

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

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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THE AIRSHIP TRIUMPH.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 2.

The record voyage of Count Zeppelin's new airship has been followed over here with intense interest, and the fact that this marvellous vessel met with a slight accident on the homeward stretch does not in the least detract from our admiration of its performance. The newspapers are naturally making the most of this latest achievement to stir up British public opinion as to the necessity of pressing forward if this country is not to be left hopelessly behind in the realm of aerial navigation. It is pointed out that, while there is no reason to suppose that any of Count Zeppelin's flying monsters will ever come to us with hostile intent, it is just as well to understand quite clearly that his latest type is apparently able to do so if Germany thought fit to make that demand upon its capabilities. The fact must not be blinked at that he got within seventy or eighty miles of Berlin in spite of strong headwinds and other adverse circumstances, and it is recognised that if a replenishment of his benzine tanks had not become necessary, there was nothing to stop his eventual triumphant landing on the Tempelhof ground. These facts, as I say, are being driven home, but there are still many people who adopt the same attitude towards the airship as their narrow-minded forefathers did towards the locomotive and the steamship. Airships are no doubt very interesting as playthings, they say, but you don't get us to believe that they could ever play an important part in war. On the other hand, thoughtful persons are coming more and more to a realisation that England, which in former times always led the way towards new mechanical and scientific discoveries, is cutting a particularly ignominious figure in this the latest, and perhaps the most important, of all scientific developments. It is true that a select committee has been formed to consider ways and means whereby Great Britain may regain her rightful position among the Powers who are straining every nerve to conquer the unsubstantial element; but its members do not include more than one or two practical aviators, and nobody really expects much tangible result from their deliberations. The Government, having reluctantly sanctioned the formation of this committee, do not appear inclined to go any further in the matter, and resolutely refuse to offer a substantial monetary reward to enterprising inventors. Failing such a spur, it is unlikely that patriotic motives alone will induce our aeronauts and other inventors to give their time and brains to the problem, particularly as the ingratitude of British Governments is proverbial. Private enterprise has done and is still doing much, but without Government aid no widespread organisation such as the subject demands is possible. Meanwhile, the journals are devoting many columns each day to reports and articles on aerial progress the world over. About once a week, too, the British army balloon makes its appearance and ascends two or three hundred feet; then its propellor stops, it sinks slowly to the ground, and is hurried back to its shed. Another day Colonel Cody appears with his aeroplane, makes one or two abortive attempts at flight; comes down ignominiously, and also retires to his shed. Beyond this nothing is done; and nothing further can be done until our present lethargic Government are brought face to face with the fact that the aerial era is actually upon us and that we are only commencing to rub our eyes while others have been working in their shirt-sleeves to good effect.

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AIRSHIP VERSUS ARTILLERY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 1.

Interesting experiments to define the exact degree of accuracy with which a balloon may be bombarded from below are still in progress by the military authorities, and informative data are already at the disposal of the War Office as regards the effect of shell fire upon balloons. As far as can be gathered at present, the bursting of the first shell fired—the target was a captive balloon, the scene Salisbury—gave the range to the gunners concerned, and the explosion of the second shrapnel shell caused the balloon to begin to sink. Two more shells expedited its fall, and so the experiment ended with a very satisfactory piece of work, the range being 2,500 yards. In naval warfare, however, it seems far more probable that the aeroplane pure and simple will have to be dealt with, so that experiments upon captive balloons are of little use to naval gunners. These extremely observant people will, however, undoubtedly have noticed the very satisfactory results yielded by the use of shrapnel shell, which will do just as much damage to an essentially fragile thing as an aeroplane as it will to a captive balloon. Indeed, of the two, it is likely that the aeroplane will suffer most, for if it once begins to drop it will come down like a stone.

AMERICA'S AERIAL DEFENCE.

Washington, June 3.

By order of the commanding officer of the U.S. Army Signalling Corps plans are being worked out for the defence of the United States against airship attacks. If Congress will appropriate 500,000 dollars for this purpose, stations for airships and flying machines will be established at Washington, Philadelphia, and New York.

COUNT BERNSTORFF IN AMERICA.

Washington, June 3.

Professor Teck has introduced the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, to the company assembled at Columbia University as the representative of a country to which America was immeasurably indebted, and as the personal representative of a far-seeing ruler who was making his Empire, though it was born in war, greater and more famous by the works of peace.

Columbia University has conferred on Count Bernstorff the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and the degree of Doctor of Letters on Professor Dr. Hülsen, the second secretary of the German Archaeological Institute in Rome.

KAISER AND TSAR.

We are informed that, in compliance with an invitation from the Tsar of Russia, his Majesty the German Emperor intends to go, about the middle of this month, to the northern part of the Baltic, there to meet the Russian ruler.

WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA?

