

Office:
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1755.

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,059.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1909.

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ROYAL TOURISTS.

The diplomatic tour of Tsar Nicholas of Russia has given occasion to the usual press utterances which accompany the movements of a monarch nowadays. One of the many disadvantages attaching to blood royal is that of continual publicity. A monarch cannot cross his threshold for a holiday without coming into the focus of a hundred cameras or having his slightest movements chronicled in a thousand newspapers. His every action is construed into something of profound import, and the lightest word he utters is reproduced as an argument in favour of this or that political theory. This system of press espionage has had the inevitable result of restricting the personal liberty of rulers, and of making them extremely careful as to the words they let fall in public. Thus it is that every speech delivered on State occasions is carefully prepared long beforehand,—not by the monarch himself, but by his faithful advisers; while the reply is also framed far in advance of its delivery. One would imagine that such a well-known arrangement would deprive these royal orations of all their interest for the public. On the contrary, however, they are read with avidity and commented upon by the man-in-the-street with extreme attention. A cynic might suggest that all such speeches are prepared on the stereotype system, with blanks left here and there for the insertion of different dates and names. "The inextinguishable solidarity of the traditional friendship between our respective nations," "this visit is another proof of our close personal relationship," "we have resolved upon a policy of peace and progress," etc. etc.—are phrases which appear at every royal meeting. The usual hand-claps are given, the usual speeches are delivered, and the usual toasts are drunk, and the monarchs go their ways to repeat these solemn ceremonies in other climes; and in due time the public is treated to a mass of matter in the newspapers dealing with the "extreme significance" of these stilted affairs.

A few weeks ago the Tsar of Russia was the guest of Emperor Wilhelm, and exchanged with him the loftiest sentiments of peace and international concord. Last week his Imperial Muscovite Majesty was the guest of President Fallières, with whom he also exchanged sentiments of a like order. Yesterday there was a State banquet at Cowes, when he and King Edward mutually protested their imperishable love of peace and harmony. We question the sincerity of these sentiments as little as we doubt the personal intention of carrying them into effect; but it is an unhappy fact that in spite of them all the world is periodically thrown into alarm by international crises which threaten to involve the nations in war. When the ruler of a nation is known to be a peace-lover and a man who would do everything in his power to avert the curse of war, the innocent onlooker very naturally asks himself how it is that we so often come near to embroiling ourselves. The answer is, that monarchs no longer shape the policy of their respective countries, and that their personal feelings only superficially influence the world's affairs. For that very reason we are disposed to deprecate the artificial significance attributed to these monarchical interviews, and to see in them little more than evidences of the personal geniality and courtesy of the royal family. It is, of course, undoubtedly true that on more than one occasion a monarch has actually kept the dogs of war in leash at the critical moment, as was the case in the recent Balkan crisis when the venerable Emperor of Austria said: "There will be no war." Nor can it be denied that the consistently peaceful attitude of King Edward and his Imperial nephew of Germany has had a potent effect on the tranquillity of Europe. But the fact remains that the

time has passed when king and emperors were arbiters of peace and war, and not all the imaginative theorising and ingenious "copy"-hunting of the journalist can alter that indubitable reality.

AERONAUTICS IN ENGLAND.

London, August 2.

At today's sitting of the House of Commons, the sum asked for by the Government for the purposes of aerial navigation was under discussion. Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of State for War, explained what the Government had done in the matter, and said that as yet Great Britain did not possess any airship fit for the purposes of war. In the present state of aerial science, the rigid form of airship was the only one of real value for naval use, but for a land force the non-rigid type was the best. The aeroplane might also be useful for an army, but for reconnoitring it would have to be capable of ascending to greater heights and to be more under the control of the aeronaut than it now was. A rigid airship of large dimensions, at least as large as the "Zeppelin" and capable of carrying 20 men, was being built by Messrs. Vickers at Barrow, and a non-rigid dirigible balloon for military use had been begun under military supervision. The Government also hoped soon to have two aeroplanes with which experiments would be made. Altogether, said Mr. Haldane, £78,000 had been expended this year on the study of aeronautics, and there was no danger of England's being behind other countries in this sphere.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Haldane stated further that the non-rigid airship was being built at Aldershot, and that the War Department would take over the airship which had been provided by subscription through the medium of a London newspaper. A third airship would be procured if the trials of the others proved satisfactory. The sum asked for by the Government was then voted.

London, August 3.

Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, of Barrow, who are building an airship for the Government, have erected for the purpose a shed 600 feet long and 100 feet wide, which opens towards the sea.

THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP AT FRANKFORT.

In spite of the great achievements thus far made in the realm of aerial navigation, the elements still hold most of the trumps. This truth has once more been exemplified by that wonderful specimen of human ingenuity,—the Zeppelin airship. As our readers are aware, the airship was expected to journey from the International Airship Exhibition at Frankfurt to the city of Cologne on Monday. We reported in our issue of yesterday the progress made by the vessel up to going to press, according to which the inclement weather in the Rhine district was seriously handicapping the gallant aeronauts. It now appears that a defect in the motor compelled the trip to be abandoned, and that "Zeppelin II." returned to Frankfurt late on Monday evening, descending in the Exhibition grounds at 8.50 o'clock. There was much disappointment at Cologne at the non-appearance of the airship all Monday afternoon, as thousands of people had arrived in the city specially to watch the arrival. We hope that the motor defect will be made good and that the weather will behave itself without delay, so as to permit of the Frankfurt-Cologne flight being successfully undertaken.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT MADE.

Frankfort o. M., August 3.

The Zeppelin airship ascended again this morning at two minutes past ten, for the purpose of going to Cologne. After having manœuvred for some time above the Exhibition grounds the vessel was seen to be making preparations for a descent, which was successfully accomplished in due course. It appeared that one of the three-bladed rear propellers was fractured, the broken part falling to the ground. This further mishap probably postpones the Cologne trip for today, at least.

THE TSAR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

FESTIVITIES AT COWES.

Spithead, August 2.

The Imperial Russian yacht "Standart," with the Emperor and Empress of Russia on board, arrived here at noon today escorted by British and Russian cruisers. The Tsar at once went on board the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," which was anchored near the "Standart," and remained to luncheon with King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

Cowes, August 2.

The Imperial Russian yacht "Standart" and the British Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," led by three British torpedo boat destroyers and followed by the Russian armoured cruisers "Rurik" and "Makaroff," passed down all the lines of the British fleet this afternoon amid the thunder of salutes, the cheering of the crews, and mingled strains of the Russian and British National Anthems. The number of ships assembled was over 150, including 7 "Dreadnoughts" and 17 other first-class battleships. The Tsar and King Edward were on the bridge of the "Victoria and Albert" surrounded by a brilliant staff of Russian and British officers. The review lasted an hour, from 3.30 to 4.30 p.m., and when it was over the Imperial and Royal yachts returned to their moorings off Cowes.

At the dinner given by the King and Queen to the Emperor and Empress of Russia on board the "Victoria and Albert" in the evening, there were present—besides the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught; Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister; Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; M. Isvolsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sir A. Nicholson, British Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg; Mr. McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral Sir John Fisher, and others.

Reuter's special correspondent at Cowes is authorised to state that the Tsar expressed his great gratification at the cordial and brilliant reception given to him and at the splendid appearance of the British fleet.

THE FOREST FIRE IN THE TYROL.

Vulpera, Engadin.

Since Sunday afternoon the extensive forests of the Schuls commune under the Piz Ajaz, consisting of splendid pine and fir trees, have been on fire. The conflagration extended to the highest level and threatened a catastrophe for the whole Lower Engadine. Every available man from the different communes made all haste to the scene of destruction, distant many miles over mountains from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea; and by their united and energetic efforts succeeded yesterday in mastering the flames and banking-in the fire. The smouldering ashes are being watched.

BERLIN

All social and other items intended for publication in this column should be sent to the Berlin representative of The Daily Record:—Miss C. M. Hook, Rosenheimer Strasse 28, W. All business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the Dresden office:—Struve Strasse 5.

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

Mr. Fred Sterry, the "President" of the renowned Palazzo Hotel in New York, has been in Europe for some weeks past with his wife and daughter, latterly stopping at the Hotel Savoy Westend in Carlsbad.

An ambitious scheme has brought Mr. Sterry to Europe—nothing less than the building of American hotels for London, Paris, and probably other Continental capitals. Mr. Sterry will spend just one night in Berlin before returning to the United States, coming up on August 11 on purpose to see the Hotel Adlon prior to sailing by the S.S. "Amerika" on August 12. He and his party will be the personal guests of Mr. Adlon.

The proposition of managing European hotels abroad is, says Mr. Sterry, a perfectly natural one. America, he explains, contributes the most numerous and prosperous clientèle to the European hotels during the season, and the majority of tourists upon returning from abroad express regret that such comfortable, palatial hostelry as those in New York are not to be found in Europe. The reiteration of this idea has induced Mr. Sterry to take the matter in hand. The prospects of the scheme, he says, seem to be of the brightest.

