

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

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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DRESDEN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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## HIGH PLAY.

### WITH AMERICAN SUPPORT AS THE STAKE.

There are undeniable elements of humour in the situation created by the present Anglo-German rivalry to gain the sympathy of the United States. This political game has been in progress ever since the American Navy assumed formidable proportions and the United States became a factor of importance in world administration. When the deplorable competition in naval armaments commenced between Great Britain and Germany, both parties in the costly match were prompt to realise the value of obtaining the active support—or, failing that, the passive sympathy—of the Great Republic in the West. Germany, even more than England, set about the wooing of Columbia with characteristic energy. This bold suitor was fortunate in its past and present representatives at Washington, men of consummate tact, personal charm, and general amiability, who were further endeared to the American public by the fact of their having espoused particularly charming representative of American femininity. The *kudos* began to arrive with encouraging promptitude, and the social popularity of the German representatives, it was naturally supposed, could not but exercise a beneficent influence on the political relations of Germany and the States. Up to this juncture, there is no doubt that Germany held most of the trumps; but of late signs have not been wanting that England, always a laggard, is waking up to the situation and taking steps to meet it. Both sides claim the greatest progress, but, truth to tell, neither can show much material proof. The German Ambassador undertakes extensive tours through the States, lecturing everywhere on the theme of Germany's peaceful intentions and its love and respect for America. He is followed by English admirals and newspaper magnates, who inform Americans that the growth of the British fleet is the natural result of Germany's menacing naval expansion, and that America would do well to ally herself with England if the peace of the world is not to be threatened by the unscrupulous Teuton. It is a remarkable fact that only quite recently have the American people and their press realised the existence of this political manoeuvring. That they are displaying only the most perfunctory interest in the affair should not be overlooked by the two principals.

The truth is that news bearing on this subject published in the European press is generally misleading because it is misinformed. Some ten days ago we took the trouble to point out in an article that Lord Beresford's speechifying tour in America evidenced the gallant admiral's colossal ignorance of American public opinion. By next mail we received a letter from a Dresden reader, of German-American origin, congratulating us on our article and violently attacking England, which country, he said, was the best-hated in the world. By the very virulence of his language our correspondent disproved his claim to be an impartial commentator, and further proved his credulity by asserting that Lord Beresford went to America in the capacity of a British Government emissary. To any one acquainted with the relations existing between Lord Beresford and the present Government our correspondent's last assertion is especially comical. We do not for one moment believe that the mass of the American people hate England. We give them credit for more sense. Near relatives invariably bicker and carp at each other, and England and America are no exception. But in larger matters the two nations always stand together, and—to give one case in point—Great Britain's attitude at the time of the Hispano-American war, when practically all Europe was strongly anti-American, earned for her the profound gratitude and friendship of all the American elements that really count. People who endeavour to sow mischief between the two countries will reap nothing but trouble for themselves. On the other hand, Germany's industrial and political growth is viewed with friendly sympathy at Washington, and it would be a pity to alienate this sympathy by striving for something more solid,—something which, as long as the American Government and people retain their traditional caution and sense of fairness, will never be given to either Germany or England. An Anglo-American alliance is as completely without the sphere of practical politics as an American-German alliance. The sooner this fact is realised the better it will be for all parties, and

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the realisation will come to everybody taking the trouble to even superficially examine,—not German-American or Anglo-American opinion, but American public opinion, which is absolutely opposed to all aimless meddling in European affairs.

## THE BATTLE IN THE RIFF.

### HOW GENERAL VICARIO FELL.

Further details of the fierce fight near Zeluan on Friday, in which the Spaniards were forced to retreat, is contained in the following delayed telegram from Melilla dated Friday:—A column, with orders to make a reconnaissance upon Sok el Jemis, in order to ascertain the strength and positions of the enemy, left Zeluan at seven o'clock this morning. The column was commanded by Gen. Tovar, and comprised seven battalions of infantry, three squadrons of cavalry, one Schneider battery, and two mountain batteries. It immediately made for the Sok el Jemis, deploying in fighting order.

Gen. Marina, who directed the movement from the kasbah of Zeluan, had the left flank of the column supported by a brigade under the orders of Gen. Vicario.

The Spanish troops had covered without incident half of the distance to their objective when the enemy, posted on the Argan heights and the Milon hills, opened upon them a most vigorous fire, directed mainly against Gen. Vicario's brigade. Gen. Vicario detached two squadrons, which advanced upon the positions of the enemy, whom they succeeded in dislodging by dint of titanic efforts, for the ground was so broken that the horses could scarcely move.