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 25.

There have always been many influential authorities who questioned the claim of Christopher Columbus to be the first discoverer of America, and today there comes news from the West which goes far towards bearing out the theory that the sturdy sons of Scandinavia were the first to dare the unknown Atlantic passage and set foot in the New World. Mr. Hjalmar Holand Ephraim, curator of the historical archives of the "Sons of Norway," while engaged in investigations for the Chicago Historical Society, has come across a runic stone which appears to furnish convincing testimony that America was not only discovered long before the landing of Columbus, but that explorations had been made far into the interior by hardy Norwegian seafarers. The stone in question was found in a remote region of Wisconsin, and bears an inscription and the date 1362. Copies of the inscription have been sent to the University of Christiania. The inscription is in ancient Norman, and the Chicago professors have deciphered it as follows:—

"Eight Goths and twenty-two Norwegians on a voyage of discovery from Vineyard to the West. We had made a camp on two rocky islands located a day's journey from this stone. Some of us were absent for a day to catch fish, and on returning we found ten of our comrades lying dead in their blood. Holy Mary deliver us from evil! We have left ten other comrades on the shore to guard our vessel, forty-one days' journey from here. Year 1362."

This discovery is creating widespread interest in scientific and geographical circles, and thus far there is nothing to prove the stone other than genuine. But tradition dies hard, and the belief that Christopher Columbus was actually the first European to set foot on this great Continent is so ingrained in us that it is to be feared the dauntless sons of the North who have left the above testimony of their presence will not receive their due measure of popular honour.

LIGHTNING STENOGRAPHY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 25.

An interesting competition took place at Kansas City yesterday between a number of stenographers noted for their rapid typewriting. The palm was carried off by Mr. A. Trefzer, of New York, who attained an extraordinary speed on his machine. Writing from a copy he kept up an average of 109 words per minute for fifteen minutes, thereby beating all previous records in this line.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

Cape Town, June 2.

Parliament opened on Wednesday, when the debate on the amendment to the Constitution which has been accepted by the Transvaal and the Orange Colony was adjourned.

FRENCH POSTAL OUTRAGE.

Havre, June 3.

Four telegraph wires on the coast and two communicating with England were cut on Tuesday-night.

BERLIN

The British Colony Committee, at its monthly meeting held on Tuesday evening, June 1, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. P. Hayman, decided that a further general meeting of British residents should be organised for Thursday, July 1. The meeting will take place in the evening, at the Hundekuhle Restaurant in the Grunewald. Due notification of all arrangements will be made.

Mr. Digby d'Avigdor's name was proposed by Mr. Tilly as that of an Englishman whom it would be very desirable to enlist in the ranks of the Colony Committee as an additional member. The Committee adopted the proposal, and the matter now only awaits Mr. d'Avigdor's consent.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Gramophone Company, Ritter Strasse, Berlin, S., for the loan of the gramophone which enabled Mr. Evan Williams to give his splendid rendering of "The Death of Nelson" before the Berlin British Colony on Empire Day.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the British Pro-Consul, Mr. Steffen, for the loan of the Consulate flag.

The British Ambassador has expressed to the Hon. Secretary of the British Colony Committee his gratification at the success of the celebration of May 24, and his great personal interest in the movement.

The Colony Committee requests us to remind all British people who have not yet sent in their subscriptions towards the Colony movement, that it is highly desirable that they should do so without delay. Subscriptions of 5 marks, more or less according to the means of the subscriber, should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. L. Hamilton, Joachim-Friedrich Strasse 40, Halensee. The list of subscribers to the movement will be published from time to time in *The Daily Record*, the first list to appear tomorrow.

At the Congressional Meeting of the American Church on Whit Monday evening, the following members of the Church were elected to form the new Church Committee to act until January 1910.

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Dr. C. L. Babcock, | Mr. R. W. Patton, |
| Mr. F. W. Hessin, | Prof. Stillman Kelley, |
| Mr. H. E. Lush, | Rev. G. M. Russell, |
| Mr. S. H. McFadden, | Dr. Geo. H. Watson. |
| Mr. Elmer Roberts, | |

The above names were proposed by the nominating Committee according to the new Constitution. The principal changes are the falling away of the names of Dr. J. H. Honan (gone to Bad Nauheim); Dr. Geo. O. Webster (not a member of the Church as requisite under the new Constitution); and Mr. Wm. E. Kugemann (not a member of the Church).

It is expected that Dr. Lemuel Herbert Murlin, President of Baker University, Kansas, who will take up the duties of Acting-Pastor of the American Church in August, will continue to fill the pulpit for the best part of a year.

Lord and Lady Aldenham, with their two daughters, have been spending a few days in Berlin, at the Hotel Adlon, on their way to St. Petersburg.