A small gale was raised in Berlin theatrical circles recently by an uncomplimentary criticism reported to have been made by Miss Madge Lessing regarding the appearance and talents of Berlin chorus-girls. Miss Lessing expected a chilly reception from her fellow-artists at the Metropol on the night following the arrival of the paper wherein she was quoted. Happily, however, there was no breach of harmony in this direction, the Metropol chorus-girls accepting her explanation that she had been misinterpreted and misrepresented.

Mr. John Brinkerhoff Jackson, the American Minister to Persia, and Mrs. Jackson are among the throng of American tourists who have been attending the Bayreuth festival.

Mr. Jackson sails in September for America. It is interesting to note that he will complete in September 30 years in the U.S. Government's service, dating from his graduation from Annapolis in 1879.

A propos of the fact that Siegfried Wagner, the son of the composer, is taking practically the entire charge of the Bayreuth Festival this year, the Chicago Musical Leader says:—

"The manner in which Siegfried Wagner goes to work shows that he is tired of being the son of his father and of his mother, or the grandson of his grandfather on his mother's side. He is a man of force, not only at the bâton but also in the rehearsing room. There are many people outside the adoring ranks of the typical Bayreuthians who are watching his career, and it is likely that he will one day dawn upon the musical world at large as a new figure of importance with which to reckon."

(We are sorry we cannot agree with our Chicago contemporary. It is our opinion that especially "at the bâton" Siegfried Wagner does not show to advantage. His talent for staging, however, is so remarkable that it would be well if he were to rest content with the laurels he justly earns in that line and emancipate himself from the "bâton."—Ed.)

Other Berlin Americans who have been attending the Bayreuth performances include:—Mlle. d'Artismowitch; Miss Anna Wengemann of Chicago; and Mrs. Walter M. Coleman of Huntsville, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowstuter, who were so active during the season in helping the American Students' Club on its feet, will attend one of the Bayreuth productions of "Parsifal."

Mr. David Wolf, of Philadelphia, an habitual European tripper for the past fifteen years, has left for Marienbad with his family after their annual two months' stay in Berlin. They will be back on September 1, to spend the autumn in this city, at the Adlon.

Mr. Louis Stern of New York, who arrived at the Hotel Adlon en auto ten days ago, has left for Carlsbad.

American musical papers are objecting to a statement attributed to Miss Emma Lucy Gates, of the Berlin Royal Opera, to the effect that she owes her entire musical training to Mme. Blanche Corelli, the well known Berlin vocal instructress.

Can it be possible, they ask, that Miss Gates has forgotten that teacher of recognised worth, Mme. Frida Ashworth, with whom she studied in America?

Miss Marcella Craft will sail for Europe on August 19 from the United States. Early in October she begins her engagement as leading soprano at the Munich Royal Opera.

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AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6. Nollendorf Platz. Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service. 4.30 p.m. Song Service. Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Dr. THOMAS HALL, Minister in charge.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Table listing theatrical performances at various venues such as Royal Opera House, Lessing Theatre, Berliner Theatre, etc., including titles like 'Ketten', 'Gelbster', 'Ein Herbstmanöver', etc.

Table listing evening performances at venues like Metropol Theatre, New Theatre, New Operetta Theatre, etc., including titles like 'Die oberen Zehntausend', 'Sein Sündenregister', etc.

Miss Gail Gardner, an American singer well known in Berlin, who concertised last season in France, Germany, Holland, and Austria, has been booked for an extensive tour including Italy, Spain, Egypt and Greece.

Americans lately registered at Al. Peters' American Reading-room, Unter den Linden 6, include:—W. W. Davis, of Delaware, Ohio, Nürnberger Platz 1; Louis Mohrman, of Cleveland, O., Stréltz Str. 43; Mrs. H. K. Williamson, of Los Angeles; Mrs. A. L. Sendall, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Newburger, of Memphis, Tenn. (Hotel Adlon); Dr. R. G. Holt, of New York (Waidenberg Str. 28); Thomas J. Conaty, of Los Angeles and Bernard S. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass. (Hotel Adlon); F. R. Chapman and wife, of Philadelphia (Potsdamer Str. 111); Robert A. Horbeson, of Kentucky (Nettlebeck Str. 12 13); F. A. Spafford, of South Dakota; N. Henry Black, of Cambridge, Mass. (Dresdner Bank, Berlin); Frederick A. Peter, of Burlington, N.J.; Ernest Vollman, of Newark, N.J.; Henry Hausmann, of New Orleans; Chas. Ratner, of Philadelphia (Hotel Reichskrone); Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Battin, of Swarthmore College, Penn. (Hotel Savoy).

