

Office:
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The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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THE MINOR PARTIES IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

II.

(From an American correspondent.)

Undoubtedly the most brilliant exponent of the Prohibition party, its aims and its platform, is President Samuel Dickie, of Albion College, Michigan, who has contributed several articles to American periodicals since the beginning of the Presidential fight. It is a popular mistake that the Prohibitionists are out and out fanatics on the liquor question, and that this issue is made paramount to the exclusion of all else. On the contrary, the party's platform bears a marked resemblance to that of the Independents, in as much as it contains "planks" demanding a graduated income and inheritance tax and the election of United States Senators by popular vote. While possessing extreme views on the drink question, Prohibitionists advocate several measures which cannot fail to coincide with views held by the best class of the American people. The abolition of child labour, for instance, is a point to which the party gives particular attention, and the countless statistics it has gathered together on this subject present an appalling picture to anybody interested enough to peruse them. Child labour in certain States flourishes to an extent that is nothing less than a national disgrace. Little mites of seven and eight years, and of even tenderer age, are debarred from educational advantages and exploited to benefit sordid capitalists who are lost to all sense of humanity and national responsibility. In many cases the parents cannot be held responsible, for the statistics furnished by the Prohibitionist party demonstrate in a lurid manner the soul-crushing poverty which exists in many States that are held up as shining examples of prosperity and good government. America has justly been called the land of the children, so far as juvenile rights are concerned; but here is a plague-spot that threatens to demoralise no inconsiderable section of the rising generation. The Prohibitionist platform also includes a woman suffrage plank, which will certainly draw feminine support to the party. With regard to the preservation of the public forests and the natural resources of the country, the "water-wagon" party is as bold and outspoken as its rival organisations, the only difference in this respect being that some platforms go farther than others in demanding that Uncle Sam keep permanent control of his lands, forests, water-power, and mineral deposits.

The Prohibitionist warriors enter the field at this stage under peculiarly adverse conditions, brought about by the extremely severe legislation against the liquor traffic which has come into effect since 1904. It is claimed that prohibition has become synonymous with petty tyranny, and that the individual citizen has been deprived of his rights owing to the influence of irresponsible temperance agitators. There is no doubt that a large number of temperate, law-abiding electors will vote against prohibition merely as a matter of principle. Nevertheless, the leaders of the party declare themselves more optimistic over the result than at any previous Presidential election period. They point with just pride to the fact that the liquor traffic, according to latest statistics, has suffered a great decline within the last two or three years, and adduce this circumstance as evidence of their contention that legislation is, in spite of assertions to the contrary, a powerful means of combating intemperance.

The principles of the Socialist party are outlined in the columns of an American contemporary by Mr. Robert Hunter, the article being an unusually straightforward exposition of what American Socialists stand for and advocate. He gives in detail the platform of the party, which has named Mr. Debs for its Presidential candidate, in spite of his somewhat shady record. We take it that the nomination of such a black sheep indicates that the Socialist party has very little intention of making a serious fight this time, though its leaders confidently anticipate the polling of at least a million votes, some going so far as to forecast 1,500,000. Mr. Hunter has much to say regarding the systematic organisation of his party. The movement,

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he affirms, is in the hands of extremely capable people, who are actuated solely by the commendable desire to relieve the social misery in which countless American citizens exist. Those who care to follow the trend of democratic thought and sentiment in America will find it worth while to study the Socialist platform; many of the measures advocated are already popular, and can be found in the platforms of other parties; but a surprising number of the practical demands of the Socialist party have been favoured by Mr. Bryan at different times, and not a few of them have had sympathetic support by the more radical members of both the great parties.

The Populist party is so insignificant as to call for little remark. It cannot in any way influence the larger issues, and its membership roll, in contrast to that of every other political organisation, shows signs of diminution. Its Presidential candidate is the Hon. Thomas E. Watson, a well-known Georgia attorney. He entered Congress as a Populist representative in 1891, but was defeated in the elections two years later, and has never since been successful in regaining his seat. He was Vice-President of the Populist Convention at St. Louis in 1896, when the party threw in its lot with Mr. W. J. Bryan. While in Congress he secured the first appropriation for free delivery of mails in rural districts that Congress ever passed. This year the Populists are playing for their own hand, but their activities, however strenuous, must inevitably be lost sight of in the conflict between the Republican and Democratic giants.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

UNIONIST VICTORY AT NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, September 25.