Miss Mary H. Large, of Chicago, Ill., the well known author of "The Twelfth Juror," a striking story dealing with the state of justice in the Kentucky Mountains, has left for Chicago after a prolonged stay at Miss Hunt's, Kleist Strasse 11. Miss Large, who is particularly interested in the weaving industry at Hullhouse, Chicago, also spent a considerable amount of time in Thuringia and Hungary, where she made a special study not only of the weavers but of the weaving itself, working at the looms herself. In Hungary Miss Large had the good fortune, through the special influence of the Ministry, to be permitted to learn a Hungarian weaving pattern which is looked upon as a sacred piece of State property, never before divulged to a foreigner.

Mr. Joseph Dunipace, of Toledo, Ohio, who recently returned from a brief trip to Italy, has gone on to Göttingen, where he will study throughout the next University semester.

Mr. J. M. McGregor, of Victoria, Canada, who spent two years in Japan as instructor of English at one of the Japanese Universities, has been making a short stay at Miss Hunt's, Kleist Strasse 11, and has now gone on to England. Mr. McGregor is the brother of Miss Clare McGregor, who has been at Miss Hunt's throughout the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam M. Adler, of Birmingham, Ala., who have been in Europe for the past six months, left Berlin last Friday for a short visit to Paris. They are expected to return shortly and will again be at the Hotel Adlon.

Mr. Jason Moore left on Monday morning for a tour through Holland prior to going on to England, where he is to meet Rev. Dr. Crosser on June 10.

Latest arrivals at Pension Belmont, Victoria Louise Platz 10, include:—

Mr. A. M. Schaffler, of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Gilbert Smith and Miss Caroline R. Smith, of Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. Elma Ellsworth Clapp, of Dedham, Mass.; Mrs. Anna F. Mansel and Miss Adine Mansel, of Paris, France.

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Garden-house for musicians. **Frau Consul Bergh.**

Lord Desborough has expressed for publication an opinion as to the results of the conference of the International Olympic Committee, which came to a conclusion here on Wednesday. His lordship said:—

The next Olympic Games will, as you know, be held in Stockholm, as the Berlin Stadium cannot be finished by 1912. When I was staying with the Crown Prince at Stockholm early in the year I had the pleasure of attending the winter games there, and an opportunity both of seeing the locale of the Olympic Games and of estimating the capacity of the Swedes, whose character for sportmanship has always ranked high among the English, to organise a meeting of this kind. The result of my observations is that I am confident of their power to carry out successfully the onerous task with which they have been charged.

The programme proposed for Sweden by Colonel Balck will, of necessity, be a shorter one than that carried out last year in England, and an attempt will be made to compress it into a period not exceeding eight days. The usual field and track athletic programme will be adhered to, but skating and rowing, and most of the games, such as polo, football, lacrosse, and hockey, will probably be omitted. There is, however, every reason to expect that the fifth Olympiad will be a most successful one, especially as it is understood that the King and the Crown Prince are taking a keen personal interest in the event.

As regards the reception of the Olympic Committee in Berlin, Lord Desborough said it had been of a most cordial and interesting character. The members had been shown the glories of the new Berlin Rowing Club boat-house, and also of the new race-course, in the centre of which it is proposed to construct a sunk stadium. His lordship bore testimony to the great strides made by Germany of late years in all branches of sport, and especially, perhaps, in swimming, rowing, and football, and said it had been a great pleasure to him to welcome German athletes in England during the Olympic Games, and on other occasions, such as when they carried off the King's cup in the Royal life-saving competition. Socially the members of the committee had been treated with the very greatest kindness during their stay in Berlin, the growth and beauty of which had much impressed them. On Tuesday evening all the members of the committee dined with the Crown Prince at his palace in Berlin.

Miss Nelle Whidman, of St. Louis, was the soloist who gave the beautiful vocal rendering of Händel's Largo at the American Church on Sunday morning. An American, Mr. Krueger, was the cellist.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

St. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
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4.30 p.m. Song Service.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------|
| Royal Opera House | Sardanapal | at 8 |
| Royal Theatre | Ein Erfolg | " 7.30 |
| Deutsches Theatre | Die schicke Auguste | " 7.30 |
| " | (Kammerspiele) Ein Skandal in Monte Carlo | " 8 |
| Lessing Theatre | Die Dollarprinzessin | " 8 |
| Berliner Theatre | Ein Herbstmanöver | " 8 |
| New Schauspielhaus | Mahé | " 8 |
| Kielnes Theatre | Moral | " 8 |
| Hebbel Theatre | Frau Warrens Gewerbe | " 8 |
| Comic Opera | Zierpuppen | " 8 |
| Residenz Theatre | Kümmere dich um Amelie | " 8 |
| Lustspielhaus | Liebling der Damen. Freundschafsdienst | " 8 |
| Schiller Theatre O. | Jungfer Obrigkeit | " 8 |
| " Charlottenburg | Bresters Millionen | " 8 |
| Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre | Die beiden Leonoren | " 8 |
| Luisen Theatre | closed. | " 8 |
| Bernhard Rose Theatre | Das Mädchen ohne Ehre | " 8 |
| Trionon Theatre | Liebesgewitter | " 8 |
| Thalia Theatre | Im Café Noblesse | " 8 |
| Urania Theatre | Rom und die Campagna | " 8 |
| Theatre des Westens | closed. | " 8 |
| New Royal Opera Theatre | closed. | " 8 |

THE PRINCESS JULIANA.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 25.

