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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 BRITISH MONARCHICAL SYSTEM.

The occasion of King Edward's birthday on Monday last was characterised by a spontaneous outburst of loyalty in all parts of the British Empire, and many of our London contemporaries published articles eulogising the monarchical system as it is understood and carried into effect in the United Kingdom. The ventilation of this highly interesting subject resulted in a revelation of the fact that Republicanism is practically dead throughout the Empire, though many people not yet past middle age can remember a time when Republicanism was an eminently potential factor in English politics, and when it appeared by no means impossible that the Monarchy, as it is now known, would pass away. This condition certainly does not prevail today. There is no lack of visionaries in England who have at their finger-tips all manner of Utopian schemes for the political and social regeneration of the country; yet amidst all the clamour of Socialists and other reformers it is the rarest thing to hear a single voice raised in sincere denunciation of the Monarchy. Two or three decades back there was a strong party in favour of Republicanism, chiefly composed of leading intellectual lights and men deeply versed in the argumentative art, who were prepared to give chapter and verse for their advocacy of the Republican system as opposed to the monarchical. This party is no longer represented by even a single man of intellect; its cloak has, it is true, descended upon the unworthy shoulders of agitators of the Grayson stamp, but such irresponsible demagogues are not to be taken in the least degree seriously. Thoughtful English folk are, almost without exception, fervid supporters of the monarchical system, their conviction being based upon grounds of the most substantial nature. The upright life and mature wisdom of the late Queen Victoria did much to fix the Throne upon a firm foundation. That Her Majesty played an infinitely important part in the internal and foreign policy of her country than was hitherto supposed is clearly revealed by that very remarkable work, "The Letters of Queen Victoria," whose publication recently aroused widespread interest. These letters exhibit numerous instances of the Royal lady's deep interest in the nation's welfare, and have done more to open the eyes of English people to the true character of their late revered Sovereign than all the encomiums penned since her death. Until quite recently it was the custom in England to think of the late Queen as a gentle lady who held herself rigidly aloof from political questions, content to leave the nation's affairs in the hands of her advisors. This belief is effectually shattered by the "Letters" to which we have referred, and their publication has had the effect of rendering the late Queen's memory even more sacred in the hearts of her people.

Regarded in the light of these revelations, King Edward's activity in the foreign policy of England becomes less surprising. He is, as a matter of fact, treading closely in the footsteps of his exalted mother, though circumstances have naturally given him greater scope for the exercise of those statesmanlike qualities that are his by heredity. One of our contemporaries recalls the saying in the days when superior persons talked of the Monarchy as an interesting anachronism, that if a Republic was ever established in England, the present King would infallibly be elected as the first President. The British people have since learned to appreciate the immense advantages conferred on them by having His Majesty at the head of affairs, and no person with any claim to sanity would advocate a change that offered the slightest prospect of losing these advantages. The heated strife of parties in the United Kingdom rages very furiously at times, and most institutions have at one time or other suffered from trenchant criticism. To this rule the Monarchy is the sole exception, and it has attained this remarkable position solely through its remarkable success. Opinions may be divided as to the benefits enjoyed by the nation in consequence of King Edward's activity in connection with the foreign policy of Great Britain, but it cannot be denied that the position of that country in its relation to the European Powers has developed most favourably since the present monarch's accession. Formerly in a precarious position of "splendid isolation," England has now numerous friends on the Continent, and for Englishmen



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merely to compare the position held by their country in the regard of the other Powers with that of eight years ago is to be filled with a sense of profound gratitude. We venture to express the universal hope that King Edward the Seventh will be spared for many years to stand at the helm of the British State, which he has so ably helped to guide through difficult shoals during his brief but highly successful reign.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

ANOTHER LIGHTNING CRUISER.

London, November 10.

The new battleship-cruiser "Invincible" returned to Plymouth last night on completion of an eight-hours' full-power trial. She steamed for eight hours at an average speed of 28 knots, and at one point a speed even exceeding this was obtained. The designed speed of the "Invincible" is 25 knots. Her sister ship, the "Indomitable" was reported to have exceeded 28 knots on her voyage across the Atlantic on the return of the Prince of Wales from Canada.

THE ATTEMPTED INDIAN ASSASSINATION.
HEROISM OF AN AMERICAN.

London, November 10.

Reuter's correspondent in a detailed message states that the attempt to murder the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was made on Saturday evening by a Bengali on the occasion of a lecture by Professor Burton, of Chicago University, at Overton Hall, Northern Calcutta. Sir Andrew Fraser, accompanied by the Maharajah of Burdwan and Mr. Barber, the Y.M.C.A. secretary, was stepping on to the dais, when a young man, who afterwards gave the name of Roy Chowdhury, rushed up, thrust a revolver within six inches of Sir Andrew Fraser's body, and pulled the trigger twice. Luckily the cartridges missed fire. Mr. Barber, who is an American, flung himself on the assassin, who savagely struck him on the head with his revolver, inflicting a severe wound.

