

Office:
Struve Str. 5, 1
Dresden A.
Telephone:
1788.

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 852.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1908.

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FROM A LIVING TOMB.

What is probably one of the most soul-harrowing communications ever given to the world is that recently published in a London journal from a correspondent signing himself "Lunatic." The letter in question is dated from "Asylum," and bears convincing marks of genuineness. From his communication it appears that the writer has become impressed with the discussion, inaugurated by Lord Rosebery, as to the desirability or otherwise of allowing the inmates of lunatic asylums to parade the public roads and streets, and this inmate now presents the case from the point of view of the person on the wrong side of the asylum fence. According to his own testimony, this unfortunate individual is a sufferer from recurrent mania. He is only attacked by the malady at long intervals, and for months at a time he is capable of employing himself usefully and of enjoying what pleasures may fall to the lot of a man who has been deprived of his dearest possession—liberty. Is the great mass of public, he pertinently asks, aware of what constitutes the daily life of the certified pauper lunatic? Do they realise what it means to eat, sleep, bathe, and take exercise under continuous supervision; to be unable to perform the slightest act except practically in the presence of an attendant; to breakfast at seven a.m. on six ounces of bread and margarine and a pint of hot coffee, after which, at nine a.m., the unfortunates are counted into the yard like a flock of sheep, where for three hours it is their blessed privilege to walk round and round an asphalt path enclosed by a seven-foot iron fence? For the rest let this weird correspondent continue the dreary tale in his own simple words: "Soon after midday we are counted back into the wards for dinner. Dinner! Do you fully appreciate the significance of an invitation to dine to the man who breakfasted on bread and margarine five hours ago? To dine upon contract mutton, with the aid of a madhouse knife—a blunt piece of polished iron, which is powerless against anything but well-mashed potatoes. It seems trivial to mention this knife, perhaps, but the thing has become part of my daily life. We remain seated for half an hour—twenty minutes longer than is necessary—to clear the plates, "knife" notwithstanding. Then "grace," "boots on!" and airing court for another two hours. Tea and bread and margarine at five p.m., the last meal of the day. I usually play chess with another lunatic for an hour during the evening. Then to bed at seven p.m. We undress in the presence of the attendant; we are searched by him before entering our bedrooms; we retire to rest under his supervision, and when in bed we are again counted, and handed over to the night attendant, to sleep under his observation until six a.m."

Such is the routine life of ninety per cent. of those who inhabit the great English asylums. Life, indeed, inappropriately terms such an existence, the frightful monotony of which is broken only by a weekly dance, a dramatic entertainment or concert, and, finally, there is an occasional country walk for those among the unfortunates whom the doctor considers mentally able to appreciate it. Even these brief excursions are likely to be discontinued owing to the protests raised by people living in the vicinity. Thus the only occasions on which the hapless madman is quite free from the restraint of bars and bolts, and the sole opportunities he has of coming in contact with normal social life, are threatened with

Madonna and Child

Oil painting, epoch 1560 to 1580.

An elderly English lady living at 12, II. rechts, Fuersten Strasse, wishes to dispose of this valuable picture and a number of rare articles, privately, at very reduced prices.

They may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, between 4 and 5.30, or by appointment at other times. A photograph of the picture and a list of the articles are to be seen at the office of the **DAILY RECORD**.

suspension. It is the common practice to refer to the insane as "the mentally dead." This may hold true with regard to the hopelessly permanent maniac, but to the inmate afflicted with the recurrent species of madness the description is grossly misleading. The latter type is well able to keenly appreciate the delights of a country walk when free from the recurring periods of his affliction. It is not difficult to picture the impotent sufferings of a man, intelligent and educated, who by reason of Fate is smitten with occasional mania, and who, hastily incarcerated in an asylum, is condemned to spend his life amongst the mental outcasts of society. A hell on earth is surely an inadequate description of his situation. Small wonder at the elaborate precautions taken by the authorities to place out of the reach of such a man every means whereby he could seek freedom in the form of suicide. What is the remedy? Civilisation which has reached such a degree of perfection in our day is as powerless to propose one as was the barbarous system of the Dark Ages. The insane, says Society, are a menace to our safety, and must therefore be shut away, where they cannot disturb our peace of mind. An excusable and essentially human attitude, perhaps, but one nevertheless sadly inconsistent with the larger outlook that impels a man to say, "There, but for the grace of God, go I!"