The Dutch Consul-General in New York, acting for the extensive community of Dutch residents here, recently placed an order with one of the large shoe factories at Brockton, Mass., for seventeen pairs of miniature shoes for the tiny feet of Holland's baby princess. The shoes have now been delivered, and are on their way to Holland as a present to Princess Juliana from the Dutch colony. One pair are lined with satin from the wedding garment of Queen Wilhelmina, and the others with cloth of gold, silver, and other costly material.

One of our readers sends us a pretty story of the little Princess of Holland which seems likely to have some foundation in fact. Towards the end of last week a Grenadier sentry at one of the gateways of the Palace of The Hague saw passing in the grounds a baby carriage pushed by a nurse. He followed it with his eyes for some seconds, and then it dawned upon him that it was the little Princess of Orange, the future ruler of his country. Forthwith, the sentry, as he thought unobserved, presented arms to the Princess, who was asleep. Prince Henry was the one beholder of the incident, which so much appealed to him that he sent for the soldier, to whom he made a present of money, that he might purchase something as a souvenir of the Princess's first salute.

THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN LONDON.

New York, June 2.

According to a telegram from Washington to the New York Times, Dr. Butler, the president of Columbia University, is mentioned as the successor of Mr. Whitelaw Reid as U.S. Ambassador in London. President Taft is reported to have given a sympathetic ear to the proposal for the appointment. The Times adds, however, that Dr. Butler, on being interviewed, said he knew nothing of the matter.

STREET BATTLE AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, June 3.

During the rioting that occurred yesterday in connection with the street-car strike the police fired on the mob, wounding 100 of the rioters. Five cars were demolished and burnt, and many of the strike-breakers unmercifully beaten.

HEAVY FLOODS IN CANADA.

Frankfort o. M., June 3.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a report from Montreal that the Ottawa river is in high flood, higher than has been known for 40 years. The men employed in some 10,000 saw-mills have been thrown out of work.

36 EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN CHILI.

Santiago (Chile), June 3.

Thirty-six shocks of earthquake, accompanied by loud subterranean noises, were felt within four hours on Tuesday in the country round Guayaquil. A violent storm was raging at the same time. At day-break there was a bright glow of light in the sky, further illuminated by frequent flashes of lightning without thunder. That phenomenon lasted ten minutes.

400,000 BRITISH MINERS TO STRIKE.

Glasgow, June 2.

The wages dispute in the Scotch coal-mining districts has reached an acute stage, and a crisis may occur at any moment. The employers will meet, to exclude arbitration in due form and to give notice of a 12½ per cent reduction of wages. The miners will certainly resist, and a strike involving 400,000 men appears unavoidable. The miner leaders have started for Berlin, to lay the matter before the British-American delegation.

COUNT ZEPPELIN TO VISIT BERLIN.

Friedrichshafen, June 2.

The Zeppelin Airship Company have issued the following statement: After a second telegram had been received at Göppingen from the Emperor, expressing to Count Zeppelin his Majesty's pleasure at hearing of the contemplated visit to Berlin, and regret for the accident, a third telegram reached Count Zeppelin at Friedrichshafen today, which runs as follows:—

"Best thanks for kind report. To the grand results of the cruise, the return voyage of the temporarily repaired airship is a highly important addition that does all honour to Dürr, a proof that everything may be expected from the rigid system. As in six weeks' time I may not be in Berlin but travelling, and as that time will fall in the school holidays when a great number of Berliners will be absent, I recommend the last days of August, somewhere about the 26th. Wilhelm."

A very cordial congratulatory telegram was also received from the Imperial Chancellor.

