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The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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No 1,107.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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FELLOW FEELING.

ANGLO-GERMAN TAXATION BURDENS.

The unsympathetic attitude of a man towards trouble of which he has no personal conception is notorious. But if you are suffering from toothache you never fail to get any amount of sympathy and advice, simply because most people have themselves been similarly accursed. What is true in small things is equally true in greater matters. Thus it is that at the present moment there is acute sympathy between the taxpayers of England and Germany. Both are very heavily burdened for the same object, and both would be delighted to find a remedy for their financial distress. When we come to consider the battleship race between these two countries, how utterly absurd it appears,—looked at logically, that is; but perhaps logic is disallowed in the game of politics. The situation reminds us of two men who are spending most of their time and all their funds on getting into pugilistic "form," ostensibly *pour passer le temps*. Each keeps assuring the other that he hasn't the remotest intention of ever committing an assault upon him, but the feverish training goes on none the less. Both England and Germany have assured each other of their peaceful intentions on every conceivable occasion, but both keep on building costly battleships. A savage, confronted with this situation, would make irreverent remarks on the boasted civilisation of the white man.

At the beginning of the competition, neither John Bull nor Teuton Michael were wanting in enthusiasm. But the repeated visits of the tax collector have put a different complexion on the subject. "You see," says the Government, "on your own confession you wanted these battleships—at least, your newspapers and your representatives in Parliament said you did—and you cannot therefore logically object to paying for them. Just think of the glory of having the biggest navy in the world!" The taxpayer did think, and he is now thinking also of the expense. Putting aside Anglo-German press polemics, the empty pomposities of the big papers, and the shrieking frenzy of the yellow sheets, any sane man knows how easy it would be to put an end to the ludicrous struggle. It could be arranged in half an hour, and the relief to the wage-earners of both nations would be instantaneous and permanent. Perchance the leading statesmen of England and Germany will some day have to answer for their incomprehensible lack of energy in this connection.

All the world knows of England's enormous building programme for the current year, framed on the apparent belief that Germany is secretly hastening the construction of her own ships. The London *Daily News* now professes to have knowledge of an important proposal put forward by the British Government, to the effect that the naval dockyards of both countries should be at all times open to inspection, thereby precluding the possibility that the one or other was building more ships than appeared in the public programmes. There is a good deal of common sense in this proposal, and for that reason we fear it will find little favour with the politicians. It would, however, as the London journal remarks, be the first step towards a wider and more satisfactory agreement. It is idle to deny that the strict secrecy which up to now has characterised all Germany's naval plans has been in a large measure responsible for the so-called panic in England. Mystery is always conducive to alarm, while it vanishes before candour. We must await the further issue of this alleged move, which up to now lacks official confirmation.

Another sign of the times is the tone of the French press in its comments on the shocking disaster to the airship *République*. One newspaper notes with appreciation the sympathy forthcoming from every country, but particularly from Germany,

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as a result of the accident. This universal sympathy is hailed as a new world movement, the solidarity of humanity. By the side of the German Lilienthal (the first German victim to aeronautics) lie the four Frenchmen of the *République*,—at once a symbol and a sacrifice in connection with the new era of universal peace and progress.

WEALTHY FEMININITY.

(DAILY RECORD CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, September 18.

The late Mr. E. H. Harriman, in a characteristic will of less than 100 words, appointed his widow as the sole heiress to his vast property, which is stated by those who know to be between 75 and 100 million dollars. The will therefore places Mrs. Harriman among the richest women in the world, if indeed she does not prove the richest. Besides his widow Mr. Harriman left three daughters and two sons. Mrs. Harriman came from a wealthy family and brought her husband a large dowry which, when he later commenced his Wall Street operations, must have stood him in good stead. Only a very few American captains of finance have left their entire fortunes to their widows. Before Mr. Harriman's death Mrs. Frederick Penfield, of Philadelphia, was the richest woman in the world, with a fortune of 80 million dollars. Mrs. Russell Sage was also left by far the largest portion of her husband's fortune, namely, 66 million dollars. Mrs. William B. Leeds was bequeathed the use of 30 millions during her lifetime; Mrs. Phoebe Hearst the use of a similar sum; Mrs. William K. Thaw that of 10 millions, and Mrs. Morris K. Jessup of 10 millions. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, senr., received two millions in cash and an annual income of 250,000 dollars by the will of her husband, which dealt with property to the tune of 125 millions. Mrs. Marshall Field, widow of the Chicago department store magnate, received three millions from property valued at 200 millions. Mrs. Henry Smith received ten per cent. of her husband's fortune of 30 millions. Mrs. Thomas Wannamaker was bequeathed a third of the 30 millions left by the great Philadelphia merchant. Mrs. H. H. Rogers is now in the enjoyment of an income of 100,000 dollars; which, however, appears a comparatively small sum in view of the amount of her late husband's fortune,—namely, 100 millions. Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes was dealt with more generously, receiving 1,700,000 dollars from the 7½ million dollar estate of her husband. Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer was left an annuity of 50,000. Her husband's fortune was estimated at 20 million dollars.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

