

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
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Telephone:  
1755.

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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## LINEN

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## HAMMER AND TONGS.

The events of the past week have succeeded in infusing a tremendous amount of genuine excitement into the Presidential campaign across the water, where the respective candidates and their supporters have hurled themselves into the fray with an evident determination to do or die. So many passages of arms have occurred that the simple reader is in a fair way to losing track of the main issues at stake. As might have been expected, Mr. Hearst's innate love of the theatrical is finding vent in dramatic denunciations of men who loom large in the public eye. His remorseless bludgeon has shattered reputations which a few short days ago were universally held to be unimpeachable. Senator Foraker, Governor Haskell, Representative Sibley, and Senator Bailey have gone down before his avenging lance, and none of them appears likely to rise from the dust which he has been made to bite. While all this cannonading has been awakening public excitement to the highest pitch, the White House batteries have not been silent. The apostle of the "Big Stick" has reduced to powder what was left of Senator Foraker's character after the Hearst onslaught. He recalls to the public mind the stricken Senator's bitter attacks on all reforms proposed by the Government. He denounces the Senator's agitation over the Brownsville affair as merely one phase of the effort by representatives of certain law-defying corporations to bring discredit upon the Administration because it was seeking to eradicate the evils connected, not only with the corrupt use of wealth, but especially with the corrupt alliance between certain business men of large fortune and certain politicians of great influence. So, to use an expressive phrase, Foraker is "down and out for keeps," but it is more than probable that the fall of this political giant has shaken the entire Republican edifice to its foundations.

Neither has the Democratic party escaped the devastating swing of the Hearst bludgeon. The revelations concerning Governor Haskell are of more serious concern to Mr. Bryan than were the attacks on Senator Foraker to Mr. Taft, for in spite of the carefully arranged reconciliation between Messrs. Taft and Foraker, all the world knew that the breach between these two men was too wide to be bridged by a public handshake and a few perfunctory platitudes. But the relations between Mr. Bryan and his now discredited lieutenant, Governor Haskell, were intimate in the extreme. The latter was the Democratic candidate's personal representative at Denver, and his downfall is believed to presage a widespread setback to Bryanism in the West. It will thus be seen that both great parties are in the position of people living around the crater of a volcano showing unmistakable signs of eruption. The volcano in this instance is, it is hardly necessary to say, Mr. Hearst, who in the most cold-blooded manner possible declares his intention of exploding further bombshells which will send the occupants of both the Republican and Democratic camps scurrying for shelter. The Hearst policy during the present campaign appears to be wholly negative, and is directed against the platforms of its great rivals, with which it has already worked

havoc. Mr. Hearst evidently believes that men may rise to higher things on stepping-stones of other people's dead selves, and is doubtless content during this campaign to pile up sufficient débris to enable him to clamber up to the White House in 1912.

Another picturesque personality in the arena is "Colonel Watterson of Louisville, Kentucky, suh," who, in a leading article in his paper last week, suggests that "things will soon begin to hum" with old-time vehemence. The gallant colonel alleges that the other Republican leaders are as guilty as Mr. Foraker, only—and here is a delightful expression—they have not as yet "been caught with the goods." He execrates Mr. Hearst as "that unspeakable demagogue," and concludes by declaring that the Republican party is the real attorney of the Oil, Steel, and Sugar Trusts. Here is a typical sample of the fiery Southerner's literary style:—

It is amazing. It is pitiful. It is humiliating. Their sins, indeed, have found them out at last. Scandals to right of them; scandals to left of them; defeat in front of them. The thieving tariff is exuding fat no longer, but making quagmires for the robber Trusts; people are disgusted on the one hand or indignant on the other; the Grand Old Party of graft and fraud is a sight to see. Yet a little longer, and then it will be a boneyard, leaving only a stench behind and the inscription:—

Whilst it lived it, it lived in clover,  
When it died, it died all over.