Meanwhile the Maharajah of Burdwan, a man of great stature and strength, interposed his body between Sir Andrew Fraser and the assassin, and then bodily seized the Lieutenant-Governor and swung him through the door out of harm's way. While Mr. Barber was struggling with the assassin, a group of Bengalis occupying front chairs rushed violently out of the hall and escaped. It is believed that they were present in order to assist Chowdhury in his nefarious design. After Chowdhury had been finally secured the lecture proceeded. Sir Andrew Fraser was loudly cheered at his conclusion.

The correspondent adds that this is the fourth attempt that has been made on Sir Andrew Fraser's life.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MARRIAGE OF MR. NAT GOODWIN.

Boston, November 10.

The marriage is announced of Mr. Nathaniel Goodwin, the actor, and Miss Ena Goodrich, also well-known on the American stage. Mr. Goodwin obtained a divorce only a few weeks ago from his wife, the actress, Maxine Elliott.

AMERICA'S FIRST "DREADNOUGHT"
LAUNCHED.

Quincy (Massachusetts) November 10.

The battleship "North Dakota," the first American ship of the Dreadnought class, was launched here today. She is 518 feet long and displaces 20,000 tons.

THE RELIGION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

In reply to numerous correspondents who wrote criticising Mr. Taft on the ground that he is a Unitarian, President Roosevelt has issued a letter denouncing religious intolerance in American politics. "Mr. Taft's religious faith," says the President, "is purely his own private concern. Moreover, the first principles of American Government guarantee to all complete religious liberty."

"You are entitled," the President says, writing to one correspondent, "to know whether the man seeking your suffrage is a man of clean and pure life, honourable in all his dealings with his fellows, and fit by qualification to do well in the great office for which he is a candidate, but you are not entitled to know matters which lie purely between himself and his Maker."

President Roosevelt mentioned that Roman Catholic and Jew sit side by side in his Cabinet, and he adds his belief that as the Republic will endure for many centuries, there will doubtless be among its Presidents Roman Catholics, and very probably at some time Jews.

SPEECH BY PROFESSOR HADLEY.

New York, November 10.

Professor Hadley, in a speech delivered yesterday at Brooklyn, compared German education with American; saying that higher education is no longer ideal but thoroughly practical, and that in his opinion the German conception is superior to the American. Professor Hadley was one of the "Austausch" Professors in Berlin.

ANOTHER STANDARD OIL VICTORY.

Chicago, November 10.

The appeal of the Government made with the object of carrying on proceedings against the Standard Oil Company has been dismissed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Federal Court in July last overruled the decision of Judge Landis, who in August 1907 imposed a fine of twenty-nine million dollars on the Standard Oil Company for violation of the law prohibiting rebates by railroad companies. It is stated on good authority that the Government will again endeavour to bring the whole matter before the Supreme Court.

FAITH MEETINGS IN CHICAGO.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Faith meetings, at which any one who is suffering from any of the ills of life, whether bodily or mental, may find relief, have been inaugurated by the Immanuel Baptist Church of Chicago. These meetings are held every morning and are very numerous attended; they are conducted by the Reverend Johnson Myers, and have the character of religious services, being opened with prayer and singing. The simple service affords consolation to many who are "weary and heavy laden," and they go away strengthened and refreshed. Each individual tells the minister what it is that causes him to be sorrowful. If the encouraging words of the reverend gentleman are not sufficient of themselves to solace the complainant, the services of a lawyer are called in, who assists either in finding a situation or with practical advice. For those who are in low spirits on account of illness, medical advice is provided gratis. For the material inner man, consolation is provided at these faith meetings in the form of a breakfast or lunch.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia will arrive at Potsdam with the Princess on the 27th of the month. His Royal Highness will probably join the Government department there, for the purpose of studying administrative affairs, at the beginning of the New Year.

Count Bernstorff's appointment to fill the vacant ambassadorial post at Washington in place of the late Baron Speck von Sternburg has now been semi-officially ratified. Count Bernstorff was born in London in 1862. He is the son of a former German Ambassador in London, Count Albrecht Bernstorff. Like his predecessor at Washington, Count Bernstorff possesses one of the prime qualifications of success as a German representative in America, namely an American wife. He married Miss Jeanne Luckemeyer, of New York, in 1887.

Count Bernstorff as a youth served in the 1st Regiment of Artillery Guards, but resigned to enter the Diplomatic Service. In his twenty-seventh year (1889) he was appointed Attaché to the German Embassy at Constantinople, whence he was promoted to the Secretaryship of the Legation at Belgrade. He subsequently served successively as Secretary at Dresden, St. Petersburg, Munich, and—from 1902 until last year—in London.

Members of the Diplomatic Corps in Berlin and Berlin society in general were the guests of the Foreign Correspondents' Association on Sunday night, at an interesting social evening held in the newly opened fete-rooms at Lutter and Wegener's Restaurant. Dr. Alexis Markow, representative of the *St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency*, welcomed the guests in a short speech during supper. Mr. Andre Meynot, representative of the *Agence Havas*, later spoke in honour of the ladies present. A good programme was rendered by Richard Grossmann, a member of the Deutsches Theater, Paul Schneider-Dunker, and Fri. Anni Wuensch.