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, November 23.

At today's sitting of the Upper House, Earl Roberts brought in a resolution affirming that the question of the defence of the country demanded the immediate attention of the Government with a view to the creation of an army which by its numbers and quality would restrain the most formidable Power from attempting a landing on the coast of England. The point, his Lordship said, to which his remarks would be directed was, whether an invasion was possible or not. Mr. Balfour's denial of the possibility of invasion was true with respect to France in 1905, but not with respect to Germany in 1908. Circumstances had changed and England could no longer feel that she was safe from invasion. There were always ships enough available in Germany for the transport of 200,000 men. Such a force could be quickly conveyed by railway to

the ports. Their embarkation and debarkation would not take so long as had been supposed. Neglect of ordinary precautions would render possible the rapid advance into the interior of a force sufficient to impose the most humiliating conditions. Germany had in the course of ten years created the most powerful fleet of all times next to that of England, and could by adopting appropriate measures make her North Sea harbours some of the best in the world. The best preventive to an invasion would be the existence of an army of citizen soldiers a million strong.

Lord Cromer, having referred briefly to a warning which he had previously uttered and which, he thought, recent events had shown to have been necessary, proceeded to say that Earl Roberts had asked for an authentic declaration on the subject, but he himself doubted whether at this moment such a declaration would be expedient. The recent declarations in the German Reichstag as to the feelings entertained in Germany with regard to England should be welcomed and reciprocated, but nevertheless Great Britain must maintain a sufficiently strong army and fleet.

The Earl of Crewe, on behalf of the Government, said he hoped the resolution would not cause misunderstandings outside the walls of the House; he deprecated its discussion and still more its adoption. There were two views as to invasion. One was that a boat's crew could not land on the coast of England; that view was not shared by any responsible person. The other view was the one represented by Earl Roberts, that for practical purposes England could no longer be considered as an island and must therefore adopt a continental system of defence. The Government was not of that opinion. All parties were, however, agreed that Great Britain must have an overwhelming fleet. Such a fleet would be maintained and if necessary strengthened, so as to ensure the defence of the coast.

After some remarks by the Earl of Cawdor, the Earl of Lansdowne, and Lord Milner, Earl Roberts' resolution was adopted by 74 votes against 32.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE TWO-POWER NAVAL STANDARD.

London, November 23.

Two members sitting on the Government side of the House, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Murray, having asked the Prime Minister whether it was to be understood, from his recent statement as to the two-Power standard with ten per cent added, that he wished to extend the interpretation he had given earlier in the year of the two-Power standard so as to mean that the standard which Great Britain has to maintain is one that will ensure her supremacy over any possible combination of the Powers,

Mr. Asquith replied that in his view the sense and the effect of his two utterances referred to were the same.

Mr. Lee, Conservative member for Hampshire (Fareham), enquired whether the Prime Minister had meant by the words "the two next strongest Powers" the two next strongest Powers whichever and wherever they were.

Mr. Asquith answered: "Under present conditions and all conditions that can be foreseen, that is certainly my view." (Cheers.)

Mr. Macdonald hereupon asked whether he had considered every conceivable possible combination of Powers against England. Mr. Asquith said the

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

What promises to be one of the most brilliant social affairs of the winter in Berlin is now being arranged by the Ladies' Union of the American Church.

Mr. Frederick Achenbach, Kalckreuth Strasse 12, Confidential Agent of the U. S. Treasury, returned here on Friday from a several weeks' visit to Washington, D.C., and again left on Saturday night for Sweden.

Mr. M. H. Dewis, Special Agent of the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor, has just left for Amsterdam after a stay of some weeks at the Hotel Kronprinz here.

Tickets are selling rapidly for the Thanksgiving Day dinner to be held in the Ausstellungspark tomorrow (Thursday) night.