Gen. Tovar's column continued its advance. The Moors, who had had to fall back precipitately and in great disorder under the action of cavalry and infantry, which were supported by a lively cannonade from the Schneider and mountain guns, had succeeded in reforming, and, entrenched behind the natural unevennesses of the ground and earthworks executed apparently long ago, awaited a propitious moment to charge upon the Spanish troops.

When the latter reached the first of the Milon heights, the enemy rushed upon them with demoniacal fury, but their charge, violent as it was, was broken by the fire of the Spaniards, who, brave and calm, sustained the shock without flinching, soon succeeding in driving off the enemy. The latter, in spite of the immense superiority given them by their high position, and particularly the nature of the ground, had to give up the fight, and, leaving their dead, fled to the mountains.

Gen. Vicario's brigade then received orders to retire upon the column, and began to carry out the movement. Already the companies at the head were retiring in perfect order, despite an infernal fusillade from the Moors, who occupied Mount Argan, when the leader of the column, Gen. Vicario, fell from his horse, with a bullet in his head.

Gen. Tovar then took command of Gen. Vicario's brigade. The Moors, emboldened by the death of Gen. Vicario, opened a fusillade, which they kept up until, decimated by the fire of the infantry and the shells of the Schneiders, they had to retire finally, leaving the field free to the Spanish troops, who also returned to their positions at Zeluan, having

attained their object, namely, to learn the approximate strength of the enemy and their position.

The troops deserve the warmest and most sincere praise for their bravery. Officers and men performed prodigies of valour, for there were moments when the fight was really critical, and the position of the troops most perilous. The Moors fought, indeed, with more ardour and skill, if possible, than ever, and showed an extraordinary tenacity, which recalled the battle of July 27 before Melilla, on the flanks of Mount Gurugu.—Reuter.

The Infante Carlos of Bourbon, brother-in-law of King Alfonso, left Spain for the front on Sunday night at the head of his cavalry brigade.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

A telegram from Vienna states that Mr. Albert Pulitzer, a well known American newspaper publisher and brother of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the *New York World*, committed suicide in a Viennese hotel on Sunday by shooting himself. He was suffering from nervous breakdown.

With reference to the decision of the U.S. National Geographical Society not to accord official recognition to Dr. Cook, the society contends that the submission of the records of Commander Peary and Dr. Cook should precede official recognition. Commander Peary acquiesces in this, but Dr. Cook is determined that he will first submit his records and instruments to Copenhagen University, declaring that it would be an injustice to the Danes were he not to do so after his original promises.

According to a Truro (Mass.) telegram to the *Paris New York Herald*, Mr. Whitney has declared that when he met Dr. Cook on the explorer's return from his Polar dash, it was difficult to distinguish him from the Eskimos. Never had he seen a white man so dirty in appearance. Dr. Cook was exhausted and ill, and had nothing but skin on his bones. His condition precluded the idea that he had been only two days' march from land, as asserted by Peary.

The *New York American* announces that Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of the late financier, will shortly be married to Mr. R. Goelet, the young millionaire. The wedding, says the *American*, will be very quiet, and will take place at Mrs. Harriman's home at Arden, Tuxedo Park.

The steamer Rotterdam, of the Holland-America Line, which left on Friday night with a thousand passengers for America, anchored off Maasluis, owing to the ebbing tide, and subsequently went aground. An attempt was to be made to float her at high tide on Saturday afternoon.

The nomination by the Tammany Democratic City Convention on Thursday evening of Judge W. J. Gaynor as the candidate of the party for Mayor of New York confirms the forecasts made in these columns from time to time during the past three or four months. It also settles the general lines upon which the forthcoming big municipal fight will be carried on. The Judge is such a first-class man that some people wonder how he has come to be under the wing of Tammany, especially in view of the fact that he might have had the Republican nomination for the asking. That, however, is Judge Gaynor's business. Stranger things have happened both in national and in municipal politics in the past, and the average citizen dismisses the question with all that it implies with a smile. If there were any betting, which there is not just now, the odds would almost certainly be strongly in favour of Judge Gaynor's election. Tammany goes into the fight with a bold and united front, all the recalcitrant sections of the party having been wiped out in the primaries, or preliminary district contests, ten days ago. According to the N.Y. correspondent of the *Globe*, Charles J. Murphy, Tammany's chief, says he is more than satisfied with the outlook, and expert politicians believe him.

Dalziel's Berlin correspondent sends the following:—At the Morgue on Friday a policeman was searching the body of a man named Stuewer, for proofs of his identity, when the supposed corpse resisted the action, and suddenly caught hold of the policeman's hand. The latter fainted with terror. The doctors had certified the man as dead.