AMERICAN WOMEN AS LYNCHERS.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 24. According to this morning's papers, the township of Manifold, Pa., has just been the scene of an extraordinary occurrence arising out of an alleged insult to its women. An English mining engineer, whose name is said to be Gengbart, recently arrived in the town and gave his acquaintances a very unflattering opinion of the women there. This duly reached the ears of the ladies, who were furious with their calumniator and swore to have vengeance upon him. He duly received a notice, signed by a number of representative citizenesses, to instantly remove himself from the precincts of Manifold. Having paid no attention to this warning, he was soon after attacked by a mob of frenzied harridans, 250 in number, who had armed themselves with sticks and hatpins. They drove him from his house into the street, where he took to his heels and fled, followed by the women, many of whom proved themselves the better runners. He was soon caught and held until the rest of the mob arrived, these falling upon him with unbelievable violence, beating him with their cudgels and stabbing him viciously with their deadly hatpins. Bleeding and bruised he was finally rescued by police and hurried to the railroad, where he was put aboard the cars and warned never to return to Manifold. Now comes the tragic sequel. Mad with pain the unfortunate man left the train at the first stop and sought refuge in the woods, where he was found dead next day, having succumbed to his terrible injuries. The ringleaders of the mob have been arrested, and the hope is expressed that these unsexed viragos will meet with fit punishment for their brutality.

FRENCH WIRELESS COMMUNICATION LAW.

Paris, June 3.

The Committee appointed by the Government, with M. Poincaré as Chairman, to draft a Bill for the regulation of wireless telegraphy, has fulfilled its task. The Bill prepared by the Committee provides that, within French territory, no French ship shall be fitted with wireless telegraphic or telephonic apparatus unless by the State or with the permission of the State. Contraventions of that provision will be punishable with imprisonment of from one to twelve months and a fine not exceeding 10,000 francs, and the unauthorised apparatus will be confiscated. The apparatus on board French ships or foreign ships in French waters may only be used when the signals or messages of State wireless stations will not be received by it. The receiving and publishing of State wireless telegraphic or telephonic messages will be visited with heavy penalties. The Bill will bear the signatures of the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of Marine, the Minister of War, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister for the Colonies, and the Minister of Justice.

PRINCE GEORGE ON HIS DIGNITY.

Belgrade, June 3.

Major Okanovitch having sent a challenge to Prince George by two seconds, one of whom was a well-known officer and conspirator, the Prince caused the two messengers to be ejected from the palace and told them that the Prince did not allow conspirators to mount the steps of his palace, and that he considered it beneath his dignity to have dealings with such as they.

IN HONOUR OF ADAM.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 23.

Rather late in the day, perhaps, but at last, public honour has been done to the first man, Adam, by the erection of a lofty stone pillar on a height near Gardenville, in the State of Maryland. The column supports a sun-dial, and bears the inscription "This the first column in America to Adam, the first man." The erection of the monument is due to a Baltimore contractor, Mr. John Brady, whose mind had long been troubled with the reflection that all manner of men who have done nothing particular are honoured, while no one had ever thought of honouring Adam, who smoothed the way for all front-rank fighters. The dedication ceremony is to be attended by men only, and it will be expressly declared that Mr. Brady has no intention of erecting a monument to Eve.

DRESDEN

King Friedrich August and his children arrived at Stuttgart on Tuesday afternoon from Bartenstein, where he had been visiting Prince Johannes of Hohenlohe-Bartenstein. When his Majesty, after passing the night at the Hotel Marquard, arrived at the Hauptbahnhof early on Wednesday morning to continue his journey to Sigmaringen, he found King Wilhelm of Württemberg waiting to receive him. A hearty exchange of greetings ensued, and their Majesties conversed cordially for a quarter of an hour before the departure of the train.

The many Berlin and Dresden friends of Mr. Will L. Lowrie, American Consul at Erfurt, will be interested to hear that he has sailed for the United States on leave of absence, accompanied by Mrs. Lowrie.

Our Hockey Correspondent writes from Munich as follows:—The second match of the Dresden Akademische Sport Club's tour was played on Whit Monday against the Munich Sport Club, and ended in a pointless draw. The ground had dried after the heavy rains, but was very rough and stony. Norman, who had specially travelled from Berlin for the match, took Tavel's place, von Erlarch going left outside. Koch bullied off at 5 o'clock, before a small gathering of spectators, and the subsequent play was very even, both goals being frequently in danger. However, Knoop and Jacobi were in brilliant form, and easily held the forwards. Norman got in some hard shots, but owing to the number of the goalposts—the football goals had been left standing—he found it very difficult to distinguish the hockey goals. The second half was a repetition of the first. Munich should certainly have scored once, but their centre-forward missed an easy shot a yard from the goal. With the exception of the full backs, no one played up to form, and several chances of scoring were lost. A word of thanks must be added to Dr. Bergen for his kindness and attention to the wants of the visitors.

The tournament of the Munich Lawn Tennis Club began yesterday.

The "Rawly" Kennel Club, Dresden, held a one-day dog show on Whit Monday in the large hall of the Verein Volkswohl. Although it was only intended as a small show, the peculiar British breeds, such as Skye and Yorkshire terriers, were exceptionally strong in number, and, being rarely exhibited in Germany, aroused general curiosity among Dresden's many dog-lovers, who flocked to the show in crowds.