The annual General Meeting of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, Berlin, will take place next Monday, November 30, at 8 p. m., when officers and directors will be elected for the coming year.

President, F. Hessenberg; 2nd Vice-President, Elmer Roberis; 3rd Vice-President, Ferdinand Hecht; Treasurer, I. Wolf, Jr.

Mrs. Adela Maddison, Landgrafen Strasse 20, entertained on Saturday afternoon in honour of M. Gabriel Fauré, one of the leading modern French composers.

Guests of the afternoon were: His Excellency M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador; Count de Sals, Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy; His Excellency M. Sarabelli, Minister for Uruguay; Prince and Princess zu Wied, Countess Harrach, Her Excellency Mme. de Hegerman-Lindencrone, Frau Robert von Mendelssohn, Frau Busoni, M. de Ferraz, Frau Xaver Scharwenka, Frau Prof. Schulhoff, M. Michael Press, and Mr. Rudolf Ganz.

Mme. Nattenheimer, Kaiser Allee 203, W. 15 Piano accompaniment for songs and duets.

Marie Pfaff Hohenstaufen Str. 35, III. Singing-mistress At home 12-2 o'clock.

Mrs. Bennett's American Home, Bellevue Str. 12 a. BERLIN.

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English Kindergarten Hohenzollerndamm 15. 10-12 daily.

Steinert & Hansen, First class Wine Restaurant Popr. Fritz Kiel. Rendezvous of the Art World. Hohenzollerndamm 235.

This (Wednesday) evening M. Fauré appears in a concert at the Choralion Saal, when a programme of his own compositions will be presented.

About two hundred guests assembled last Saturday afternoon, November 21, at the regular Saturday afternoon musicale of Herr and Frau Kirsinger, Kurfürstendamm 242.

Mr. Robert de Bruce, who has been giving a series of lectures on singing at the American Woman's Club, will be the soloist at Mme. Kirsinger's next afternoon musicale, November 28.

Madame Kirkby Lunn, the famous opera singer, has decided to stay in Berlin for some weeks during next February and March.

Miss Florence Patterson, of Chicago, who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Babcock for the past two months, sailed for home last Saturday.

Mrs. Mary Camp, of Minnesota, who with her daughter spent some time in Berlin ten years ago, is returning for a short stay, and will arrive about December 10.

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution Tempelherren Strasse 17, IV.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Table listing various theatres and their current performances, including Royal Opera House, Deutsches Theater, Lessing Theatre, Berliner Theatre, etc.

Table listing further entertainment notices, including Metropoli Theatre, New Operetta Theatre, Wintergarten, etc.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES. GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon Sir E. Goschen, G. C. V. O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse.

GENERAL NEWS.

ruling principle was that Great Britain should maintain her naval supremacy. As had often been explained in responsible quarters, the Government understood the two-Power standard in the way that had hitherto been followed.

LAND BILL FOR IRELAND.

Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, brought in a Bill to amend the law relating to the purchase of land in Ireland.

FEVER RAVAGES IN INDIA.

Malaria is spreading in the Punjab, and with increasingly fatal results. The number of deaths is about 100 daily.

MURDER OF A POLICE OFFICER IN INDIA.

The Chief of the District Police at Jalalpur was murdered today by a native policeman.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

A report emanating from well-informed sources in Washington is to the effect that one of the least probable events after the inauguration of Mr. Taft as President will be the appointment of Mr. Henry White, now American Ambassador in Paris, to succeed Mr. Whitelaw Reid as Ambassador in London.

to London, but such action would occasion no surprise.

THE CASE OF MRS. GARDNER.

There is much sympathy amongst those Americans who appreciate objects of art with Mrs. Jack Gardner, of Boston, even though she and her friend Mrs. Emily Crane Chadbourne, of Chicago, are being placed by the United States Government in the light of smugglers.

MR. CARNEGIE AND THE PEDAGOGUES.