A calamity is reported from New York which will assuredly have the effect of exasperating public opinion against the organisation known as the Black Hand. During the so-called Italian Fête held in Jersey City on Monday a bomb exploded near a Church school. The children, about a thousand in number, who were in the school were seized with a panic, because they had heard that the Black Hand intended to blow up the school. There was a general rush downstairs to the exits, which were found closed. The children crowded upon one another and many were thrown down and trampled upon. The report does not state that any life was lost, but eight girls and five boys were carried to hospital in an unconscious state.

The Finance Bill was again under discussion in the House of Commons on Monday. The special debate is to close on October 6, but other clauses will remain to be discussed, and the session will in any case be prolonged till the beginning of November.

There has been a change of Ministry in Persia. M. Sepehdar has been appointed Prime Minister and M. Ala es Saltaneh Minister of Foreign Affairs. The new Government has replaced the Governors of all the provinces except Kaswin and Astrabad with new men. Prince Zill es Saltaneh has left Teheran for Europe after paying 100,000 tomanes to the Government in specie, and giving bills for 200,000 tomanes.

At an official reception held by the Committee of the Hudson-Fulton Tercentenary in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on Monday, Grand Admiral von Köster presented the congratulations of Germany, and expressed his own thanks for the splendid hospitality shown to him. Nowhere, he said, was greater interest in the celebration felt than in Germany, a country knit to America by bands of friendship, of race, of commerce and scientific work, as well as by a century of friendly relations. Admiral von Köster further expressed Germany's admiration of the work that had been accomplished, with irresistible energy and creative impulse, by the American people and declared that Germany was proud that her sons had participated in the building up of the country, of the State, and of the city of New York.

A great meeting took place on Monday afternoon on the Champ de Mars at Athens, of 90 societies and corporations from Athens and the Piræus; to protest against the recent home-political proceedings and to express the unanimous wish of the nation to enter on the path of progress and regeneration by reforms in all branches of the administration. A resolution was passed that an address should be presented to the King through the Prime Minister, M. Mavromichaelis, expressing the devotion of the nation to the King and the Constitution, and calling upon the Government to carry out the necessary reforms. Similar meetings are to be held throughout the country.

There were 70,000 people present at the meeting. After the address had been adopted, a procession was formed and proceeded to the palace, where the address was presented to the King. His Majesty, in a written answer, expressed his confidence in the Government and the Chamber, and his hope that the regeneration of the country would be carried out in accordance with the Constitution. The crowd thereupon continued to cheer enthusiastically for the King until he appeared on the balcony and made a short speech. Cheers were also given for the Prime Minister. Order was nowhere disturbed.

A six-floor building at Pittsburg was destroyed on Monday by an explosion due to the ignition of cinematograph films. Many people were injured. A later despatch states that the building was occupied by the Columbian Film Exchange.

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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 Str. 5.

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

Americans who intend to be spectators of the next production of the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau in 1910 will do well to take the matter in hand at an early date. Berlin-Americans sojourning in Ober-Ammergau this summer found that 20,000 applications for tickets had already reached the famous little Bavarian town. As the Passion Play production recurs only once in every ten years it is well not to risk the disappointment of applying for entrance too late. Anton Lang, who last decade performed the Christus rôle, has personally received over 1,000 applications from Americans desiring to take rooms in his house at the time of next year's production. The Passion Play performances, twenty-six in number, commence as usual on Ascension Day, which in 1910 falls on May 5.

