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

# The Daily Record

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

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,008.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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### EXQUISITE PAINTING ON CHINA

**RICHARD WEHSENER,**  
DRESDEN, Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

### TWO OF A KIND.

In this newspaper, as in all other journals which cater to a mixed class of English and American readers, controversies arise from time to time based on fundamental characteristics and superficial habits which distinguish the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. We never close our columns to readers who desire to air their opinions in this direction, because we believe that healthy discussion is a panacea for the many ills whose genesis is mutual lack of knowledge and, in some isolated cases, an aversion to better mutual understanding. If ever a messenger from Mars visits this sublunary sphere he cannot fail to be struck by the peculiar relations which exist today, and will probably continue to exist, between Britishers and Americans. Indeed, to watch two representative members of those races together would furnish ample diversion for the most confirmed psychologist. The Britisher—or perhaps Englishman is the correct term—usually covers himself in an impenetrable armour of frigidity and uncompromising aloofness; the American confronts him armed to the teeth with all his weapons of broad satire and his irritating darts of acidulated humour. Both are very much on their guard, and it depends entirely on the individual capabilities of each as to who wins the strange contest. To put it metaphorically, each gets his back up when confronted with the other. Why? Ah, to discuss the problem in all its labyrinthine complexity would sorely tax the space which the *Times* gave to its special Empire Day number, and the modest columns of the *Daily Record* would not even suffice for the necessary introduction. But the problem in its condensed form is engaging the attention of every right-thinking Englishman and American who desires to do his little best towards tearing away the veil of foggy misunderstanding which oftentimes blurs Transatlantic relations. In our issue of last Sunday we published a letter from an American reader giving a brief summary of what America has accomplished during the short term of her national existence. The list is imposing, phenomenal in fact; but it can only be taken as an earnest of what America will do in the future. In the present number we print a letter from another reader who takes exception to what he calls the "flamboyant" tone of Sunday's letter; and incidentally he touches upon a debateable point.

### THE ONLY DIFFERENCE.

Why is the American so proverbially averse to hearing criticism of his country? That such an aversion exists he would be the first to admit, and for our part we are unable to understand why he is not exactly within his rights when he refuses to lend a willing ear to such criticism. The sturdy, virulent patriotism of the average American is one of the most important factors in the gigantic success of his country. You will find that strongly developed national instinct in the citizens of every nation which is powerfully forging ahead in the full flush of youthful energy. It is existent in Germany, for example, and it is non-existent among the representatives of those nations which, having traversed the zenith of their power and development, are now become blasé and excessively tolerant towards the defects of their own country. An American does not repudiate suggestions as to faults in his administrative or social life because he is blind to their existence, but rather because he is sorely concerned about them, and is determined to wipe them out so far as lies in his power. The pachydermatousness (Save us! *Ed.*) of the Englishman is not a healthy symptom, although he is inordinately

### DRESDEN CHINA

:: Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::  
:: Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::

**A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse**  
succ. to Helena Wolfohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

proud of it. It springs more from an ingrained belief that his country is the last word in countries, and that criticism directed against it is either due to ignorance or pure malice. Thus he is afflicted with myopia towards certain national defects which are glaringly plain to foreigners, and he would be much better employed in trying to clear his vision and annihilate these defects than in turning a supercilious and conveniently blind eye to them. The difference in the respective attitude of Englishman and American towards national contemners is, in the opinion of the writer, the sole basic difference between the two. On all other important points their eyes are trained on the same perspective. Both believe devoutly in the future of their countries, though they express that belief in different ways. The acrimony sometimes visible between them is more attributable to their close relationship than to actual hostility. Who ever heard of blood-relations maintaining unbroken friendship? There are some short-sighted people, neither English nor American, who see in our occasional little "dust-ups" an adamant barrier between the two races, and who would gladly make capital out of these domestic jars. Such people are entirely ignorant of Anglo-American characteristics, and calculations based on a supposition of real mutual aversion between England and America are doomed to go awry.

### GENERAL BOTHA TO VISIT EUROPE.

London, June 4.  
A morning paper publishes a report from Durban that the Prime Minister of the Transvaal, General Botha, will start next week on a journey to Europe, there to place himself under medical treatment. General Botha will visit Germany, before going to London to take part in the Imperial Defence Conference.

### THE SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

London, June 4.  
According to a newspaper report from Cape Town, the members of the Parliaments of Cape Colony, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal, in conference assembled adopted the Constitution of the South African Union with only two dissentient votes.

### THE BERLIN VISIT TO LONDON.

London, June 4.  
The Lord Mayor has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Reception Committee appointed for the visit of the German Municipal authorities, thanking the Committee for their services, and saying that the German visitors were unanimous in appreciating the cordiality of their reception. The letter further expresses the writer's hope that the effect of the visit will be to enhance the friendly relations between the two countries.

Frankfort o.M., June 3.  
The representative members of the British parliamentary Labour party, 30 gentlemen and 30 ladies, arrived here this evening from Rudesheim; and were received at the station by Consuls Gardner, Schwarz, and de Neufville.