From a prosy campaign, the leaders of which moved their pawns with an apathy born of the knowledge that the President's nominee was bound to have a walk-over, the situation has developed into a desperate struggle, the issue of which no man is justified in confidently predicting. The two parties are altering their previous tactics to meet the changed situation, and there is every likelihood of the contest developing into one of the most exciting fights of recent times. Mr. Bryan's attack on the President, details of which we publish today, is a master move, and one which Mr. Roosevelt will have some difficulty in answering satisfactorily. He is accused of using his high office in the interests of his party, of placing his personal desires before his duty to the nation, and of attempting to foist Mr. Taft on the American public willy-nilly. The Presidential reply to this accusation will be eagerly awaited by everybody whose sporting instincts are aroused by the spectacle of a hard-fought fight.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### LICENSING BILL PROTEST.

London, September 27.

A mass meeting was held in Hyde Park this afternoon to protest against the Licensing Bill of the Government. The number of the demonstrators was enormous, but there was no disorder of any kind.

#### THE TURCO-BULGARIAN DISPUTE.

London, September 27.

Reuter learns that up to this evening the Turkish Embassy in London had received no confirmation of the news that Bulgaria, in replying to the last Turkish Note, had refused to give back

the railway. The official standpoint is that the position of Turkey is quite clear and that Bulgaria's methods of dealing with the matter violate the treaty of Berlin. Turkey is said to be awaiting the reply of Bulgaria. The Turkish ambassador had an interview on the subject at the Foreign Office yesterday. Great hope is entertained that the Bulgarian Government will respect the treaty of Berlin, and that the affair will be settled in a satisfactory and peaceable manner.

#### SEDITION IN INDIA.

Calcutta, September 27.

The Calcutta police have for the past week been actively searching the houses of respectable Bengalis for arms. In most cases the search has been fruitless; but the *Statesman* asserts that the police have discovered an attempt to import arms on a large scale. Three cases described as lead projectiles and two described as steel goods, consigned from a German port on a German ship, were rejected by the Indian consignees. On being opened by the Customs officials the cases were found to contain an assortment of arms, including guns, bayonets, and swordsticks.

#### NURSE'S STROKE OF FORTUNE.

London, September 27.

A legacy of £30,000 has been left by a grateful patient to a London nurse for seven years' nursing.

#### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

##### PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN DEVELOPMENTS.

New York, September 27.

Mr. T. Coleman Dupont has resigned his membership of the Executive Committee and his directorship of the Speakers Bureau of the Republican National Committee on account of his connection with the Gunpowder Trust which the Government is suing under the Anti-Trust laws. This action is the result of the attacks of the Democrats upon the sincerity of the Republican Platform promises to regulate corporations.

Senator Foraker has issued a statement replying to Mr. Hearst's charges with reference to his connection with the Standard Oil Company, and bitterly assailing Mr. Hearst, Mr. Taft, and Mr. Roosevelt alike.

He declares that Mr. Taft himself consorted with the magnates of the Standard Oil Company. He goes on to assert that Mr. Roosevelt's conduct since the charges were made indicated a guilty conscience, and he defends his own services to the Standard Oil Company as having been right and proper throughout.

New York, September 27.

Mr. Bryan in a long letter to President Roosevelt takes exception to the employment of the position of the President for the purpose of supporting the candidature of Mr. Taft. He says he cannot consider it right that the President should use his influence to support members of his party, and that his office, which is for the people as a whole, should be devoted to party purposes. Mr. Bryan says further that, if Mr. Taft treads in the footsteps of the President, Mr. Taft's conception of the Presidency does not coincide with his own. In conclusion Mr. Bryan protests against the President's injustice.

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

The Minister of Public Works received the following telegram from the Emperor on Sunday.

"Pained by the news of the serious accident that has happened on the elevated railway, I desire you to express my warmest sympathy to the relatives of the killed and injured, as well as to the Directors of the electric railway, the administration of which has hitherto been excellent. WILHELM. R."

The report of the drugging and robbery of a young barrister in a train between Dresden and Berlin, which was published in a recent number, turns out to have been a hoax.