It is a point worth emphasizing that it is not necessary for Americans wishing to attend the Passion Play to join the parties organised by the large American or English travelling agencies, under whose auspices the expenses involved are just about tripled. The cheapest and simplest method to adopt is to apply direct to the Mayor of Ober-Ammergau, "Bürgermeister Sebastian Bauer, Ober-Ammergau." The city council itself will then, according to instructions, forward tickets and attend to all applications for lodgings. Applications can safely be written in English. It is compulsory that all spectators of the Passion Play should pay the fee for two days' board and lodgings—12 marks per day—whether remaining throughout two days or not. Tickets for admission to the performances are, of course, an extra expense. There are 4,000 seats at 10 marks, about 500 at 5 marks, and a limited number also at 3, 2, and 1 mark in the large theatre at Ober-Ammergau in which the performances take place. The proportional costs of seeing the production as a member of a travelling party, and of seeing it on one's own responsibility is something in the ratio of 40 marks to 12 marks.

Since the original performance of the Passion Play in 1720, this remarkable religious-dramatic performance has developed with extraordinary rapidity in its power of attraction over the people of all nations. This may best be judged by the financial results. After the first production, in 1720, a deficit of 120.20 marks had to be paid from the city coffers. Thirty years later, in 1750, the deficit was still greater, reaching the sum of 152 marks. In 1801 there was a turn in the tide, the Passion Play being given for the first time with a profit. The modest sum gained amounted only to 588.57 marks. But by 1850, the profits had swelled to 41,142 marks; by 1860 to 80,000 marks, and in 1890 to as much as 694,724 marks.

In this year, 1890, the sum of 200,000 marks was expended upon the building of a theatre in which to adequately produce the Passion Play. It is interesting to note that the large sum of 242,830 marks was paid in salaries in the same year to the 750 persons taking part in the production, the highest sum, 2,000 marks, being paid to the performer taking the Christus rôle.

Rev. Dr. Dickie, whose English version of the text of the Passion Play has circulated widely, will lecture in December on the Ober-Ammergau productions, speaking on the same lines as in his series of addresses preceding the Passion Play production of ten years ago. Dr. Dickie expects, prior to next year's productions, to supplement his translation of the Play by a hand-book giving a complete history of the Passion Play and a history of and guide to Ober-Ammergau itself.

Miss Whistler, an English missionary from Algiers, has been spending some days in Berlin, visiting German friends in the course of a six weeks' vacation in Germany. Miss Whistler has been working most successfully among the Moorish women of Algiers. Last Saturday when visiting friends at Freienwalde, the English lady missionary showed her great talent as a speaker in addressing a large assembly of young German women on her work. Miss Whistler left on Sunday night for Silesia en route to Genoa where she takes ship for Algiers.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the well known pianist, will be in Berlin about October 12 to begin his teaching, and will make this city his headquarters for the entire winter, teaching regularly for the first time in several years. Mr. Gabrilowitsch has recovered entirely from his serious illness of the summer.

Professor Evans, of the Theological department of Harvard University, has come to Berlin with Mrs. Evans and their children for a few months' stay here. They are located at Eisenacher Strasse 10. Professor Evans will return in January to resume his lecture-courses at Harvard. His family will remain in Berlin throughout the year.

Mr. Ralph Leopold, an American pianist well known in the Colony, who has been spending the summer in

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his home at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, is returning by the steamer Lincoln, and is expected in Berlin about October 1.

Dr. F. C. E. Mattison, an American physician, of Pasadena, Cal., who attended the recent International Medical Congress at Buda-Pesth, has now sailed for home after spending last week in Berlin at the close of a five months' Continental tour.

American arrivals at the Hotel Adlon include:—Mr. and Mrs. Newburger, of New York; Mr. E. G. Swift, of New York; Mr. W. W. Holloway, of Wheeling, Pa.; Mr. M. G. Cochran, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. James S. Murray, of Baltimore; Mr. E. W. Spenser, of Indianapolis; Mr. Alfred W. Markham, of Wheeling, Pa.; Mr. J. Newton Marshall, of New York; Mr. Jack W. Schiffer, of New York; Mr. John F. Foley, and family, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wiehe, and daughter, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. O. Junggrew, of New York; Mr. V. I. von Lossbock, of New York; Mr. Franck H. Fries, of San Francisco.

Shortly before 7 o'clock on Monday evening the electric lights in Friedrich Strasse between Leipziger Strasse and Behren Strasse, and in the adjacent streets, suddenly went out. The whole "Zentrum" was affected. Great confusion ensued in cafés, restaurants, and shops. Many of the shops were immediately closed. The chief telegraph and telephone offices were also in darkness. The cause of the trouble was a flaw in the main cable. About half an hour after midnight the cable was repaired, and the electric connection restored.