### AMERICAN TARIFF CONTROVERSY.

#### GERMANY FINDS A STALWART ADVOCATE.

Washington, June 3.  
Senator Aldrich was sharply attacked in the Senate yesterday by Senator Stone, for what he had said on May 29 about the German report on the wages paid in certain industries. Senator Stone remarked that he was not surprised at Germany feeling insulted by the utterances of Senator Aldrich, which any State would consider imprudent, if not unpolite. Senator Aldrich replied that he had not blamed the German Government, but had spoken only of anonymous German manufacturers, whose information was tendered on condition that it should not be used for the revision of the American Tariff. He considered such information worthless, and he had not said that the German Government was endeavouring to influence Tariff legislation in the United States. Yet he repeated that any such attempt on the part of a Government would be impertinent. Senator Stone observed that Senator Aldrich had described the German Government as impertinent. Senator Aldrich repeated that his utterances contained nothing that could be construed as insulting to Germany. That idea was absurd. He had as great an admiration as any one could have for the German people and their great Emperor. He declared emphatically that he did not believe the German manufacturers had wished to influence American legislation. Senator Stone persisted in his statement that Senator Aldrich had insulted a friendly nation without any provocation; he defended Germany against all suspicion, read an account of the interview of Count Bernstorff with a member of the Associated Press, and concluded by saying that he had brought this matter forward in order to prove to Germany that Senators Aldrich and Depew did not possess the sympathy of their colleagues in the Senate.

### CHINA-JAPANESE DISPUTE.

London, June 4.  
Reuter learns that the Japanese Ambassador in Peking has been officially informed that China is willing to withdraw the proposal objected to by Japan, that the dispute respecting the Fakumun railway should be referred to the Hague tribunal. China has expressed the urgent desire to resume the negotiations, and it is considered likely that Japan will consent to do so. Further information that has reached Tokio affords ground for the belief that the negotiations that were broken off on the questions of the ownership of a strip of territory between Corea and Manchuria, and of the extension of the Chinese railway from its terminus outside Mukden to the town itself, will also be reopened.

### ASLEEP WITH ONE EYE OPEN.

Cologne, June 3.  
A railway thief who was travelling in the through-express train from Bonn to Cologne today has been arrested by the police for attempting to rob a sleeping English passenger of his pocket-book. The Englishman woke as the thief was bending over him.

### IMPROVED WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

Stockholm, June 3.  
Negotiations are pending between the Swedish engineers Egner and Holström, the inventors of the improved microphone for wireless communication, and the authorities in Berlin, Cologne, Paris, and London, with reference to the use of the invention. Both gentlemen have started for Cologne and Paris.

# BERLIN

Copies of the *Daily Record* may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44, opposite the Zoological Garden station.

At the request of the British Colony Committee we publish the following notice:—

### BRITISH COLONY FUND.

Those members of the British Colony who were present at the recent celebration of Empire Day at Wannsee, and have not yet paid their subscriptions, as well as others who desire to be enrolled on the British Colony List, are kindly requested to forward their contributions as early as possible to the Honorary Treasurer:

Mr. Louis Hamilton,  
Joachim-Friedrich Strasse 40,  
Halensee, Berlin.

The list of subscriptions and donations so far received is as follows:—

Professor and Mrs. Delmer	10 marks
Dr. Roman	5
Mr. Tilly	10
Mr. and Mrs. Hayman	10
Dr. Shaw	5
Miss Lake	5
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blackburn	10
Mr. and Mrs. Dutton	10
Mr. Kershaw	5
Mr. Ford	5
Mr. and Mrs. Johnson	10
Mr. J. R. Russell	5
Miss Kate D. Clark	5
Miss Edith Walton	5
Mr. Hamilton	5
Consul-General v. Schwabach	100
Mr. Tonkin	5
Prof. Consul Steffen	5
Miss C. M. Hook	5
Miss A. Raymond	5
Miss Straight	5
Miss W. Hunter	10
Mrs. Scammell	5
Mr. C. M. Mitchell	5
Miss Fanny Edman	5
Mr. J. C. Fergusson	5
Mr. H. E. Lush	5
Miss White	5
Mrs. Davis	10
Mr. E. Naylor	10
Mrs. and Miss Wallace	10
Mrs. Weideman	5
Mrs. Gülicher	5
Miss Constance Neilson	5
Miss Michalson	5
Mrs. Macnane	5
Miss Gander	5
Miss Vesey	5
Miss Trucott	5
Mrs. Strohm	5
Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lean	11
Miss Blanche Cole	5
Mr. W. Williams	5
Miss N. Chapman	5
Miss Clarke	5
Mr. Louth	20
Mr. J. W. Blackburn	3
Mr. and Mrs. Featherstonhaugh	15
Mr. A. Smith	5
Mr. Pomeroy	5
Anonymous Donor	10

434

As we announced yesterday, another general meeting of the British Colony is arranged to take place on Thursday, July 1, in the evening, the meeting place being the Hundekuhle Restaurant in the Grunewald. We are requested to state, however, that this meeting will be of a purely social character, and some form of appropriate entertainment will most likely be provided. Further details of this affair will duly appear in these columns.