Mr. James Whitehead, who is just returning to his post as British Minister at Belgrade, is a brother-in-law of Lord Middleton, whose sister he married twelve years ago. He entered the diplomatic service in 1881, and served at St. Petersburg, Rio de Janeiro, and Berlin. He was then promoted to be First Secretary at Tokio, and held similar rank at Brussels and Constantinople. In 1903 he became Councillor of Embassy at Berlin, and remained here until appointed to his present post two years ago. It will be remembered that diplomatic relations between Serbia and Great Britain had previously been interrupted for some time, but Mr. Whitehead has acquitted himself very well in his difficult post, and relations between the two countries are now extremely cordial.

The following enlightening account of the general situation brought about by the cholera epidemic in St. Petersburg is furnished by the Russian correspondent of the Times: Special prayers are offered in all the St. Petersburg churches. The cholera is the subject of all conversations. There is, however, an entire absence of anything like panic. The incoming trains are crowded. There are, perhaps, slightly fewer people out walking. Workmen remain at home each Sunday, as the liquor shops are closed. Numbers of them have submitted to the process of inoculation. Driving through the outskirts of the city, I met an occasional coffin being conveyed in a rough hearse to the cholera cemetery from the hospitals. The absence of mourners showed that the victims were village labourers. Otherwise there is no outward or visible sign of the epidemic. The sensational stories of men falling dead in the streets and of bodies not being removed are based on one solitary instance in which, however, it has not been proved that the victim died of cholera. The sanitary organisation of Russia is one of the worst in the world, and is worse in St. Petersburg than anywhere else. Hospitals, sanitary inspection, waterworks, and sewage each form separate provinces under the sway of autocratic town councillors, who are often corrupt and incompetent, sometimes barely literate, and always at cross purposes. The sanitary committee, although its chairman is, as it happens, a medical man, has done nothing to cleanse the workmen's quarters. By the irony of fate, the chairman was for a second time absent on sick leave at the outbreak of the cholera epidemic. Natural causes make St. Petersburg peculiarly liable to a visitation of cholera, but the crying defects above cited have undoubtedly contributed to aggravate matters.

But the worst features of the old system have been temporarily removed. The Mayor, M. Reztsoff, has assumed control of the various committees;

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the prefect, M. Drachevsky, has been armed with full executive powers; the town council has voted 500,000 roubles for urgent expenditure; and over 150 doctors and 100 medical students have been enrolled. The city has been divided into 11 health districts, each under a responsible medical officer, with carte blanche for purchasing necessaries and providing hired assistance. Seventeen disinfecting brigades and as many ambulances have been formed. Three isolation stations are already full, and more are being opened. Applicants may be inoculated gratis at the hospitals, ambulances, and dispensaries. M. Reztsoff and M. Drachevsky are vying with each other in zeal. The Prime Minister is visiting the cholera wards. But even if these energetic measures arrest the epidemic, its effects on the interests of the country will be considerable. Trade is bound to suffer from the quarantine restrictions. Many fruit-growers have been ruined owing to the loss of the St. Petersburg market.

### ORIGIN OF "HIP, HIP, HURRAH!"

A writer in the *New York Sunday Magazine* traces the origin of the shout, "Hip, hip, hurrah!" This is what he says. During the stirring times of the Crusades, the chivalry of Europe was excited to arms by the appeals of Peter the Hermit. And while he was preaching the Crusade, he was accustomed to exhibit a banner emblazoned with the letters H. E. P., the initials of the Latin words Hierosolyma est perdita. The people in some of the countries that he visited, not being acquainted with Latin, read and pronounced the inscription as one word, Hep. The followers of the Hermit were accustomed, whenever an unfortunate Jew appeared in the streets, to raise the cry, "Hep, hep, hurrah!" to hunt him down and flash their swords on the defenceless Israelite in token that by his death was typified the result which they desired more than to be charitable.

### HONESTY IN POLITICS.

One of the best stories concerning Grover Cleveland's sturdy honesty in politics is told, on the authority of a distinguished man of letters, in Dr. H. T. Peck's "Twenty Years of the Republic." At the Presidential election in 1892 it was hoped that a rich contractor of Irish origin might be persuaded to influence the Irish vote of New York in Cleveland's favour. So the literary man who was a friend of both, brought them together and left them alone for half an hour. The Irishman came out beaming and reported thus of Cleveland: "Ah, sure, he's the greatest man I ever saw. He's a fine man—a grand man. He wouldn't promise to do wan thing I asked him!" And from that moment to the election day the contractor worked with might and main for the candidate who had refused to pay a single promise as the price of his support.

whom damages of 100,000 dollars are claimed, was married in February last to Miss Emily Bird Kenna. Senator Elkins declares that the statements made are absolutely baseless.

