

Office:
Struve Str. 5, 1.
Dresden A.
Telephone
1755.

The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,080.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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A RED LETTER DAY.

The great cruise of the Imperial German "air-cruiser" Zeppelin III. from Friedrichshafen to the capital of the Empire has opened auspiciously, and as we write there is reason to believe that this wonderful vessel is sailing steadily and smoothly towards Berlin. On another page we publish despatches announcing the progress made up to our going to press. *Tout Berlin* is in the throes of excitement at the prospect of this long-expected visit from Count Zeppelin's creation, which has awakened the admiration of the world. It is sincerely to be hoped that the visit will be attended with every success, and that the Berliners will be recompensed for their recent disappointment. The Count is certain of an ovation unparalleled for enthusiasm and hospitality. His coming will resemble that of a victorious monarch fresh from the triumphant field. But the Count is a man of peace, in spite of his martial record.

It is questionable if, when he first tackled the vexed problem of aerial navigation, more than a passing thought of the military possibilities of his invention crossed his mind. The present obsession of armaments under which Europe is groaning has indirectly affected our outlook on all the latest developments of science. Practically every new invention is regarded and discussed from the point of view of military effectiveness. The Zeppelin airship has been christened an "air-cruiser," denoting its martial mission. Each new triumph of the aeroplane has centred our thoughts on a revolution of war. The dirigible balloon has brought into being the aerial quick-firing gun,—and so on. At the same time we do not hesitate to pay lip-service to peace.

The situation admits of irony, and a witty Frenchman, mentioned by our Paris Correspondent the other day, compares our attitude with that of the songster who chanted "peace reigns o'er the earth" while Prussian shells were falling into Paris, until a passing projectile cut him in half and ended his chant. The dragon of war is still as lively and rampant as of old, save that his scales have been replaced by Krupp armour-plates. His periodical strainings at the leash imposed upon him by Civilization are no less frequent than formerly, but the leash has been strengthened by bonds of common international interest. We pay tribute to Count Zeppelin as a genius and an energetic worker for the advancement of human development, but our tribute would be doubly sincere if we were convinced that the military importance of his life's work will be subordinated to the benefits it may offer to humanity at large.

MEXICAN MINE DISASTER.

A terrible accident has occurred at the Matchala silver mines in Mexico. As the cage, heavily laden with miners, was descending the shaft on Wednesday, the chain broke and the cage fell to the bottom. Fifteen dead bodies have been recovered and thirty remain to be brought up.

DISASTROUS CYCLONE IN CUBA.

Reports from Cuba state that a violent cyclone has been experienced in the island, some damage having been done to the sugar crop.

DRESDEN CHINA
:: Own workmanship :: Lowest prices ::
:: Retail :: Export :: Wholesale ::
A. E. STEPHAN, 4, Reichs Strasse
succ. to Helena Wolfsohn Nachf. Leopold Elb.

THE CHOLERA IN ROTTERDAM.

The authorities at Rotterdam are justly alarmed at the outbreak of cholera in the city. Since Wednesday, according to our telegrams, several people have been conveyed to the special hospital under suspicion of suffering from the dread disease. Two or three patients were removed from a barge, in which a child had already died. A cholera barracks has been hastily erected for the reception of the victims.

A municipal council was held on Thursday afternoon, when the Burgomaster gave the following details of the outbreak: Four people have died from the cholera and nine were conveyed to the barracks. Three of these latter have developed unmistakable symptoms, and an investigation revealed the presence of cholera bacilli. Three other cases are doubtful, while the remaining three have not yet been thoroughly examined. Forty-two persons, healthy at the moment, have been isolated because they were lately in touch with cholera patients, and are now under strict medical supervision.

Rotterdam, August 27.

The condition of the nine patients who are under treatment in the hospital huts is satisfactory. One more patient has been admitted, suffering from some of the preliminary symptoms of cholera.

THE RIFF WAR.

Athucemas, August 26.

The Spanish gunboat Don Alvaro de Bazan was fired on today by the Moors with rifles and guns and struck by a few shots, but not damaged. The fire was returned by the fort and the gunboat.

Paris, August 27.