## 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.

The official results of the aviation week at Johannisthal, near Berlin, are given to us as follows:—

Distance prize.—Rougier 120 kilometres; Latham 82½ km.; Farman 80 km.

Speed prize.—Latham 18 min. 46 and 3-5 sec.; Farman 22 min. 2 sec.; de Caters 22 min. 27 sec.

Altitude prize.—Rougier 158 metres; Latham 85 m.

Weight-carrying prize.—Rougier, who flew with a passenger weighing 79 kilogr.

This last prize, however, has not been awarded as there was only one competitor and he did not complete the stipulated four rounds. M. Rougier will receive a compensation prize, while M. de Caters also receives a compensation award of 2,000 marks. It is calculated that 200,000 people visited the aviation ground on Sunday, including Prince and Princess August Wilhelm and Prince Oscar. Mr. Latham, who arrived on the ground too late to take part in the competitions, made a magnificent independent flight during which he reached the record height of 178 metres, which, however, was surpassed by Mr. Orville Wright at Potsdam, as recorded below. The spectators went mad with enthusiasm and carried Mr. Latham in triumph round the field.

The German company which organised the Johannisthal flights has confiscated the aeroplanes of Señores Edwards and Sanchez, two Chilean competitors, as it is alleged that they did not fulfil their contracts. The management will only restore the machines upon payment of damages to the amount of 11,000 marks. The two Chilean gentlemen will contest the case legally, and have communicated the facts to their Ministry in Berlin.

The Crown Prince made an ascent on Saturday afternoon with Mr. Orville Wright in his aeroplane over the Bornstedter field at Potsdam, amid the cheers of a crowd. Mr. Wright made several other flights in which, according to the statements of eye-witnesses, he attained a height of 400 metres.

Mr. Edward Guild Wyckoff, who represents, as already stated, the Continental literary and lecturing interests of Dr. Cook, the North Pole discoverer, tells the *Daily Record* correspondent that Dr. Cook's book, "The Conquest of the Pole," will be published in six or eight weeks' time, just in time for the holiday market, simultaneously in America and Germany.

Mr. Wyckoff fears there is little possibility of Dr. Cook's reaching Berlin in time to deliver anything in the shape of lectures this winter, as his lecturing tour in America is likely to cover an indefinite period. But German thirst to hear the story of Dr. Cook's astounding achievement will be well satisfied, Mr. Wyckoff thinks, by the explorer's graphic book. Mr. Wyckoff has not yet read the work, which, when he saw Dr. Cook, still existed only as a lead-pencil manuscript—just as it was written "up there in Greenland" during Dr. Cook's four months' wait for a boat.

"But the extracts which have appeared in newspaper form I certainly have read," says Mr. Wyckoff, "and they are quite enough to show what a powerfully vivid description of Arctic scenes and adventure Dr. Cook's 'Conquest of the Pole' will be."

Dr. Cook is extremely anxious, Mr. Wyckoff states, to come to Brussels, if not to Berlin, at the earliest date possible—Brussels being the head centre, from a scientific point of view, for Arctic exploration.

Mr. Wyckoff, whose stay in Berlin is unavoidably extended beyond his original intention, gave an illustration of the difficulties in the way of settling business matters for a celebrity on the scale of Dr. Cook. "I was with Dr. Cook the day after he reached Copenhagen," he said. "I breakfasted with him and remained for three hours. During that time Dr. Cook was interrupted by callers, probably little short of fifty times. In New York things are many times worse. I have been waiting now, I should not like to say how many hours, for a reply to my latest telegram. Mine is only one of hundreds of wires by which Dr. Cook is at present 'snowed under.'"

It will be remembered that it was Mr. Wyckoff who recently presented Commander Peary's splendidly illustrated work "Nearest the Pole" to the American Church library in Berlin. Mr. Wyckoff believes that both Commander Peary and Dr. Cook will eventually be proved to have reached the Pole. He does not hesitate, however, to strongly condemn Commander Peary's attitude in his efforts to "nail" Dr. Cook. Commander Peary's recent "presentation of his case" as published in the *New York Herald* Mr. Wyckoff brands as mere unsportsmanlike criticism of a competitor's outfit—no scientific proof at all.

Mr. Wyckoff goes from Berlin to Paris, also in Dr. Cook's interests, and thence to Lausanne, where he will join Mrs. Wyckoff and his son, proceeding with them to Italy.