### OPONENTS OF THE WHITE PLAGUE.

*Philadelphia, September 28.*  
The International Tuberculosis Conference has awarded the International Tuberculosis medal in gold, the highest recognition of successful work done in the cause, to retired Ministerial Director Althoff, of Berlin, the founder of the International Tuberculosis Union; and to Henry Phipps, the founder of the Henry Phipps Tuberculosis Institute in Philadelphia. The same medal in silver has been awarded to: Professor Bernhard Fränkel, of Berlin; Professor Landouzy, the President of the French Tuberculosis Society; Dr. Theodore Williams, of London; and Dr. Coni, of Buenos Ayres.

### SHORTAGE OF ARMY RATIONS IN EUROPE.

*Washington, September 26.*  
The removal of the embargo on Chicago foods by the British Admiralty has drawn attention to the fact that there is an unprecedented shortage of army rations in the commissariat departments of the European Powers.

According to statements published here, France, Russia, and Japan are unable to obtain meat foods in America at present owing to the large requirements of the American and British Governments. The contract entered into a few months ago by the British War Office has not yet been completed, while the contract given out a few days ago is for

### CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

**S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.**  
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B.  
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.  
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
Rev. J. F. Dickie, D.D., Pastor.  
Office Hour 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday, at Luitpold Strasse 30.

### 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. SCHWABACH. 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	Aida	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Agnes Bernauer	" 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Kabale und Liebe	" 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Frühlings Erwachen	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Gespenscher	" 8
Berliner Theater	Morcedet	" 8
New Theatre	Wahrheit	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Der Dummkopf	" 8
Kleines Theater	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	" 8
Comic Opera	Tiefand	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Das Glück der anderen. Der selige Ottavio	" 8
Triakon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 7.30
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Julius Caesar	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Ein Teufelskerl	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Grossmama	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Helga	" 8
Urania Theatre	Der Montblanc	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Theaterstrolch	" 8
Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	" 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	" 8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Gebr. Herrfeld Theatre	Das kommt davon. Es lebe das Nachleben	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Trilby & Svengali	" 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche	" 8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautchaus. Die lustige Witwe	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Das Riesenkind	" 8

### GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

*Chicago, September 28.*

Mr. C. N. Haskell, Governor of Oklahoma and Treasurer of the Democrat National Committee, has resigned his offices, in consequence, as he admits, of the attacks made upon him by the President and Mr. Hearst. At the same time he states that his resignation is not to be taken as an admission of the justice of the charges made against him.

A New York telegram of the same date announces that Mr. Hermann Ridder, editor of the New York *Staatszeitung*, has been appointed Treasurer of the Democrat National Committee, in ex-Governor Haskell's stead.

### AMERICAN OFFICERS AT A "KOMMERS."

*New York, September 28.*  
A report from Apia states that several American warships had arrived there and been received with great cordiality by the inhabitants. After an exchange of official visits, the officers held a "Kommers."

### NEW YORK SOCIETY CASE.

*New York, September 27.*  
A case which is likely to cause an immense sensation in society circles throughout the States has just been begun here. Miss Ada Louise Lonsdale, a well-known actress, has brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. Blaine Elkins, a son of Senator Elkins, and brother of the Miss Katherine Elkins who is engaged to the Duke of the Abruzzi. Mr. Blaine Elkins, from

delivery in the New Year. America is calling for further supplies on the top of the 5,000,000 pounds of meat contracted for a week ago, so that other Powers are of necessity shut out of American markets.

The agricultural department is training a number of inspectors for special duty at the stockyards, indicating extra work and increased output of food-stuffs.—*Globe.*

### GREAT FIRE IN WISCONSIN.

*New York, September 27.*  
A telegram received here from Fondulac, in the State of Wisconsin, reports that a serious outbreak of fire has occurred there, and that the city is already threatened with destruction.