The *Matin* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at San Salvador to the following effect: Señor Allensalazar has stated, with reference to rumours of the retirement of the troops from Melilla, that the operations in progress there consisted solely in the occupation of certain positions in order to facilitate the retirement, which would be deferred for some days.

172 TURKISH SOLDIERS KILLED.

Constantinople, August 26.

A later report than the one already published states that, not ten, but 172 Turkish soldiers were killed by the explosion of a magazine at Sana during an attack by the insurgents. The boycott of Greek merchandise is less stringent. The Turkish fleet has moved from Carpathos to Rhodes.

Constantinople, August 27.

The Vali of Yemen reports that the situation had improved yesterday; the insurgents having been repulsed with great loss in their attacks on some of the military posts in the Sajdi Hatsche district.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A GENERAL ON PARADE.

Kirchheim unter Teck, August 27.

While inspecting the II. Württemberg Field Artillery Regiment No. 49 today, Lieut. General von Beck, the newly appointed Commander of the 27th (II. Württemberg) Division, was seized with paralysis of the heart, and fell dead.

THE BRITISH IMPERIAL DEFENCE CONFERENCE.

London, August 27.

At today's sitting of the House of Commons the Prime Minister announced that the result of the deliberations of the Imperial Defence Conference was a plan so to organise the forces of the Crown that they could be quickly combined in a homogeneous Imperial army if they desired to contribute to the defence of the Empire in case of actual necessity. With regard to naval defence, New Zealand would contribute to the cost of the common sea power, while Canada and Australia would establish fleets of their own.

LONDON THREATENED WITH SERIOUS STRIKE.

The lightermen in the port of London are dissatisfied with their hours of work, and have taken secret steps to obtain a vote as to the expediency of a general strike, which would affect about 20,000 men.

CROSS-CHANNEL SWIMMING.

Dover, August 26.

Mr. Wolff, who nearly succeeded in swimming across the Channel last year, is making another attempt.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Paris, August 27.

The *Matin* reports from Rochefort that the harbour was visited yesterday by the Minister of Marine, who, after a minute inspection of the naval establishments there, received a deputation from the Town Council and informed them that Rochefort will remain a naval port and that he will do all in his power to improve it. The Minister was enthusiastically cheered on his departure.

TROUBLE IN THE FRENCH CONGO.

Paris, August 27.

The *Journal* publishes a report from its Brussels correspondent as follows: "According to a private letter received here from the French Congo, the situation in the Engko district is very serious. That district is occupied by French troops who are engaged in suppressing a native insurrection. The natives have places of refuge in the extensive marshes and primeval forest that are very difficult to reach. A Lieutenant and many soldiers have been killed, and others severely wounded."

FRENCH SHIPPING DISASTER.

London, August 26.

Reuter learns from Perth, West Australia, that a boat with 13 of the crew of the French ship *Gael* has arrived at Bunbury, in West Australia. The *Gael* was left in a sinking condition on the 22nd instant, and a second boat with 12 men is missing as yet.

MORE ECHOES FROM BARCELONA.

Paris, August 27.

The *Matin* hears from Madrid that twenty individuals, mostly Nationalist teachers, have been condemned to exile. The teachers are still in custody. A man named Nordt has been arrested on the charge of having led the mutineers in the Campo Galvani quarter, and of having plundered convents and set them on fire.

BERLIN

All social and other items intended for publication in this column should be sent to the Berlin representative of The Daily Record...

Copies of The Daily Record may be obtained at Selmar Hahne's bookstore, Charlottenburg, Joachimsthaler Strasse 44...

Miss Ellen Sands Dunham, of Chicago, who is studying with Herr Bellwidt in Frankfurt has been spending a few days in Berlin.

Mr. Edmund Schneider has returned to Berlin from a trip through Switzerland and France, visiting Paris en route.

Madame Gadski will sing several of Mr. Schneider's compositions.

Mr. Earl William Morse, the talented young violinist, has returned from his concert-tour in America, and is staying with Mrs. Pearson, Prager Str. 17.

Frl. Eve Wilcke, the well-known German vocal teacher left last week to join Miss Geraldine Farrar's party consisting of her father and mother...