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11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.

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Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron.
3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.
10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Mignon	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Rabensteinerin	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Im Austragstübel	8
Deutsches Theatre	uncertain	8
	(Kammerspiele) uncertain	8
Lessing Theatre	Die Gefährtin Hannele	8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut	8
New Theatre	Das Urbild des Tartüffe	8
New Schauspielhaus	Miss Dudelsack	8
Comic Opera	Hoffmann's Erzählungen	8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die von Hochsattel	8
Charlotten-		
burg	Doctor Klaus	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	The Taming of the Shrew	8
Klaines Theatre	Moral	8
Urania Theatre	Flugwoche in Berlin	8
Every evening until further notice.		
Lustspielhaus	Man soll keine Briefe schreiben	at 8
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue	7.30
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sängler	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Im Café Noblesse	8
Follies Caprice	Mobilisierung. — Der gewisse Augenblick	8.15

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

According to official reports received from Madrid and Melilla, the Spanish troops at Nador resumed the offensive on Monday, and took the stronghold of Seluan. The force left camp early in the morning, and marched through Seluan without encountering resistance. It also crossed the Gurugu hills unopposed. The trains following the troops were unescorted, and not attacked. It appeared that the enemy had evacuated all their positions and retired.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, before his departure from Madrid, stated that the military operations in Morocco were nearing their conclusion. The object of the campaign was attained; the influential tribes wished to make peace.

The Madrid newspapers of Monday contained accounts of the fighting on Saturday. The troops who captured and burnt Nador, which had been carefully fortified by a harka, lost 15 wounded. The troops now there numbered 20,000 men; most of them will probably be ordered to march to Seluan, where the main harka is concentrated.

All the Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops of France have issued a pastoral calling upon Catholic parents to send their children, not to the public neutral schools, but to Christian schools. The children, says the pastoral, belong to the parents, who should choose schools for their children in which they will be educated as their religious belief demands. The Church has justly condemned the neutral schools. The Papal rules call upon parents to keep their children away from such schools. It is only for urgent reasons that the Church allows Catholic children to attend neutral schools, and then only on the condition that no pressure is brought to bear on the consciences of the children, and that the parents or the priests see to the religious education of the children out of school. Parents have the right, and it is their duty, to watch over the schools and the teachers, and for that purpose the establishment of special societies is earnestly recommended. The pastoral condemns a number of class-books used in the public schools, and declares that the signatory Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops are prepared to endure all things to protect Catholics from the dangers of neutral schools.

The Porte has declared its readiness to conclude a Consulate treaty with Bulgaria at the same time with the commercial treaty.

Her Highness Princess Bertha zur Lippe was safely delivered of a Prince on Monday evening, at the palace at Detmold.

At a conference of the independent party at Budapest on Monday, Herr Franz Kossuth said the King intended to summon him to an audience as the leader of the majority. That was not the place for him to make known what he would say to the King. He would only remark that the programme of the independent party must be altered if the country was not to be continually exposed to crises. Herr Kossuth added that heavy military burdens might be laid upon the people. The conference then resolved to vote for the adjournment of the House of Deputies until the 5th of October.

At Cetigne, on the 27th instant, a sub-lieutenant assembled his company and informed the men that he was ordered to pursue and arrest criminals. He then marched the company to the weapon and ammunition depot and ordered them to take possession of it. The men refused. As soon as the authorities heard of the matter, the sub-lieutenant was placed under arrest, for trial by Court Martial.

Differences have arisen in Sydney, N.S.W., between the wool-buyers and the wool-brokers. The latter decline to continue their business under the existing contract, which gives purchasers a voice in the fixing of the fines for violation of trade customs. The wool sales that were fixed to begin on Monday last were not held.

DR. COOK'S DILEMMA.

Dr. Cook, who has been waiting anxiously for the return of Mr. Harry Whitney—to whom he had entrusted the notes he made concerning his discovery of the North Pole—has been sorely disappointed, inasmuch as Mr. Whitney has returned without the documents. He had made the return trip on board the Roosevelt, Commander Peary's ship, and when boarding her had been refused permission to bring on board any of Dr. Cook's belongings.

According to cable advices from Mr. Whitney, he had met Dr. Cook and been told by him of his discovery of the North Pole; and he had then been requested by him to take charge of some of his belongings, the nature of which he did not know. Not receiving permission to take them with him on board the Roosevelt, he had hidden them near Etah.