Up to the time of wiring the damage was estimated at one million dollars. A large number of fire-engines are arriving from adjoining towns to combat the flames.

### PROPOSED CANAL TO MONTREAL.

*Ottawa, September 27.*  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, addressing electors at North Bay, Ontario, said that the project of a canal from Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) to Montreal would be taken up by the Government at no distant date, if the Government were returned to power. The canal would provide the shortest route to the seaboard, but he could not say when its construction would be commenced, as the Government were faced by a falling revenue and heavy expenditure.

(Continued on page 4.)

# DRESDEN

Their Majesties King Alphonso and Queen Victoria of Spain arrived in Munich yesterday morning, and were greeted by the Prince Regent, other members of the royal family, Ministers of State, and high military officials. The company drove straight from the railway station to the castle.

While so much attention is centred on flying machines, an extract from *La Gazette du Monde Elégant*, published exactly 100 years ago, is not without interest, giving as it does an account of a flying machine invented by a Vienna watchmaker named Degen. The machine is described as somewhat resembling two large parasols joined together by an apparatus upon which the aerial navigator was seated. At each side were cords and wheels, with which he set in motion the parasols, which acted as wings. Degen used a moderate-sized balloon to raise himself from the earth, and the parasols were his guiding power. The principle, the *Gazette* added, was already known, and had been considered impracticable.

The *Gazette*, to which reference is made, records the pioneers of aviation in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. They were either Italians or Spaniards by birth, and were no more successful than was Icarus with his waxen wings, and the chronicler adds: "pour la plupart, ils se sont cassé le cou."

Reference is made in the extract from the *Gazette du Monde Elégant*, which was published at Leipzig, to another invention in Germany, namely, that of wood engraving, which was said to be making very rapid strides, and which, it was prophesied, would have more lasting effects than attempts at aviation. The chronicler was not exactly correct. Wood engraving dates from the fourteenth century, but no doubt it was revived in the early days of last century. Again, it might be correct to say that in 1808 its general application to books was adopted in Germany, but four years prior to that Bewick had executed some of his masterpieces, and to him it appears the honour is due; at least to him it owed its popularity in England. Alas, it seems probable that the art will soon be lost again.

A curious case of bigamy sanctioned by law is reported from Czernowitz and contained in a Vienna despatch.

A Russian named Shejkovsky, the rector of a school, who has resided in Austria for the past 20 years, has a wife and children living in Russia. He met a young girl in Czernowitz, whom he wished to marry, but divorce in Russia is almost unknown, and in Austria, of course, a second marriage is impossible without a previous divorce, if the first wife remains alive. M. Shejkovsky accordingly solved the difficulty by going to Russia and obtaining the permission of the Government for himself and the young lady to become Mahometans. As a member of the Mahometan faith, he is by Russian and Turkish law entitled to marry a second wife; and the marriage has now been celebrated in Russian territory in accordance with the Turkish rites, and followed by a civil marriage in Czernowitz.

It is reported from Munich that a Bavarian named Karl Keill has succeeded in making a bullet-proof corset, which is said to be a remarkable invention. This corset weighs six pounds, and is made of small layers of steel four centimetres broad, and only one millimetre thick; yet the inventor claims that the corset is able to protect its wearer from any kind of a bullet fired from the usual fire-arms carried on the person. The new corset is to be tested publicly by the military authorities.

Before the sitting of the Bohemian Diet was opened at Prague on Thursday, says a despatch, the German Deputies requested the President to suspend the Order of the Day, and on receiving a refusal from the latter immediately declared that they would resort to obstructionist tactics. When the sitting opened the German Deputies prevented the Order of the Day being proceeded with, and refused to allow the Bohemian representatives a hearing, striking the lids of their desks, and making a deafening noise. The President was unable to restore order, and left the hall amid stormy scenes. The noise, however, continued, and the Bohemian Deputies occupied the Presidential platform. When the President returned the German representatives

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**Miss AGNES FLINT**  
formerly Assistant to Mrs. Wordsworth, London, recommences her  
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At home 12-1 o'clock, except on Wednesdays. Sidonien Strasse 2, I.