An enterprising postcard firm has issued recently a series of picture postcards, labelled "Gr. Farrar," but which are of some other person...

No one who knows Miss Farrar could be deceived for a moment.

Miss Alice Sovereign, who has been coaching with Professor Fuchs in Munich for the past months, left on Tuesday for Switzerland...

Americans in Berlin will be interested to know of the engagement of Madame Sarah Bernhardt's grand daughter and Mr. Edgar Gross.

Mr. Gross is the elder son of Mr. H. B. Gross, the well known American millionaire, who besides having a fine house in Hyde Park, London...

Miss Ethel Parks and her mother who have spending the summer in Berlin, have gone to Munich and Switzerland en route for Italy...

Frau and Fraulein Brendle with Miss Brayton and the Misses McKenzie are spending a few weeks at Mrs. McElwee's.

Mrs. Franklin Stead, of Jacksonville, Illinois, has returned to Berlin to continue her studies with Miss McElwee and Gabrilovich.

Miss Agnes Kerr, from New York, has taken an apartment at Winterfeldt Strasse 21 for the winter. She has returned to Berlin after spending several weeks in Marienbad and Munich.

General and Mrs. Caziark and Miss Caziark have taken an apartment at Aschaffener Strasse 25. Miss Caziark is again going to take singing lessons with Lamperti during the coming winter.

Miss Lake hopes soon to be able to announce the subjects of the usual winter lectures which will begin as customary on the first Tuesday in October at Potsdamer Strasse 28.

Villa Chorin, the popular Anglo-German pension managed by the Misses Bamford and Thomson at Tambach, in Thuringia, has had its usual quota of summer visitors from Berlin this year.

Quite a colony of Australians have this year been in residence at Tambach, including Mr. Fred Clutsum, of Melbourne, the well-known inventor of the curved piano, and Mrs. Clutsum...

Captain H. L. Heath, the well-known naval attaché of the British Embassy in Berlin, and Mrs.

Heath, with their two daughters, were also recent guests at Villa Chorin. Mrs. Heath, née Miss Simpson, by the way, is also an Australian, of Geelong, near Melbourne...

Recent English guests at Villa Chorin include: Rev. H. A. Cumberlege, of St. Andrew's, London, with his three children and governess...

Professor and Mrs. F. S. Delmer, with their children, are spending a month in Capri, Italy, at the Hotel Bristol. Mrs. Delmer expects to sail for Australia on September 15...

Mr. Fred Clutsum, who returned last week from Thuringia, left Berlin on Tuesday for a tour of several German cities, terminating in Cologne.

Mrs. Ernest Brandenburg, of Landshuter Str. 22, writes to Berlin friends from Los Angeles, Cal., where she is enjoying a delightful holiday.

Mrs. Grace Mackenzie Wood has been sending greetings to Berlin friends from Geneva.

Mrs. McCaughey, of Melbourne, Australia, and Miss Mona McCaughey, a vocal student, both of whom were formerly resident in Berlin...

Miss Florence Williams, an English pianist of Berlin, who has been spending four weeks at Tambach Sanatorium in the Thuringian Mountains, has now left, greatly benefited for the change...

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...

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6, Nollendorf Platz. Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service. 4.30 p.m. Song Service.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN. Berlin W. 8. Friedrich Strasse 59/60. MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

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

Every evening until further notice. Metropol Theatre. Apollo Theatre. Walhalla Theatre. Reichshallen Theatre. Passage Theatre. Folies Caprice.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

ZEPPELIN EN ROUTE TO BERLIN.

A telegram despatched to us from Friedrichshafen at 3.30 a.m. yesterday stated that preparations for the ascent of the airship Zeppelin III, were proceeding. Rain was falling and a moderate breeze blowing.

Count Zeppelin was not present when the airship left Friedrichshafen. In view of the extra weight caused by the heavy rain, Count Zeppelin, junior, took the place of Chief Engineer Kober...

Count Zeppelin, accompanied by Herr Colmann and Chief Engineer Kober, took the 6.48 train for Bitterfeld, and arrived at Stuttgart at 9.50.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Zeppelin III. was sighted at Giengen and manoeuvred for about an hour over the town. The weather was then calm but foggy. At 9.30 the airship passed Neresheim, steering for Nördlingen...