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.

Visitors to Meissen should not fail to visit the well-known Bergkeller restaurant adjacent to the lofty Schloss Albrechtsburg. This resort is most admirably situated, and from its garden an unique view of Meissen and the winding valley of the Elbe is obtainable. After the hot climb up the height leading to the Schloss, the tourist will find cool shades and excellent refreshment awaiting him at the Bergkeller.

Grosse Wirtschaft Grand Concerts & Double Concerts daily. Beginning at 4.0 p.m. Dinners, Suppers from 2 marks upwards.

Miss A. L. Watson LECTURES on Current Events, Winkelmann Str. 2, II. Fridays, 12-1.

Instruction in German, French, Latin, preparatory for English and American Schools. Highest references. Reasonable terms. C. Krumbiegel, Prager Strasse 16, III. At home 3-4 p.m.

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"NORDSEE"

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Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15.

Der Freischütz.

Romantic opera in three acts by Friedrich Kind. Music by Carl Maria von Weber.

Cast:

Ottokar, Bohemian prince Herr Trede. Kuno, head forester Herr Nebuschka. Agathe, his daughter Fräul. Seebe. Annchen, her cousin Fräul. Keldorfer. Kaspar, first huntsman's boy Herr Schwarz. Max, second huntsman's boy Herr Wolf (as guest). Samiel, the black hunter Herr Büssel. An Hermit Herr Hummel. Kilian, a rich peasant Herr Ert. Princely foresters Herr Löschcke. Herr Seiter. Herr Markgraf. Bridesmaid Fräul. Sachse.

PLOT. Agathe is loved by Max, but their marriage depends on the victory of the latter at a shooting contest. He has been shooting badly and his evil genius, Caspar, persuades him to get some enchanted bullets which must be moulded at midnight in the haunted Wolf's Glen. Agathe is warned of approaching evil by the Hermit. She endeavours to restrain Max from going to the Glen. Caspar, whose soul was forfeited to Samiel (Satan) on the following night, promises to give him Max's life, if he himself be spared for a few more years. Samiel agrees, promising him more enchanted bullets, which Caspar moulds in Max's presence in the Wolf's Glen during a terrific hurricane. At the shooting match Max is told to fire at a white dove. Agathe endeavours to stop him, but he fires and she falls apparently lifeless; but she has only swooned and the bullet has killed Caspar. Samiel having power over its direction, Max confesses that he has trafficked with the Evil One, but the Prince, at the Hermit's entreaty, promises him pardon after a year's probation. Composer: Carl Maria von Weber, born 1876, died 1826.

Saturday night Sizzilianische Bauernrehe. Der Bajazzo at 7.30. Sunday night Die Dame Kobold at 7.30. Monday night Lohengrin at 6.30.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight Revolutionshochzeit at 7.30. Saturday night Ein Glas Wasser at 7.30. Sunday night Wallensteins Tod at 7. Monday night Revolutionshochzeit at 7.30.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The Art Exhibition of the Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft at the Künstlerhaus will be opened tomorrow (Saturday) at 11.30 a.m., and the public will be admitted at 2 p.m. The price of a single ticket of admission is 1 mark, of a single season ticket 3 marks, and of each additional season ticket for members of the same family 2 marks. The arrangement of the exhibits is nearly completed. In the vestibule are two pillar reliefs by Professor R. Guhr, and in the recesses of the side entrances two fountains by Herr Pietsch, an architect. The two flanking niches form the entrances to very comfortable rooms. To the left of the chief entrance is a library by architect Boretzsch; and to the right of this a garden saloon by Herr Georg v. Mayenburg. The object here is to show that the varnished white furniture should not be built into the wall, but that a room can be made comfortable in a modern sense with single pieces of furniture placed at will. In the ante-room next entered, which has been intentionally kept somewhat dark, two frescoes by Professor Guhr flank the entrance to the main hall, as the torch-bearers of Art. The hall has been fitted by added structures to receive works of painting and sculpture. The central point of the prevailing motive of the triumphal arch is a painting by Professor Richard Müller. Opposite is a picture of the Royal family by Pohle. The Club rooms of the Kunstgenossenschaft are handsomely decorated in festive yellow, with which the black woodwork contrasts very effectively. The violet niche contains a high relief by Professor Hartmann. Architectural models, numerous and good, will be found in the billiard-room, and the room adjoining. The two side rooms are reserved for the industrial arts, drawings, etc. The buffet-room has been turned into a refreshment room, with side seats and a bay-window adorned with flowers. The painting of the window is the work of Professor Goller. The Club rooms on the Grunauer Strasse front are devoted to the graphic arts.

