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The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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AUTUMN IN THE WOODS.

October, said one of America's profoundest lovers of nature, is the opal month of the year. It is the month of glory, of ripeness. It is the picture month. To test the innate truth of this observation it is only necessary to ramble these mid-autumnal days through the glorious woodlands which form one of Dresden's most captivating charms. The true lover of nature has usually a strong predilection towards solitude; to him there is something incongruous in the presence of the madding crowd amid the pastoral glades that he would fain look upon as peculiarly his own. Human voices introduce a jarring note, even merry laughter re-echoes discordantly around the moss-grown dell, where the vast indefinite silence of the dying year stirs responsive sympathetic chords in the heart. To lie supine upon a fragrant couch of fallen, multi-coloured leaves, to draw a veil of oblivion over the mind, to inhale the subtle ambrosia arising from the scattered pine cones, bruised foliage, and other perfumed débris carpeting the ground, letting the infinite peace of it all enter and take possession of the soul,—this constitutes beatitude for the worshipper of Mother Nature. Autumn, by the very nature of its unobtrusiveness, is condemned by the thoughtless as a lean and melancholy season. The ardent, restless spirit of green Spring, the shimmering brilliance of brazen Summer, appeal to many more than the pensive loveliness of the later season. But what comparison can there be between the harmonious riot of colour that characterises the woodland panorama in Autumn, and the monotonous emerald hue of Spring, or the parched landscape of Midsummer? October, in particular, has been aptly described as the sunset month of the year; and as during the evening hours the sky assumes a brighter tint, so the year near its demise paints the fruits of the earth with a lavish riot of colour. The setting sun plays fantastic tricks with the flickering shafts of light striking downwards through the lofty arches of foliage overhead; the daring genius of a Turner is unable to depict on canvas even the faintest reflection of the magnificently weird tints which leaves and grass, touched by Autumn's magic wand, assume under those dying rays. It is as though Nature has engaged in a final despairing attempt to mingle all the gorgeous colours remaining on her palette for the consummation of a surpassingly magnificent phantasmagoria, and she succeeds with a vengeance. To the ear that has for many days been tortured by the appalling clamour and hurley-burley of a busy city, there is something infinitely soothing in the silence of the woods at this season. So intense is the stillness that the fall of each single leaf is distinctly perceptible, every tiny ripple of a stream a hundred yards away, whose silver thread is just discernible through the trees and underbrush, can be counted. Far aloft, perhaps, a predatory crow gives raucous vent to his natural spleen at the scarcity of booty; or the chatter of a fussy squirrel, "the noisy denizen of a hollow tree, the mendicant friar of a large parish, the absolute monarch of a dozen acorns," indicates the presence of life. For the rest, the voiceless calm is unbroken, and on a tired brain it falls as the balm of Gilead. Forgotten for one brief hour the wearing toil of everyday life, the maddening strain on nerve and fibre, the carping irritation of one's human kind, the whole hurry and disquiet of the working day. Under this benign autumnal influence the soul may rise to ephemeral heights of grandeur, sordidness and mundanity are left far behind in that pure mental atmosphere, pessimism avoids it as the plague. True, such mental refreshment is brief in the extreme; but one's faculties are strengthened to a disproportionate degree; life takes on new zest, and the blood courses through the veins with added vigour. This is in the nature of a phenomenon when it is remembered that Autumn symbolises decay, and perhaps temperament enters largely into the question. Some there are who, with the approach of Spring, experience none of those re-awakening impulses which the products of Nature, animate and inanimate, exhibit in the early flush of the year. The wine of life is then too new for some, and the mellowing influence of time is needed to convert the nectar into a more wholesome brew. It is possible that many who wander through the

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Ladies intending to purchase Furs should not omit to see what can be obtained at 52, Prager Str., opp. Cook's Tourist Office.

Among the great variety of what are termed "Fine Furs," of guaranteed quality and at reasonable prices, are: Persian Lamb, Broadtail, Sable, Marten, Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Sealskin, Squirrel, Black Lynx, Pony, Fox, &c., made into Jackets, Coats, Neckpieces, Collarettes, Muffs, &c., in the latest styles.