At a musical entertainment at the Lyceum Club this (Tuesday) evening, Professor Waldemar Meyer, Miss Marie Wurm, and Mr. John Daland contribute to the programme. A new sonata by O. von Chelius will

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be rendered. Miss Wurm will play soli on the new curved piano introduced by the Australian inventor and musician, Mr. Fred Clutsam.

Mr. Wesley Ogden, of Chicago, who has been spending five months in Berlin at Bellevue Strasse 12A, will sail on October 16 for British East Africa, on a hunting-trip. Mr. Ogden is joining a party of English sportsmen, who intend modelling their tour exactly on that of the American ex-President, shooting the game that Roosevelt left.

After landing at Mombasa, Mr. Ogden and his party will spend two or three weeks in camping along the Uganda railway. They will be away in all until February. Mr. Ogden expects to return to Berlin.

On Monday, October 18, at twelve o'clock in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Dr. Babcock will begin his series of lectures on Painting with a talk on "The Art of Looking at Pictures."

Frau Della Rogers-Gregor, wife of Director Hans Gregor of the Komische Oper—who, by the way, is a native of Dresden—is recovering from a bad fall she sustained four weeks ago, in which she sprained her knee and badly bruised herself. She hopes, however, to be able to assist at the first representation of "Auferstehung" by Alfano, which takes place this (Tuesday) evening. Owing to this accident Frau Rogers-Gregor's mother, Mrs. B. W. Rogers, of Denver, Col., has delayed her departure for the United States, and will remain in Berlin until or after Christmas.

The Chataqua Tours, during their recent comprehensive trip round the world, visited Berlin and stayed at the Pension Ludwig. Professor C. C. Partin, who conducted the trip, writes in very high terms of the comfort and convenience of the Ludwig. Before reaching Berlin he had advised the management to cut out all pensions from their programme, but his stay at the Ludwig altered his opinion.

### CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

**ST GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten, Second Entrance: Oranienburger-Strasse 76B.**  
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).  
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.  
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.  
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.  
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. FRY, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

**THE AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6, Nollendorf Platz.**  
Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School.  
11.30 a.m. Regular Service.  
4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.  
Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service.  
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.  
For these daily hours call at Motz Strasse 6.  
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### BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**

Royal Opera House	Symphony concert	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Journalisten	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Der Paragaphen-Schuster	8
Deutsches Theatre	Kabale und Liebe (Kammerspiele) Lysistrata	7.30
Lessing Theatre	Des Pfarrers Tochter von Streladorf	8
Berliner Theatre	Der Befehl des Fürsten	8
New Theatre	Ein königlicher Spass	7.30
New Schauspielhaus	Wäschermädel (Hansi Niese)	8
Comic Opera	Auferstehung	7.30
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Doctor Klaus	8
Charlottenburg	Das Kätschen von Heilbronn	8
Prdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Das Herz auf der Hand	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Urania Theatre	In den Dolomiten	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 Säger	8
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Polles Caprice	Im Café Noblesse	8
	Mobilisierung. — Der gewisse Augenblick	8.15

### NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

A Paris telegram states that at Périgneux, Dept. Dordogne, a teacher has discovered the well-preserved skeleton of a prehistoric man, which was hidden in an alluvial crevasse. Its age is estimated at 20,000 years. Near the remains were also found reindeer bones and many cut firestones.

The start of the Gordon Bennett balloon race was made at Zurich on Saturday afternoon, with every success. A Swiss balloon won the first competition on Friday.

At Pekin on Saturday the Pekin-Kalgan railway was opened in presence of the Chinese officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps. The railway is 220 km. long and has an elevation of 1 in 30 km. It includes four tunnels. It was built by Chinese engineers with Chinese capital, and the construction took four years.

A Paris telegram of yesterday states that a trumpeter of the 234th reserve regiment at Chopelin, while under the influence of drink, has confessed that it was he who threw the colours of the regiment in a dust heap, where they were recently found.

Further discussion at New York regarding the projected visit of Sir T. Lipton in an endeavour to arrange a race for the America Cup reveals no change in the sentiments of the New York Yacht Club concerning the old rules.