Mr. Howard D. Salins, the composer, who is well known in the Berlin Anglo-American Colony, has been honoured by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands in the acceptance of one of his compositions for contralto, entitled "Dank," text by Carmen Sylva. Mr. Salins wrote the composition in honour and in commemoration of the birth of the Crown Princess Juliana, and dedicated the same to the Queen. Her Majesty has accepted the composition and dedication in an extremely friendly letter of thanks to Mr. Salins.

Professor Wm. Sloane, the distinguished American historian, left Berlin on Thursday morning for Bad Kissingen, where he will take the cure.

It is interesting to note that Professor Sloane is one of the three original members of the international Olympic Committee, whose sessions he came to Berlin to attend. He is one of the original body of gentlemen in various countries of the world who, several years ago, agreed to form themselves into an international sport committee, primarily for the furtherance of international good-will. As the original members gradually drop out, the Committee appoints new members to take their place. One of these subsequent members is Mr. Allison Armour.

"I am not a sportsman, but a historian," said the eminent Napoleonic authority to the *Daily Record* correspondent. "And I can assure you that not only myself, but many other members of the International Olympic Committee are primarily interested in the Games simply from a moral standpoint—simply because we are convinced of the extraordinary good effects of bringing all the nations together on the field of sport."

The total eclipse of the moon on Thursday night could not be observed at the Observatory here, owing to a bank of cloud which rose from the SW. and completely obscured the moon as it was entering the Earth's shadow.

"Commencement Day" at the Willard School on Wednesday afternoon was held in real June Commencement weather. The excessive heat, however, did not seem to seriously affect the atmosphere of the afternoon, though it possibly exercised some influence on the numbers in attendance. Besides the discourse of the afternoon, delivered by the Rev. Kirmss, Dr. Luce, the Principal, made an eloquent little speech to the pupils of the school, speaking in praise of the German people and the German system of education, and touching especially upon what these young American girls had come to Germany to gain, upon what they had probably succeeded in gaining and could now carry back to their homes.

Frau Brigitta Thielemann rendered three impressive Schubert selections: "Dem Unendlichen," "Die Allmacht," and "Die Himmel rühmen des Ewigen Ehre."

At the dramatic performance at the Willard School on the previous evening the following programme was given:—

### Kurmärker und Picarde, by Louis Schneider.

Cast:  
Marie ..... Rosa Knapp.  
Friedrich Wilhelm Schulze ... Ethel Clapp.

### Das Schwert des Damokles, by Gustav zu Putlitz.

Cast:  
Kleister ..... Celia Haskell.  
Selma ..... Alma Bettlinger.  
Philippine ..... Grace Mary Watson.  
Fritz ..... Margaret McCarthy.  
Karl Stahlfeder ..... Margaret Fitz.

Lieut. Colonel Pelle, of the General Staff, has been appointed Military Attaché to the French Embassy to Berlin.

### 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.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. FRY, M. A.,  
Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

#### AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6. Nollendorf Platz.

Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.30 p.m. Song Service.  
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.  
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Rev. JOHN CROSSER, D.D., Pastor.

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Geo. S. Atwood, Secretary

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### This evening:

Royal Opera House	Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg	at 7
Royal Theatre	Die Lieder des Euripides	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
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionshochzeit	8
Comic Opera	Der Toreador	8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	8
Lustspielhaus	Liebling der Damen. Freundschafsdienst	8
Schiller Theatre O. Charlottenburg	Bresters Millionen	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Ein Erfolg	8
Luisen Theatre	Im weissen Rössel	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Das Mädchen ohne Ehre	8
Trianon Theatre	Liebesgewitter	8
Thalia Theatre	Im Café Noblesse	8
Urania Theatre	Rom und die Campagna	8
Theatre des Westens	closed.	
New Royal Opera Theatre	D. fliegende Holländer (Gura Op.)	7.30

### Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Die oberen Zehntausend	at 8
New Theatre	Tricoche und Cacolet	8
New Operetta Theatre	Der Zigeunerbaron	8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	8
Berl. Operetten Theatre	Teufelsweib	8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folles Caprice	Allein — endlich. Ungerade Tage	8.15
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Gastspieltheatre	Lord Lister. Der grosse Unbekannte	8.30
Reichshallen Theater	Stettliner Sängler	8

### 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. Thakara, Eq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

# PARIS

Notice: The address of the Paris agency of the *The Daily Record* is No. 45, Boulevard Haussmann, where visitors are requested to apply for any information concerning conditions in Paris, etc. All new arrivals in Paris from Berlin and Dresden should send in their names and addresses to the above agency, for publication in *The Daily Record*.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, June 3.