The bye-election at Newcastle-on-Tyne in consequence of the death of Mr. T. Cairns, the Liberal representative, has resulted in victory for the Unionist candidate, Mr. George Renwick, who received 13,863 votes, as against 11,720 polled for Mr. E. Shortt (Liberal), and 2,971 for Alderman E. R. Hartley (Socialist).

At the last election in 1906 the largest vote was polled by the Labour candidate, Mr. W. Hudson, Mr. T. Cairns, the Liberal candidate, coming next with 18,423. There were then two Unionist candidates. It will be seen by comparing these figures with those made known today that the Liberals have lost an enormous amount of support, and their leaders attribute no small portion of this to the fact of Mr. Asquith's intervention regarding the Eucharistic procession, an action which practically alienated the solid Catholic vote in the Newcastle constituency.

SIR ROBERT HART RECALLED.

London, September 25.

The *Morning Post* publishes a telegram from Shanghai that the Chinese Government has requested Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector General of Customs, to return to Pekin without delay; and further that Colonel Spicer Simson returned to Shanghai on Thursday from Chun-king, having completed for the Admiralty the first chart of the Yang-tse-kiang river.

Another telegram from Pekin states that the Governor of Pen-tien, Tang Shao Ti, who is on his way to Europe and America to study finance, will pay a visit to Germany.

THE COUNTESS OF YARMOUTH.

London, September 24.

The *Press Association* is informed by Messrs. Lewis and Lewis that the Countess of Yarmouth, who on her petition obtained an annulment of her marriage with the Earl of Yarmouth, has decided to abandon the title of Lady Yarmouth, and will in future be known as Mrs. Copley Thaw.

AUSTRALIA AND THE BRITISH FLEET.

Melbourne, September 24.

Replying to a question in the Commonwealth House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Deakin, the Federal Premier, stated that no formal invitation had been sent for a British Fleet to visit Australia, but successive Commonwealth Governments had conveyed to the Admiralty their desire for a more imposing display of British naval power in Australian waters, and he sincerely hoped that the announcement in the *Press* of a visit to be paid by a modern squadron next year would prove correct.

The Sydney correspondent of the *Times* says it is understood that the Admiralty frankly accepts the greater portion of Mr. Deakin's naval proposals, and agrees to lend Australia two up-to-date cruisers for training purposes. If an agreement is arrived at, the Admiralty will also withdraw the "Powerful" from the Australian station, retaining there only small cruisers to police the Western Pacific.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

A SERMON SYNDICATE.

According to revelations published in New York, and contained in a telegram by the correspondent of a London paper, a syndicate has been established in the United States to provide the pastors of all churches with sermons at bargain rates, and many of these have been unloaded on confiding congregations as strictly original. This application of the commercial methods of syndicates and trusts to "religious wares" has thrilled American congregations with virtuous indignation, and it seems certain from the steps already taken that any attempt hereafter of a pastor in the States to palm off a two-thousand-word sermon, costing him just 25 cents a week, or 10 dollars yearly, as his own, will entail the severest punishment, amounting in some cases to permanent suspension.

New York is described as the worst offender in regard to the purchase of religious wares, and the temptation is admittedly great, because in the metropolis sermons are now being hawked at the rates quoted above, sermons containing from 2,200 to 2,500 words in length, which are described by the sellers as being strictly "up-to-date" and containing allusions to current affairs and matters of national interest.

The correspondent himself has seen a circular addressed "Dear brother in the Lord," in which a well-known publishing firm offers clergymen sermons at knock-down prices. "We shall not furnish our service to more than one minister in any given city," concludes the circular. No patron, says the document, need fear an accusation of plagiarism.