As a whole, the Exhibition is sure to attract a great deal of attention. The arrangement of the rooms has been accomplished by Herr Rudolf Bitzan with simple but choice means and with characteristic taste.

The programme of the orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere this evening will be as follows: (1) March, "Wanderlust," Trenkler. (2) Overture, "Stradella," Flotow. (3) Königsgebet, "Lohengrin," Wagner. (4) Waltz, "Minnesänger," Petras. (5) Prelude and Siciliana, "Cavalleria rusticana," Mascagni. (6) American Rhapsody, for flute, Terschack. (7) Fantasia, "Der Trompeter von Säckingen," Nessler. (8) Overture, "Frau Meisterin," Suppé. (9) Wiener Pölcher, characteristic piece, Schmidt. (10) Abendlied, Schumann. (11) Musen Quadrille, J. Strauss.

Kapellmeister Willy Olsen and the members of his orchestra received a hearty welcome back to Dresden at the Royal Belvedere on Tuesday night, where they played for the first time since their return from the American tour. A number of floral tributes attested the presence of many admirers of Herr Olsen and his orchestra among the audience. The musicians looked well and bronzed after their trip, in spite of the fact that they worked hard from the moment of landing until the conclusion of the tour.

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SCHILLER IN AMERICA.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 23.

Schiller dramas with a Schiller cast constitute a form of entertainment which, if certain plans just shaped in New York are carried out, will soon be offered to Americans. Mme. Alexandra Viarda, an actress, wishes to introduce the best of Schiller's plays to American audiences. The chief personage in the company next to Mme. Viarda is Mr. John Joseph von Schiller, an engineer aged 27; who will take the principle rôles in the plays of his namesake and ancestor. The young man has been before the public for some time. He has lived a varied and romantic life. After fighting in the Boer war on the side of the British, he went to Canada, met with various adventures there, and then entered the American army. Not finding that service altogether to his taste, he deserted, was arrested, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the military prison on Governor's Island, New York harbour. Soon after his arrival there he was admitted to the hospital as a patient.

Mme. Alexandra Viarda read one morning a description of the deserter John Joseph von Schiller, and asked her friend in London, Mme. Emma von Schiller, for information about him. "He is my son," was the answer she received; and she forthwith resolved, for her friend's sake, to be a second mother to him so far as she could. After long continued efforts she succeeded, by the help of influential persons in Washington, in obtaining young Schiller's release, with remission of the unexpired portion of his sentence. She took him under her protection, and wishes to make an actor of him, in order to ensure his future. She will present him to American audiences with a company of her own in English versions of Schiller's plays. That these are not to be given in the original is due to the fact that young Schiller, in spite of his German name and lineage, is an Englishman born and understands not one word of German.

BONNY FACES THAT NEVER TOUCH WATER.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 23.

The secrets of beauty cultivation, as practised by the American woman, have been basely revealed by a creature of the male sex. But that was not enough for the creature; he must needs go on to say that the cultivators of soft cheeks are shy of water, and that he has found that out from saleswomen in the stores. An action is at present being heard in New York which was brought by a firm of advertising agents against a firm of manufacturers of "cold cream" and other cosmetics. The plaintiffs claim nearly 2,000 dollars for an advertisement which they arranged for the defendants. At the beginning of the proceedings in Court, one of the plaintiffs' witnesses deposed that 90 per cent. of all women use "cold cream" and other preparations to keep the skin of their faces fresh, and that, in order not to nullify the effect of the cosmetics, they never wash their faces. That evidence gave rise to an interesting discussion among the public. Beauty experts, who hastened to denounce the shameful insult, declared that the skin of most women's faces would be chapped if touched with ordinary water after having been long treated with cosmetics. Mrs. Edwin Knowles, who has studied the problem "how to be beautiful," says that the percentage stated by the witness was too high; she grants, however, that many women dare not put water to their faces, because the skin is so thin and tender that it would at once become chapped.

CHINESE HAIR FOR AMERICAN BELLES.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, May 23.

The State Department in Washington publishes a report from Mr. Fuller, the American Consul-General at Hongkong, on the export of Chinese pigtails to the United States. The report shows that the quantity of human hair sent from China to American ports last year was 207,414 pounds weight. In the previous year the quantity was much less, amounting to only 56,133 pounds; but, with the coming-in of the fashion of huge hats for ladies, the demand for human hair has increased. The greatest part of the Chinese hair exported comes from the interior of the country; on its arrival at the place of shipment it is first cleansed, then sorted according to its length and quality, and finally disinfected and packed. Its destination is in most cases New York. The hair so imported into America is much sought after by ladies who adopt the most modern styles of coiffure.

This recalls the doggerel and irreverent quatrain:

The hair that Lucy wears is hers;
'Tis hers, now who'd have thought it?
She swears 'tis hers, and true she swears,
For I know where she bought it.