Mr. Ellison van Hoose, an American tenor, recently gave a private recital before Professor Arthur Nikisch, conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. As a result Mr. Van Hoose, who is looking forward to an operatic career in Germany, has been engaged to sing on December 9 and 10 at the Leipzig Gewandhaus, the orchestra to be conducted by the celebrated director himself.

Mr. Louis Lombard, the versatile American musician, financier, and author, of Chateau de Trevano, Switzerland, conducted the Philharmonic Orchestra on Saturday night, when Mr. Francis Macmillen, the Chicago violinist, made his third appearance in Berlin. Mr. Macmillen's art seems better adapted for orchestral performances than for solo work, and his last concert was more successful than his first. A large and fashionable audience, including Ambassador Hill and the staff of the American Embassy, were present.

Mr. Macmillen will give another concert in Berlin on November 21, when he will again be accompanied by orchestra.

The well-known and popular Symphony Orchestra Concerts at the Philharmonic are proving as popular as ever this year among Americans. There are as usual two scales of prices, namely 1 M . and 75 P .

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Walitt, of New York, entertained friends at tea on Saturday afternoon at the Hotel Adlon, where they are staying.

Among the newcomers from America who have established themselves in Berlin this autumn one of the most interest-

ing personalities is Mr. Vernon Spencer, the well-known teacher. Mr. Spencer has returned to Germany after five years' absence in America, and has brought back with him to Germany some pupils of exceptional ability, some of whom are studying with a view to becoming what Mr. Spencer terms "specialists" in pianoforte instruction; whilst others will, without doubt, soon be heard of as concert performers.

Previous to going to America Mr. Spencer taught for nearly eight years in Leipzig, where he was also one of the most esteemed critics, writing for the *Neue Zeitschrift fuer Musik*, the critical journal founded by Schumann. In Mr. Spencer's class nearly every country in the world was represented, even far away Japan sending the Misses Cecile and Margaret Rogers; New Zealand, Miss Muriel Waddell; South Africa, Messrs. Jean Rosman di Ravelli and Robert and Adolph Holm; whilst his American pupils came from nearly every State in the Union.

That especial protegee of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, the late Gabrielle de Vosmaer, daughter of the Governor of Java, studied with Mr. Spencer during the entire time she was in Leipzig. Men as well known in the musical world as Dr. Edgar Istel of Munich, Herr Paul Kahl of Moscow, Herr Albert Contos of St. Petersburg (new Kapellmeister at the Dresden Royal Opera), and Mr. Wilhelm Buesst of Melbourne, Australia, were enthusiastic pupils of his.

Mr. Spencer has taken up his residence at Sieglinde Strasse 9, I.

It will interest our readers to learn that the youngest sister of the Empress, Princess Feodora of Schleswig-Holstein Sonderburg-Augustenburg, is making a name for herself in the literary world as a novel writer. The Princess writes under the pseudonym of "F. Hugin," and her novel "Hahn Berta" has been accorded favourable criticism by the press. The news of Princess Feodora turning into a novel writer created considerable surprise in Court circles. A series of short stories entitled "Im Walde," and a second novel, "Durch den Nebel," have recently appeared. Princess Feodora was the only sister of the Empress born in Kiel; she is married to Prince Frederic Leopold, and their residence is at Krongut Bornstedt, near Potsdam.

Mrs. Cleves-Symmes, Motz Strasse 29, has issued cards for an evening reception next Saturday in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Walitt.

General Booth of the Salvation Army has returned to London in the best of health from his trip to South Africa. The General will visit Berlin this month and intends to lecture on the 17th inst. in Keller's Festsaal on "Social problems," and on the 18th at 3.30 and 8 p. m. at the Circus Busch on "The different classes of population in the British colonies of South Africa."

An amusing anecdote is being told in Berlin of the Kaiser. While in the Tiergarten, His Majesty noticed something white in his path, and stooping down found to his surprise that it was a snow white starched shirt apparently fresh from the laundry. The Kaiser handed the find over to the gentleman who was in attendance upon him, with a view to its being given to the first policeman they met, but before they had gone far they overtook an old washerwoman from whose basket the garment had dropped. When she saw who was the finder she was almost overcome, and received back her lost property with great volubility and many curtsies.

been heard of, except at the time of the Venezuelan incident."

The *Daily Chronicle*, writing on the same subjects, remarks: "The settlement of the Casablanca dispute is a triumph of simple logic. We welcome the friendly feelings for England expressed by Prince Bülow and all the speakers in the German Reichstag, and we sincerely hope that German policy, in accordance with the feelings expressed in the Reichstag, may be such as to have further results. It would contribute to the general satisfaction if German policy becomes more uniform."

NO ASCENT MADE BY THE EMPEROR.

Friedrichshafen, November 10.

The report that the Emperor made a voyage in the Zeppelin airship was based upon the fact of the Prince zu Fürstenberg, who was also wearing Jaeger uniform, having been mistaken for his Majesty. The mistake was due to the great distance from the airship at which the Press representatives were kept at Manzell, and further to a conviction which prevailed at Count Zeppelin's office at Friedrichshafen that the Kaiser was in the gondola. The truth was only known after the descent of the ship.

THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI.