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woods these Autumn days experience the damp chill of the dissolving year rather than the calming influence of which we have spoken. But to others Autumn is the King of the Seasons. "He comes not like a pilgrim, clad in russet weeds. He comes not like a hermit, clad in gray. But he comes like a warrior, with the stain of blood upon his brazen mail. His crimson scarf is rent. His scarlet banner drips with gore. He slays the emerald hue, but every green thing loves to die in bright colours."

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

SPEECH BY THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

London, October 1.

Mr. McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Pontypool on Wednesday, said that the naval supremacy of Great Britain was the surest guarantee of European peace. If ever a weak and inferior fleet should encourage in rival Powers the notion that the British empire was expiring, those Powers would be misled by their ambitious hopes into taking steps that would be unfortunate for the world's peace. No more ships should be built, however, than the international situation required, particularly in view of the fact that ships quickly wear out. Looking at the large amount of unemployed labour in the country, he proposed to hasten the ship-building programme this year.

A "MYSTERY" SUBMARINE.

London, October 1.

There has been launched from the yard of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, Barrow, says the *Liverpool Daily Post*, a submarine boat built to the order of the British Admiralty. The launch was kept a profound secret. This vessel is of the advanced "C" class, and is somewhat longer than her predecessors. She is, unlike the "D," experimental, inasmuch as there are no side structures, and she has only a single screw. The fore structure is built up more, and this will permit of another torpedo tube. The conning tower is higher and not so large.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

ELECTIONEERING DEVELOPMENTS.

There are few indications of any cessation of the wordy warfare between President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan. The talk for the moment even is that the President has intimated that he is prepared to go on the stump for Mr. Taft, if the course of the fight should indicate that such a proceeding would

be necessary, in order to make assurance doubly sure of the election of the Republican candidate.

The party managers, says a contemporary, do not think that such a desperate course will be necessary. They are, indeed, already counting up the electoral votes which Mr. Taft will have over and above the number necessary for actual election. Altogether there are 483 electoral votes, and of these it is claimed that Mr. Taft is absolutely assured of about 300, with a very good chance of securing from twenty to thirty more. This confident prediction, it will be seen, is based upon the assumption that there will be a Democratic débâcle at the polls.

Competent political observers see no indication of such an overwhelming defeat for Mr. Bryan. Most of them believe that Mr. Taft will win, but they look to a neck and neck race. Locally the struggle will be very close, but the indications favour the re-election of Governor Hughes and the casting of New York's 39 electoral votes for Mr. Taft.

New York, October 1.

Replying to President Roosevelt's last letter, Mr. Bryan, after remarking: "I have lived in vain if your accusations have lost me a single friend," goes on to declare that his record is a sufficient answer to the President's insinuations that he is in sympathy with or controlled by the Trusts.

Taking up Mr. Roosevelt's assertion that certain Trust magnates, fearing prosecution under Mr. Taft, will support the Democrats, Mr. Bryan says the President worded his statement in such a way as to demand the support of all the Trust magnates: "And yet put it on the ground that they are supporting your party for patriotic reasons rather than for the promotion of a selfish interest."

Mr. Bryan characterises such an argument as ingenious but unsound, and as a proof that he will not be controlled by the Trusts, he declares that if elected he will enforce anti-Trust laws. "Not spasmodically and intermittently, but persistently and consistently."

LETTER FROM THE POPE.

New York, October 1.

It is reported that the Pope has addressed a lengthy and important letter to the citizens of the United States, and that it will be published immediately upon the return of Cardinal Gibbons from Europe.

In view of rumours and counter-rumours regarding the Vatican's attitude in respect of the Presidential election, the letter will be awaited with interest.

NO MORE MORPHIUM FOR CHINA.

According to a report from Washington published by the *London Morning Post* of yesterday, the State Department has received telegraphic information from the United States Minister at Peking, Dr. Rockhill, that the Powers have agreed to prohibit the import of morphia and of articles used with it into China from the 1st of January next.

NEW YORK POLICE METHODS.

New York has copied with great advantage London's method of regulating street traffic, and General Bingham, Commissioner of Police, with the 9,000 men under his command, says he would like, if possible, to adopt London's plan of arming the constable with a simple truncheon, and withdraw the revolvers, but the conditions here, with emigrants from all parts of the world, are less easy than in London, he considers, and he must postpone that reform.