### ESSAYS IN EPICUREANISM.

Concerning the Great Food Question, there is a popular notion, derived from various more or less authentic sources, that in Paris the visitor may dine better and more cheaply than in any other city in the world. Rose-coloured romances of the student life, tinged with the soft glow of golden reminiscence, such as "Tribby"; the poems and essays of Thackeray, and the reputation of the French people for excellent cooking and scientific economy, have done much to foster the tradition. (What is advertised as Thackeray's favourite café may still be seen on the Boulevard St. Germain, hard by the old church. Whatever its standing may have been in the great satirist's day, it is now hardly to be compared for comfort and cleanliness with the "Maisons Lockhart" in London.) That popular notion concerning Parisian dining is both true and untrue. Undoubtedly one may get better value for one's money in Paris than in London, but the London system is infinitely more convenient and elastic. (I may as well state that I am addressing these remarks to persons of moderate tastes and purses; millionaires, and others of that auriferous kidney, must expect to be insufferably bored.) In London one can get a meal, or "something to eat," at practically any hour of the day, at a fair price, whereas Parisian meal-hours are almost invariably limited from between the hours of 12 noon and 1.30, and 6.30 to 8 p.m. At other times one starves, or "pays through the nose." It is difficult to obtain a "light meal" in Paris, except on most extortionate terms; the routine arrangement is for full-blooded, multi-coursed repasts. The "snack" system, so dear to London, is hardly known and not encouraged, and the "quick lunch" is not even on the remote horizon. Dining, here, is an Art, or at least a science. The Parisian, whose midday interval is usually one or two hours long, would as soon think of taking a "snap view" of the Salon as a "quick lunch." For the average person, engaged in business or serious study there is practically no escape from those heavy meals per day—called respectively, déjeuner and diner, the latter costing slightly more than the former—and the visitor is advised to accommodate himself to this custom and forget English and American notions altogether. Knowing where to go and what to order, one may dine passably well in Paris for about one franc fifty. How to do it is a question for the cognoscenti. At anything above this, it is best to patronise the "prix fixe" restaurants, which commence at about one franc eighty and rise by small gradations to the giddy magnificence of the Grand Hotel at eight francs fifty or thereabouts. A good dinner cannot be obtained in London for less than about 1s. 9d., although London courses are far more substantial, and then there is a sudden jump to four shillings. There are no small gradations in price, amongst the conventional restaurants of the Metropolis, as in Paris.

### THE SCIENCE OF DINING.

That rigid institution of two big meals per day does much to destroy the possibility of economical dining. One is compelled to "go the whole hog," as a Tariff Reformer might say. Breakfast, as we know it, does not exist; its place is taken by the "petit déjeuner"—the Little Freshener—consisting of coffee or milk and a couple of rolls, the latter being usually appetising little morsels, with a piecrust flavour, called "croissants," but the first serious meal is not due until midday. Affluent persons may dine where they will; there is no lack of attraction for them. Along a line drawn from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place de la Republique, with slight diversions on either side, the swell restaurants vie brilliantly for custom. Prices range anywhere from seven to thirty francs. Individuals "comfortably off" may patronise the Etablissements Duval and similar institutions, where the attendants are drawn exclusively from the gentler sex. Here a good meal may be obtained for about four to six francs. Persons less surfeited with wealth, but still "comfortable," may safely enter any of the "prix fixe" restaurants on the grand boulevards—where the inclusive price is prominently displayed outside—or such places as the numerous Bouillons Chartier (so called because they were originally "broth-and-beef" shops), where the service is "à la carte." A good average price at any of these latter establishments is two francs fifty, and at this figure one may obtain a meal which it would be very hard to beat, excellently varied, generous, and splendidly cooked. Indeed, this is the price on which Paris specialises and which, in fact, has given rise to the famous tradition. At the money, we have nothing in London to approach it. The greatest mistake that a visitor can make is to order dishes "à la carte" at a "prix fixe" restaurant, or to ask for items not on the bill of fare. He will pay dearly for the privilege of transgressing the "unwritten law," and there is a regrettable tendency to trade on the ignorance of visitors in this respect. It is

customary to take wine with all meals and it is both good and cheap. Bread, of a light but excellent quality, is usually supplied free of charge, but a charge of 10 or 20 centimes is made for the "table." When the meal is not taken on "prix fixe" terms, a wary eye should be kept on the waiter's methods of calculation, which are sometimes strikingly original and not infrequently of the "nineteen-pence-one-and-ninety-two-shillings!" order. At the normally-priced restaurants in the centre of the city, the waiter's tip is usually 30 cent. and, as there is a nickel coin of that amount, I am inclined to believe that it was minted specially for the nimble "garçon." At the aristocratic places the tip depends upon the thickness and width of the silver salver on which the bill is presented; 1" depth 1" width—one franc thirty; 1" depth 2" width—two francs fifty, and so on. Parisian waiters are thorough masters of their calling, being extremely capable, obliging and unobtrusive. The tip is invariably well-earned.

#### A MILITARY FLYING MACHINE.

Paris, June 4.

The *Journal* states that trials will shortly take place at the Sartory camp of a military aeroplane invented by Captain Doron. This military flying machine is a two-decker, and its motor and propellers are placed below the centre of gravity.