The service conferred on the American teaching profession by Mr. Andrew Carnegie's donation of \$15,000,000 to the Carnegie Foundation to provide pensions for retiring college presidents and teachers becomes conspicuous in the interesting circumstance that Dr. Eliot, the retiring President of Harvard, will receive the prescribed pension for all retiring college officials of the highest remunerated class, namely \$4,000, from the fund.

day, the income from the fund was regarded as the rightful heritage of teachers, as the donor intended. Mr. Carnegie himself was present and expressed the hope that Dr. Eliot would live long to enjoy his retirement from his labours as head of a great American academic institution.

DISASTROUS CYCLONE IN ARKANSAS.

A telegram from Little Rock, Arkansas, states that the two cyclonic storms which swept over Arkansas yesterday were responsible for heavy loss of life and damage to property.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

Mr. Tangshaoyi, who was sent by the late Emperor of China to convey his thanks to the Government of the United States for the partial remission of the indemnity due by China, and to secure the co-operation of America in the development of North China, has arrived here with a numerous suite.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, Appellate Division, the Attorney General applied to the Court to order the Seventh District Court to revise its decision quashing that of Justice Landis in the matter of the Standard Oil Company, by which the Company had been adjudged to pay a fine of 29,000,000 dollars for breach of the Anti-Trust law.

DRESDEN

Thanksgiving Day will be commemorated tomorrow (Thursday) at the American Church of St. John, Reichs Platz 5, by a special service and an organ recital, commencing at 11 a.m. The programme to be rendered by the organist, Mr. W. H. Williams, is as follows:—

- Processional Hymn 193—"Come ye thankful people Come."
- Special Canticle—"O praise the Lord" W. H. Williams.
- Benedicite (Chant) E. Burnett.
- Jubilate W. H. Williams.
- Hymn 196—"Our fathers' God."

Thanksgiving Day Address.

- Offertory Anthem—"O Give thanks unto the Lord" W. H. Williams.
- Gloria Tibi W. H. Williams.
- Hymn 194—"God of our fathers."
- Recessional Hymn 466—"Now thank we all our God."

Holy Communion will be solemnised on Thanksgiving Day at 8 a.m.

Mr. Taen Hee-tseu, who recently attended the service held in Berlin in commemoration of the late Emperor of China, was, we learn, graciously received by his Excellency the Chinese Ambassador.

With reference to the paragraph we published in last Sunday's edition about this gentleman, we desire to state that Mr. Taen Hee-tseu, who is a Mandarin, is not, as was then stated, the manager of the business associated with his name, but the proprietor. He resides permanently in Dresden with his family.

Herren Rudolf Feigerl and Walther Schilling gave their second and last chamber music concert on Monday evening. Their programme contained Beethoven's Sonatas for pianoforte and violoncello in G-minor, op. 5 No. 2, and in D, op. 102 No. 2, and Brahms' pompous Sonata in F op. 99. The two gentlemen entered with much more energy than at their first concert into the spirit of their composers. The full poetic beauty of the Beethoven works was not brought out; but the performance of the Brahms Sonata deserved high praise; and here the poetry as well as the stern rhythms behind which Brahms strives to hide his deep feeling were splendidly rendered, especially in the third movement. That movement was played better than the last, in which the two artists again fell into the error of over-strict correctness. There was a very numerous audience, who applauded untiringly and heartily.

M.N.

Herr Julius Weismann, a pupil of the late Ludwig Thuille, performed a number of his own compositions at the Palmengarten on Monday evening. Herr Weismann was already favourably known to Dresden musicians by two ballads for a voice with orchestral accompaniment which were produced in the summer of 1907 at the *Tonkünstler* festival. On Monday Herr Weismann presented himself as a composer of lyrics, and that is unquestionably his chief métier. Depth and tenderness of feeling, and the power of suggestion which at once influences his hearers, stamp him as a lyric poet. His sense of melody is not very striking; his themes are simple almost to affectation; but he has a great gift of modulation, with which he works on those simple lines and becomes interesting. Surprising as his modulations are, they are never forced, never give one the impression of troublesome effort. They flow easily and clearly on, like those we know in the works of Herr Weismann's prematurely deceased teacher Thuille. Songs like "Fieber," "Der Hufschmied," and "Auf der Reise," are among the most graceful that the period since Hugo Wolf has supplied. And it is with light and graceful subjects that Herr Weismann is most successful. When he tries to write in folk-song style, as in "Vom Bäumlein' das andere Blätter hat gewollt," he becomes common; and when he wishes to sing in a melancholy strain, as in "Ver-spätung," he is monotonous. But he has reached the point of arousing and attracting sympathy, and his further development will be watched with interest.