In the meantime, General Bingham considers that the English police custom of reticence as regards the records of the police department is a good rule, and he has begun, apparently, the impossible task of keeping reporters out of New York's police stations. Hitherto it has been the inalienable privilege of American Pressmen to sail into a superintendent's office and demand to see his charge-sheet and other records of the police department. This plan, admittedly, has worked very well, because the reporters have proved themselves just as efficient generally, and frequently more skilful, than the police themselves in tracing crime.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Mr. W. C. Dreher, in the *World's Work*, describes the education of the Crown Prince of Germany. The present Emperor was sent to one of the public schools, where he took his place alongside of the sons of ordinary citizens in the Kassel Gymnasium. But this was a democratic innovation of which William I. disapproved and which William II. has discontinued. The Crown Prince, born May 6th, 1882, was taught at home by private teachers. He was taught English almost as early as he learned German, by an English nurse. At about eight or nine years old he began to learn French from a French-Swiss theological student. At nine years old Dr. Esternaux, present Director of the Gymnasium in Spandau, took entire charge of the boy's education for nine years. The young Prince was taken over the regular Gymnasium course, with the significant exception of Greek. Then he was sent to the Cadet School at Plön, attended by about 160 boys; but a special wing was built to accommodate him and his household. Their health and well-being were provided for, but no more. A marine was sent from one of the war vessels at Kiel to teach the Prince rowing. A General trained him in target practice. A professional musician from Hamburg taught him the violin. He passed his final examination at the Cadet School in 1900. A year later he went to Bonn University as a student of law. He was told when he went to the University that this was the only period of his life when he would be free to do as he pleased, and he was evidently bent on having a good time. He left the University in 1903. He is now going through a thorough training in the art of ruling. He goes daily to the Ministry of the Interior. He will then go on to the other Ministries. He attends debates in the *Reichstag* or in the Prussian Diet. He is studying political economy at the University of Charlottenburg.

One wonders if English Government offices have ever been visited by students of the blood-Royal to acquaint themselves with the inside working of the various departments.

The work of laying Germany's new submarine cable from Emden, the Hanoverian port on Dollart Bay, in East Friesland, to South America, has just been begun, says a contemporary. The first section will be from Emden to Borkum, the little Prussian island at the mouth of the river Ems, and thence to Teneriffe, the largest of the Canary Islands; the total length of this section will be 2,163 miles. It is not yet decided what course is to be taken by the cable on leaving Teneriffe. One project is to lay it direct to Pernambuco, in Brazil, a distance of 2,766 miles, while another project is that of taking the cable from Teneriffe to Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, the independent negro Republic on the West Coast of Africa, and from Monrovia direct to Pernambuco; the second project would mean an additional thousand miles of cable to be laid; but it is expected that the extra outlay thereby involved would be recouped fully by the receipts from the service with the German Colonies in West Africa. German circles generally hail with delight this prospect of becoming independent of the British cable lines between Europe and South America.

The new battleship "Rheinland," which was launched from the Vulcan Yard at Stettin last Saturday, is the third of the "Nassau" class, or German "Dreadnought" type, and has a displacement of

about 18,000 tons. Two battleships of the same dimensions have been launched already; one of them is still in the Imperial Yard at Wilhelmshaven and the other in the Weser Yard at Bremen. Another vessel of this class is the "Ersatz Baden," which is being built in the "Germania" Yard at Kiel, and will be launched soon.

The strictest secrecy has been observed by the German Admiralty with regard to the armament and other qualities of the new battleship. However, one thing is known about the "Nassau" type, and this is, that they will all carry a considerable number of guns with big calibre; hitherto Germany's latest battleships of the "Braunschweig" and "Deutschland" types carry only four big guns. The new battleships referred to will not, according to Press reports, have turbine engines, for in the opinion of German Naval experts the question of engine-power in battleships occupies a secondary place, comparatively speaking.

To our inventive readers (says the *Globe*) we submit the fact that Germany is advertising for designs for a new fünfundzwanzigpfennigstück. Go in and win.

At the last meeting of the municipal Council the Chairman alluded to the accident on the elevated railway and expressed, on behalf of the Council, deep sympathy with the sufferers. He further expressed the hope that measures would be taken to render the recurrence of such disasters impossible. Six of the victims of the accident were buried on Wednesday. The driver of the carriage that was hurled off the line has succumbed to his injuries.

Herr Stubenrauch, the Police President, had a sudden fit of apoplexy a few days ago which rendered an operation necessary. He is, however, on the road to recovery.