Turin, November 10.

The Duke of the Abruzzi has received a touching cablegram from Senator Elkins on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of His Royal Highness's mother.

THE CASABLANCA INCIDENT.

Paris, November 10.

The *Temps* writes with reference to the agreement in the matter of the Casablanca dispute:—"In submitting their differences to the decision of a third party, the French and German Governments have offered to the world a

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. 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 10-3.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Siegfried	at 7
Royal Theatre	Kaiser Heinrich VI.	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Der Amerikaseppel	8
Deutsches Theater	King Lear	7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Eine Heiratsgeschichte	8
Lessing Theatre	Michael Kramer	8
Berliner Theatre	Der Veilchenfresser	8
New Theatre	Wahrheit	8
New Schauspielhaus	Julius Caesar	8
Kleines Theatre	Lady Frederik	8
Comic Opera	Pelleas und Melisand	8
Residenz Theatre	Kuemmere dich um Amelle	8
Hebbel Theatre	Erde	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der schwarze Kavalier	8
" Charlottenburg	Der Familientag	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Anteros	8
Luisen Theatre	Die Ehre	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Baronin Gisela	8.15
Buergerl. Schauspielhaus	Don Carlos	8.15
Urania Theatre	Eine Nilfahrt bis zum zweiten Katarakt	8
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht	8

Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarsprinzessin	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindebände	8
Berl. Operettentheater	Havana	8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies Caprice	Die Brautschau. Die lustige Witwe	8
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Parodie Theatre	Der Raub der Sabinerinnen.—Die Zauberflöte.—Berlinsteht Kopp	8
Apollo Theatre	Eine lustige Spreewaldfahrt	8
Lustspielhaus	Die Tuer ins Freie	8
Theatre des Westens	Der fidele Bauer	8
Thalia Theatre	Bruder Straubinger (Girardi)	8
Casino Theatre	Die Dianabader	8
Gastspieltheatre	Zaza (Hedwig Lange)	8.15

spectacle that is not without grandeur. When one considers what it is that has divided the two countries in the earlier as well as the recent past, when one recalls their serious strife, one must recognise that their efforts for peace are particularly meritorious. It would be childish to assume that France and Germany will never again have difficulties to solve at the many points where they touch each other. The main point is that they are gaining the conviction that those difficulties are not insoluble, provided that they are treated with moderation and on the footing of mutual equality."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A LAUNCH.

Stettin, November 10.

The ceremony of launching the steamer "George Washington" did not pass off without accident. Fifteen persons were caught by the wave caused by the great ship as she entered the water and were dashed against the stands that had been erected on the opposite bank of the river. All the fifteen were seriously hurt.

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE ARGENTINE.

(From our New York correspondent.)

According to reports from Buenos Ayres, an impression prevails there that the meat packing firms of Chicago are trying to secure the control of the Argentine meat market. In Chicago the report is strenuously denied. In the Argentine capital, however, where the increase in the cattle and meat trade of the country has in the last few years risen to the point of competition with the Northern market, the trade authorities maintain that American capitalists have recently bought up one slaughter-house in Buenos Ayres and that more will shortly pass into their hands.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE LONDON PRESS ON GERMAN POLICY.

London, November 11.

The *Standard*, commenting on the interpellations in the Reichstag on Tuesday and Prince Bülow's speech, writes: "We accept with pleasure and without reserve the assurances of Prince Bülow and the other speakers in the German Reichstag that the majority of the German people is not Anglophobe. Hitherto that has not been fully believed. Gladly do we assure Prince Bülow that the Emperor was in error when he thought that he is misunderstood or misjudged in England, or that the English people do his Majesty great injustice in questioning the purity of the ideals or the sincerity of the intentions and feelings that guide him in his onerous task. We fully share in the wish to cultivate close relations between the two peoples. We admire the manly way in which Prince Bülow defended the Emperor and shielded his subordinates. We may be permitted to welcome also the assurance that strictly constitutional points of view will be held in conducting the foreign policy of Germany."

The *Morning Post*, in an article on the agreement between France and Germany, says: "The agreement between France and Germany affords deep satisfaction to the people of Great Britain. It must be acknowledged that German policy is not so unreasonable as it has been supposed to be. The Imperial Chancellor said that the Emperor has endeavoured to bring about friendly relations between the two countries. Such endeavours have not been made known since the Boer war. Friendly overtures on the part of the German Government have never

DRESDEN

The second concert of the *Vereinigung der Musikfreunde* made a far more favourable impression than the first. The hall was quite full, the essential acoustic condition for a satisfactory orchestral being thus fulfilled. Herr Olsen made the best use of his opportunity, and I am glad to be able, for the first time in my life, to compliment him on his success as conductor of the orchestra. Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," and a brilliantly scored "orchestral ballad" by the Russian composer Liadow—a not very profound but piquant work—were performed in such a manner as to be real triumphs for the Gewerbehaus orchestra and its conductor.