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surged towards him, hurling books and papers about the hall. The President, thereupon, suspended the sitting amid great commotion, declaring the proceedings unworthy of the Diet.

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

### MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Madame Sigrid Arnoldson has been engaged by the Management of the Royal Opera House to sing on November 18th and 23rd. It has not been decided yet in what rôles she will appear.

The Chamber-music concerts of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Quartet, with Herr Emil Kronke at the piano, have been arranged to take place on the following dates: October 2, December 1, January 5, and February 2, next. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. H. Bock, Prager Strasse 9.

Fräulein Lotte Kreisler, at her song recital on Saturday next, October 3, at the Palmengarten, will sing compositions by Schumann, Brahms, Liszt, Strauss, and Wolf. Dr. Mark Günzburg will be the accompanist.

Fräulein Else Gipser will play the following pieces at her concert on Thursday, October 8, at the Palmengarten, 7.30 p.m. Schumann's Fantasia in C, op. 17.—Chopin: Nocturne in B, op. 62 No. 1; Valse in G-flat, op. 70 No. 1; Etude in G-flat, op. 10 No. 5; Fantasia-Improptu in F-sharp, op. 36; Ballade in A-flat, op. 47.—Liszt: Sonette del Petrarca; Au Bord d'une Source; Valse-Improptu; Waldesrauschen (Etude); Rhapsody No. 12.

Herr Egon Petri will give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on Saturday, October 10.

The dates for the three Chamber-music concerts of the Trio: Bachmann-Bärtich-Stenz, have been fixed as follows: November 7, December 20, January 16, and February 20. For the subscribers to last season's concerts seats will be reserved by Messrs. H. Bock, Prager Strasse 9, until October 15.

At the Central Theatre today the last performance but one of the grand opening programme of the season will be given; with Paul Conchas, the military Hercules; Resisto, the electric wonder; the renowned humorists Siegwart Gentes and Paul Jülich; and the very attractive turns of La Belle Alexia and Lalla Selbini. All the artistes take their leave at the final performance tomorrow. On Thursday a complete change of programme.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

### Hoffmann's Erzählungen.

Phantastic Opera in three acts. Music by J. Offenbach.

**Cast:**  
Hoffmann ..... Herr Rüdiger.  
Nielaus ..... Frau Bender-Schäfer  
Nathanael ..... Herr Löscheke.  
Hermann ..... Herr Trede.  
Lutter ..... Herr Wachter.  
Olympia .....  
Giulietta ..... Frau Wedekind.  
Antonia .....  
Coppelius .....  
Dapertutto ..... Herr Rains.  
Mirakel .....  
Cochenille .....  
Pitichinaccio ..... Herr Eri.  
Franz .....  
Spalanzani ..... Herr Büssel.  
Schlemihl .....  
Crespel ..... Herr Nebuschka.  
A voice ..... Fräul. Eibenschütz.

**PLOT.** At a meeting of students, Hoffmann, one of their number is rallied on his gloomy temper. He declares he has been thrice unlucky in love, and promises to describe his love-affairs to them. In the Opera the three several episodes are presented in three acts.

In the first act Hoffmann is in the house of Spalanzani, having gone there to meet his host's beautiful daughter. This daughter is really an automaton made by Spalanzani and Coppelius, a wizard, who is to have a half share in the money to be made by the sale of the doll. Coppelius gives Hoffmann a pair of spectacles, which increases the beauty of the doll, and Hoffmann is madly in love with it, heedless of the warnings of his friend Nielaus. A dance is held, and Hoffmann dances with the automaton, which dances on unceasingly, till Hoffmann sinks half-fainting upon the sofa. Coppelius enters in a rage, the draft by which Spalanzani had bought his half of the doll having been dishonoured, and smashes the figure. The guests all laugh at Hoffmann, who at last realizes the trick.

In the second act Hoffmann is courting Giulietta, a courtesan, who is in the power of Dapertutto, a wizard, for whom she has stolen the shadow of Schlemihl, another love. She promises to procure Hoffmann's image in a mirror. Telling Hoffmann that Schlemihl has the key of her room, she leaves them, Hoffmann kills Schlemihl, only to find the room empty, and the false Giulietta disappears with Dapertutto in a gondola.