GREAT POWERS AND THEIR COLONIES.

It appears, says the *Indépendance Belge*, that by the annexation of the Congo Belgium occupies the fourth place among the Powers in regard to extend of colonies. The extent of the colonial possessions of the six Great Powers is given in square kilometres (a kilometre being five-eighths of a mile). Great Britain, 22,116,485 France, 4,477,745; Germany, 2,500,000; Belgium, 2,400,000; Portugal, 2,300,000; and Holland, 1,900,000. Taken according to population the Powers stand in the following order in regard to their colonies:—Great Britain with a population of 352,500,000, France with 53,000,000, Holland with 36,000,000, Belgium with 25,000,000, Germany with 13,000,000, and Portugal with 9,000,000.

A CRIPPLE'S BEQUEST.

A pathetic note is touched in the will of a New Jersey man who died a few weeks ago, directing that what money was left after his burial expenses had been paid out of a £100 insurance policy be given to someone who is trying to perfect an airship. For years this man was badly crippled by rheumatism, and on many occasions in crossing streets in his almost helpless condition was severely scared by automobiles. He wills his money for airship construction, "so that there will be ultimately less running about the streets and more flying through the air."

It is a remarkable fact that hitherto books from the libraries, in need of rebinding, have been dispatched to a firm in Bath, Somerset, England, a tribute to English workmanship which English readers may be glad to note.—*Globe*.

NEW RAILROAD ORGANIZATION.

Representatives of the manufacturers of railroad plant, with a total capital of 100 million dollars founded an organization in New York on Wednesday last, with the object of securing fair treatment of the railroads by the Legislatures of the several States in the Union.

COTTON TROUBLES IN NEW ORLEANS.

New York, October 1.
Advices from New Orleans state that the cotton trouble is assuming a most serious aspect. The nightriders are displaying redoubled activity, and numerous outrages are reported. They have now made it known that they intend to burn the gins of all planters who sell their cotton for less than 15 cents per pound. The planters affected are taking strong measures to protect their property.

JEWELS MISSING FROM A LINER.

New York, October 1.
Mrs. Henry Gardner, a passenger on board the Cunard liner "Carmania," has reported to the company the loss during the voyage of jewellery worth 2,500 dollars. The lady believes they were stolen,

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Mombijou 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	Figaros Hochzeit	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Iphigénie auf Tauris	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Paraphrasen-Schuster	" 8
Deutsches Theater	Kabale und Liebe	7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Frühlingserwachen	" 8
Lessing Theatre	Gespensiter	" 8
Berliner Theater	Mercadet	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust. I part	7.30
Kleines Theater	Lady Frederick	" 8
Comie Opera	Tiefland	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Das Glück der anderen. Der selige Octave	" 8
Trianoz Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	7.30
Hebbel Theatre	Der Liebhaber	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Das Stiftungsfest	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Der Herr Ministerialdirektor	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Grossmanns	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Anna Liése	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Der Theaterbeutel	" 8
Gebr. Herrfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindebände	" 8
Every evening until further notice.		
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadelloz	at 8
New Theatre	Wahrheit	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Die blaue Maus	" 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Theater des Westens	Ein Walzertraum	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen	" 8
Lortzing Theatre	Zaza	" 8
Wistergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Vera Violetta. Ein Sonntagmorgen in Russland	" 8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Casino Theatre	Familie August Knoche	" 8
Palles Caprice	Die Brautwahl. Die lustige Witwe	" 8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Das Riesskind	" 8
Urania Theatre	Der Montblanc	" 8
Parodie Theatre	Cavalleria rusticana. Raub der Sabrierinnen. Berlin steht Kopf	8.30

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

The new rule of putting seal on all news of police action is harshly criticised here, and Mr. Hearst's newspaper, the *New York American*, says the new era tends to promote corruption and to inaugurate Russian methods of despotism in the American metropolis.

Another privilege (telegraphs a New York correspondent to his paper) which has become almost an inalienable right by usage is that of examining and cross-examining the Police Commissioner daily by representatives of the Press. The Commissioner appoints an hour, and the reporters in turn question him. This practice, which has produced no end of good reading and occasionally much useful information, is also menaced. General Bingham was formerly a sort of master of the ceremonies when at the White House, and was appointed to office here by Mr. Roosevelt. I venture to predict that General Bingham will have to make a truce with the metropolitan Press, or he, like several of his predecessors, will find office unpalatable, and possibly untenable.

