in publishing the following announcement:

Dresden has always been the home of the Fine Arts, and a school in which her inhabitants have been brought up to understand and appreciate the significance of Goethe's phrase: "das Beste gerade gut genug." The art treasures of Dresden are famous; her museums contain numerous masterpieces of painting and sculpture; that music also has found a permanent home here is proved by the many artistic concerts given in the course of every winter season. Unfortunately for non-residents, it is by no means easy to obtain access to the best of these concerts, namely, the symphony concerts given by the Royal orchestra; and when famous soloists are advertised to appear at concerts, the halls are always crowded. These considerations have led to the quite recent formation of the *Ver-einigung der Musikfreunde*, a society of amateur musicians under the chairmanship of Kommerzien-rat Förster, and among the other founders of which are Hofrat McBride, Mr. Alvin Kranich, and Mr. Victor

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Swedish Gymnastics for ladies, young girls and children in the large, airy original Swedish Hall of the Institut Kox, Linden Gasse 3.

Clark. The primary aim of this society is to give in the course of the winter four public élite concerts in the Vereinshaus, at which a number of renowned artists, seldom or never heard in Dresden, singers and instrumentalists, will appear. Among those who have already been engaged are: Professor Max Pauer, of Stuttgart, (pianoforte); the Dutch violoncello virtuoso Jacques van Lier; M. Henri Marteau, the late Professor Joachim's successor at Berlin; Joan Manén, whose opera "Acté" justly created a sensation on its first production at the Royal opera here last winter; Paul Schmedes, the Vienna baritone, the brother of the Wagner singer Erik Schmedes, and no less famous than he; Lola Rally, who not long ago achieved triumphs at the Colonne concerts in Paris; Ilona Durigo, the famous contralto; and, last but not least, Ellen Gulbranson, who is so popular at Bay-reuth, and considered the first "Isolde" of her time—and who, by the way, will be heard for the first time in Dresden at these concerts. The orchestral part of the four concerts has been entrusted by the Vereinigung to Herr Willy Olsen and his strengthened Gewerbehaus orchestra.

The concerts are to take place on the 13th of October, the 10th of November, the 19th of January, and the 9th of February. The arrangements are in the hands of Herr H. Bock, Prager Strasse 9, where orders for subscription tickets for all four concerts will be booked. Further particulars will be given in advertisements and circulars. All lovers of music will be grateful to the *Vereinigung der Musikfreunde* for thus giving a new and enlightened impulse to the cult of music in Dresden, and will wish the society the success it merits.

The Song and Praise service held at Comfy Lodge last Sunday evening was well attended. Mrs. Daniel Shepardson gave us a brief outline of the plan and purpose of the work during the winter. Those of us who were so fortunate as to be present were thankful to know that not only Sunday evenings is the Lodge open, but every afternoon from 4.30 to 6 o'clock, when tea, bread and butter will be served free of charge.—*One who was present.*

The *Dresdner Ruderverein* eight-oar won its fifth race this year at Leitmeritz last Saturday, beating the Breslau "Wratislavia" boat in two gamely contested heats. The win was all the more satisfactory as, according to provincial sporting intelligence, the Breslau crew were considered to be in the best of form, and certain to carry off the handsome Leitmeritz prize.

The third International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Crafts was opened at Prague on Saturday by the Archduke Karl Franz Josef, its patron. Representatives of chambers of commerce and industrial and commercial bodies in all parts of Europe and in America were present.

The question to what extent the alkaline earth salts in drinking water affect the decay (caries) of teeth has of late been studied in several quarters. Statistics have been collected by Professor Rose in several localities in Bavaria, and by Foerberg in Sweden. These have revealed the interesting fact that the extent of decaying teeth bears a definite

relation to the hardness of the water, in other words, to the quantity of calcium and magnesium salts in the earth through which the water passes. The harder the water, the better the teeth; the smaller the quantity of those salts, the greater the decay of the teeth.

A reader sends us the following recipe for tooth-ache, which he describes as absolutely efficacious: Fill a small cup with boiling vinegar. Dip a piece of cotton wool into it and rub the gum; let the vinegar be as hot as you can endure. Stop the aching tooth with the same wool. In five minutes the pain will have ceased. Sometimes, however, two applications must be made.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will consist of works by Italian, English, American, and French composers, and will be as follows:—(1) Overture, "Tell," Rossini. (2) Vorspiel und Siziliana aus "Cavalleria rusticana," Mascagni. (3) Tonbilder aus "Rigoletto," Verdi. (4) American Festival Overture, Clark. (5) Chanson de Marin, Elgar. (6) American Rhapsody No. 2, Kranich. (7) Suite "Masquerade," Sullivan. (8) Overture, "Le Cid," Massenet. (9) Faust-Fantasie für Violine mit Orchester, Gounod-Sarasate. (10) Ballet, "Sylvia," Delibes.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the the Infantry Regiment No. 177. The band plays about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Ernst Arnold gallery, Schloss Strasse 34, will shortly open, in all the eight rooms of the gallery, a grand Autumn Exhibition, which will contain much that will be of artistic value and worth seeing. The central point of interest will consist of an imposing collection of 49 pictures by Professor Heinrich von Zügel, whose works have been seldom seen hitherto in Dresden, and then only singly. In Munich Professor von Zügel is looked upon as the greatest of living local artists; and in him Germany possesses an animal painter whose equal, excepting Paul Potter and Constantia Troyon, foreign countries have hardly produced.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.30

The Poacher (Der Wildschütz)
or: The voice of nature.