The distance from Friedrichshafen to Berlin, measured in a straight line on a map, is 375 miles.

Engineer Schwarz, of the Airshipbuilding Company, on hearing of the landing, immediately put himself in communication with the telegraph station at Gunzenhausen...

Bitterfeld, August 27. Information has reached the balloon authorities here that Zeppelin III. is not likely to arrive at Bielefeld before tomorrow morning.

Potsdam, August 27. The Magistrate of Potsdam has received the following telegram from Count Zeppelin, dated Friedrichshafen: "As my course to Berlin is prescribed for me, I will endeavour, if possible, to pass over Potsdam on my return journey."

Gnotzheim, August 27. Count Zeppelin, junior, telegraphed at 1 o'clock to the Süddeutsche Korrespondenzbureau at Stuttgart: "The foremost pair of cylinders of the fore motor out of order. Landing at Nuremberg necessary."

Later telegrams from Gunzenhausen and other points report that Zeppelin III. started again at 2.30 p.m.; was seen from am Roten Sande at 3.30 over Helmessurach heading for Nuremberg...

WONDERFUL FLIGHTS AT RHEIMS.

Betheny, August 27. Towards the close of yesterday, M. Blériot's monoplane came into contact with a shed near the grandstand and capsized. Six spectators were injured, but neither M. Blériot nor the passenger he was carrying at the time were hurt.

M. Latham, who persisted in his flights in spite of the heavy rain, has shattered all existing records both for speed and distance. After covering 150 kilometres in 2 hours 13 min. 9 and three-fifths sec., he was obliged to land to replenish his benzine supply.

course formano His flig the im miles a The with v a north Baltic. a Gover where hap. Sunday, Holy Even C Sunday, A 8.0 a Serv This is th The Re at Divine Se Com Marc The Re August 3 New Yo not late September York S name Monday September York S later th September York S Cunard day, Se September York S name Thursd Letters the New tion more from Live Nex On Mo York Aug On Mo August 2 Wedne Grosse, Thursd August 2 Saturd York, Au Count Al The Cou Cherubin, Figaro, s Susanna, Counte Marcellin Bartolo, Basilio, n Curzio, j Antonio, Barbarina PLOT. Barber of Aug. 22 t Royal O House Royal Theat Neust Centr Theat Reside Theat Royal Beived

course of yesterday flew 234 kilometres, a performance never previously attained by any aviator. His flight in the morning was chiefly remarkable for the immense speed he made, which averaged fifty miles an hour.

BALLOON DRIVEN OUT TO SEA.

Heringsdorf, August 26. The balloon Ernst which ascended this afternoon with Reichstag Deputy Dr. Delbrück and Herr Gericke, was caught by a strong wind and blown in a north-easterly direction, eventually landing in the Baltic. It was taken in tow by a fishing boat and a Government steamer and brought back to this place, where the occupants were able to land without mishap.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, August 29th. *12th Sunday after Trinity.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.
Strehlener Strasse 21, II.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

Sunday, August 29th. *12th Sunday after Trinity.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service 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

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

August 31.—Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Bremen, mails due in New York September 7. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, August 30.
September 2.—Adriatic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York September 10. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, August 30.
September 2.—Deutschland, from Hamburg, mails due in New York September 9. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, September 1.
September 5.—Mauretania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York September 10. Mark letters "via Köln—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, September 2.
September 4.—New York, from Southampton, mails due in New York September 11. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, September 2.

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.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

On Monday, August 30, by the S.S. La Bretagne, left New York August 19.
On Monday, August 30, by the S.S. New York, left New York August 21.
Wednesday, September 1, by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, left New York August 24.
Thursday, September 2, by the S.S. Mauretania, left New York August 25.
Saturday, September 4, by the S.S. La Lorraine, left New York, August 26.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15

Figaro's Hochzeit.