If this report is true, nothing will be left for Dr. Cook but to make another expedition to Etah and bring his documents back himself. But it would also be proof positive of Commander Peary's jealousy, and his fear at least—if not conviction—that Cook did reach the North Pole before him. So, again, it is up to Peary to explain the situation.

DRESDEN

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Murray, of Penobscot, Maine, are here for a week's stay, having come from Frankfurt. They will go on to Munich, Vienna, and Paris.

Mr. Joseph Bellew, of Canada; Mr. and Mrs. J. Brewster, of New York City; and Mr. W. Vogt, of Dahomey, are among the latest arrivals, stopping at the Hotel Westminster.

On and after the 1st of October changes will be made in the running of the city trams, excepting those numbered 1 (Plauen to Loschwitz), 2 (Friedrichstadt to Blasewitz), 6 and 8 (Berg Strasse to the Wilder Mann), 9 (Strehlen to the Waldschlösschen), 11 (Neustädter Bahnhof to Bühlau), 18 (Schloss Platz to Loschwitz with connection to Pillnitz) 19 (from Laubegast to Cotta), all of which will continue to run as now, though the prices to distant points in the suburbs may be slightly altered. Of the rest, the old numbers 4, 7, 25, 26, and 28 are those which most concern the main body of our Dresden readers; and we will endeavour to make the coming changes in these lines intelligible.

No. 4 (white ball with black ring, from October 1) retains its number and runs, as before, in one direction to the Royal Opera (with new stopping place at the Zwinger), and in the other to the Ring Strasse end of Moritz Strasse (no longer from that point to Neumarkt). The rest of its course will be explained below, completing what is now called the "inner ring."

No. 7, so far as the portion of its journey from the Hauptbahnhof to the Post Platz is concerned, drops out but is replaced by No. 23 (green light at night), which, as will be presently shown, takes up also the work of the old number 28, not stopping at the Hauptbahnhof as an end station as No. 7 does, but running through, across the line of No. 1 at the Wiener Platz, to the Exhibition and Fürsten Strasse.

No. 25 is replaced by a new number 16 (green light) which, starting from Reichenbach Strasse, will follow the course of No. 25 to Neumarkt and over the Augustus Brücke but will then, instead of turning off to the Neustädter Bahnhof, run on to the Albert Platz, Bautzner Strasse, Forst Strasse, and the Grenadier barracks; and the same way back to Reichenbach Strasse.

No. 26 retains its number and red light, and will run round an endless circle called the "greater ring"; passing its present starting station at Wiener Platz, or end of Prager Strasse, and following its present track—Wiener Strasse, Lenné Strasse, over the Albert Bridge, past the Royal Theatre, to the Neustädter Bahnhof; then back along the line of the railway on the inner side as far as the Plauenscher Platz; here, instead of crossing the railway at the Hohe Brücke and traversing Strehleiner Strasse, it follows the line of the present No. 7 to the Hauptbahnhof, crosses the Prager Strasse line to its present starting point, and round again. The part of its present course thus missed—viz. from the Plauenscher Platz along Strehleiner to Ackermann Strasse—is taken up by the new

No. 5 (orange light) which, starting from Zschertnitz, on the hill to the south of the "English quarter," enters Strehleiner Strasse at the Strehlen end and runs along it as far as the Grand Union Hotel, turns there northwards under the railway bridge, passes the main entrance of the Hauptbahnhof, along Prager Strasse to Georg Platz, and on over the track

of the present No. 5 to the Alajn Platz review ground, and so to its end station at Hecht Strasse; and back again to Zschertnitz over the same lines.

No. 28 falls out, and its work is taken up by No. 23.

No. 23 (green light) starts from the Pfortenhauer Strasse end of Fürsten Strasse, follows the route of the present No. 28 past the Exhibition corner to the Hauptbahnhof; then on, over the line of the old No. 7, as far as the Post Platz; thence along Wilsdruffer Strasse to the Altmarkt, and via Pirnaischer Platz, Pillnitzer Strasse, and Fürsten Platz to Geising Strasse; and back over the same route.

No. 4, after stopping at the Zwinger, will pass on over the Augustus Brücke to the Neustädter Bahnhof, following the route of the present No. 25 past the Japanese Palace (public library and gardens). From the Neustädter Bahnhof it will return over the Carola bridge, along the Ring Strasse as far as Moritz Strasse, and then along its present track—Johann Georgen Allee, Lenné Strasse, Franklin Strasse, Schmorrr Strasse, and round again.