We have received the following telegram:—According to the latest telegram received from the mining district of the South African Territories, it appears that the Governor's opinion, based on the most recent information, is that the statements of the prospectors with regard to the discovery of diamonds should be received with great caution. The Governor has been instructed to institute an enquiry into the matter by the mining authorities; and until their report has been rendered, the discovery should not be regarded as an ascertained fact.

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, July 31.

The Note-Book of A Bohemian.

I am chock-full of sympathy for those three little boys who, one fine morning recently, went out to wander through the world in quest of adventures, with fourteen sous in their pockets.

I thought that that kind of boy no longer existed, and that, thanks to the efforts of public educationalists, the children of today sniffed disdainfully at the romances of chivalry, and preferred the glory of combat with the risks of the pari-mutuel. And now these three little boys have again brought vividly before my eyes the long-distant days of childhood, when we set forth on donkeys, owing to the scarcity of more noble chargers, and sounded the horn at the corner of the dark forest, giving defiance to all strange knights and marauding giants, who, I think, rarely responded to the provocation.

And so there are still school-boys who believe in fairy-tales, ready to mow down the hippogriffins and what not of the old legends! That flight towards the magical country of dreams, silly though it may be, and precisely because it is silly, is a better deed than the desperate act of that other little boy who, in order to escape from the vulgarities of existence, could think of nothing more wise than to kill himself. The latter was practical, in a way, because he solved all things, good and bad, but the others set forth in search of the Ideal of which they had been robbed, thinking that perhaps they might find it. Whether they found it or not, they will always partly have seen it. The little boy who plunged a knife into his heart was wrong. It is not the object of the search which is precious, but the search itself.

At the time of writing, the three little adventurers have been without doubt found and scolded. I should scold them myself, but with a smile. I should also envy them, and my thoughts would be something like these:—

During some moments, escaped from flat and monotonous existence, these romantic youngsters mistook themselves for Rolands, for Columbuses, for heroes. They have breathed an air impregnated with poetry, and their hearts have responded gaily to occupations which were not commonplace. The future will soon teach them the vanity of their efforts, and that even those whom Humanity calls great are no less little than other men. Soon enough they will learn that Sancho alone was right and that Don Quixote was a fool. When they are notaries or solicitors, they will think sometimes, with a sigh of regret, of the day when they rode forth, full of ardour, in search of the Unknown, which is without doubt Happiness, although nobody has ever been able to discover it.

(Henri Maret in Le Journal.)

"Le Bon Badaud!"

In the United States, to whom we owe so many of our most expressive epithets, they call him a "rubber-neck." Despite a careful overhauling of the archives of memory, I can find no equivalent term in my native English. "Star-gazer" is the nearest approach and that only faintly indicates the subject. What they call him in Germany, Spain, Italy, Scotland, and other foreign parts, I do not know, but in France they call him a "badaud"—"le bon Badaud"—because he is invariably such a particularly harmless kind of simpleton. The name, however, does not matter, because the man—he sometimes includes the woman—is internationally recognised. He is the backbone and chief constituent of "la foule"—the crowd—the aggregation of vacant gazers which collects mysteriously, in twenty seconds or so, to stare with open-mouthed interest at some simple street-incident, such as the collapse of a tired cab-horse, and remains still gazing in a trance of fascination until the last detail of the thrilling affair has been cleared up. Where they all come from, and how they manage to gather with such astonishing rapidity, appearing with the swiftness of theimps through the trapdoors in a pantomime, as if they were thrown up out of the sewers or shot down from the skies, are mysteries to be numbered amongst those which will probably never be solved. They are just "rubber-necks," "star-gazers," "badauds,"—the silent, effective, and unappreciated audience which forms the background of publicity.

The badaud is easily pleased. Give him a navy driving a crowbar into the roadway, or a couple of surveyors taking street-measurements, and he will rest contented for hours. He is just the same in his essentials in all cities, but in Paris, as one might expect, he is a little more elaborate. He out-badauds himself, so to speak. He goes to a considerable amount of trouble to gratify his favourite amusement and the newspapers cater for him magnificently. He rises early and buys a copy of his pet journal, let us say the Petit Parisien. If there were a Society of Badauds—possibly there may be one—I should have no hesitation in recommending the editor of the Petit Parisien as its perpetual president.