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

Cast:

Count Almaviva Herr Scheidemann.
The Countess Frau Schabbel-Zoder.
Cherubino, page of the Count Frau Nast.
Figaro, servant of the Count Herr Ermold.
Susanna, his bride, chamber-maid of the Countess Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Marcelline Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Bartolo, doctor Herr Nebuschka.
Bastilio, music-master Herr Rüdiger.
Curzio, judge Herr Pauli.
Antonio, gardener, Susanna's uncle Herr Büssel.
Barbarina, his daughter Fräul. Sachse.

PLOT. Count Almaviva, who figures in Pissini's opera, "The Barber of Seville," is now married to Rosina, but is carrying on

a flirtation with her maid, Susanna, who is about to be married to Figaro. The Count is jealous of his wife's page, Cherubino; and when Cherubino is in his wife's room, where Rosina and Susanna have been amusing themselves by dressing him up in woman's clothes, the Count comes and demands admittance, Cherubino escapes by the window. The Count, finding only Susanna with his wife, apologises, when the gardener, Antonio, enters and complains that his flower-beds have been trampled on. Figaro asserts that it was he who had been in the room, talking to Susanna, and even claims a document which Cherubino had dropped. Figaro is found to be Bartolo's son. Susanna and her mistress arrange a plot to punish the Count for his jealousy. They make appointments with the Count and Figaro, and await them at night dressed in each other's clothes. The Count takes Rosina for Susanna, and makes love to her, while Figaro, who has recognised Susanna, pretends to take her for Rosina, and makes violent love to her, till she boxes his ears, and he confesses he had been making fun of her. The Count is put to shame by his wife, who, however, forgives him, and he unites Figaro and Susanna, and pardons Cherubino.
Composer: Mozart, born 1756, died 1791.

| Aug. 22 to 29 | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
|------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Royal Opera House | — | — | — | — | — | — | Figaros Hochzeit, 7 p.m. | Margarethe, 7 p.m. |
| Royal Theatre Neustadt | — | — | — | — | — | — | closed. | closed. |
| Central-Theatre | — | — | — | — | — | — | Gretchen, 7.30 p.m. | Gretchen, 7.30 p.m. |
| Residenz-Theatre | — | — | — | — | — | — | Alt-Heidelberg, 8 p.m. | — |
| Royal Belvedere | — | — | — | — | — | — | Concert, 7.30 p.m. | Concert, 5 p.m. |

DRESDEN

Hugo Borack

English spoken. Purveyor to the Court. English spoken.

4, See Strasse 4,
corner of Zahns Gasse.

Combinations, Drawers, and Undershirts of Crêpe de sauté.

Woollen underwear.

Flannel shirts. Ladies' Jerseys. Knitted Waists.

English and German Knitted Goods.

Fast-colour black Hosiery for Ladies,

Gentlemen, and Children.

Shawls, Shetland veils, Wool and Silk, Skirts,

Caps, Felt Shoes and Slippers.

Novelties of the season.

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

Mr. G. Hamilton Best, of Chicago, a well known business man of that city, is now in Dresden with his family for a stay of two weeks. Mr. Best does not believe in "rushing" the sights of cities he visits with his family, and he told a *Daily Record* representative on Wednesday that many of his compatriots who take a month's vacation for the purpose of doing Europe, would be better occupied in spending their limited time in their own country, which abounds with beauty spots easy to reach. His party has already devoted a week each to Hamburg and Bremen, a month to Berlin; and at the conclusion of the Dresden visit will proceed to Vienna, for another fortnight.

In contrast to that sensible programme is the lightning visit of Mr. Edward C. Stokes, a former Governor of New Jersey, who is now steaming back to New York by the S.S. George Washington. Mr. Stokes, who had never previously visited Europe, decided late one night about eighteen days ago to favour this side of the Atlantic with his presence. The account of his programme is given as follows by a Paris contemporary: He landed in Hamburg, came to Berlin, saw it and left for Dresden. He "did" Dresden in an hour and a quarter and started for London. This easy town was attended to in between two meals, and the Jerseyite, who has banking affairs that demand his attention at home, is on the George Washington today, heading for New York. He wrote to a friend in Berlin, saying that he had greatly enjoyed his recreation and felt very much rested!