Comic opera in three acts. Music by Lortzing.

Cast:

Count of Eberbach	Herr Trede.
The Countess, his wife	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Baron Kronthal, brother of the Countess	Herr Rüdiger.
Baroness Freimann, a widow, sister of the Count	Frau Wedekind.
Nanette, her maid	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Baculus, a schoolmaster	Herr Nebuschka.
Gretchen, his betrothed	Fräul. Seebe.
Panercatus, the Count's Major Domo	Herr Erl.
Servant to the Count	Herr Ernst.
A guest	Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Baculus has unintentionally shot one of the Count's deer and, summoned to the castle, is believed to be a poacher. Baroness Freimann arrives attired as a student and offers to disguise herself as Gretchen, Baculus' betrothed, and crave the Count's pardon for Baculus. The Count and Baron Kronthal become enamoured of the Baroness and the former offers Baculus a large sum to renounce his bride. The latter agrees and brings the real Gretchen to the castle, but the Count asks for the other Gretchen. Hearing the latter is really a student and is in his wife's room he is indignant, but the Baroness's identity is disclosed and all ends happily, Baculus being pardoned.

Composer: Lortzing, born 1803, died 1851.

Wednesday night	Tristan und Isolde	at 6
Thursday night	Aida	7.30
Friday night	Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor	7.30
Saturday night	Das Rheingold	7.30
Sunday night	Rigoletto	7.30
Monday night	Carmen	7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till Friday.
Saturday night Die Nibelungen at 7
Sunday night Kriemhilds Rache " 7
Monday night Der Schwabenstreich " 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Ein Walzertraum	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30
Thursday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30
Friday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30

Victoria Salon	Variety Performance	at 8
Central Theatre	Variety Performance	" 8

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(Continued from page 2.)

would be dislocated. The elderly farmer in Mecklenburg would not only find his sons and labourers sent to the front, but would have his horses and his carts commandeered for transport. Everyone in Germany knows this, but hardly anyone in Great Britain has even imagined a situation in which (without actual invasion) the farmers in Devonshire and Fife would see their daily occupations stopped, while the Lancashire factory-hand would exchange the patriotic fervour of the music-hall for the unemotional realities of the camp.—*Saturday Review*.

A POINT OF HONOUR.

If a party of Germans and Englishmen in private life agreed all to start at the same moment in pursuit of some object, it is unthinkable that one of the Germans would go off first, and that his comrades would explain afterwards that his action was really quite natural. Yet this is, in effect, what has just happened in international affairs. We do not, let us say once more, believe that there was a definite plot discreditably to steal a march on others; but it is unfortunately true that in the management of the German Empire things often get themselves done because there is a want of supervision and of co-ordination of the various Departments.—*Spectator*.

DRIFTING TO DESTRUCTION.

The late Prime Minister set the example which the present one has not the courage to repudiate. Their one care has been to play up to the extreme men and let the moderate look after themselves. In every contentious measure which they have brought before Parliament, whether they were dealing with religious education, with land reform in Scotland, England, or Ireland, with taxation or with licensing, they have taken their orders from the Left wing on each particular question.—*Outlook*.

PRESTIGE OF EMPIRE.

Probably South Africa, Canada, and Australia are, and will remain, almost as safe from invasion as from the Black Death. But we confess that we think the Colonies do not always realise, in the later developments of their politics, how much moral force they owe to the home connection, and how great would be their loneliness in the world of new Empires and old ambitions if the prestige of the Imperial Power and the support of the Imperial Navy were withdrawn from them.—*Nation*.

AN IMAGINARY TRADE RECOVERY.

We fear that the 'trade recovery,' of which so much has been heard of late in the Press, has been to a large extent imaginary, or based rather upon forecasts and prophecies than upon an actual increase of productive activity.—*Economist*.

WIFE BEATING IN TOLEDO.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Some startling statistics of wife-beating have been published in Toledo, Ohio. These tables show that 16,425 men have been charged at the police courts with wife-beating in the last fifteen years, an average of three cases a day for the whole of that period. The report states further that there are now 4,366 women in Toledo whose husbands have deserted them, and that wife-beating in the town has assumed an epidemic character in the last five years.

Toledo is a town of over 132,000 inhabitants, according to the last census.

A PAGAN INVASION OF AMERICA.