Judged by the census returns, New York is the first Jewish city in the world, and is the second or third as regards Roman Catholics. The correspondent has interviewed representatives of both these bodies, and they declare that the charge of plagiarism in the pulpit is wholly unjustified so far as they are concerned. Members of other bodies whom the correspondent called upon would not

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

At a banquet on Thursday night in honour of the delegates to the Press Congress, the Prussian Minister of Finance, Herr Sydow, conveyed to the guests the cordial greetings of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bülow.

A five-month-old boy was conveyed to the infection ward of the Rudolph Virchow Hospital on Thursday evening, apparently suffering from virulent smallpox, but this has not been confirmed. The child is one of a family who have recently arrived from Brazil.

Prince Eulenburg arrived at Liebenberg Castle on Thursday in an automobile ambulance from Berlin. The castle and grounds were decorated with flags and festoons. Prince Eulenburg's resident physician was in attendance immediately after the arrival of the patient.

Count Zeppelin arrived in Berlin on Thursday, but it is not known whether he contemplates a lengthy stay. In accordance with his desire to avoid publicity, his address while staying in the capital has not been disclosed.

Major Parseval, who had such a narrow escape in the recent catastrophe to his balloon, has, we are informed, completed several models of flying machines, with which the Motor Airship Research Society will shortly conduct experiments.

A package containing diamonds was found lying in one of the rotundas on the Unter den Linden by a waitress on Thursday. Among the jewellery is a ring, set with two-and-a-half carat brilliants. It is supposed that a thief for some reason or other relieved himself of his booty at this spot.

Emmy Destinn, the great operatic singer, who was to have taken the part of Elsa in "Lohengrin" at the Royal Opera House on Monday night, was unable to appear, as she is suffering from concussion of the brain, which has set in as the result of a fall she had some time ago. It is feared that she will not be able to sing for a fortnight.

A telegram from German South-West Africa states that the native rebel leader, Copper, is again on the war-path. On his beat, would have been a more suitable expression.

The chemical industry is, according to a contemporary's Berlin correspondent, not the least important of the home industries of Germany to confess the blessings derived from Protection. The society which looks after the interests of the chemical industry throughout the German Empire has just published some very instructive statistics regarding the results attained in 1907. With scarcely an exception the industry was not affected by the general crisis in trade last year, but so far this year the crisis is being felt slightly. The number of German chemical firms in 1907 was 8,618, as compared with 8,505 firms in 1906, an increase of 113. The number of workmen employed in the chemical industry was 207,000, as against 195,000 in 1906; that was an increase of 12,000 men. The

wages paid amounted in 1907 to £11,500,000, as compared with £10,350,000 in 1906, or an increase of £1,150,000. One hundred and sixty-six firms, with a total capital of £26,425,000, distributed during 1907 dividends to the amount of £4,075,000, which was an increase of nearly one-third per cent. as compared with the average dividend paid in 1906.

It is very doubtful whether the once-flourishing English Tyneside chemical industry can show as good results under the vaunted blessings of Free Trade. Thousands of tons of coal-tar have been exported from the Tyne to Germany, where German enterprise has extracted from it aniline dyes by the process, which was invented by an Englishman, and which has been turned to such good account in Germany.

IS COWPER FORGOTTEN?

A few weeks ago, we hear from London, Mr. John Collingridge invited subscriptions to a fund to enable the committee of the Cowper and Newton Museum, Bucks, to place that memorial of the poet and his friend upon a substantial basis. About £2,500 is required, and the newspapers of the United Kingdom, of the colonies, and the United States of America have been most kind in their hospitality. Up to the present time £3 has been received in subscriptions. "One may well ask," Mr. Collingridge writes, "have we forgotten Cowper, the gentle poet, the author of 'John Gilpin,' 'The Task,' and of so many beautiful hymns, including 'God moves in a mysterious way' and 'Hark, my soul! it is the Lord.' We are not disheartened yet. We are waiting for the English-speaking people of the world to come forward and provide this modest sum of money." The secretary is Mr. Thomas Wright, to whom subscriptions should be addressed. His address is the Cowper and Newton Museum, Olney, Bucks.

AN ELLEN TERRY OF TWO.