Mr. Thomas Maclean, who is connected with the great shipbuilding yards at Philadelphia, has written to friends in Dresden stating that he hopes to arrive next week with his bride, née Miss Violet Scoles, of Camden, N.J. Miss Scoles resided with her parents for two seasons at Eisenach some years ago, and during that time made many friends among the Dresden English-speaking colony.

Cure guests at Bad Elster (Saxony) now number 12,210; and at Bad Ems, up to Thursday evening, 20,027.

Mr. Ferdinand Wynne, a leading shipping agent of Detroit, left Dresden yesterday for Munich, after an enjoyable stay of one week. Mr. Wynne served as a volunteer throughout the entire course of the Cuban expedition during the Hispano-American war, and was conveyed home in such a condition from wounds and fever that his life was despaired of. It is a strange coincidence that Mr. Wynne was born in Madrid, and that a second cousin on his mother's side is now an officer in what is left of the Spanish Navy. Having recently returned from a visit to Spain, Mr. Wynne informed us that the anti-American spirit, visible there long previous to the war and in the past few years, is now almost eliminated. American tourists visit the chief towns in increasing numbers each year, and every effort is made to cater for their patronage.

Mr. George Enderby McVeagh, of Chicago, one of America's leading bacteriologists, has arrived here in company with his wife in the course of a pleasure trip through Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Downes, of Fall River, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Tooley, of Concord, New Hampshire, have arrived to swell the large New England contingent already in this city.

Mr. Thomas Boyd and Mr. James Wilkinson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, have reached Dresden in their four-cylinder automobile from the Tyrol. They leave for Berlin today.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Farmer, of Denver, Colorado, are among the recent arrivals. They are shortly leaving for Leipzig, where their son is a student at the University.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Hamburger, Mrs. Tompkins and daughters, the Rev. and Mrs. Micah Saunders, Messrs. George Anfurth and Edgar Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Tighe, and Miss Marcelle Eaton, all of Philadelphia, Pa., are now visiting this city.

Master Alec Brenner, a promising young violoncellist, whose home is at Atlantic City, N.J., was in Dresden recently with his mother, Mrs. Jeannette Brenner. The young musician who, although barely thirteen years old, is recognised in Pennsylvania musical circles as something of a genius with his particular instrument, modestly denied his right to the title of "prodigy" when seen by a *Daily Record* representative some days ago. He stated that he had participated in two Philadelphia concerts last winter, and had earned the commendation of critics in that city. His parents are averse to his adopting music as a profession at his tender age, but Mrs. Brenner, herself a musician of no mean order, has brought him over to Europe to take instruction from a Belgian master. The boy and his mother are now in Hanover visiting friends, and proceed to Amsterdam very shortly.

Mrs. Julia Martin, and her daughter, of Washington, D.C., and the Misses Erma and Janet Moore, of Virginia, are among the latest arrivals who hope to winter in Dresden.

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

The fourth grand Children's Fête will take place today in the neighbourhood of the Jägerhof, under experienced supervision. The usual games and sports will be held.

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.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon will be as follows. 1) D. Buxtehude: Prelude and Fugue for organ in E-flat (Vol. I. No. 6). 2) H. Schütz: "Das ist je gewisslich wahr," Motet for six-part choir, from "Musicalia ad Chorum Sacrum" (Dresden, 1648). 3) H. Schütz: "Tu wohl, Herr, deinem Knechte," Psalm 119, parts 2 and 3, from "Psalmen Davids" (Dresden, 1661). 4) H. Schütz: "Pharisäer und Zöllner," dialogue for four voices with basso continuo. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by Herr Nüssle, bass, and Herr Jurisch, tenor. At the organ Dr. Schnorr v. Carolsfeld.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere at 7.30 o'clock will be as follows. (1) Amazon March, Blon. (2) Overture, "Ein Sommernachtstraum," Thomas. (3) Shepherds' Dance, Fetras. (4) Ballet Music, "Der Dämon," Rubinstein. (5) Overture, "Oberon," Weber. (6) Violin Solo, "Ein Almbumblatt." (7) Tonbilder, "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor," Nicolai. (8) Overture, "Marinarella," Fucick. (9) Norwegian Wedding March, Grieg. (10) Valse coquette, Leoncavallo. (11) Schlaraffenmarsch, Arion vom Zürichsee.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light breezes, varying in direction; less cloudy at times, no heavy showers.