#### FRENCH TELEGRAPH SERVICE INTERRUPTED.

Paris, June 4.

During a violent thunderstorm yesterday, the heavy rain penetrated through the roof of the temporary barrack in which the chief telegraph office has been housed since the fire in the Central building. The interior of the barrack was flooded, and the telegraphic service for a long time interrupted.

The cutting of telegraph and telephone wires continues in the provinces. Fourteen telegraph wires were cut yesterday at Le Havre, and at Amiens several telephone wires were similarly rendered useless.

#### ALPINE TRAGEDIES.

Geneva, June 3.

Two fatal Alpine accidents have occurred within the last few days; one victim being a bank clerk named Dubois, the other a school-boy who fell from a precipice during an excursion near Basle.

#### ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Forty members of the Anglo-French Alliance took part last Tuesday in the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Alliance Française, which took the form of a great gathering at the Sorbonne in the afternoon, and a banquet in the evening. M. Loubet presided at the gathering at the Sorbonne, and M. Paul Deschanel, in an eloquent address, stated that the alliance, which was founded for the purpose of spreading the French language, had only nine members when it was started a quarter of a century ago, and now there were 50,000 members. The eminent Academician remarked that whatever might be the importance of the economic and political interests uniting the two nations, a still higher harmony dominated their destinies. They both belonged to the great family of thinkers who glorified human intelligence. An interesting point mentioned by M. Deschanel was that while at the beginning of the nineteenth century French was the first of European languages, it now stood only fourth. French at the present day was spoken by 58,000,000 persons. German by 80,000,000, Russian by 85,000,990, and English by 116,000,000. It was not that French had lost ground, but that other languages had gained ground.

#### RHINE STEAMER DESTROYED.

Bingen, June 3.

Shortly before 8 o'clock this evening fire broke out in the passenger steamer "Germania," which runs between Assmannshausen, Bingen, and Rudesheim. The boat was about to undergo repairs, and, from some unexplained cause, the benzine on board exploded and set fire to the woodwork. Nothing now remains of the steamer but the iron shell.

#### THE C. P. R.

Montreal, June 3.

The *Herald* states that the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway purposes expending 6,000,000 dollars in completing the terminus at Fort William. The works specially in view are a new dock, new goods sheds, and extensive coal stores.

## DRESDEN

The services in the Church of Scotland will be conducted tomorrow (Sunday) by the Resident Minister, the Rev. T. H. Wright, in the morning at 11 and in the evening at 6 o'clock. During the evening service a lecture will be given on "Ancient and modern Philistines." On the following Sunday evening, the subject of Mr. Wright's lecture will be Pompeo Battoni's picture in the Dresden gallery, "The Repentant Magdalen."

The football game on Whit Monday between D.S.C. I. and "Gutsmuts" I. ended indecisively, 0 to 0. Both the sides will meet again tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, on the "Gutsmuts" Club's ground at Tolkewitz. The D.S.C. eleven will be made up as follows: Wülsche, Kurti, Hecht, Assmann, Fischer, Geyer, Müller, G. Richter, Blüher, Leop. Richter, Bernhardt.

#### AMERICA AND CALIBANISM.

Still another letter on the subject of Calibanism and its relation to the American nation. This controversy, it will be remembered, was opened in our columns last week by a letter from a Dresden reader exhorting Mr. J. C. Powys, who recently concluded his course of Shakespearean lectures, to emphasize in his last discourse—on "The Tempest"—the analogy between the monster Caliban and "that remarkable complexity the American nation." This drew from another reader a lengthy and enthusiastic vindication of American aims and ideals, which was duly acknowledged and chivalrously commended by our first correspondent, "W." We have since received the following communication:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY RECORD.

Ever since the letter from "A.B.C." appeared in your columns last Sunday, I have been waiting for some abler pen than mine to take up the cudgels and enter a protest against the somewhat flamboyant description of American achievements which your correspondent hurls at the head of us poor people who have not had the amazing good fortune to be born in the New World. Now, we are all accustomed to listen patiently to recitals of America's greatness, and to gain peace we nearly all of us are only too ready to agree that America is the best ever, that it can lick all creation, that no other country ever produced anything worth producing, and, in short, that everybody who isn't an American should be ashamed to own the dreadful fact. I have noticed that this tendency to national advertisement is usually more pronounced in American women than the men, and I therefore agree with your other correspondent, "W.," that this latest outburst in all probability came from a member of the fair sex. But (if it is a lady), let me remind her that we in Europe hear so very much about the glory of her great nation that we remain unmoved in face of her glowing descriptiveness.