A report comes across the Atlantic that Doris Smith, of Chicago, two years old, is so forward with her education that she can already repeat from memory every line of the "Merchant of Venice," besides having mastered many of the most difficult compositions in the English language. If this is the case it is clear that the children of the present generation are a long way ahead of those of the past; for we read, in addition to this case, that a five-year-old boy named Mahien, the son of a Councillor at Enghien, has been fined £4 for using insulting language towards a servant.

THE LAST OF HIS ORDER.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, now in his 86th year, has, says the New York *Tribune*, the distinction of being the only surviving lieutenant-general of the Confederacy. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, who died a few days ago at the age of 87, also held the rank of lieutenant-general in the Southern Army. Gen. Buckner, despite his advanced age, is far from being inactive, and in the last few months has taken a leading part in the fight against the lawless Kentucky "night riders," who have been destroying tobacco fields and spreading terror throughout the State.

Minister concluded by stating that the Government urged the Chambers not to introduce changes involving alterations in the expenditure estimated by the Budget for 1909, as the figures were based upon the estimated revenue.

SCIENTIFIC ENTERPRISE IN THE ARGENTINES.

Buenos Ayres, September 24.
The Senate has passed a resolution authorizing the Government to take part in the Chacot Antarctic expedition; the Government will make the condition that some Argentinians shall be employed in it.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

Mexico, September 24.
Two violent shocks of earthquake were felt here yesterday. The steamer "Radmes," which was off Acapulco on her way from San Francisco to Hamburg, was so buffeted about by the waves that some of her spars broke adrift and fell from aloft, killing four and wounding several of her crew.

TEN MILLION DOLLARS LOST BY FIRES.

Frankfort o. M., September 24.
According to a report from New York, published by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the Department of Forestry estimates the amount of damage done by the forest fires at ten million dollars.

110 DROWNED OFF ALASKAN COAST.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a telegram from Winnipeg that the steamer "Star of Bengal," laden with tinned salmon, has foundered off Coronation Island on the Alaska coast, and that 110 men

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6 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a. m. Litany.
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BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1.—Consul-General Dr. PAUL V. SCHWARBACH. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. DAVID JAYNE HILL. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-1.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Sardanapal at 8
Royal Theatre	Hamlet " 7.30
Deutsches Theater	King Lear " 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Sozialisten-kraten 8
Lessing Theatre	Gespenster " 8
Berliner Theater	Der Traum ein Leben " 8
New Theatre	Wahrheit " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Der Kolonialskandal 7
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwöl ist fünf " 8
Comic Opera	Tiefstand " 8
Residenz Theatre	Das Glück der anderen " 8
Trianon Theatre	Fräulein Joette — meine Frau " 8
Luftspielhaus	Die blaue Maus " 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin " 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Julius Caesar " 8
" Charlotten-	burg " 8
"	Ein Teufelskerl " 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Im weissen Rösel " 8
Luisen Theatre	Flachemann als Erzieher " 8
Urania Theatre	Der Montblanc " 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadelloos at 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber " 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum " 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen " 8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza (Hedwig Lange) " 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten " 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Trilby & Svengali " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Theaterteufel " 8
Gebr. Herrfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachtleben " 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten " 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten " 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.)

make so complete a denial, but admitted that a sermon syndicate such as has been revealed might play havoc with originality in the pulpit. One divine, however, plainly suggested that a good second-hand sermon was better than a bad original sermon, and that some pastors worked so desperately hard in America in general parochial work that they had no time to prepare original discourses.

DISASTROUS HURRICANE IN WEST INDIES.

London, September 25.
Reuter reports that on the 13th and 14th inst., the West Indian islands of Nassau, New Providence, Long Island, Rum Cay, and Watling's Island were ravaged by a hurricane of extraordinary violence, having a velocity of 100 miles an hour. Nine-tenths of the dwellings on the islands mentioned have, says the report, been destroyed, and heavy loss of life is feared. Government vessels loaded with provisions and clothing for the stricken populace have left for the archipelago. The Governor is on a tour of inspection among the devastated islands.

CHILIANO FINANCE.

Santiago de Chili, September 24.
The Minister of Finance submitted to a committee of the two Chambers a report on the financial situation, in which he estimated that the surplus of revenue over expenditure during 1908 would be 6,000,000 pesos. He also estimated the output of nitrate for 1909 at 40,500,000 quintals. The

were drowned, of whom 20 were Europeans and the rest Indians.