The people of the United States are beginning to feel considerable astonishment, and not a little concern, at the remarkable importation of heathen cults into the Great Republic. The latest record is that the call of the muezzin to prayer to Allah has been sounded forth in Union-square, New York City. Those two sections of the famous sect of Persian religious reformers, the Babists, and the Bahaists, have, says a contemporary, during the last five years gained several thousands of American adherents, who are almost fanatical in their profession of the curious tenets which originated with "the Bab," the famous martyr of the last generation. They are holding their meetings regularly in several cities.

Several of the Hindu Swamis are holding parlour meetings for the idle rich. In California the Buddhists have a splendid shrine. Now the Confucianists propose to build a temple in Chinatown, New York. The first Hindu temple in the United States has recently been opened in San Francisco. The number of Hindus has been steadily increasing in America since 1900, and at this moment there are seventeen Hindu students in the University of California alone. The *Vedanta*, a monthly organ of the Vedantic philosophers, is published in New York. According to the Vedas, the Hindus can claim the earth. So the San Francisco temple was dedicated "to the service of all religions under the auspices

DRESDEN

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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate southerly winds, dry, warmer.

of the Rama-Krishna Mission, Belur Math, Calcutta."

This temple is a curious and fantastic conglomeration of various styles of architecture, including the Taj Mahal of Agra, the grotesque temples of Benares, the temples of Siva, the temple Garden of Dakshmeswar, and old castles of Europe! All is supposed to be symbolical, including all countries and all religions. This invasion has till lately been little noticed, but is beginning to cause great searchings of heart in the American churches of various denominations.

KING ALFONSO'S AUTOGRAPH.

A somewhat daring exploit is credited to two young English ladies by a Paris contemporary. It seems that when King Alfonso was crossing from Boulogne on the "Onward," he was in his cabin chatting with Major Stevens. The two girls passed the window and thrust through the opening two postcard pictures of the King, and asked His Majesty for his signature. The King signed the cards with good grace, and these Dianas of the autograph went on their way rejoicing.

NATIONAL LAUGHING CHARACTERISTICS.

It seems that laughter betokens nationality. The German has a sonorous laugh, without bounds and without purpose. The English laugh is cold, unfeeling, almost condescending, and among the gentry we learn, from a Paris contemporary, it is a rule never to laugh at all. The Austrian has an elegant, light, and infectious laugh. The Viennese girl laughs frequently, probably on account of her good teeth. The Belgian laughs freely—the laughter of the fair. The American has a ringing and domineering laugh. The American girl's laughter is bright and innocent. The French laughter is that of a people who drink good wine, but for some years there has been less laughter in France, possibly due to the greater consumption of mineral waters, snobbism, and dental deterioration. The city which laughs the most is Brussels, that which laughs the least Madrid, and that which laughs the best Paris.

Our contemporary thus delineates character from the laugh. The "O" laugh betokens a loyal and optimistic nature, and one of average intelligence. The laugh in "E" shows a haughty and sceptical nature, and often unscrupulous. An "A" laugh reveals a cold and mistrustful mind. Imbeciles and pretentious personages have an "I" laugh; and the laughter of the "U" is that of the timid, the respectful, and sincerely amorous.

SONGS OF THE REDSKINS.

Miss Fletcher, a member of the American Ethnological Association, armed with a phonograph, has recently visited the Red Skin Indians, and has recorded their songs. According to her own account, the result is a surprising one. It seems that the songs of the Indians are by no means shrieks, such as Western people are given to understand, but on the contrary they resemble some of the works of Beethoven, Schumann, Wagner, and even Chopin.

In the Song of Peace Miss Fletcher has discovered a remarkable analogy to Wagner. The songs are transmitted from generation to generation, and Miss Fletcher considers they are to be found almost without variation among all the tribes. The so-called savages, she asserts, are sweet musicians, and the Apaches, and in this she has the support of high missionary authority, were a good and gentle race that would not have hurt a fly.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinzess Alice," from Bremen for Japan, left Gibraltar September 5th.
"Prinzess Irene," from New York for Genoa, left New York September 5th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Yokohama September 6th.
"Derfflinger," from Japan for Hamburg, left Shanghai September 6th.
"König Albert," from New York for Genoa, arrived Genoa September 5th.
"Grosser Kurfürst," from Bremen for New York, left Cherbourg September 6th.
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from New York for Bremen, left Plymouth September 7th.
"Kleist," from Bremen for Hamburg, left Bremerhaven September 6th.
"Bremen," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven September 7th.
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Colombo September 6th.
"Chemnitz," from Baltimore for Bremen, left Baltimore September 4th.
"Seydlitz," from Bremen for Australia, arrived Antwerp September 5th.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Antwerp September 5th.
"Königin Luise," from Genoa for New York, left Naples September 4th.
"Scharnhorst," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Suez September 5th.
"York," from Australia for Bremen, left Sydney September 5th.