We all know that the United States (as I for one prefer to call that country, seeing that the word America embraces the dominion of Canada, which is very much larger than all the United States put together) are forging ahead remarkably in almost every branch of modern development, and we should praise them more if they were not so continually praising themselves. Some Americans whom I have met here in Dresden and elsewhere bore you to death with their paens of praise in their own honour, and if you venture to say the least word that is not absolutely creditable to their country they blaze up like a French sulphur match. If they are so overwhelmingly conscious of their country's greatness, why are they so thin-skinned in the face of a little criticism? It beats me, and perhaps "A.B.C." might see his (or her) way clear to explain. I hope that neither you nor your American readers will attribute this letter to malicious motives or to lack of sympathy with the United States. I, for one, am a sincere and old admirer of that great land which has given the world so much and promises to give us still more. But I would earnestly exhort Americans generally to turn off the self-praise tap for a while, because it's splashing may quite probably drown other praise coming from less interested quarters. Self-praise, besides being no earthly recommendation, is a very undignified practise for the representatives of a great nation to indulge in. Further, carried to extremes it becomes an unutterable bore. Permit me to sign myself,—

X.Y.Z.

## To the British Colony in Dresden.

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**"NORDSEE"**

Weber Gasse 30.

Arrivals at Bad Elster (Saxony) up to the end of last month numbered 1,863.

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.

#### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10.

#### Sizilianische Bauernehre.

Opera in one act. Music by Pietro Mascagni.

Cast:

Santuzza, a young countrywoman . . . . . Frau v. Falken.  
Turiddu, a young peasant . . . . . Herr Wolf (as guest).  
Lucia, his mother . . . . . Frau Bender-Schäfer.  
Alfio, a waggoner . . . . . Herr Plaschke.  
Lola, his wife . . . . . Frau Nast.

PLOT. Turiddu, a Sicilian, on returning from military service finds his former sweetheart Lola married to the rich Alfio. He consoles himself with Santuzza, who adores him. Lola flirts with Turiddu, rousing Santuzza's jealousy. She appeals to Turiddu in vain and then denounces him and Lola to Alfio, who after challenging him to a duel in the Sicilian fashion, by biting his ear, kills him. Santuzza falls fainting to the ground.

Composer: Pietro Mascagni, born 1868.

#### Der Bajazzo.

Drama in two acts with Prologue. Book and Music by Leoncavallo.

Cast:

Canio, Leader of a village Comedy troupe (Bajazzo) . . . . . Herr Burrian.  
Nedda, his wife (Columbine) . . . . . Frau v. J. Osten.  
Tonio, comedian (Taddeo) . . . . . Herr Plaschke.  
Beppo, comedian (Harlequin) . . . . . Herr Rüdiger.  
Silvio, a young peasant . . . . . Herr Trede.

Two country people . . . . . Herr Löschcke.  
Herr Schmalnauer.

PLOT. Canio, head of a band of travelling actors, is very jealous of his wife Nedda. Nedda repulses Tonio the fool, and meets her lover Silvio, a peasant. Tonio fetches Canio, but he is too late to see Silvio's face; he is about to stab Nedda, but Beppo the harlequin intervenes. The actors give their little play to the villagers. Nedda is supping with her lover, when Taddeo (Tonio) announces the approach of her husband Bajazzo (Canio). Nedda, who is only acting, refuses to tell the name of the man who supped with her, but Canio grows more and more serious and finally, in a fit of passion, stabs Nedda; and hearing Silvio's name on his dying wife's lips he kills him, too, when he rushes up.

Composer: Leoncavallo, born 1869.

Sunday night . . . . . Die Dame Kobold . . . . . at 7.30  
Monday night . . . . . Lohengrin . . . . . " 6.30

#### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

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

#### DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service at the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon is as follows: (1) J. S. Bach: Prelude and Fugue in C, for organ (Peters ed. Vol. IV. No. 1). (2) A. Crivelli: "Exultate Deo," Motet for double choir. (3) Beethoven: "Die Himmel rühmen des Ewigen Ehre!" song for bass voice, with organ accompaniment. (4) U. Seifert: Fantasia for organ, "Lobet den Herrn, den mächtigen König der Ehren!" op. 44, No. 8. (5) Josef Haydn: "Von deiner Güte, o Herr, ist Erd' und Himmel voll," duet for soprano and bass voices, from the oratorio "Creation." (6) S. Vonturi: "Laudate Dominum," Motet for double choir. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by: Frau Hedwig Ritter, soprano; Herr Max Sautern, from Zurich, bass. At the organ Dr. Schnorr v. Carolsfeld.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows: (1) Overture, "Si j'étais Roi," Adam. (2) Melodie, Rubinstein. (3) Polka, "Pierre et Pierrette," Spork. (4) Ballet, "Le Revell du Flore," Drigo. (5) Egmont Overture, Beethoven. (6) Scene and Aria, "Das Nachtlager," Kreutzer. (7) Fragmente, "Der fliegende Holländer," Wagner. (8) Overture, "Marinarella," Fucic. (9) Waltz, "Dollarpinzessia," Fall. (10) Benedictus, Rost. (11) "Polnisch und Ungarisch," Moszkowsky.

The drawing "O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden," by W. Steinhäuser, exhibited at the Water-colour Exhibition Dresden 1909 in the building on the Brühl'sche Terrasse, has been purchased by Prince Johann Georg.