Badaud on But th Petit Paris night in for exam happens street wil occupation sharehold else a m necessar on his mences w to the se of the i badauds ing, some in a str, contemplan tion the took plac Little by versation they are concierge hot favor two (bad boys, ba and seve the windo downs; j at resemblan doorway, doorways which ne people w stare at t their ver to pass I is answers I believe quite you I suppos time, any I should "No, An volvers." man."

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Badaud on the Warpath.

But this is a digression. He learns from the *Petit Parisien* that a crime has been committed overnight in some quarter of Paris, the Rue de Rivoli, for example. It is unlikely, because nothing ever happens in the Rue de Rivoli nowadays, but any street will do. The badaud may follow any kind of occupation, but more often than not he is a small shareholder, or pensioner, living in retirement, or else a minor official in government employ,—it is necessary that he should have a good deal of time on his hands. Before he goes to business, or commences whatever may be his daily routine, he hurries to the scene of the crime and plants himself in front of the incriminated house. There he finds other badauds like himself, some arrived before, some during, some after his visit, and all arrange themselves in a straggling line on the opposite sidewalk. They contemplate with the utmost amplitude and satisfaction the windows of the apartment where the crime took place. In this occupation they gorge themselves. Little by little the different badauds enter into conversation—they love to chat—and discussions arise; they are all there; tall and short, old and young, concierges of the quarter (the *Petit Parisien* is a hot favourite with the concierges), a chevalier or two (badauds are very democratic), some butcher-boys, bakermen, a telegraph lad with messages, and several women in bonnets. They all gaze at the windows, which are just like all the other windows; at the shutters, which bear a conscientious resemblance to all the other shutters; and at the doorway, which is an exact model of all the other doorways. They patiently await some occurrence which never happens. They breathlessly examine the people who go into and out of the house and they stare at those who enter as if they would drag from their very souls the reason why they are thus called to pass through that fatal doorway.

"It is on the second floor," says one. "No," answers another, "on the third." "She was rich, I believe." "That's so; and they tell me she was quite young." "She had been deceiving her lover, I suppose." "Yes, but the maidservant entered in time, anyhow." "If I were the police I know what I should do." "I heard that he was an American." "No, Americans don't carry razors, they use revolvers." "Oh! then it must have been an Englishman."

Reinforcements.

The line grows and thickens as other badauds come trooping in. They do not know what is the matter. They stare just because everybody else stares. The early badauds give the latecomers the news. "An assassination!" They demand immediate details. There is one badaud who arrived before all the others,—an old, white-haired man, with a permanent crick in the neck. The air of importance which he wears is unmistakable. He transmits the history to a second, who passes it on to a third. Pressed for time, eventually, they depart, leaving the story behind them. This pilgrimage lasts for days and gradually diminishes. The badaud goes home perfectly satisfied. He has seen nothing, he has learnt nothing, but he can describe the exterior of a Parisian house, built exactly like all the others. He will hand the memory down to all his children.

The supply of badauds never fails. It is he who surrounds the overturned lorry or the sulky motor-bus. He assists, as it were, at the catastrophe. The lorry is set on its wheels again, the motor-bus is coaxed into good-humour, but the badaud remains to tell the story of the adventure to the badauds who couldn't get there in time. Five hours afterwards the group is still there, but you will not find amongst them one of the original badauds. They are all secondhand, discussing a secondhand history. The badaud is not at all dangerous, but he often causes trouble. It is through him that the goods ordered from the grocer arrive late, and that servants sent to the post, with letters, remain away for a couple of hours.

G. A. A.

GREAT STRIKE AT STOCKHOLM.

Stockholm, August 3.

The Government telephone employes, the milk-dealers, and most of the labourers of Stockholm have unanimously decided to join the general strike. Efforts are being made to preserve the city's milk supply. The labour condition locally is very threatening.

**DRESDEN
CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.****Royal Opera House.**

Closed till August 8.

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Closed till September 11.

Meissen. Schloss Albrechtsburg. KÖNIGL. BURGER-KELLER. First-class Restaurant.**THE ROYAL COURT PHARMACY**

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DRESDEN

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Beale and Miss Beale, of New York, are at the Hotel Bellevue.

Mrs. F. W. Meier is staying at Marienbad for a month.