TYPHOON IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

New York, September 25.
A report has been received from Manila of a fearful typhoon that swept the central portion of the Philippine archipelago, advancing in the direction of the China sea and devastating the islands of Samar, Leyte, Luzon, Mashate, and Romblon. As telegraphic communication is broken, particulars of the catastrophe are coming in slowly. A telegram from Romblon speaks of great loss of life and property.

EXTENSIVE STRIKE IN BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro, September 25.
The situation at Santos is more acute; the drivers, bricklayers, and slaughterers have joined the strike. There are twenty freight ships in the harbour, the cargoes of which cannot be discharged.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

San Sebastian, September 24.
King Alfonso left at midday for Madrid in order to preside at tomorrow's Council of Ministers. His Majesty will return to San Sebastian tomorrow to see the Queen Mother off to Vienna, where the King and Queen Victoria Eugenia will join her some days later. On the same day Herr von Radowitz, the German Ambassador, will be received in audience by His Majesty, and present his letters of recall.

(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

The Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister of the Church of Scotland, with his family are now in residence at The Manse, Bernhard Strasse 2, and Mrs. Wright's first "At Home" will be held on Wednesday next, September 30, from 4.30 p. m.

The subject of the evening lecture at the Church of Scotland tomorrow (Sunday) is: "Impressions of the Sistine Madonna." The lecture commences at 6 o'clock.

The Dresden correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes to his paper as follows: For some time past naturalists in East Prussia have been endeavouring to ascertain definitely the destination of migratory birds. Two years ago a large number of these birds were caught and a light metal ring with a number and date stamped on it fastened around one foot of each bird, which was then set at liberty. The experiment has proved very successful, some of these birds having been found at extraordinarily remote distances. A lake fowl, with a ring dated July 26, 1907, was shot in El Bahira, Tunis, and a stork, with a ring dated July 5, 1907, was killed near Fort Jameson, Rhodesia, far beyond the Equator. It has long been known that the house storks winter in great numbers in Egypt, and that many also fly as far as Central Africa and German East Africa; but that a stork would fly so far as from North Germany to Southern Africa is news indeed.

It is extremely fortunate that, so far as can be ascertained, the threatened outbreak of cholera in Berlin has been promptly nipped in the bud, and that no further cases are reported. Indeed, considerable doubt is cast upon the genuineness of those already reported, as will have been noticed by our readers during the past few days. It is not so much from reasons of individual peril that the conveyance of the disease to Berlin and Dresden is to be feared, since the sanitary system, so far as isolation and disinfection are concerned, is as perfect in those two cities as science and money can make it. But the slightest rumour of a cholera epidemic prevailing over here would suffice to divert a vast number of English and American visitors to other less threatened centres, with resulting detriment to local tradespeople and others who benefit from foreign patronage. The latest reports from St. Petersburg are, we are glad to say, indicative of a limitation of the epidemic, though doubt has been cast in some quarters on the trustworthiness of the official returns furnished by the Russian Department of Health, since the laxity prevailing in all Russian public departments is notorious. Nevertheless, a marked increase in the number of cholera cases would certainly become known through some channel other than an official one, and since no such announcement has been made, we incline to the belief that the scourge has passed the climax. We notice in several English papers more or less alarming reports of a "cholera outbreak in Berlin," and cannot too strongly deprecate the conduct of those newspaper correspondents who have sent to their respective organs reports of such a misleading and, in fact, utterly untrue character. We have no hesitation in saying that under present conditions there is not the slightest cause for alarm among the foreign colonies either in Dresden or Berlin. No substantial proof has yet been given that "The Wandering Jew" has wended his baleful way over the frontier, or that he is likely to do so.

The late Señor Sarasate was never married, and when his friends rallied him on that subject he was accustomed to reply that his violin was his wife. Apropos of this anecdote, a heroic correspondent crushes us with an appalling pun, namely, that he hopes no post-mortem scandal will arise from the fact of "Madame" Sarasate having undeniably had several strings to her bow. We trust that this hard-hearted correspondent will, in future, have a little pity on us.