NEW YORK LIBRARIES.

New York, October 1.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution condemning the practice of sending books from the City Libraries abroad to be rebound, and prohibiting it for the future.

while the Cunard officials incline to the view that the missing property has only been mislaid.

Mrs. Gardner has offered a reward of 250 dollars for their recovery.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AND THE WRIGHT BROTHERS.

Washington, September 30.

Mr. Wright, Secretary for War, has extended until June 28, 1909, the date within which the Wright Brothers must have completed the aeroplane tests demanded by the Government. Mr. Orville Wright, who was severely injured recently in a fall from his aeroplane, is much better.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Washington, October 1.

The public debt has increased by 4,377,062 dollars as compared with last month. The cash reserve at the State Treasury amounts to 1,779,635,023 dollars. The Government revenue in September totalled 48,320,114 dollars, the expenditure 52,904,085 dollars.

BANKERS AND THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

Denver, October 1.

The annual meeting of American bankers has unanimously adopted a report which, although not altogether accepting the so-called Aldrich-Vreeland Bill, is in favour of progress. The Committee put forward a resolution, decidedly adverse to the idea

(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

The *British Medical Journal*, in a note on "Degeneracy," cites the authority of a French physician, Dr. Rogues de Farsac, who has studied degeneracy as evinced in writing to the press. According to him, the most characteristic feature in the writing of degenerates is its inordinate length, and their readiness to rush into print whenever they see an opportunity. They seem to be unable to find scope for their deliverances in less than three columns. They correct their manuscript with scrupulous care, always, however, increasing its length. They bestow great pains on their effusions, choosing the paper with extreme care, arranging their headlines, crossheads, and so forth with an eye to symmetry; the margin and spacing are perfectly regular; they deal freely in italics (which, it may be remembered, Lord Beaconsfield called "the last resource of the forcible-feeblers"); they seek to give emphasis to words or sentences by writing them large or in different kinds of ink.

We hope some of our esteemed local contemporaries will not feel too painful qualms upon perusing the foregoing.

The prevention of unnecessary blindness is a matter which the New York Association for the Blind has just taken up by means of a special committee. The movement resulted from the fact that a member of the association, who has been a leader in far-reaching measures of philanthropy, recently became impressed by the startling fact that, as Dr. Lewis puts it, "from 30 to 40 per cent. of those who are blind need never have become so had proper measures been taken at the right time to prevent this affliction." In this case the method of prevention is a simple and absolutely painless precaution to be exercised with new-born children—a method invented a quarter of a century ago in Leipzig.

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

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys &c.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droshkies, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established:
for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5;
for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35 and at the Hauptbahnhof.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

At the American Church of St. John, Mr. W. H. Williams commences this season's series of Organ Recitals tomorrow (Sunday). Recitals will be given every alternate Sunday till Christmas. The Recitals commence at 5.30 p.m.

Tomorrow's programme is as follows:
(1) Toccata and Fugue in D-minor J. S. Bach
(2) Violin and Organ: "Adagio cantabile," op. 50 Beethoven
(3) Organ: "Evensong" C. Reinecke
(4) Violin and Organ: "Aus der Heimat" F. Smetana
(5) Organ: "Variations on an original theme" A. Hesse
(6) Organ: "Offertoire in G" A. Guilmant.
Soloist: Herr JOSEF KRATINA, violin.

The firm of F. Ries wishes once more to call attention to the fact that the time for the renewal by subscribers to last year's Philharmonic concerts of their subscriptions, so as to secure the same places for the coming series, expires at 6 o'clock this (Saturday) evening. The issue of unclaimed tickets to registered applicants will begin at 9 a.m. on Monday.



Salon de Paris.
International Art and Modes.
Latest Paris and London model hats just arrived. Speciality, English children's bonnets. Visitors are cordially invited.
Portikus Strasse 12, part.
Me. Meysel-Bircham.

Extensive choice of hand-made Saxon Damask Table-Bed-Ladies' and Gentlemen's **LINEN**
Joseph Meyer
(au petit Bazar)
Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

STEPHAN'S Fine Art China
Handpaintings only, own workmanship.
Portraits from photographs on porcelain and ivory.
Retail, Wholesale, Export. Lowest prices.
4, Reichs Strasse, succ. to Helena Wolffsohn, Nachf. Leopold Elb.