Mr. Charles Matthews and son left on Monday, for an outing at Herrnhut and Oybin.

Mr. H. C. Williams, the organist of the American Church in Dresden, is spending the summer with his family at the Villa Schramm, Oybin.

Frau Doctor Guenther and family left Dresden on Monday for a three weeks' visit to the sea shore.

Major and Mrs. Allaire leave today for Vienna, where the Major, after a pleasant vacation, resumes his duties as Military Attaché of the American Embassy.

Mr. A. Johnston, of New York, and Mr. Edgar A. Silver, of East Orange, New Jersey, were in Dresden over Sunday.

The Misses Jenny and Julia Wallace, of Hartford, Conn., are among the latest American arrivals in Dresden. They are staying at the Pension Görnemann, Reichs-Strasse 1.

Great excitement was caused in Dresden on Monday evening when it was rumoured that the Vogelwiese was in flames, and many highly exaggerated stories of lives lost were circulated. Fortunately, however, these sensational narratives are without foundation, and the catastrophe, serious as it undoubtedly is, is not intensified by any death-rolls. Shortly before six o'clock, from causes not yet ascertained, fire broke out in one of the refreshment tents, and within two minutes the flimsy structure was thoroughly ablaze. In spite of the complete absence of wind, the conflagration spread with alarming rapidity through the western section of the festival grounds, reducing to ashes a number of tents and other temporary structures which housed side-shows, etc.

As witnessed by a *Daily Record* representative who was on the ground a few moments after the first alarm, the scene was very alarming. Crowds of panic-stricken people rushed wildly round in the vicinity of the blaze, many of them owners of valuable property now in the grip of the flames. Faced with ruin they forgot their fears, and strove to save what remnants they could of their goods. In the confusion it was only natural that fears were entertained for the safety of many. Families became separated; parents were searching wildly for their children, and the police, who were early on the spot, had their hands full preventing frantic parents from endangering their lives. On the whole, however, the crowd behaved admirably, and the energy displayed by the police, and later by the military, in combating the fire and keeping order was beyond praise. The fierceness of the flames may be gauged by the fact that the fire was practically over within an hour, and that in that short period at least a quarter of the Vogelwiese had been razed to the ground. No loss of life or cases of serious injury have as yet been reported. Sympathy is everywhere expressed for the unfortunate people who have lost their all by this disaster. In many cases the destruction of his tent and accessories have deprived the itinerant showman of his means of livelihood, and there is no chance of compensation for him. Two or three local brewing firms have generously donated sums for the benefit of the luckless sufferers, and it is hoped that others will come forward to aid in the charitable work.

We learn that in some cases the side-shows burnt out on Monday evening went to work and found new accommodation yesterday, with the result that they re-opened their doors to the public last night. We can only hope that their enterprise will meet with a reward that in part will compensate them for the losses they have sustained by this most unfortunate catastrophe.

Later.—We are semi-officially informed that no lives were lost in the fire at the Vogelwiese. The crossbow shooting has been postponed in consequence of the mishap, but apart from this the festival will take its usual course. Some fifty persons are reported as having sustained more or less serious injury.

At the International Photographic Exhibition today, a party will be conducted through the department "Photographie im Dienste der Rechtspflege" at 4 o'clock p.m., the rendezvous being the department itself; and at 5 o'clock through the Reproduction pavilion. The music will be supplied by the band of the II. Grenadier regiment No. 101, conducted by Obermusikmeister L. Schröder. The concert begins at 4.30 p.m. and lasts till 10.30.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen-regiment No. 108, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

Dresdner Kunstgenossenschaft.**FIRST EXHIBITION**

Künstlerhaus, Albrecht Strasse
... PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE ...
ARCHITECTURE, GRAPHIC ARTS.

Open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Admission M.1; Season tickets M.3, and each additional one M.2. Sale of season tickets, from 9 to 1, and 3 to 6 o'clock, at the Exhibition office, Künstlerhaus, and at the "Depositenkasse B" of the Dresdner Bank, Prager Strasse 39.

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

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Instruments for sale and hire. Repairs executed. Tuning.

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Excellent results achieved in cases of rheumatism, gout, epilepsy; affections of the heart, nerves, head, throat, lungs, stomach and abdomen; assimilation disorders; irregular circulation, etc. Patients treated only after examination. Newest system of examination and treatment according to the power of reaction in the various organs and systems, and the natural peculiarities of the individual; therefore great and proved successes attained. Many letters of thanks.