No. 3 will no longer touch the inner city, but run from Striesen (Barbarossa Platz) over the Albert Bridge to the Neustädter Bahnhof, and back the same way.

The only lines that will henceforth pass through the Neumarkt are Nos. 9 and 16. The line that has hitherto connected the Neumarkt and Gruna, No. 14, has been taken off; and in order to get to Gruna (one of the ways to the race-course and golf-links) it will be necessary to change into No. 12, either at the main entrance to the Grosser Garten in Lenné Strasse, or at the Exhibition corner.

In order to get to the Arsenal, it will henceforth be necessary to change into No. 7 at the Post Platz. No. 7 now runs from the Arsenal to the Wölfnitz suburb, with the Post Platz about midway between.

To get by tram to Hainsberg (for Radeboul) change to No. 22, either at Post Platz or at Plauen. For Laubegast take No. 19 and for Tolkewitz 21; both pass through the Post Platz, the Altmarkt, and Pirnaischer Platz.

As regards the changes in prices, the city and its suburbs are now mapped out in four concentric zones, with the centre about in the Altmarkt. The "greater ring" described by No. 26 almost coincides with the boundary of Zone I. The first two cars of Nos. 4 and 26 in the early morning start—one of each in opposite directions—at the Neustädter Bahnhof, and one complete round by either of them costs 10 pfennigs. The conductors have been carefully instructed as to the new fares and the way in which they have to mark the tickets; but it will be well for passengers to name their destination when asked the usual question "Wie weit?"

The tariff of the whole system is sold, price 10 pf., in pocket pamphlet form at the Tram Office, Georg Platz 3, entrance on the Ring side, where a map of the system may also be obtained at the same price.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the II. Grenadier regiment No. 101. The guards will mount without music.

Whoever has lost or left anything in the streets or squares of this city should enquire for the same at the Fundamt (lost property office) of the Königliche Polizeidirektion, Schiess Gasse 7.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 10

Die Afrikanerin.

Opera in five acts by Scribe. Music by Meyerbeer.

Cast:

Don Pedro, President of the Council of the King of Portugal Herr Nebuschka.
Don Diego, admiral Herr Büssel.
Ines, his daughter Fräul. Stems.
Vasco de Gama, naval officer Herr v. Bay.
Don Alvar, member of the Council Herr Löschke.
The grand-vicar of Lisbon Herr Puttlitz.
Nelusco, | slaves (Herr Scheidemantel.
Selika, | Frau v. Falken.
The high priest of Brahma Herr Lordmann.

Anna, Ines' companion Fräul. Sachse.
A priest of Brahma Herr Pauli.
A court official Herr Hafner.
First sailor (Herr Piehler.
Second sailor (Herr Müldner.

PLOT. Vasco de Gama returns to Lisbon from unknown seas to find his betrothed, Donna Ines, about to be forced to marry Don Pedro. Vasco, for asserting the existence of countries not mentioned in Scripture, is imprisoned, together with two slaves, Nelusco and Selika, whom he has brought back with him. The latter loves Vasco. Nelusco, in a fit of jealousy, tries to kill Vasco, who is saved by Selika. Ines announces to Vasco that she has procured his freedom at the cost of giving her hand to Don Pedro. Vasco presents her with the slaves. Nelusco is made pilot of Don Pedro's ship in the Indian seas, but plans treachery. Vasco pursues and overtakes them, but on his warning Pedro, is bound and ordered to be shot. The vessel strikes on the shore, and cannibals board her, intent on massacring everyone on board, but are restrained by Selika, their Queen. Selika, in order to save Vasco, tells the natives he is her husband; but as he is still true to Ines, she determines to kill the latter, but relenting she puts her and Vasco on a homeward bound ship, and she herself lies down to die under the poison-tree.
Composer: Meyerbeer, born 1791, died 1864.

Table with 9 columns: Date, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. Rows include Royal Opera House, Royal Theatre Neustadt, Central-Theatre, Residenz-Theatre, and Royal Belvedere.

A Dinner service for 12 Pers.

blue Dresden Zwiebelmuster with gold edge for 275. to be sold. Frau von Polenz, Wall Strasse 12, I., Bautzen (Saxony).