The soloists were Senor Joan Manen, the Spanish violinist, and Herr Paul Schmedes, a tenor singer from Vienna, brother of the famous "heroic" tenor of the Imperial opera there. Both soloists are artists of rank. The former has hitherto been less known to Dresdeners as a violinist than as the composer of the opera "Acte." As a violinist Senor Manen is to be taken most seriously. At times he exactly recalled to me the lamented Sarasate, the *grand Seigneur* of violinists. His bowing is of enthralling elegance, his execution astounding. Brilliant passages of octaves and tenths were performed with as much ease and certainty as were double shakes in flageolet tone; and the tone generally was always noble and pure, though not of that magic sweetness that characterised Sarasate's.

Mozart's Concerto in A, for violin and orchestra, suffered somewhat from the soloist's arbitrary treatment of the *tempi*; but played as it was by him, capriciously and coquettishly and with imposing elegance of style, it could not but please although there was so little in it of the Mozart spirit. With the *Cadenza* in the second movement, and particularly with the wonderfully shaded harmonic shakes at the end, the artist completely captivated his audience; and when he had played his own composition, Variations on a Tartini theme with orchestral accompaniment, a storm of applause broke over the hall such as is seldom heard. The composition is not of great importance, but it bristles with virtuoso effects and technical difficulties, in his perfect mastery of which Senor Manen proved himself a violinist of the very highest rank.

Herr Paul Schmedes is unquestionably a singer possessing deep feeling. His voice is not very powerful but of true tenor quality, and diligent cultivation has freed it from all natural imperfections. His style of singing shows that he is an accomplished vocalist. He did not appear to be inspired by Liszt's luckless "Loreley," but the Brahms songs were nobly and soulfully rendered. The applause was emphatic, and several encores followed.

Herr Paul Klinger played the pianoforte accompaniments to the songs with taste. M. N.

Those who are looking forward to the English performance of "The Ring" at Covent Garden early in the New Year (writes a London contemporary) will be glad to note that throughout the three cycles the *Wotan* and the *Wanderer* will be that fine artist Mr. Clarence Whitehill. The *Siegfried* will be Mr. Walter Hyde, who sang the music with so much success during the last English season, and the *Siegfried* Mr. Peter Cornelius. By the way, Mr. Hyde has been cast for the part of Walter von Stolzing in "The Mastersingers," to give the title its English rendering, when we shall hear Madame Rachel Green as *Eva*, Mr. Helge Nissen as *Hans Sachs*, and Mr. Thomas Meux as *Beckmesser*. It is to be noted that the number of foreign artists who are to take part is small, and that every opportunity is being given to the native singer. Madame Edna Thornton will be the *Erda* of the cycle and *Magdalene* in "The Mastersingers"; Miss Caroline Hatchard, Miss Marie Alexander, Miss Edith Clegg, Miss Gladys Roberts, and Miss Dilys Jones may also be mentioned as among the British artists engaged. The allotment of seats will take place in December, and tickets will now only be issued for the complete set of five performances—that is the four nights of "The Ring" and "The Mastersingers."

Bayreuth, too, is to have its "Nibelungen Ring" again next year. It appears that so many applications had to be refused last summer that it has been decided to repeat the works then heard in July and August next. There will be seven performances of "Parsifal," two cycles of the "Ring," and five representations of "Lohengrin." Subscriptions, Mr. Schulz-Curtius informs us, will not be due until March next, but the allotment of seats will be made in strict priority of application.

In our last Sunday's issue we published an appeal on behalf of the indigent children of this city, at the instance of a society which provides nourishing meals for the hungry little ones, and we trust this appeal has not been entirely without effect. We omitted to state that Vice-

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Consul Dr. Lueder is a vice-president of the society, and that the banking firm of Messrs. H. G. Lueder, Kaiser Strasse 46, Dresden-Neustadt, also receives applications for membership and contributions towards this deserving cause.

The *Dresdner Eislauf Verein* held its first general meeting on Saturday last. Thirty-five ladies and gentlemen of the 77 members of the society were present. After the Treasurer's report had been read, the Committee and Treasurer resigned their offices in accordance with the rules but were unanimously re-elected. The contract of the society with Frau Gasse, the lessee of the Carola See in the Grosser Garten, securing to the society a portion of the lake about an acre in extent, was unanimously approved. This contract gives the members of the society the right to use the whole of the lake besides reserving the said part of it for their exclusive benefit. The new Committee were authorised to co-opt a seventh member. Consul Fritz Stalling is the first Chairman, and Dr. Heinrich Arnhold the Treasurer.

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

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.
Wednesday, November 11th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, November 12th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, November 13th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, November 14th. 10.0 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.
Friday, November 13th. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.
Communion on the third Sunday in January, March, and June.
Rev. T. H. Wright, Minister.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

A Royal Conservatorium concert, the first of the subscription concerts previously announced, takes place this evening at the Vereinshaus, beginning at 7.30. The soloists will be Frl. Magda Spiegel, a singer from Prague, and Professor Petri. The profits will be devoted to a charitable object. Tickets may be obtained at the Royal Conservatorium, Landhaus Strasse 11, II.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Gewerbehaus this evening will be as follows:—1. Overture, A Midsummer Night's Dream, Mendelssohn; 2. Hungarian Cavalry March (first time), Schubert-Liszt; 3. Violoncello solo, Kol Nidrei, Bruck; 4. Rondo brillante, Aufforderung zum Tanz, Weber-Weingartner; 5. Overture, Le Baruffe Chiozzotte (first time), Sinigaglia; 6. Violin solo, Souvenir de Moscou, Wienlawski; 7. Orchestra Suite, L'Arlesienne, Bizet; 8. Tonbilder, Don Juan, Mozart; 9. a) Solitude (first time), Godard; b) Gavotte (first time), Tshilshullin; 10. Prayer, Rienzi, Wagner; 11. Waltz, Ins Zentrum, J. Strauss.