PARIS

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, August 25.

The Note-Book of A Bohemian.

Midnight, formerly, was the hour of crime. The fashion has changed and now it is midday. We cannot always live, nor dress ourselves, nor be assassinated, in the same fashion. I suppose that there are some unconventional spirits who would prefer not to be assassinated at all, but there are exigencies above those of humanity, and we have to understand that Progress for mankind consists not in being better but in being different.

Granted that robbery and assassination are social institutions as old as the world, and will only end with the world, is it not better that the people who practise these things should operate during the day rather than the night? It is better for the robbers and assassins because nocturnal labour is so much more troublesome than diurnal, and as for the victims they, too, gain something.

Nothing was more disagreeable, in the times of our fathers, than to be awakened from one's first sleep, just as Morpheus was swathing you in puffed warmth, by the noise of a door-lock being forced and the appearance of a savage-looking person at your bedside armed with a menacing carving-knife. One may read about such things in "Mysteries of Paris," by our old friend Eugene Sue.

Today the world has marched forward. Paris has no more mysteries except that last little affair in the Bois de Vincennes. Everything is done in the light of day and the assassins have lost their sinister aspect. Dressed in the latest fashion, they come quite simply to knock at your door and, when you go to open it, as is natural when somebody knocks, you find yourself in the presence of a polite-spoken gentleman, who greets you with the customary civilities, whilst his companion, raising his club, stuns you with every possible courtesy. If you do not yell too loud the thing is executed entirely without noise, and the maid-servants on the other floors may continue their usual occupations without disturbance. Then, having discreetly ransacked your belongings, the brigands take their leave, even more formally than before, being careful to keep the staircase clean and to exchange a polite word or two with the concierge.

It is unnecessary to insist on the superiority of this practice as compared with that of old times. One could say, perhaps, that it is done a little too often and that we might appreciate it better if its frequency did not oblige even the most peaceable people to answer the door with a lifted revolver in their hand, and perhaps cause them to discharge it at the cook returning from market, thus jeopardising their dinner.

(Henri Maret in *Le Journal*.)

Parisian Suburbs.

It may be that there is something lacking in the French temperament, or it may be that the railway companies are not sufficiently wide-awake, but there is certainly accommodation and charm on the South and West sides of Paris for suburbs such as few cities could rival. Although very fond of a "pique-nique" and ever musing sentimentally over the delights of the countryside, the Parisian clings fondly to his beloved city, where the centralisation movement daily grows stronger. I have lately been exploring the magnificent garden-country in the direction of Limours and Chevreuse, and I cannot help thinking what an enormous pity it is that a glorious stretch of country, just outside the walls, should be almost wholly in the hands of the agriculturists. Meanwhile, Parisian buildings are steadily climbing higher, and thousands of families play out the drama of hearth and home on the level of the chimney-stacks. Something ought to be done, and if M. Jaurès were not so busy in cuffing every ministerial head that bobs up into more than momentary prominence, he might attend to it. Many Parisians, of course—the little leaven—have given up their town residences and built themselves villas of various degrees of pretentiousness outside the fortifications, and thus little settlements are slowly forming. These, possibly, are the nucleus of the suburbs of the future.

Despite the gregariousness of the French, these rural residences seem to be entirely isolated in spirit and there is no real suburban community. The railway station is their only link. The great majority of the villas are architectural freaks, builders' night-

mares, incredibly fantastic creations of distorted fancy, with reminiscences of medieval castles, cha-teaus, Chinese pagodas, Hindoo temples, Turkish mosques, Swiss chalets, and a liberal sprinkling of ideas taken from Robinson Crusoe, together with a thousand suggestions never before materialised, not even in pantomime. Only a genius in descriptive writing could give you any real idea of their weird extravagances. At some points it is easy to imagine one's-self passing through the scenes of a comic opera. The French villa symbolises better than anything else I have met, unless it be the French dog, the extraordinary egotism and deliberate eccentricity of the Gallic character. In these residential hot-patches there is no social round, no properly-made roads or lighting facilities, no shops, no police-patrol, and no churches. It is all haphazard and anarchistic.