Meissen. Schloss Albrechtsburg. KÖNIGL. BURG-KELLER. First-class Restaurant.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY  
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ANGLO-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT MANAGED  
BY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST  
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#### NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition to appear next week:  
Vol. 4119-20, "Wroth," by Agnes and Egerton Castle.

Hch. Wm. Bassenge & Co., Bank.

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PAYMENTS ON ALL LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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## SAVING A GREAT VOICE.

The following interesting and amusing account of an event which recently agitated the entire musical world has been cabled to his paper by the Milan correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*:

How is Caruso? The question seemed to have been settled already. Caruso in person had assured me that he was very well indeed, and presumably he has the best information on the matter. And how was it possible to disbelieve him? He had a cheerful appearance, was smoking a cigarette, drinking coffee and wearing a splendid silk shirt and heliotrope tie. Are not these signs of good health? He was, moreover, irritated when I asked if it were true that he was attending a clinic. The irritation seemed to be quite justified, and I even thought that I noticed him, as a good tenor and a good Neapolitan, make some recondite and efficacious sign to exorcise the "jettatura." His pretended illness, Caruso told me, was nothing but a figment of the Press in general and of the American Press in particular; so a part of the responsibility rested also with me. I made the amende honorable and sent all over the world the joyful news: "Caruso is well."

But the glad announcement was hardly in print before I was asked in a telegram from London, "How is Caruso after his operation?" Other telegrams followed. America questioned London, and London anxiously sought information from Milan. A perfect deluge of messages reached Caruso's address and the clinic of Professor Della Vedova. Impresarios were alarmed, the Press of the two hemispheres flashed along all the Transatlantic cables the question, "How is Caruso after his operation?"

I hurried off to the clinic of Professor Della Vedova, who has the honour of being at present the guardian, so to speak, of Caruso's throat. Skilfully avoiding the inhalation which was offered by a zealous assistant who seemed to mistake me for some regular frequenter of the clinic, I took my place among the patients, and waited my turn. Professor Della Vedova, in a white shirt, with the sleeves rolled up, received me in his study, and requested me to take a seat in the cushioned chair of sighs. The illustrious surgeon was ready to do anything for me—to cut away my tonsils, remove the uvula, perforate the trachea, deprive me of an eye, to do whatever I might require except one thing. He would not speak a word about the throat of the celebrated tenor.

To every question he replied with a polite smile, and the words: "I cannot say; you will understand it is a professional secret."

"Are you treating Caruso?"  
"I cannot say."  
"Have you operated on him?"  
"You will understand."  
"Was the operation successful?"  
"... professional secret."

So the conversation continued, animated but unvaried, for a good quarter of an hour, and the patients waiting in the ante-room must have been extremely grateful to me, because the sick are always full of gratitude for whoever delays their painful acquaintance with surgical steel.

But is it possible in these days to hide an event of such importance from the inquiries of the Press? Can two Ministers have an interview, can an Ambassador deliver a Note, can Caruso submit to an operation without it being known to the journalistic world? The answer is that today I am in a position to give some particulars of the mysterious event which has caused so much disturbance of public opinion.

### CARUSO AND HIS OPERATION.

Caruso has really undergone an operation. Every arrangement was made for the maintenance of the profound secrecy. The operation was performed in the morning, when the clinic is closed to the public. Professor Della Vedova was assisted by three colleagues, who, in all probability, swore an oath to keep silent. It has not yet been ascertained whether everybody went in disguise to the operating-room, but it is highly probable that the encounter took place with all circumspection and solemnity. Caruso had been sent to Professor Della Vedova by the doctors who were attending him in New York, and he had been preceded at the clinic by various telegraphic advices. He had, as a matter of fact, already entrusted his harmonious larynx to the professor three years ago, and now he had to undergo at the same hands an operation which was, so to say, the pendant of the former. It was a question of two symmetrical operations. Three years ago it was the right vocal chord; now it was the turn of the left. The operation in itself was only a slight matter. Its object, so far as I have been able to understand, was a very minute cutting in order to facilitate the production of the voice and to assist the working of the vocal chords. But it was also an extremely delicate affair, because of the effect which it might have upon the timbre and endurance of the voice. Three years ago it succeeded splendidly, and the success seems to have been repeated. But on the present occasion, owing to his efforts during the American season, Caruso was not in such good condition. He has sung for so many as nine evenings in succession, a prodigious performance, which is to be explained only by the robustness of the famous tenor, and the £1,000 which were the adequate compensation for each evening's efforts.

Well, the operation has succeeded. Caruso will have to remain under the observation of science and under a strict régime until the end of June. Only in July will he be able to resume the utterance of notes and the reception of banknotes. His voice, the competent authorities say, will be found even more beautiful than before. But he will have to be careful not to resume the strain of past seasons. His voice will be limpid and fresh, but it will have to be used with economy. It will still be worth sundry millions to its proprietor so long as he does not ask it for them all at once.