DRESDEN

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



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LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

June 8.—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, mails due in New York June 15. Letters for this steamer must be marked "Via Bremen" and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 7th inst. Adriatic, from Liverpool, leaving on June 10. Mails should be marked "Via Köln-Queenstown per White Star Line," and posted as per preceding steamer.

June 10.—Cleveland, from Hamburg, mails due in New York June 21. Letters for this steamer must be marked "Via Hamburg," and be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 9th inst.

TO CANADA.

Letters destined for Canada it is advisable to send by one of the New York steamers, as they are likely to reach their destination more quickly than if despatched by one of the direct vessels from Liverpool to Montreal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned.

Letters bearing a 10-pfennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

On Monday, the 7th inst., by the S.S. La Bretagne, left New York May 27; and on the same date by the S.S. St. Louis and the S.S. Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, both left New York May 29. On Wednesday, the 9th inst., by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm II., left New York June 1.

As there are many of our readers who still appear to believe that letters despatched to America under the new cheap rate—10 pfgs. for 20 grammes, only by steamer sailing from German ports—are not forwarded by the express steamers, but are kept back for transference by "any old tub," we may state that, on the contrary, such letters are despatched by the first steamer on the schedule, be it an express or ordinary mail steamer. No distinction whatever is made, and full advantage of the cheaper rate may therefore be taken. Such letters may be sent by every steamer sailing from a German harbour (Hamburg or Bremen) which appears in our daily mail list.

THE BIRTH OF A FLAG.

ORIGIN OF THE "STARS AND BARS."

The preparations now being made throughout the South for the annual reunion of Confederate veterans at Memphis during the present month render of unusual interest at the present time a statement made a number of years ago by Gen. W. L. Cabell, of Dallas, Texas, as to how and where the "stars and bars" of the Confederacy were designed. Gen. Cabell is commander of the trans-Mississippi department of the United Confederate Veterans. He declares the following to be a true history of the flag:—"When the Confederate army, commanded by Gen. Beauregard and the Federal army confronted each other at Manassas, it was seen that the Confederate flag and the stars and stripes looked at a distance so much alike that it was hard to distinguish one from another. Gen. Beauregard, after the battle of the 18th of July, at Blackburn Ford, ordered that a small red badge should be worn on the left shoulder by our troops, and, as I was chief quartermaster, ordered me to purchase a large quantity of red flannel and to distribute it to each regiment. During the battle of Bull Run it was plain to be seen that a large number of Federal soldiers wore a similar red badge. Gen. Johnston and Gen. Beauregard met at Fairfax Court House, in the latter part of August or early September, and determined to have a battle flag for every regiment or detached command. Gen. Johnston's flag was in the shape of an ellipse—a red flag with blue St. Andrew's cross and stars on the cross (white) to represent the different Southern States. (No white border of any kind was attached to the cross.) Gen. Beauregard's was a rectangle red, with blue St. Andrew's cross and white stars, similar to Gen. Johnston's. After we had discussed fully the two styles, taking into consideration the cost of material and care of making the same, it was decided the elliptical flag would be harder to make; that it would take more cloth and it could not be seen so plainly at a distance; that the rectangular flag, drawn by and suggested by Gen. Beauregard, should be adopted. Gen. Johnston yielded at once.

"No one else was present but we three. No one knew about this flag but we three until an order was issued adopting the Beauregard flag, as it was called, and directing me, as chief quartermaster, to have the flag made as soon as it could be done. I immediately issued an address to the good women of the South to give me their red and blue silk dresses and to send them to Capt. Colin McRae Selph, quartermaster at Richmond, Virginia (Captain Selph is now living in New Orleans), where he was assisted by two elegant young women, the Misses Carey from Baltimore, and Mrs. Henningsen, of Savannah and Mrs. Hopkins, of Alabama. The Misses Carey made battle flags for Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Van Dorn and, I think, for Gen. J. E. Johnston. They made Gen. Beauregard's out of their own silk dresses. This flag is now in Memorial Hall, New Orleans, with a statement of that fact from Gen. Beauregard. Gen. Van Dorn's flag was made of heavier material, but very pretty. The statement going around that this flag was first designed by Federal prisoners is false. Gen. Beauregard's battle-flag is in Memorial Hall at New Orleans, La. The Washington artillery battle flag can be seen at the Washington artillery hall."

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Friday, June 4th. *Ember Day.* 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, June 5th. *Ember Day.* 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, June 6th. *Trinity-Sunday.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Wednesday, June 9th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, June 10th. *Corpus Christi Day.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, June 11th. *S. Barnabas A. & M.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 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.

Sunday, June 6th. *Trinity-Sunday.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.
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 service is held every third Sunday in January, March, June and October.
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Northerly winds, overcast, rain at times, cool.