PENSION JAHN, Nürnberger Str. 44, I.

Most beautiful location in the city.

Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHARMACY**REICHS-APOTHEKE**

ANGLO-AMERICAN DEPARTMENT MANAGED

BY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST

DRESDEN BISMARCKPLATZ 10. CLOSE TO THE

BOULEVARD

Fish: Götze, Vogelwiese.**LIONEL, THE LION-MAN.**

Among the habitations at the Vogelwiese destroyed by fire on Monday evening was that of Lionel, the lion-man, admittedly one of the most curious freaks of Nature known to exist. This show, although completely burnt to the ground, re-opens this (Wednesday) morning in Street No. 6, opposite the Variety Bürger Casino. Lionel is on view in the Indian Temple, where everybody appreciative of the bizarre should wend their way. As will be evident from the cut we reproduce herewith, this young man—he is only 17 years of age—is covered on the head, face, and features with a truly remarkable hirsute growth. The hair is blond in colour, and of a fine silky texture. His whole body is abnormally clothed with hair, but elsewhere it does not grow so thickly as on the head and face. Far from marring his appearance, this peculiarity gives Lionel a not unhandsome aspect, as may be judged from the effect he produces on all visitors to his abode.



Scientists and physicians have puzzled over his case, but can make neither head nor tail of it. The young man—whose real name is Stephan Prodovski—is of Russian birth. It is said that just before he was born his father was torn to pieces by a pack of wolves, his mother being a compulsory witness of this shocking scene: but this story is not confirmed. Lionel is an accomplished young man, and a great linguist. In addition to his native Russian, he speaks English, German, and French. It appears that when he was younger the hair on his face was much thicker and longer, but that it has decreased of late years.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Arthur Cunningham Grant-Duff, Esq.

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.

THE TROUBLES OF SPAIN.

San Sebastian, August 2.
Railway communication between Barcelona, Cerebère, Saragossa, and Valencia will be re-opened on Tuesday. The local train service from Barcelona is already in operation. The reports that executions have been carried out *en masse* is incorrect. The sentences pronounced by the Court Martial await the confirmation of the Minister of War.

According to a report received here from Barcelona, the insurgents are still masters of the situation at San Feliú de Guixols and Casa de la Selva, and the attack upon them by the forces of law and order continue.

3,000 KILLED AT BARCELONA.

Paris, August 3.
This morning's papers publish reports from their correspondents at Barcelona, who unanimously affirm that in spite of the traces of last week's street-fighting and incendiarism that are everywhere visible, the life of the city has now resumed its normal course. The *Matin's* correspondent declares that at least 3,000 people were killed during the riots.

According to an official Note (issued at Madrid yesterday and telegraphed to us) concerning the disturbances in Barcelona on July 26, three killed and 27 wounded represented the casualties on the side of the troops; while the rebels had 32 killed and 126 wounded. In Barcelona itself and other towns of the province complete order has been restored. A detachment of military has proceeded from Barcelona to Sabadell, where serious disturbances broke out last night.

Cerebère, August 3.
Spanish journals which reached here last night report the destruction by fire of 35 religious institutions and churches from July 26 to 30. Official details of the casualties and arrests during the street-fighting have just been published, but the public is advised that these are necessarily inexact.

ANOTHER SPANISH OFFICER KILLED.

Melilla, August 2.
In an attack made today by the Moors on a provision train near the first station of the mine railway, a Spanish captain was killed and two of his men wounded. The attack was repulsed, the enemy taking to flight.

Fez, August 2.
The *Agence Havas* reports that three Kaidas have started with a small mahalla for the Riff country, to call upon the tribesmen to cease hostilities. A movement of natives to the Riff district from the neighbourhood of Sefru is also reported.

Melilla, August 3.
Early this morning a Spanish gunboat chased and captured a vessel in the vicinity. On board were found fifty armed Moors, twenty of whom surrendered to the Spaniards, while the others hurled themselves into the sea. Five of these were drowned. This incident has greatly excited the native population.

ATTITUDE OF THE CARLIST PARTY.