Herr Georg Zscherneck will give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on the 19th instant. Herr Georg Zscherneck finished his studies at the Leipzig Conservatorium, and has since been giving concerts with great success in Leipzig and other towns.

The Vienna journal *Vaterland* writes, with reference to one of Herr Julius Weismann's composition evenings: "His work is thorough, and modern in the most modern sense. The most interesting number was the Variations for pianoforte. The songs were both grave and gay, and all were pretty." Herr Weismann will give a composition evening at the Palmengarten on the 23rd instant, with the assistance of Frl. Anna Hartung (soprano) and Herr Karl Sattler (tenor). The composer himself will play the pianoforte accompaniments.

The II. Philharmonic concert will take place on Tuesday, the 24th instant. Kammerseanger Franz Naval and Professor Hugo Becker (violoncello) will be the soloists. Herr Naval will sing the *Grahlerzaehlung* from "Lohengrin," and songs by Giordani, Schubert, Hans Sommer, and Richard Strauss. Professor Hugo Becker will play Eugen d'Albert's Concerto for violoncello with orchestra, and solo pieces.

Herr Anton Foerster will give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on November 25.

Mr. Percy Sherwood's pianoforte recital will take place at the Palmengarten on November 28.

Herr August Schacht will give recitations from Wilhelm Busch, with lantern illustrations, at the Kuenstlerhaus on November 28.

Marguerite Melville, a well known Vienna artist, will give a pianoforte recital at the Palmengarten on November 30.

The Dresden Liedertafel (founded 1839) will give their grand winter concert in the Gewerbehaus on December 2, under their conductor Herr Carl Pembaur. The Choir will have the assistance of soloists. The principal choral works performed will be "Die Abloesung," and "In der Christnacht," both by Hermann Hutter.

Madame Lilli Lehmann will give a song recital on Tuesday, December 3, at the Vereinshaus.

Herr Ignaz Friedman's second and last pianoforte recital will be given at the Palmengarten on December 5.

The International Photographic Exhibition Dresden 1909. A point of great attraction will be the department of national and folk history, in which the scenery and types of people, costumes, etc., of most of the civilized countries of the world will be represented by photographs. The department will be subdivided, a division being reserved for each nationality; and the photographs will be supplemented by ethnographic and art objects. The applications for space have been so numerous that the part of the palace reserved for this department of national and folk history proves to be insufficient, and additional accommodation will have to be provided in temporary buildings.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10.15

Figaro's Hochzeit.

Opera in four acts. Music by W. A. Mozart.

Cast:

Count Almaviva	Herr Perron.
The Countess	Frl. Zoder.
Cherubino, page of the Count	Frau Nast.
Figaro, servant of the Count	Herr Foerster.
Susanna, his bride, chamber-maid of the Countess	Frl. v. d. Osten.
Marcelline	Frl. Eibenschuetz.
Bartolo, doctor	Herr Nebuschka.
Basilio, music-master	Herr Erl.
Carzio, judge	Herr Loeschke.
Antonio, gardener, Susanna's uncle	Herr Buessel.
Barbarina, his daughter	Frl. Sachse.

PLOT. Count Almaviva, who figures in Rossini's opera "The Barber of Seville," is now married to Rosina, but is carrying on a flirtation with her maid, Susanna, who is about to be married to Figaro. The Count is jealous of his wife's page, Cherubino; and when Cherubino is in his wife's room, where Rosina and Susanna have been amusing themselves by dressing him up in woman's clothes, the Count comes and demands admittance. Cherubino escapes by the window. The Count, finding only Susanna with his wife, apologises, when the gardener, Antonio, enters and complains that his flower-beds have been trampled on. Figaro asserts that it was he who had been in the room, talking to Susanna, and even claims a document which Cherubino had dropped. Figaro is found to be Bartolo's son. Susanna and her mistress arrange a plot to punish the Count for his jealousy. They make appointments with the Count and Figaro, and await them at night dressed in each other's clothes. The Count takes Rosina for Susanna, and makes love to her, while Figaro, who has recognised Susanna, pretends to take her for Rosina, and makes violent love to her, still she boxes his ears, and he confesses he had been making fun of her. The Count is put to shame by his wife, who, however, forgives him, and he unites Figaro and Susanna, and pious Cherubino.

Composer: Mozart, born 1756, died 1791.