Two artists hitherto unknown in Dresden—Fräulein Anna Hartung, from Leipzig, and Herr Karl Sattler, from Stuttgart—took part in this concert. Both are singers with uncommonly sympathetic voices, which have been thoroughly well trained and find an echo in the hearts of their hearers. Particularly Fräulein Hartung's silver-clear soprano, the head register of which has both warmth and brilliancy, made a number of friends here; while the tone of Herr Sattler's tenor voice was occasionally tarnished by guttural quality. In the intervals between the songs Herr Weismann played "Variations and Fugue" on an original

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THE LEADING PHARMACY FOR FOREIGNERS
 Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10.

theme for pianoforte. The Variations exhibit correct work, but the Fugue lacks grandeur of construction. The applause was more marked after the songs than after this piece for the pianoforte.

M.N.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
 Wiener Strasse.

Wednesday, November 25th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany
 Thursday, November 26th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
 Friday, November 27th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
 Saturday, November 28th. 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.

Thursday, November 26th. *Thanksgiving Day.* Service 8.0 a.m. and 11.0 a.m.
 Friday, November 27th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p.m.
 The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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

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

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Mr. W. Pett Ridge has a genius for investing the everyday lives of poor people with all the glamour which distinguishes romances dealing with the vicissitudes of the Upper Ten. His books are a welcome refreshment after the never-ending stream of novels dealing with the Vere de Veres and others of that ilk, and he triumphantly refutes the popular fallacy that life outside the limited sphere of gilded West End drawing-rooms is tame and lacking in incident. Mr. Pett Ridge does not, it is true, adopt the sympathetic-analytical style peculiar to his contemporary, Mr. Richard Whiteing, but his work has a charm all its own. We commend the latest narrative from his clever pen, *Mrs. Gale's Business*, to our readers as a really excellent study of life as it is.

People who are not blessed with steady nerves should hesitate ere they enter upon a perusal of Sir A. Conan Doyle's collection of weird short stories. Within a very limited space this versatile writer has contrived to bring together a series of narratives concerning hair-raising incidents, grotesque, frankly sensational, and absorbing. Such a veteran scribe as this genial knight needs no additional encomiums of his genius. Unlike so many of his contemporaries, Sir Arthur never sacrifices quality on the altar of quantity, and he rigidly holds to that high standard of writing which has placed him in the ranks of our foremost modern novelists.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford, another prolific caterer to the reading public, is evidently determined to break the record for output, but we must confess to a feeling of disappointment upon scanning the pages of *The Diva's Ruby*, the third book of the trilogy devoted to the history of a prima donna. The work gives evidence of haste, and while it is sensational and amusing, it falls far short of those earlier studies which, by reason of their delightfully original style, founded the reputation of their author as a master of narrative.

* *Mrs. Gale's Business*, by W. Pett Ridge. 1 Vol. Nelson's Library.
Round the Fire Stories, by A. Conan Doyle. 1 Vol. Tauchnitz
The Diva's Ruby, by F. Marion Crawford. 2 Vols. Edition.

HOW TO GET RICH.

(From our own correspondent.)

New York, November 13.

An American newspaper discourses on the theme "How to get rich." It was not speculation on 'Change, says that journal, that brought wealth either to Mr. Rockefeller or to Mr. Carnegie. The enormous fortune of the deceased Chicago merchant Field was based on direct mercantile enterprises and freehold property. The Astors laid the foundation of their wealth by investing the profits of their fur trade in the purchase of land. The Vanderbilts became rich by railroad operations, not by speculation in railroad stocks. There are, of course, millionaires who have become so owing to the fortunate issue of a Stock Exchange speculation; but such cases are exceptions to the rule. Large fortunes are mostly the result of solid business transactions and wise investment of capital.