In the third act Hoffmann is engaged to Antonia, daughter of Crespel, who has a beautiful voice, but is liable to consumption, so her father has forbidden her to sing. The deaf servant lets in Hoffmann, contrary to his master's orders. He and Antonia sing, and as Crespel returns Hoffmann hides and, from Crespel's conversation with the wizard, Doctor Mirakel, hears of Antonia's illness. He persuades Antonia never to sing again, but Mirakel, by invoking the spirit of her dead mother, induces her to break her promise; she sings and sings, and dies exhausted in Hoffmann's arms.

In the epilogue the students thank Hoffmann for his tales.  
Composer: Offenbach, born 1819, died 1880.

Wednesday night	Margarethe	at 7
Thursday night	Samson und Dalila	" 7.30
Friday night	Bajazzo.—Sicilianische Bauern-ohre	" 7.30
Saturday night	Fidelio	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Fledermaus	" 7
Monday night	Acte	" 8

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Der Erbforster	at 7
Wednesday night	Der Dummkopf	" 7.30
Thursday night	Wilhelm Tell	" 7
Friday night	Der Schwabenstreich	" 7.30
Saturday night	Der Erbforster	" 7
Sunday night	Herodes und Marianne	" 7.30
Monday night	Flachsman als Erzähler	" 7.30

### Residenz Theatre.

Tonight	Die Schützenliesel	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Das Ungeheuer	" 7.30
Thursday night	Ein Walzertraum	" 7.30
Friday night	Die Schützenliesel	" 7.30
Saturday night	Das Ungeheuer	" 7.30

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

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## GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

## TO LICENSE AERONAUTS.

Washington, September 27.

Leading American aeronauts are seriously discussing the advisability of the enactment of a law which would tend to prevent accidents. It is proposed to make it illegal for anyone not holding an aeronaut's license from a recognised aero club to make an ascension.

## A CANADIAN NAVY.

Toronto, September 27.

Speaking at a luncheon given at the Empire Club here, Mr. Howard Degville, of the Imperial Federation Defence Committee, advocated the formation of a Canadian Navy, subject to British control in time of war, and that Canada should contribute to an Imperial defence fund, and be represented on an Imperial Council. The speech evoked great applause.

## QUEENBOROUGH-FLUSHING ROUTE.

The Hague, September 27.

The Minister of Waterstaat has replied to the sectional report of the Second Chamber of the States General regarding the Zeeland Steamship Company's contract for the mail service between Flushing and Queenborough. The note says that although there is a considerable risk in guaranteeing a minimum amount of receipts from traffic owing to the fact that foreign postal authorities can give no certain assurance of using the Zeeland route, there is, nevertheless, no cause to abandon the route, as by improved railway connections communication between Germany and England by the Flushing route will be accelerated, and by a quicker sea passage regularity in the arrival of the mails will be assured.

## KING ALPHONSO IN PARIS.

Paris, September 27.

The King of Spain paid a visit this morning to President Fallières which lasted three quarters of an hour, and which was at once returned by the President. The Premier, M. Clémenceau, and M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were invited to luncheon with the King and Queen of Spain at the Spanish Embassy. The King had a conversation with both Ministers, in which the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Allendesalazar took part.

## THE CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, September 27.

The number of fresh cases of cholera reported in the last 24 hours is 268, and the number of deaths 143. The number of patients is not stated. Since the commencement of the epidemic there have been in all 4,945 cases and 1,874 deaths.

A Manchester merchant, whose name is given as Mr. John Pollitt, and who was taken suddenly ill on his arrival at Warsaw from St. Petersburg, has died from cholera in the isolation hospital at Warsaw.

## RUSSIAN CRUELTY IN MANCHURIA.

Grave allegations against the Russians in Manchuria are contained in advices to hand from Harbin and epitomised by a St. Petersburg press correspondent. It is asserted that torture forms a frequent part of the procedure of the so-called Russo-Chinese Court of Justice. According to the statements made, Chinese offenders have been suspended from the ceiling by their finger-tips and beaten with iron rods, and a case is mentioned in which a Chinaman, for stealing fish, was beaten to death at sunset on the sentence of the judge, having to undergo fearful agonies for three hours. It is further said that the judges and local officials often partake of tea while the unhappy prisoners are being tortured, gazing on the spectacle unmoved.