The maestro Puccini who is now at Torre del Lago, says a despatch from Rome, is completing the last act of his new opera "The Young Girl of the West."

The opera, which, as its title suggests, has an American scenario, will be produced in New York in May next.

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Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108, whose band will play at the Schloss Platz about 12.40 p. m.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Court music-seller Herr H. Bock, Prager Strasse, was honoured on Thursday morning with a visit by their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Johann Georg.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The following will be the programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in commemoration of the 360th anniversary of the issue by Kurfürst Moritz, on September 22nd, 1548, of the order appointing the first Cantor of the Kreuzkirche, an appointment which led to the formation and development of the Royal orchestra:—
(1) D. Buxtehude (born 1637): Toccata in F for organ. (2) H. Schütz (born 1585, afterwards Hofkapellmeister in Dresden): two choruses, "Speret Israel in Domino" (1625) for four-part choir, and "Gloria Patri" (1648) for six-part choir. (3) H. Schütz: "Bringet her dem Herrn, ihr Gewaltigen," sacred Concerto in stylo oratorio, for alto voice and organ (1639). (4) J. S. Bach ("compositus bei der Hof-Kapelle zu Dresden"): Allegro and Adagio from the Violon Sonata in E-minor, a manuscript in the King of Saxony's private library. (5) Chorale "Spielt unserm Gott mit Saitenklang." (6) H. Schütz: "Tu' wohl, Herr, deinem Knechte," Psalm 119, second and third parts, for alto voice and organ (1661). (7) "Cantate Domino," a song of thanksgiving for the spread of the Gospel.

The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Kantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by: Fräulein L. Ehren, alto; Fräulein Aulhorn-Baldamus, violinist; and Dr. Schnorr v. Carolsfeld, organist.

The Choir of the Kreuzkirche has been invited to give two concerts in the town of Spremberg, in Brandenburg, and have arranged to do so on the 28th and 29th instant. The first of the concerts will take place in the principal church of the town, and the second in the hall of the Gesellschaftshaus.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows:—
(1) Krönungsmarsch aus "Der Prophet," Meyerbeer. (2) Overture "Stradella," Flotow. (3) Rondo all hongroise, Haydn. (4) Totentanz, Sinf. Dichtung, Saint-Saëns. (5) Overture "Sakuntala," Goldmark. (6) Konzert No. 1, für Violine mit Orchester, Beriot. (7) Fantasie aus "Der Zigeunerbaron," Strauss. (8) Nachtgesang aus "Tristan und Isolde," Wagner. (9) Litanei, Solo für Posaune mit Orchester, Schubert. (10) Vergissmeinnicht, Intermezzo, Macbeth. (11) Gold und Silber, Walzer, Lehar.

At the Central Theatre the extraordinary attractions of the brilliant opening variety programme of the season can only be seen on five more evenings, as a complete change of programme will take place on Thursday, October 1. Tomorrow there will be two performances: the first, at reduced prices, at 3.30 p. m.; the second at 8 p. m., at the usual prices.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Undine.

Romantic Opera in four acts. Music by Albert Lortzing.

Cast:

Bertalda, Duke Heinrich's daughter Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Hugo von Ringstetten, knight Herr Soot.
Kühlborn, a mighty king of water-fairies Herr Plaschke.
Tobias, an old fisherman Herr Büssel.
Martha, his wife Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Undine, their adopted daughter Fräul. Seebe.
Father Heilmann Herr Puttlitz.
Veit, Hugo's attendant Herr Rüdiger.
Hans, butler Herr Förster.
The Duke's chancellor Herr Pust.

PLOT. Knight Hugo, with his attendant Veit, has been seeking adventure in accordance with the wishes of the Duke's daughter, Bertalda. Hugo falls in love with Undine, adopted daughter of a fisherman and marries her; though she says she has no soul, and is, in reality the daughter of Kühlborn, King of the water-spirits, who is very angry when he hears from Veit that Hugo may be unfaithful when he meets Bertalda again. Undine tells Hugo she is a water-spirit, and can only win a soul by a man's constancy. Bertalda is proved to be the daughter of Undine's foster-parents, and is turned out of the castle, but Hugo becomes unfaithful and Undine returns to her father, while Hugo takes Bertalda to live with him. He has all the wells closed, but Veit, in pity for Undine, uncovers one, and she appears just as Hugo is about to marry Bertalda. Hugo, in remorse, falls dead at her feet, the floods come up and cover everything, and Hugo's soul is pardoned on condition that he remains in the watery kingdom of Undine.