Vienna, August 2.
Don Jaime, interviewed by a representative of the *Neue Freie Presse* on the attitude of the Carlist party towards the present insurrectionary movement in Spain, said:

"The Carlists are a party of order; they wish to be a hope for Spain, not a bugbear. My whole heart is now with the heroic Spanish army. Under other circumstances it would have been my most earnest wish to be at the head of the Spanish army, and to fight for the flag of Spain. But that cannot be now. I would never take it upon myself to plunge a whole people into danger for my own ends. I will never willingly kindle a war, and that a civil war; never will I thoughtlessly and without necessity lead Spaniard against Spaniard. If I were to return to Spain at the head of an army, it would only be to restore tranquillity, to put an end to anarchy. It would happen if, for instance, King Alfonso were driven out by revolutionaries, or if the welfare of the country required it. I have retired to Frohsdorf as a proof of my peaceable intentions, and am not waiting on the Spanish frontier. I have but one wish, one longing—the happiness of Spain."

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

Constantinople, August 2.
A Turkish military station on the Montenegrin frontier, from which a Montenegrin had been shot for crossing the frontier, was besieged by 300 Montenegrins, who only retired on the arrival of reinforcements for the Turks.

MARTIAL LAW FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, August 2.
The prolongation of the state of siege in the capital proposed by the Court Martial has been sanctioned by the Cabinet and ordained by Imperial Irade. Diemmal Bey has been appointed Vali of Adana.

:: DRESDEN ::

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

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

Roller Skates of English, American, and German make with two and four rollers. Large assortment.
B. A. Müller, Prager Strasse 32-34.
By Appointment to the Saxon Court.

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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Vogelwiese
Street No. 6
opposite the Variety Bürger-Casino.
To be seen in the Indian Temple.
Greatest Attraction on the Festival Ground.
Haase's Lion-Man
The favourite of the ladies and children.
The only Natural Freak at the Show.
Living! Living!
17 years old!
Besides the Anatomical Puzzle:
TABOR!
The man with the revolving limbs.
Admittance:
I. place, 30 pf., II. place, 20 pf.
Children and soldiers half-price.
Manager: Hugo Haase.

NOTICE TO DRESDEN READERS:
In order to enhance the usefulness of *The Daily Record* as a medium of communication between members of the English-speaking colonies in Dresden, we cordially invite our readers to send in social items—dealing with new arrivals, social events, and other matters of interest—for publication in our columns. No charge is made for such insertions; on the contrary, we shall feel obliged to everybody who sends them in.

Every shop where
English is spoken
should take in and advertise in
The Daily Record
Struve Strasse 5, I.

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preparatory for **Schools and Universities.**
Instructions in Classics, Mathematics, English, German, French, etc. in class or privately.

Boards received.
H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Hallam, M. A. Cambridge.

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Splendid Restaurant. Excellent cooking.
— Helles Culmbacher, best beer in Dresden.

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Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

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).

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Constantinople, August 2.
According to a telegram from the Vali of Salonika, a Turkish patrol from the guard-house at Kadihan was fired upon on Saturday last by Bulgarian troops. The Turks returned the fire; and in the evening the Bulgarians, who had been reinforced by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, again opened a fusillade.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, August 2.
Cholera has broken out in the Presidency Hospital. Four European patients and six European sisters have died of the disease.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, August 2.
Since yesterday 21 deaths from cholera and 38 new cases have been reported. The number of patients under treatment is 540.

EARTHQUAKE IN PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, August 2.
Two violent shocks of earthquake were experienced this afternoon in the province of Santarem.

THE SEATTLE EXHIBITION.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)
New York, July 25.
One of the most interesting buildings in the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exhibition at Seattle is the Alaska House, which has just been opened, and already contains gold, in dust and grains and bars, worth \$400,000. A further consignment worth \$700,000 is on its way from Alaska, and the Weighing Office of the Federal Government and several gold-diggers in Alaska have promised contributions; so that the gold exhibited in the Alaska house will have a total value of \$1,500,000. Among the exhibits is a nugget worth \$3,000, the largest ever found in Alaska, and 83 other nuggets from the Seward peninsula; and a collection of gold in grains worth \$70,000.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.
August 5.—Cincinnati, from Bremen, mails due in New York August 16. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today (Wednesday).
August 7.—Lusitania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York August 13. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock tomorrow (Thursday).
August 7.—New York, from Southampton, mails due in New York August 14. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Thursday).
August 10.—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, mails due in New York August 17. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, August 9.
August 11.—Majestic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York August 19. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, August 9.

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.
Today (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm II., left New York July 27.
Tomorrow (Thursday), by the S.S. Lusitania, left New York July 28.
On Saturday, August 7, by the S.S. La Lorraine, left New York July 29.
On Tuesday, August 10, by the S.S. Caronia, and the S.S. Cleveland, both left New York July 31.

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.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Westerly wind, cloudy, showers at times, cool.