The International Pharmacy
Reichs-Apotheke
Grande Pharmacie Internationale
THE LEADING PHARMACY FOR FOREIGNERS
Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, will be as follows:

(1) J. Rheinberger: Organ Sonata op. 188, second and fourth movements. (2) G. A. Homilius (b. 1774, a former Cantor of the Kreuzkirche): Magnificat No. 8 in G, for choir. (3) Händel: "Jehovah sieh," Aria for alto voice with organ, from the oratorio "Judas Maccabäus." (4) Mozart: Adagio for violin, Köchel catalogue No. 261. (5) H. v. Herzogenberg: "Meine Seele erhebet den Herrn," Motet for eight-part choir.

The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Kantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by: Fräulein Zofia v. Skibinska, from Lemberg, alto; Konzertmeister Bärtich, violin; and Dr. Schnorr, of Carolsfeld, organ.

This evening, at 7.30, Fräulein Lotte Kreisler will give a song recital at the Palmengarten. Dr. Mark Güntzburg will be the accompanist.

The *Berliner Lehrergesangverein*, about 250 strong, will arrive here shortly before noon on Monday to give a concert, as already announced, at the Gewerbehäus in the evening, beginning at 7.30. The concert will be followed by a "Kommers," in which a great number of the amateur singers of Dresden will take part. Admission is by special ticket. On Tuesday morning the visitors will start on a two days' tour in Saxon Switzerland, returning to Berlin on Wednesday night.

Dr. phil. Helena Stöcker will give two lectures, the first on the 12th and the second on the 14th instant, in the small hall of the Gewerbehäus. The title of the first lecture will be "Probleme der Ehe," that of the second "Zukunft der Ehe." Tickets from F. Ries, and Ad. Brauer.

Herr Ernst v. Possart will give his last recitation in Dresden at the Gewerbehäus on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant. His subjects will be selected from the German poets.

Fräulein Gertrud Matthaes (violin), assisted by Herr Ernst Häntzsch (song), will give a concert at the Palmengarten on Thursday, the 15th instant. Herr Kurt Striegler will be the accompanist.

A young artist, Herr Paul Willi, will give recitations from contemporary German poets in the hall of the new Künstlerhaus on Friday evening,

the 16th instant. He is a native of Dresden, but has studied also at Frankfurt o. M. and Berlin. Since 1906 he has had the advantage of completing his studies under Herr Paul Wicke. Herr Willi will be supported on this his first public appearance by Frau Bauer-Ziech (harp), Herr Bärtich (violin), and Herr Nebelong (violoncello).

Herr Franz Steiner will give a song recital at the Palmengarten on Saturday, the 17th instant, and Herr Oskar Springfield a pianoforte recital on the 19th, at the same place.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

Fidelio.

Opera in two acts. Music by Ludwig van Beethoven.

Cast:

Don Fernando, Minister	Herr Rains.
Don Pizarro, Governor of a State-prison	Herr Perron.
Florestan, a prisoner	Herr v. Bary.
Leonore, his wife, under the name Fidelio	Frau Wittich.
Rocco, gaoler	Herr Puttlitz.
Marcelline, his daughter	Fräul. Seebe.
Jaquino, porter	Herr Rüdiger.
First prisoner	Herr Löscheke.
Second prisoner	Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Florestan has incurred the enmity of Pizarro, governor of the prison, by whom he has been thrown into a dungeon. His faithful wife, Leonore, disguised as a man, with the name Fidelio, takes service with the gaoler Rocco, whose daughter Marcelline falls in love with her, believing her to be a man. Leonore fails to find her husband among the prisoners. Pizarro, hearing of the advent of the Minister, Florestan's friend, orders Rocco to kill him and on Rocco's refusal determines to murder him himself. Rocco is ordered to dig a grave and confides in Fidelio, who gets permission to help him and is horrified to see the emaciated condition of her husband. She decides to die with him and on Pizarro attempting the murderous deed, she flings herself in the way and frustrates him; the Minister's opportune arrival turns the tables on Pizarro who is imprisoned in Florestan's place.
Composer: L. van Beethoven, born 1770, died 1827.