Nicely furnished sunny room

nr. Gr. Garten, to be let to a lady by N. Germ. Lady (teacher), with or without board. No other boarder. First-rate refs. Terms mod. Addr. v. K., Reissiger Strasse 13, III.

Two young ladies wishing to study will find a

comfortable home with Fraulein Marie Silling, Franklin Str. 12, I. Exquisite board.

Cosy & home-like furnished flats,

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DRESDNER GOLF CLUB.

Last Saturday, September 25th, a competition (9 holes, medal play) was held at Reick. Unfortunately it rained heavily all the afternoon, but in spite of the weather nine members took part in the competition which resulted as follows:—

- 1st Col. Rainsford (46 - 9) = 37
2nd Rev. T. H. Wright (43 - 5) = 38
3rd Mr. J. H. Hallam (47 - 6) = 41
4th Mr. H. Virgin (55 - 13) = 42

The following also played: Herr and Frau Voelckerling, Fr. Knaut, Miss K. Virgin, and Herr von Poschinger.

Museums, etc.

- Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9-5. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9-8 .4 0.50. Mondays 9-1 .4 1.50.
Royal Kupferstich-Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 9-2. Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Mondays closed.
Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11-1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3 free entrance.
Royal mathematical-physical Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-12, Sundays and Holidays free entrance. Saturdays closed.
Royal mineralogical, geological and prehistorical Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays 10-12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1-3. Sundays and Holidays 11-1 free entrance.
Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9-2 .4 0.50, Saturdays 9-2 .4 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 .4 0.25.
Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais) In the week (except Saturdays) 9-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 free entrance.
Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9-2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9-1 and 2-5, Sundays and Holidays 11-2 .4 0.50.
Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9-2 and 4-6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.
Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühische Terrasse). Picture exhibition German artists. Open daily 10-5, Sundays 11-2. Entrance fee .4 1.-; Sundays and Wednesdays .4 0.50.
Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. Perm. Picture exhibition.
BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.
THE BRITISH LEGATION. —Minister Resident: Arthur Cuningham 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.

A SCARE IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

"The tsetse fly in Washington!" sounds alarming and is true in fact, and many shuddered at the first sight of the words who knew the danger they implied to animal and human life. But the alarm subsided as the knowledge spread that the dreaded fly was as yet present only in embryo form and moreover in safe keeping; the origin of the story being that the Smithsonian Institute in Washington had received a consignment of skins from Africa, trophies of the ex-President's sporting tour in the Dark Continent, and that among them had been found a rabbit skin which contained innumerable tsetse fly eggs. The scientists of the Smithsonian Institute could, of course, have immediately disinfected the skins and killed the eggs. But no! Science was held to demand that the eggs should be preserved, in order that when the young flies come out they may be reared and studied. The gentlemen of the Institute admit that they themselves incur some risk in consequence, but declare, as they doubtless believe, that there is none for the community. And so the scientist in Massachusetts probably believed when, some years ago, he imported a few "gipsy moths" from abroad, for the purpose of "studying" them. But one fine day a gust of wind gained entrance to his moth-room, and carried his science-treasures out of the window. Since then they have increased immensely, and the damage they have done to the New England forests is estimated by millions of dollars, to say nothing of the enormous sums spent in attempts to extirpate them.

By means of the intended experiments with the tsetse flies, if they come to life and flourish, it is hoped to ascertain whether they actually carry within themselves the germs of the sleeping sickness, or are free from them until they have stung and sucked the blood of an animal infected with that fatal disease. The Health Department in Washington has been informed of the intended experiments. Steps will be taken to prevent the escape of a single fly. Experts consider that the climate of Washington is not unfavourable to the propagation of the tsetse fly.

THE REVEREND MR. BUTT—IN.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

The camera is the newest weapon with which to combat the weaknesses of the flesh. A reverend gentleman in a northern State, who need not here be named, had long vexed his soul about the, as he considered, all too remarkable street toilets of some of the ladies in his town. The dresses, not less than the conduct of the wearers, seemed to him in a high degree sinful. So, in order if possible to induce these ladies to modify at once their fashions and their behaviour, he threatened—to photograph them. The mere threat proving useless, he proceeded to carry it out. Arming himself with an apparatus, and taking up an advantageous position on a favourite promenade, he awaited the onset of the "enemy." The manner of their approach was not altogether what he had anticipated. In a twinkling he found himself the centre of a noisy crowd of "gentlemen" who, with rough good-humour, endeavoured to capture his apparatus. These were the ladies' male friends, and their tactics were repeated as often as the reverend photographer renewed his efforts to get a "shot." Other male friends formed a phalanx in front of the ladies; so that, for the time at least, the artist seemed vanquished. He persevered, however, in his plan, and managed somehow, after repeated excursions, to get 25 negatives, which he caused to be enlarged. His next step was to hire a theatre in which to exhibit and describe his pictures. The house was crowded, the lecture delivered, and the collection displayed—with the prudent modification that the faces had been rendered unrecognisable. "Ladies who so behave," said the lecturer with warmth, "are no better than animals"; and then, by way of emphasizing the comparison, he proceeded to show a selection of "beauties" from famous Zoological Gardens. The "combat" continues, and the result so far has been to cause a good deal of excitement in the town.