Composer: Lortzing, born 1803, died 1851.

Sunday night Die Folkunger at 7.30
Monday night Tiefand at 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight Der Strom at 7.30
Sunday night Mein Leopold at 7.30
Monday night Der Dummkopf at 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight Ein Walzertraum at 7.30

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

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Arrivals at Bad Elster up to September 19th numbered 12,393; at Bad Ems up to September 24th, 24,015.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinz Ludwig," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Rotterdam September 24th.
"York," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Colombo September 25th.
"Prinzess Irene," from Genoa for New York, left Genoa September 24th.
"Rhein," from Bremen for New York, passed Borkum Riff September 24th.
"Grosser Kurfürst," from New York for Bremen, left New York September 24th.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

Paris, September 25.

A Spanish anarchist named Canatrava has been arrested at Pau on the charge of conspiracy to murder the King of Spain.

LATEST PHASES OF THE MOROCCO SITUATION.

London, September 24.

The *Daily Chronicle*, commenting on the reply of the German Government to the Franco-Spanish Note, remarks that the document is carefully worded, but moderate and peaceable in form and matter. It is satisfactory that every attempt to evade the Act of Algeciras fails. No effort has been made to set up a special claim for Germany as a kind of protector of Mulai Hafid. The wish that freedom of action should be left to the new Sultan in restoring order shows an insight that is gratifying. There is wisdom in the advice offered to France not to put too much pressure on a poor country in framing her financial claims. After the disturbing incident that occurred a few weeks ago, the reply is better than might have been expected. It is very cleverly worded, and will facilitate a satisfactory settlement of the Morocco question on all sides.

The *Daily News* says: "Whatever criticism German tactics in Morocco may have deserved, there can be no divided opinion as to the moderation and correctness of Germany's reply to the Franco-Spanish Note."

Reuter reports that Mulai Hafid has complained to a correspondent of the *Standard* at Fez of the reserve maintained by England and of her not having recognized his emissaries. To Mulai Hafid's question whether the correspondent considered Germany to be a true friend of Morocco, the latter replied that most of the German newspapers appeared to be on Mulai Hafid's side, whereat the Sultan nodded pleasantly. Mulai Hafid expressed his perfect willingness to carry out the Act of Algeciras, provided the Powers observed it. He said also that the Moroccans would welcome the co-operation of Europeans in the development of their country, and would not grudge them a reasonable share of the gains, but Morocco would never submit to foreign rule. The correspondent is of opinion that so soon as Mulai Hafid requires the services of Europeans, he will call for them, and preferably for Englishmen.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

RAILWAY ROBBERS' SYNDICATE. ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

Moscow, September 22.

Amazing details regarding the operations of the railway robbers who have been so active of late years in Russia are available as the result of the arrest of one of the most notorious bands.

In 1905-6, on the termination of the great strikes, several thieving organisations made their appearance in this province, working chiefly on the railway. The three principal bands numbered altogether about a hundred members, paid regularly by salary and commission, and to avoid certain difficulties and dangers, their leaders met and drew up a working agreement, apportioning to each gang its zone of operations.

One Shestakoff, aided by a friend named Shukoff, organised a party, the activity of which was limited to the region lying between Kozin and Kazan. Prior to this, both men had been in the poorest of circumstances, and had been turned out of their lodgings in Moscow for debt, but their situation changed rapidly. They secured the services of twenty men, many of them railway employes, and attacked several trains in quick succession. Depots were opened here for the storage of looted goods, which were afterwards sold quietly at heavy profits. Shestakoff soon set up an elaborate household, but met with domestic troubles, which ended in his wife leaving him. He and Shukoff then began entertaining on a vast scale in his beautifully furnished home, and all Moscow was full of their soirées. It appears that at this time several agents of the secret police were co-operating in the robberies, and were being remunerated on a handsome scale.