Sunday night Die Fledermaus at 7
Monday night Acte at 8

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight Der Erbförster at 7
Sunday night Herodes und Mariamne at 7.30
Monday night Fischmann als Erzieher at 7.30

Residenz Theatre.

Tonight Das Ungeheuer at 7.30

Victoria Salon Variety Performances at 8
Central Theatre Variety Performances at 8

Museums &c.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9—5 .A 0.50. Mondays 9—1 .A 1.50.

Royal Kupperstich Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.

Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3 free entrance.

Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.

Royal mineral. geol. and prähist. Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—1 free entrance.

Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—2 .A 0.50, Saturdays 9—2 .A 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 .A 0.25.

Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais). In the week (except Saturdays) 9—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance.

Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9—2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9—1 and 2—5, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 .A 0.50.

Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9—2 and 4—8 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.

Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse). Picture exhibition german artists. Open daily 10—5, Sundays 11—2. Entrance fee .A 1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays .A 0.50.

Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. Perman. picture exhibition

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 2.)

that the State or the Union should guarantee bank deposits, as that must undermine sound political economy.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Constantinople, October 1.

The *Sabar*, in an article on the tension between Turkey and Bulgaria, says there are many reasons militating against Bulgaria proclaiming her independence. "Turkey," says the journal, "could ultimately strike a much more formidable blow at Bulgaria even when it is taken into consideration that the Ottoman Government is now traversing a period of revolution. Moreover, Bulgaria should know that Roumania and Servia would range themselves on the side of Turkey."

Greek excursionists to the number of 1,500 are arriving from Athens by special steamers. They will meet with a splendid reception from the Greeks of Constantinople, who are keeping the day as a holiday, and are closing their shops. The committee of Union and Progress are taking part in the welcome.

Sofia, October 1.

The *Agence Bulgare* reports that the Government has handed to the representatives of the Powers an *Exposé* of the Oriental Railway matter. The document sets forth that the Company has never considered the interests of the South Bulgarian population. In order to put an end to the intolerable situation, the building of the parallel line from Sarambey to Novazagora was commenced, but the project failed because the negotiation of 1892 loan with the national Bank was not perfected. Taking advantage of the difficult financial position of Bulgaria, the Company induced the banks that issued the loan of 1899 to bind Bulgaria to give up the parallel line and to refrain from building similar lines for a period of twenty-five years. As the Turkish Government only allows a certain number of locomotives and carriages to be employed on Bulgarian territory, the Bulgarian lines may some day be left without rolling stock, and the national defence be thus imperilled. Considering that the termination of the strike on the Oriental Line was conditional on the fulfilment of a number of the demands of the strikers, the Government of Bulgaria holds that the strike is not yet settled. As the Bulgarian population recognized these dangers, it not only approved of the Government assuming control of the traffic but will support the Government action in every possible way. No Government, says the *Exposé*, could under such circumstances employ force against the people. The only thing that remains to be done is, that an agreement between the Government and the Company should be brought about, whereby the former should be made responsible for carrying on the traffic, as was proposed in 1898.

M. ISVOLSKY'S SECRETARY ROBBED.

Rome, October 1.

The *Corriere della Sera* relates that when M. Isvolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, arrived at Como, his confidential secretary was missing, and was eventually found fast asleep in a compartment of the train. The secretary had been robbed of a pocket book containing money and diplomatic documents. The pocket book was subsequently recovered in the Monte Olimpino tunnel. The money was missing, but the documents were intact.

THE PERSIAN CONSTITUTION.

Teheran, October 1.

The Shah has cancelled the recent firman, and ordered the Grand Vizier to fix the elections for the 17th of October, in order that the Mejlis and the newly-created Senate should be summoned to assemble on November 14, as at first intended.

CHINESE FREEMASONS.

LODGES IN AUSTRALIA.