A COCOA TRUST.

(From our own correspondent.)

New York, November 10.

A Cocoa Trust is one of the latest developments in the interesting domain of Trusts. According to a report of Mr. Anderson, the American Consul General in Rio de Janeiro, a Cocoa Trust is being formed in all cocoa-producing countries. A start has been made in Brazil, the largest cocoa exporter; and Ecuador, San Domingo, and Trinidad have followed suit. The price of cocoa had fallen so low that a wish was everywhere expressed that something should be done for the protection of the industry. The total annual cocoa production is reckoned at 340,000,000 pounds, of which the United States consume one fifth.

IMPROVED ARMOUR PLATES.

(From our own correspondent.)

New York, November 14.

According to a Washington report, the Navy Department has determined to use vanadium to increase the power of resistance of armour plates for warships. It is said to have been proved by experiment that steel plates treated with vanadium and nickel give results 150 per cent. better than plates manufactured by the Krupp process. A proportion of vanadium is in future to be used in the steel ribs of warships and in the manufacture of guns, as in the latter case the weight will be much reduced without prejudice to the efficiency of the weapons, while at the same time their durability will be increased. The chief value of vanadium lies in the fact that it purifies steel. Vanadium has been known since 1836; it was discovered by a Frenchman, and found later by a German among mineral deposits in Switzerland; but it is only a short time ago that it was found in sufficient quantities for commercial purposes. It is reported that the Navy Department will obtain its supplies from a deposit in the Peruvian Andes.

Owing to an unfortunate mishap during the printing we were obliged to leave out the opera notices.

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Jewelry. G. A. Scharffenberg, See Strasse 16.

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 Propr.: Rudolf Zocher. By appointment to H. M. — the King of Saxony.

R. Rössner art-painter (married), paints miniatures or portraits from photos on ivory or porcelain, and executes orders for any kind of painting on porcelain. He wishes to employ a few more lady pupils in his atelier. Moderate terms. Specimens on view at **Werder Str. 11, pt., left, Dresden-A.** References given.

Pension Cronheim, Villa: Eisenstuck Strasse 47, corner of Muenchener Strasse. Modern style. Garden. Excellent cuisine. Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.

Flowers for Hats, vases, ball dresses; ostrich feathers, heron feathers, stoles, palms, fruits, flower-papers, etc. from **H. Hesse, Scheffel Strasse 10-12.**

ACTIVITY OF INTERNATIONAL SWINDLERS.

An international swindler has lately defrauded people in Cologne and Berlin of diamonds, jewelry, and furs. On the 11th instant, an unknown man who gave the name of Moritz Georg v. Pollack obtained from a Berlin jeweller the following articles: a bracelet with seventeen brilliants, valued at M. 3,900; a ring with eighteen brilliants, value M. 3,075; a cigar-case of black steel, set with brilliants and gilt inside, value M. 375; and a travelling clock in leather case, for laying flat on a table. The man also obtained possession of a gentleman's overcoat lined with imitation seal-skin, and a cape and collarette of real sealskin, value M. 1,000. A few days ago the same man, then giving the name of M. v. d. Grodt, obtained a diamond pendant, and two loose brilliants weighing respectively one carat 37-sixty-fourths and 41 sixty-fourths. For part of those articles he paid with a cheque on the Societe Generale in Paris, the rest he took with him on approval without paying. The cheque given in Cologne was signed "v. d. Grodt," those given in Berlin are signed, some "H. Heusch" some "v. Pollack." As there is no account at the Societe Generale either in the name of "Heusch" or in that of "v. d. Grodt," it is a case, not only of fraud but of forgery. The account in the Societe Generale in the name of "Docteur en médecine de Pollack" shows no balance to the credit of the depositor. The man in question gave, in Cologne on the 21st of October last in payment of a gambling debt, a cheque signed "M. v. d. Grodt" for £1,050 sterling on The Union of London and Smith's Bank, London, payment of which was refused. The description of the man is as follows: age nearly 40; height about 5 feet 9; thin and slight; dark-blond, thin hair parted on the left side; clean-shaven; a narrow, wrinkled face with a rather deep scar on the chin; bony hands with crooked fingers; walks with head bent forward. The man was in Berlin in August last and then had plenty of money, and a lot of jewellery, among which a small watch in death's-head form was particularly noticeable. This time he appeared to be entirely without means. It is supposed that he will dispose of the articles recently obtained, and above enumerated, outside Berlin, if he has not already done so. He disappeared on the 11th instant from a Berlin hotel where he had been staying under the name of Maurice Pollok, of Brussels.