The Chinese believe that this "jardin des supplices" exists with the approval of the authorities in St. Petersburg, and their hatred of the Russians is steadily growing.

## SERIOUS INCIDENT IN MOROCCO.

Berlin, September 27.

The following official report has been received of a serious incident at Casablanca. At the embarkation of three German deserters from the French Foreign Legion, the Secretary of the German Consulate and the Consulate guard, who were to conduct the deserters on board the steamer, were attacked by French marines. The Secretary was threatened by an officer with a revolver, the guard was handcuffed and only released on the interference of the German dragoman. The deserters are in French charge. The offenders will be tried.

Tangier, September 27.

An enquiry has commenced into the incident of the three German deserters in Casablanca, which will doubtless be carried on in the same spirit by the French and German authorities.

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Cologne, September 28.

A telegram from Berlin published in the *Kölnische Zeitung* of this morning speaks of the incident at Casablanca in the following terms. "The occurrence is very much to be regretted. There can be no doubt that the treatment of the German officials by the French soldiers was quite illegal, and that neither the threatening of the Secretary of the Consulate by a French officer nor the personal violence offered to the Consulate soldier by the Marines, can be excused. Diplomatic representations were therefore at once made by Germany. The matter will be dealt with by the German Government with the energy rendered necessary by the circumstances, but with perfect calmness; and it may be assumed that the required reparation will be arranged. There are already signs that the occurrence is regarded in France with as much regret as in Germany, especially as a way has been opened in a promising manner by the conciliatory tone of the German answer to the Franco-Spanish Note for a friendly interchange of views on Moroccan conditions. Such a settlement of the affair as must be required on the part of Germany will be the more easily obtained as the excesses of authority on the French side were committed by men of inferior rank, for whose acts the French Government cannot be held responsible unless it endeavours to palliate them. It is not, however, supposed for a moment that that will happen, nor is any doubt felt that the matter will be dealt with in a loyal manner."

## TWO FAMOUS PEOPLE.

AS SEEN BY "LIFE."

The current number of *Life* is more than usually humorous, and contains definitions of Miss Marie Corelli and Mr. James Gordon Bennet (proprietor of the *New York Herald*) which will be read with mixed feelings by the subjects of the caricature.

Miss Marie Corelli is defined as follows:—The Lady Bok of England, whose circulation, however, extends over the known world, but is beyond the reach of critics. This young woman was born in a photographer's shop in Dorsetshire, and has been posing ever since. She is on intimate terms with Satan, and is the owner of a philosophy of things no one else dreams of in heaven or earth. Representing the same relationship to England that Laura Jean Libbey does to America, she keeps the draughts of literature open, and the warm, red glow of feverish sentiment warms the heart of every factory girl in the Kingdom. Her principal recreation is looking at herself in the glass and chasing interviewers. Favourite fruit: The lemon. Address, care of Andrew Lang.

Mr. James Gordon Bennet is portrayed as: A rapid fire journalist and all around sport, who lived for years on the proceeds of a personal column, which was almost entirely surrounded by cable despatches. This young man has spent his life in endeavouring to keep anything intelligent out of his Sunday paper, and owes his success to his own supervision and the fact that he has never kept one editor in one place long enough to have him create a sense of remorse. He lives in Paris when he is not at home, and comes to America only when necessary to defend his morals. He is very original and farseeing in his methods, as, for example, when it was conceded that his editorial page was the worst in the country he conceived the brilliant idea of making it duller than ever by having all the clergymen in New York write for it. Principal occupation: Stirring things up. Favourite hymn: "My Hobby is over the Water." Cable address: "Spasmodic."

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.**  
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, October 4th. First meeting of the Sunday School to be held 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.  
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**THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL:** Ammon Str. 2, p. American Consul-General: T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY, Esq.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Fresh south-westerly winds, less cloudy, mostly dry, temperature not much altered.