Friday night	Tristan und Isolde	at 6
Saturday night	Tiefland	7.30
Sunday night	Der Rattenfaenger von Hameln	7.30
Monday night	Der fliegende Hollaender	7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Thummelumsen	at 7.30
Friday night	Der Erbfoerster	7
Saturday night	Thummelumsen	7.30
Sunday night	Thummelumsen	7.30
Monday night	Die Liebe wacht	7.30

Central Theatre	Variety Performance	at 8
Victoria Salon	Variety Performance	8

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MAN AND WINGS.

Mr. T. F. Farman, the well-known aviator, contributes the following interesting article to a London contemporary:

To imagine what use man will make of his wings, it is necessary to recognise the fact that both the Wright Brothers' catapult and the French heavy frame and wheels will be done away with, and that the aeroplanes of the future will be very different from those which, for instance, will figure in next year's Grand Prix race just created by the Aero Club of France. That competition, with its prize of £4,000, and all the very numerous other prizes which have already been offered, together with those which will be founded for the accomplishment of aerial feats, will suffice to encourage the aviators till the moment (nearer than most people imagine) arrives when practical aeroplanes will have become marketable articles within the reach of the rich, if not of ordinary mortals. After the pioneers have, so to say, created the aerial roads, or more correctly speaking invented a machine which, despising thoroughfares, will wander at will over hill and dale, there will be as great a rage for aviation as there was, and is still, for motoring. But there will be this difference—an automobile was from the first, and must remain, a comparatively expensive article, whereas the aeroplane will be relatively cheap. It will not long remain the exclusive appanage of the wealthy classes, and will surely be quickly utilised for the every-day work of the world. After the invention of the bicycle, cycling became an aristocratic sport, but prices coming down, the bicycle fell into the popular domain, and is now used by all classes of society, both for pleasure and for work. Though the aeroplane will probably never be so cheap as a bicycle, its price will not be so high as to prevent its use in ordinary everyday life.

If the new sport of aviation about to be inaugurated results in unforeseen inconveniences for those not practising it, it will at any rate relieve the traffic on the highways, and thus perhaps aid in solving the roadmaking and dust questions, discussed so earnestly at the Paris Congress a few weeks ago. When aeroplanes fitted with motors as trustworthy as automobile motors can rise from the ground without requiring a catapult to start them or a large space of previously prepared ground to get up speed for flight, people will surely go touring and paying visits with their aerial machines as they now do with their motor cars. The revolution the aeroplane will effect must necessarily be much greater than that achieved by the motor car. Warfare seems likely to be one of the first things which will be at least modified by it if it does not succeed in abolishing it altogether. It is no longer excessive to imagine a considerable body of well-armed troops being transported on aeroplanes a long distance over the heads of an army on land, unable to stop them. Even before the time comes for battles in the air the Wright Brothers, and, indeed, most aviators, consider that even their present machines could, in case of war, render most eminent services in scouting, to say nothing of dropping explosives into the midst of an army or on fortifications.

Then who would venture to set a limit to the usefulness of the aeroplane in civil life? As I have indicated, no one can yet measure the carrying capacity of the future flying machines. The Egyptian vultures, which utilise the force of the wind to soar into the air after a few violent flappings of their wings, and then remain in the air, circling about, ascending and descending, for hours together, without any perceptible motion of their wings, and consequently without the expenditure of energy or motive power, open up a vista of possibilities which at the present moment seem to belong to the domain of miracles, but which tomorrow may be realised, just as the transmission of sound even by the wireless telephone is achieved. Several of the modern inventions would have been classed by people of only two generations back among impossibilities. Consequently, if it is impossible to say at the present moment what the aeroplane will be used for, it is equally impossible to say what it will not be used for if crawling on the ground be excepted.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

TWO ABSORBING NOVELS.

We like Mr. Richard Bagot in his role of novel writer pure and simple more than in his capacity of cicerone through the Italian lake district. In the *Lakes of Northern Italy*, which we had occasion to review somewhat adversely last spring, he gave full vent to his genius for carping cynicism and thereby successfully dissipated the slight interest attaching to his explanatory remarks. In *Anthony Cuthbert*, however, cynicism is subordinated to a fine sense of the dramatic and a no less fine disregard for conventionality. The story runs with magnificent energy from start to finish. Around a plot of great originality the author has constructed a wealth of picturesque phrasing and scraps of worldly wisdom which suggest the new French school rather than the prim respectability of which British authors were formerly accused—now, alas! no longer. We cannot, however, congratulate Mr. Bagot on his "sub-hero," who, obviously designed as a fine specimen of young Englishman, appears as an irritating and weak simpleton. The book is well worthy of perusal, and may be trusted to awaken the interest of even jaded novel readers.

¹ *Anthony Cuthbert*, by Richard Bagot. II Vols. Tauchnitz Edition.
Diana Mallory, by Mrs. Humphry Ward. II Vols.
Gay Lawless, by Helen Mathers. I Vol.

We are grateful to Mrs. Humphry Ward, England's greatest woman novelist of today, for having turned out such excellent work as *Diana Mallory*, which is all that a novel should be. Diana herself is a sweet creation, deserving a better fate than marriage with the priggish Oliver Marsham, who, by the way, reminds us strongly of Thackeray's "heroes" of the Penderennis type, inasmuch as he arouses the ire of old-fashioned readers to whom a hero of fiction must be beyond criticism. The plot, like all those devised by Mrs. Ward, is powerful and not improbable, and the numerous characters whom we meet are all drawn with a painstaking, clever pen. *Diana Mallory* is certainly one of the literary successes of the year.