On Saturday morning two international pickpockets — Joachim Last from Stanislov in Galicia, and James Green from England—who had been robbing Polish country workmen returning to their homes from abroad, were taken into custody at the Schlesischer Bahnhof in Berlin, shortly after Green had robbed a passenger of 24 marks just before the departure of a train. A detective on duty at the station and disguised as a railway workman had aroused the suspicion of the pair, so he withdrew and as quickly as possible disguised himself as the wife of a Polish labourer, hoping to surprise the thieves. Nor was he disappointed, as the event proved.

LIFE INSURANCE IN AMERICA.

(From our own correspondent.)
 New York, November 14.
 One important indication of the prosperity of the United States is the great number of life insurance policies for large sums. For instance, there are 5,139 policies held throughout the Union for not less than 50,000 dollars each, and the total amount of those policies is 540,967,000 dollars. Seven persons hold policies for one million dollars each, four for amounts from 800,000 to 900,000 dollars, ten 700,000 dollars each, twenty-nine for from 500,000 to 600,000 dollars, two hundred and seventy-one for from 200,000 to 300,000 dollars, and over eleven hundred people for from 100,000 to 150,000 dollars.
 New York contains fifteen citizens whose lives are insured for 400,000 dollars each and upwards; Philadelphia boasts fourteen such inhabitants, Chicago five, and Pittsburg five. Nevertheless, the business of the Life Insurance Societies in the State of New York has declined considerably during the past year.

FEARSOME BALLOON INCIDENT.

(From our own correspondent.)
 New York, November 14.
 The good people of Bordentown, a small place in New Jersey, had a great fright recently owing to the act of some balloonists who were hovering over the township in the large balloon "Philadelphia," belonging to the Philadelphia Ballooning Society. Just after the balloon had cleared the town, two of the occupants of the car threw their greatcoats over-

board. The garments in falling looked in the distance like men, and the gazing Bordentowners, horror-stricken, rushed forward with one impulse, expecting to find two mangled bodies. (Our correspondent does not say what they did to the coats!)

AN APPLE STORY.

(From our own correspondent.)
 New York, November 14.
 Once more an apple has brought woe to the man that ate it, and that man's name was Adam — Adam Marssohn Bernhard Leiser, of the 8th Battery of the 3rd Federal Artillery. The Battery had done a hard day's work, and in the evening the gunners were made as comfortable as circumstances permitted. Gunner Adam M. B. Leiser wished to refresh his inner man with an apple, but the sergeant forbade him to eat it. Nevertheless, Gunner Adam took a bite. The consequences were serious. Adam Leiser was tried by Court Martial for breach of discipline and disobeying the orders of his superior, found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in Fort Meyer, Virginia, and to be discharged from the service with the loss of all pay and emoluments due to him on the date of the offence.

A LADY CLERIC.

(From our New York correspondent.)
 Atlantic City, the famous seaside resort in New Jersey, possesses a female cleric, in the person of Miss Emma Nutter. Atlantic City has become remarkable for novelties in the way of divine services, one of which is the holding of men's services at which smoking is permitted as an inducement to attend them.
 Six years ago Miss Emma Nutter began the study of theology under the Reverend Mr. Sinkinson of the Christian Methodist Church, and she has recently passed her examination at the same time with a number of male candidates, surprising her examiners by the extent and thoroughness of her theological knowledge.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
 North-westerly wind, cloudy, showers, colder.