After one of the most daring "coups," Shestakoff left Moscow and went to Lubny, his native town, in order to flaunt his wealth. This he did with such success that he soon became the favourite of society, which cherished the belief that he was a millionaire merchant. At Lubny he fell in love with a Mdle. Z., a beautiful girl of good parentage, and 16 years old, whom he constituted the queen of all the dances and picnics given by him, and for whose hand in marriage he proposed, concealing the fact that he was already married. Her parents consented, and shortly afterwards Shestakoff announced his intention of going to Moscow and returning to Lubny for the wedding.

Prior to his departure he asked his fiancée to accompany him on a drive in a "troika" (a Russian pair-horsed carriage). This was at night time, and

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4, See Strasse 4,

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Best vegetarian diet on the principles of Dr. Lahmann.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Easterly winds, bright, dry, warm.

Mdile. Z.—hesitated, but before she could refuse two of Shestakoff's men suddenly appeared and carried her off. Two days later she was in Moscow, where her scoundrelly lover kept her closely confined to her room, never suffering her to go out alone. From a servant at the house the unhappy girl learned the truth regarding Shestakoff's "profession," whereupon she implored him to abandon it. He replied that he was only robbing a rich Government and equally rich railway companies, while he was actually giving away large sums to the poor; but he promised to "leave the business" as soon as possible. As showing the value of this promise, several railway employes who had declined to obey his orders were just about this time murdered.

This deed of violence, however, proved the undoing of the gang. One of Shestakoff's accomplices made a full confession to the police, which resulted in the arrest of many of the gang, including the two leaders. Mdile. Z.—had no scruples about giving information against her abductor, but on returning to her house she was attacked in the corridor by one of his men, who was armed with an axe. Her child, which she was carrying in her arms, was killed, but she herself, though badly hurt, recovered.

Two other bands, captained by daring men named Parysheff and Khrypatoft, and formerly working in conjunction with the Shestakoff-Shukoff gang, have since been captured, and all the robbers will shortly take their trial before the St. Petersburg Assize Court.—*Globe.*

THE CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, September 24.

There have been 354 fresh cases of cholera and 176 deaths in the last twenty-four hours. The number of cholera patients is 1705.

PERSIAN REPLY TO ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

London, September 24.

Reuter learns that the Shah's answer to the Anglo-Russian Note has reached London, and the Shah assents to the suggestion that he should order new elections and summon a new Parliament, but intimates that he must choose his own time for doing so, owing to the disturbed condition of one of his provinces. In well-informed circles it is believed that this reservation is to be attributed to the wish of the Persian Government to show that they are not yielding to foreign compulsion, and that it is not to be regarded as an attempt by the Shah to evade his promises. On the other hand, there is just as little intention on the part of England and Russia to employ compulsion; their only desire being to give advice for the re-establishment of order and a regular administration.

Official information has also been received as to the attack made by the Persian Cossacks on the Indian soldiers guarding the British Embassy, when the British commander was threatened and two Indians were wounded. Explanations having been given and steps taken to punish the offenders, the matter is considered settled.

HUNGARIAN VILLAGE WIPED OUT.

Neosohl (Hungary), September 24.

The village of Tajo has been burnt out; only the church and parsonage, and the inn escaped the flames.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, September 27th. 15th Sunday after Trinity.
8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m.
Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Tuesday, September 29th. S. Michael and All Angels.
8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.00 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5,
at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, September 27th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morn-
ing Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service
and address 5.30 p.m.—First meeting of the Sunday
School to be held on Sunday, October 4th, at 10 a.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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 third Sunday in October,
January, March, and June.
Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

BY NAME AND NATURE TINY.

Mr. J. T. Willett, of South Portland, Me., is the owner of one of the smallest dogs on record. This little bunch of dogflesh and hair, to use the Transatlantic writer's terms, is a Yorkshire terrier, two years old, and weighing one and a quarter pounds. Tiny was imported from England about a year ago. She is about the size of a half grown kitten, and was the smallest dog ever seen at the Bangor dog show. She won the first prize.