And just now Caruso is concerned with the most rigid observance of his doctor's orders. Among them is a recommendation to keep calm and serene. How is he to do it with all these telegrams? How is he to do it now that the great secret is known, published and discussed? Caruso is—shall I say exasperated? One of his friends wished to induce him to communicate to the Press an exact report about his condition, but he did not dare. At the very mention of the word "Press" the great artist was kindled into all the fury of the lyric stage. So he will say nothing, or at most, if any reporter should manage to reach him he will declare that he is well, very well indeed.

### SWEARING INTO THE TELEPHONE.

New York, June 3.  
A telegram from Omaha states that several men were charged yesterday, under the law in Nebraska which forbids swearing over the telephone. The defendants were found guilty of this offence, and each was ordered to pay a fine of 100 dollars.

### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
Southwesterly wind, more cloudy but dry at first, warmer.

## == DRESDEN ==

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



## SAXON-BOHEMIAN STEAMSHIP CO.

Beautiful excursions on the Elbe by luxurious passenger steamers between Leitmeritz, Aussig, Dresden, Meissen, and Mühlberg. First class catering—Table d'hôte—Promenade Decks—Cabins from from draughts. Railway connection at all principal stations. Comprehensive panoramic views of the beautiful and romantic Elbe valley.—Delightful Trips free from the plague of dust.

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**B. A. Müller,** by appointment to the Saxon Court, Prager Strasse 32-34. **Lawn Tennis Exhibition.** Sole Agent for Goss Heraldic Porcelain.

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DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse, preparatory for Schools and Universities. Instructions in Classics, Mathematics, English, German, French, etc. in class or privately. Boarders received.

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## SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French, and Latin. A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses. Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Str. 80 (Villa).

Brühl & Guttentag.—Artistic needle work.—Embroideries, Prager Str. 20.

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old established house  
Reichs Strasse 26, I., II., III.  
Best situation. Highly recommended, comf. sunny rooms, best cuisine.

### 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 Colon-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-pennig 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. On Friday, the 11th inst., by the S.S. Campania, left New York June 2.

#### BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Mansfeldt de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmé, Esq.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

## WILBUR WRIGHT ON ZEPPELIN.

### AN AMAZING PROPHECY.

So far the Wright brothers, it is stated, have failed to satisfy the American authorities as regards their aeroplane, but they will have another chance shortly of being tested officially, when they are confident of achieving success. In the meantime Mr. Wilbur Wright, who is now at Dayton, Ohio, speaking of Count Zeppelin's performance, says he would not be surprised if an airship crosses the Atlantic before another year. "I am not a bit astonished," says Wilbur, "by the flight of the Count's balloon. In fact, the only surprising feature is that he has not done as well or better before this time. Count Zeppelin has undoubtedly given the question of lighter than air appliances more thought than any other man living or dead, and has accumulated a vast fund of information which will prove of inestimable benefit to other navigators.

"Of course, his line of thought and that pursued by myself and my brother differ most widely, and yet there are subjects in common between us, such as the mastery of the everchanging currents of air and their different specific gravities. Many of his discoveries have been of benefit to us, and I hope we may be able in a measure to repay him for the assistance we have received from him. His type of airship will have a field largely its own, and there is ample reason for the belief that its perfection will serve a very useful purpose."

In reply to a question as to when, in his opinion, it will be possible to cross the Atlantic in the air, Mr. Wright said: "All that is pure conjecture. No man can say how rapid the development of either type of machine will be, but there is really nothing now which would be an insurmountable obstacle to such a feat. A machine with sufficient capacity to carry an adequate supply of fuel and oil, with provisions for the aviator, is the main requirement, although duplicate engines would add greatly to the safety of the trip, and, of course, the weight of the machine and its cargo. I think you may look for astonishingly rapid development now that the basic principle has been established, and a year from now may see the transatlantic trip successfully negotiated."

### THE FUTURE OF CRETE.

Sensational rumours are afloat in Athens regarding a proposed movement by extremists to force the annexation of Crete at all costs. Careful inquiries regarding this report have been made but it is difficult to obtain any really trustworthy information on the subject. As far as can be ascertained, it is a fact that a secret society has been formed among certain extremists, which is determined to force King George to bring about the annexation of Crete to Greece even at the cost of a war with Turkey, on the termination of the existing régime in the island; and it is declared that if His Majesty refuses to countenance such a scheme, his immediate abdication will be demanded. It is generally believed in Athens that the Young Turks will refuse to part with Crete for any monetary consideration such as has been suggested, and that they are fully prepared to risk a war with Greece on the question.

The object of the conspirators is said to be to forestall the Turks by themselves occupying Crete immediately the troops of the Powers have vacated the island, and it is reported that they are already negotiating with certain leading members of the Christian section in Crete. A number of officers in the Greek Army are said to have volunteered their services in connection with the movement. These details are given under all reserve; but it is impossible to doubt the existence of some such project as outlined. It is probable, of course, that the Powers, rather than permit the development of such a serious crisis as would inevitably result from the carrying out in full of this scheme, would use every possible influence with Turkey to persuade the Porte to accept a settlement on a financial basis.

### CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

#### ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

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.