AERONAUTIC NOTES.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

The Y.M.C.A. of New York has started an evening class for practical aeronautics and several schools have added the subject to their curriculum.

The brothers Wright have bought a farm of 800 acres at Tippecanoe City, near Springfield, Ohio; with the intention of erecting an aeroplane factory on it, and carrying out extensive experiments.

An Aeronautic Exposition, the first in America, is announced to be held in Madison Square Gardens, where different types of machines will be shown in operation.

From a communication received by a New York trade journal in reply to a written enquiry, it appears that, under the new tariff, imported aeroplanes will be liable to a 40 per cent. *ad valorem* duty. The tariff provides that all articles of which the metal parts constitute the chief value shall pay that duty; and aeroplanes will come under that definition, because the motors are the most expensive parts, the rest consisting only of framework and linen. A Wright aeroplane valued by the brothers Wright at 7,500 dollars had to pay a duty of 3,000 dollars.

MANICURE SECRETS.

The proprietor of a large barber shop, according to the New York Tribune, has found it necessary to double his force of manicures, and says that at the present rate of business increase he will soon be compelled to put another booth in his place. He said that this did not show any increased desire on the part of his customers to keep their nails in good form, but rather the development of the manicure habit. "I would go right back to one nail doctor in a week," he said, "and that would eventually become a poor business, if I sent the girls away and took men in their stead. Our girls make from \$15 to \$20 a week. A man just as capable could not earn one-half that amount. That's the manicure business."

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

- September 30.—Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg, mails due in New York October 9. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p. m. today (Wednesday).
October 2.—New York, from Southampton, mails due in New York September 30. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p. m. tomorrow (Thursday).
October 3.—Campania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York October 9. Mark letters "via Colon—Queenstown per Canard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p. m. tomorrow (Thursday).
October 5.—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, mails due in New York October 12. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p. m. on Monday, October 4.

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 der Grosse, left New York September 21.
On Friday, October 1, by the S.S. Campania, and the S.S. Majestic, both left New York September 22.
On Saturday, October 2, by the S.S. La Lorraine, and the S.S. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, both left New York Sept 23.
On Monday, October 4, by the S.S. St. Louis, left New York September 25.
On Wednesday, October 6, by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm II., left New York September 28.
On Thursday, October 7, by the S.S. Lusitania, left New York September 29.
On Friday, October 8, by the S.S. La Provence, left New York September 30.

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.

DRESDEN

Sailing Kite, Zeppelin Kite, Zeppelin air-ship. Large assortment. Interesting novelties. B. A. Müller, by appointment to the Saxon Court, Prager Strasse 32-34.

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PENSION BEHNCKE Lindenau Strasse 11, I. Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

Worcester House School DRESDEN, 19, Gutzkow Strasse, preparatory for Schools and Universities. Instructions in Classics, Mathematics, English, German, French, etc. in class or privately. Boarders received. H. Virgin, M. A. Oxford. J. H. Mallam, M. A. Cambridge.

THE ROYAL COURT PHARMACY English and American Dispensary Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral waters Schloss Strasse, opposite the Royal castle.

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Schacke's Heliopathic Institute Struve Strasse 9, first floor. 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.



SAXON-BOHEMIAN STEAMSHIP CO. Round Trips. Season and Monthly tickets. 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 free 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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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. North-easterly to easterly winds, less cloudy, no rain, cool at night to frost on high ground, warm by day.

H^{ch}. W^m. Bassenge & Co., Bank. Dresden, Prager Strasse 12. Payments on all Letters of Credit. Exchange of Circular-Notes. Cheques and foreign money on most favourable rates. Postal Orders. English and American newspapers. Office hours 9—1, 3—6, Saturdays 9—3.