Celestial Freemasons claim for their order an antiquity superior to that of their white brethren, and affirm that long prior to the building of Solomon's Temple there were numerous Masonic lodges found scattered throughout the Chinese Empire. But whatever the Chinese Freemasons may have been in the past, they are exceedingly active in the present, especially in Australia, where they appear to form a somewhat numerous body, although their rites and ceremonies differ largely from those with which British and Australian members of the craft are familiar. This was largely demonstrated at a picnic recently organised by the Chinese Freemasons resident in Sydney, and described by the correspondent of a London journal. It took place on the shores of the Parramatta River, the famous sculling course, and was characteristically described by a visitor as "a festival of dragons, crackers, and brotherly love." Many of the guests were in Chinese costume, a few in full evening dress, and the remainder in ordinary European attire. There

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
 Sunday, October 4th. 16th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m.
 Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0
 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
 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. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. First
 meeting of Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion
 and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and organ
 recital 5.30 p.m.
 Friday, October 9th. Litany 10.0 a.m.
 The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,
 at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann 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.

VISITORS AT THE SPAS.

Latest arrivals at Bad Kreuznach up to October
 the 1st numbered 13,523.

was a large attendance of the fair sex, the Chinese women looking very pretty with their smiling faces and daintily embroidered silken costumes.

Despite the showery weather there was an abundance of outdoor sport and amusement, enlivened in a fashion by the unmelodious strains of a band of Chinese musicians, in which the beating of immense gongs and the clashing of large cymbals were conspicuous. It was a lively yet well-ordered crowd, full of child-like fun and merriment of a most harmless character. Several portions of the programme had a symbolical meaning. There was one Chinaman, wearing a dragon's head, who, accompanied by a bodyguard of gong-beaters, was making his way from the steamboat wharf to the gardens, when he encountered another dragon-headed Chinaman similarly escorted. One of the two, heedless of the myriads of crackers thrown at him, made his way into the grounds, while the other was driven back. This was supposed to represent the defeat of the war dragon, the spirit of evil, by the other, emblematical of the cause of peace and pleasure. Then the crowd proceeded to the bars, where tea, lemonade, and even Scotch whisky were provided in abundance for their enjoyment. In a large pavilion a Masonic banquet was held, presided over by the Grand Master of the Order in New South Wales, supported by the leading officials of the lodge. After the viands and liquids had been consumed, the Grand Master made a speech in Chinese, in which he thanked everybody present for their attendance, and expressed his gratitude to the ladies for their assistance in promoting the success of the movement, a sentiment which was loudly applauded. He was followed by the editor of a Chinese paper published in Sydney, who said that he spoke in English for three reasons, first, because he was in a British country; secondly, because his British brethren were present; and third, because he was addressing Chinese, some of whom had been in the State for twenty-five or thirty years, and who, if "they did not know the English language now, ought to know it." He stated that the Chinese Masonic Grand Lodge was the oldest in the world, and the Chinese lodges were honoured for thousands of years. It was true that they did not hold their meetings so frequently as did their European brethren, but this did not render their lodges less important, nor in any way weaken the bond of brotherhood that united them. At the present time the Chinese Freemasons were a large, powerful, and well-organised body, having but one object—that of promoting the prosperity and happiness of the craft.

There were more speeches, more cheers, more waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies present, interspersed with the beating of tom-toms, and the ceaseless hissing of fireworks in the grounds. There was little or no dancing, this being a form of amusement to which the Celestials do not readily take; but there was a tremendous amount of romping and pantomime displays. There was also a large gramophone which favoured the company with selections of Chinese instrumental and vocal music to the delight of many of the Celestials, although not suggestive of musical harmony to the European visitors. It was a real holiday for all concerned, and afforded a practical lesson in the art of popular amusement based upon the principles of temperance and self-restraint.

DOGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Among the thousand and one projects on the programme of the Young Turks for the regeneration of Turkey, the Constantinople journals announce, with much satisfaction, the intention to rid the city of its street dogs. The presence of the dogs would be too reminiscent of the past to the Young Turks, who represent the future, and the end of the animals has been decided upon. It will be one with which every Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals could find no fault. The dogs will be taken away in barges, the males separated from the females, and deposited on two desert islands in the Sea of Marmora. There they will be kept and fed until they die of old age.

It may be remarked that the idea of getting rid of the dogs has not originated with the Young Turks. About 30 years ago the Turkish Government seriously considered the matter, and indicated the two islands destined to receive the animals. As soon as the Government's decision was known, an American merchant offered to buy the dogs en bloc, his intention, so it was said, being to kill them and sell their bones and skin. Whether the Turkish Government suspected that the dogs' ultimate destination would be an American sausage factory or whether they objected to the animals being killed is uncertain, but the offer was rejected.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
 of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
 Calm, dry, bright, warm.