Miss Helen Mathers cannot apparently tear herself away from the somewhat vulgar atmosphere of the racing stable, and her work on this account appeals to few who are not essentially "horsey." We must confess that our medieval conservatism is offended by the persistent association of a lady writer with the darker side of the turf, a subject sordid enough in all conscience, without being glorified as the only pursuit worthy of a gentleman of spirit. Miss Mathers' knowledge of racing parlance is as extensive as her conception of the reading public's patience is limited.

A pathetic interest, says the *Bookman*, attaches to the latest new book of Helen Mathers (Mrs. Reeves). *Gay Lawless* is the last of a trio of sporting novels that should have had her son Philip's name, as well as her own, on their covers. "But," says Mrs. Reeves, "both the public and publishers fight shy of collaborators, and my son decided to write a novel entirely by himself. He had sketched out the plot, incidents, and characters of *Gay Lawless*, and had written as far as the middle of the thirteenth chapter when he was taken ill and died of pneumonia, following on malaria contracted while on service abroad." Mrs. Reeves finished the book alone.

It is only fair to our reviewer to state that the above criticism of *Gay Lawless* was written before we had read this pathetic revelation. Our reviewer's remarks, however, still apply to the subject about which they were penned.

A CORPULENT COMMITTEE.
(From our New York correspondent.)

For many years there existed in an idyllically situated township in the State of Connecticut a Club of corpulent gentlemen, which was only dissolved because the members could no longer make excursions into the surrounding country. The Committee found it impossible to hire in the neighbourhood carriages strong enough to carry the weighty would-be excursionists. Why? Because the job-masters in the town and neighbourhood, taught by sad experience, were no longer willing to risk their vehicles in this service. Almost every excursion used to end with a mishap to the carriage wheels. Now, however, the Club has come to life again in the State of New York. It is called "The Fat Men's Club." Embonpoint alone does not carry the right of admission to membership. The rules prescribe that no less a weight than 300 pounds and no less a girth round the waist than 46 inches shall qualify a gentleman for nomination. Further conditions of election are that the candidate shall have a good appetite, and be always cheerful. A weight of 450 pounds entitles to temporary membership; 500 pounds to honorary membership for life. A member who loses ten pounds of weight in the course of a year is *ipso facto* suspended from his membership. The voting at general meetings of the Club is not regulated in the usual manner, but by weight: for instance, a member weighing 500 pounds is entitled to a vote and two thirds. The Committee, which includes six gentlemen with German names, weighs, all told, 3,485 pounds. The President of the Committee is not the heaviest man in the Club, inasmuch as he weighs only 380 pounds; while the heaviest member of his Committee turns the scale at 410 pounds, and the second heaviest, Mr. John Stout, 390 pounds. The average weight of the chosen ten who compose the Committee is 348½ pounds, the lightest being 310 pounds.

A DECLINING INDUSTRY.

The forging of scimitar blades in Japan was once a flourishing industry, and the workers formed a close and powerful corporation. But the industry has declined for years, and now only two makers are left—MM. Sonkyama and Myamoto. No young Japanese has come forward to offer himself as an apprentice, and the question was referred to the Mikado with a view of perpetuating the industry. The Mikado has come to the rescue, and has founded two scholarships of a hundred pounds to induce two lads to offer themselves for initiation into the art and mystery of making scimitar blades.

THE MODELLS' LAMENT.

The artistic models of Paris have determined to form a trade union to protect themselves against unfair competition. It is not the competition of the many Italian models who flock daily to the "Ecole des Beaux Arts" that they object to. As a matter of fact, French artists prefer the Piedmontese as models for the "Old Man," "Madonna," "Job,"

and such like classic types. But the profession lately has been overcrowded with workgirls out of employment, and amateurs who are attracted by personal vanity or the novelty of the thing; and this is where the shoe pinches. But the trouble has not even stopped at that, and it is said that mountebanks, wrestlers, acrobats, and ne'er-do-wells of every description now help to swell the ranks of the artists' models, and make it harder for them to earn a living.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Kronprinz Wilhelm," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremer-
haven November 10th.
"Zieten," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Aden November 9th
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," from Bremen for New York, left Bremer-
haven November 10th.
"Derfflinger," from Hamburg for Japan, left Southampton No-
vember 10th.
"Buelow," from Bremen for Japan, left Port Said November 10th.
"Gneisenau," from Australia for Bremen, left Genoa November 10th.
"Prinzess Alice," from Japan for Hamburg, left Penang No-
vember 11th.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Nagasaki No-
vember 11th.
"Roon," from Bremen for Australia, left Naples November 10th.
"Brandenburg," from Baltimore for Bremen, arrived Bremer-
haven November 10th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," from Bremen for New York, ar-
rived New York November 10th.
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from New York for Bremen, left New York
November 10th.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

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American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Fresh easterly winds, dry and fairly bright, somewhat
warmer.