The owner of the ground, or some house-building syndicate, marks out a huge tract of ground, calls it Parc de Belle Vue, and sells it piece by piece for residential purposes. There does not seem to be the slightest communal control over their operations. The ground is not "laid out," as we say. The residences, of all possible shapes and sizes, are put up here, there, and everywhere, as the taste and pocket of the purchaser may direct. The result is chaos, and life in such places must approach more closely to that of the Swiss Family Robinson than anything else ever attempted within hail of a city. As the book referred to, by the way, is of French origin, it may help to explain the matter.

The Suburban Railway.

Contrary to what might be expected, the train-service is fairly frequent and punctual. The carriages are not uncomfortable and the fares are reasonable, but progress is painfully slow and the waits at some of the stations are inexplicably long. There is an air of general dilapidation and déshabillé about the line, the uniforms of the officials seem as if they had been doing duty since the railway was started, the engines and rolling stock are chronically asthmatic, and the vegetation of the countryside flows over and onto the station-platforms and permanent way, so that it is sometimes difficult to separate the station or the track from the adjoining fields. All this is very pleasant and "trooly rooral," but not conducive to communal progress. In one respect, however, the line is quite up-to-date, i.e.—in the provision of special compartments for travellers accompanied by dogs, and the spectacle of half-a-dozen persons sitting cheek by jowl, solemnly nursing as many privileged specimens of the genus canine, strikes the foreigner as not a little ludicrous.

Every visitor to Paris who goes outside the fortifications is struck by the congregation of tiny huts and small gardens which abut upon the walls and extend outwards for about a quarter of a mile. The cause of this phenomenon is the military regulation which forbids the erection of buildings which could possibly be used as cover by an approaching enemy.

The general character of the scenery in the direction of Limours, especially at a distance of about fifteen miles from Paris, is extremely beautiful. It is a country of small, rolling hills, thickly-wooded and fir-crowned, with wide valleys watered by tiny streams. Its prosperity is amazing. Every available square yard is cultivated and the space around the farms and cottages teems with growing things. Vines, heavy with fat grapes, grow on the sunny sides of the buildings, and the varieties of wild flowers at the roadsides may be numbered in hundreds. Long avenues of fruit trees shed their superfluous load over the highway and millions of tempting blackberries may be had for the simple picking. There are practically no hedgerows, so that the view is uninterrupted and one may walk for miles besides fields of yellow grain, amidst which the clusters of blue cornflowers and red poppies stand out in startling contrast. The air is loaded with the scents of flowers and the smells of vegetation. Fatness and riches everywhere, a land "flowing with milk and honey," if ever there was such. You realise at once that the great strength of this nation is in the country districts and in the splendid rural stock still so firmly rooted there. It will be surely very many years before a "back to the land" movement becomes necessary in France.

Some Rural Jottings.

There are few inns, as we know them in England, but the cabarets in the little towns and villages are usually clean and inviting and occasionally cosy.

The beer in the country is bad, more often than not; but, on the other hand, wine is both cheap and good, and mine host is seldom unwilling to gossip. Outside each village there is usually a notice warning tramps and gypsies not to camp within a certain distance, and the cautions to motor-car drivers are commendably peremptory. The road-surfaces are almost invariably excellent, and in some places, for a mile or two on either side of the township, they are covered with a top-dressing of a black, tarry-looking substance, very effectual as a dust eliminator. There are few foot-paths and many of them are difficult to follow, being merely indistinct tracks alongside farm-walls and the fringes of woods. No stiles, with their romantic associations, nor well-marked cinderways. The "trespassers will be prosecuted," and "strictly private," announcements, are even more common and more capricious than in England, a country which, whatever its faults, does not do lip-service to liberty, equality and fraternity.

It may not be amiss to mention here that snakes, some of them poisonous, are very common in France and that considerable care should be taken when passing through woods and forests, especially the more extensive ones, such as Fontainebleau. In this latter forest alone some 5,000 vipers were killed last year. The authorities offer 35 centimes a head for each dead viper and the professional snake-killers make a comfortable little income out of the business.

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