A Portland (Oregon) cable states that as President Taft was entering an automobile on Saturday evening, a man attempted to violently force his way through the crowd and approach the President, ostensibly for the purpose of photographing him. The man's action excited suspicion, and he was arrested. Upon being searched by the police he was found to be armed with a six-chambered revolver and many cartridges.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., contributes an article to the *Daily Mail*, entitled "My Political Tour, the Budget, and the Country." After an exhaustive survey, Mr. Smith writes:

"I am satisfied that in all its aspects this clumsy hotch-potch of Free Trade finance is being found out. 'Would you rather tax your own tobacco 500 per cent. or foreign motor cars 10 per cent.?' is a question to which at present I have received only one reply, even from Socialists. Limited as is the chessboard on which we play—for Ireland, Scotland, and Wales can only show sporadic successes—we can still win this election. We can win it by denouncing the undiluted Socialism of the death duties, the cruel burdens upon a few luxuries of the working men, and the impudent exploitation of the ratepayer to prop up a system of finance which has definitively broken down. And above all, we can win it by presenting boldly and comprehensively the full programme of Tariff Reform. We have made the mistake so far of allowing our opponents to choose the battleground. This is both bad war and bad politics. The curiosity and interest in Tariff Reform grow daily. And an argument which I have never known to fail is supplied by the returns of unemployment. The experiences of the last few years have brought home the bitter truth that it is constant employment which the working classes in England need more than anything else, they are beginning also to realise the economic connection between capital and labour. When this lesson is fully learned, Heaven help the present Government. The democracy will show them no mercy. A final word may be added about the rural constituencies. Here, as elsewhere, the taxes on luxuries are resented. But I have been astonished to find how Mr. Balfour's momentous hint at Birmingham has spread over the country-side. Every-where men are asking: Can it be true that English credit is to do something for us of the kind that was done for the Irish peasant? In the counties this issue will dwarf the Budget."

The circumstances attending the suicide of a girl named Matrena Prisiashnuk, who poisoned herself while lying in Kieff Gaol under sentence of death, have just been ventilated at St. Petersburg during the trial of a young man named Eckart Horn, who was charged with aiding and abetting Prisiashnuk's tragic end. Horn himself was a political convict, and was serving a sentence of five years' imprisonment. He was confined with a number of other "politicals" in the cell adjoining Prisiashnuk's. He established communication with the condemned girl by means of taps and knocks, and she welcomed his suggestion that he should procure poison for her, in order to enable her to cheat the gallows. Thanks to the somewhat lax surveillance exercised over himself and his fellow-prisoners, Horn obtained the poison, and without exciting the suspicion of the warders excavated a tiny hole through the wall dividing the two cells. In the intervals of his work he concealed the cavity with clay. He eventually passed the poison through the hole in the spout of a tin kettle, and after a whispered farewell with Prisiashnuk, watched her swallow it. He wrote a long and pathetic letter to his fiancée describing the occurrence, and it was through the seizure of this letter that his participation in the tragedy was discovered. He was tried before the Kieff Court, but was acquitted.

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October to 10

Royal Op House

Royal Theatre Neustad

Central Theatre

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# DRESDEN

Mr. Thomas M. McNaughten, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C., has arrived in Dresden with his wife, and hopes to make a few days' sojourn. In reply to a request preferred by one of our representatives for information regarding the famous Institute, Mr. McNaughten stated that it was founded and is maintained with the primary object of "increasing and diffusing knowledge among men." A statute establishing the Institution was passed in 1846, under the will of James Smithson, who in 1826 bequeathed his large fortune to the country for the object cited above.

For the increase of knowledge—runs the charter—the Institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, supplying books, apparatus, laboratory accommodations, etc. It occasionally provides for lectures, which are published. It has initiated numerous scientific projects of national importance, some of which have been turned over to the Government and resulted in the creation of independent Government bureaux. It advises the Government in many matters of scientific importance, especially in those that have an international aspect. It co-operates with scientific bodies of national importance, like the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Historical Association, etc. It issues three regular series of publications: Annual Reports, containing papers of general interest intended to keep the ordinary reader abreast of the progress of science; Contributions to Knowledge, the distinct feature of which is that each memoir constitutes an original contribution to knowledge; Miscellaneous Collections, which contain bibliographies, reports of expeditions, standard tables, and a scientific quarterly. All these publications are distributed gratuitously to important libraries throughout the world.

The Institution maintains a library in co-operation with the Library of Congress, which numbers 250,000 volumes, and consists mainly of the transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals. While the body of the library is deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers, a working library is maintained at the Institution. Lists, bibliographies, rules for cataloguing and library work have been published. It supports a table at the Biological Station at Naples. All these and numerous other activities may be carried on solely from the income of the Smithsonian fund. The Regents are empowered to accept gifts without action of Congress, in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution, and to administer trusts in accordance therewith.

Other details showing the wonderfully comprehensive scope of this Institution, its international scientific importance, and its absolutely unique spheres of activity, are as follow: The parent Institution has the administrative charge of several branches which grew out of its early activities and which are supported by Congressional appropriations. These are the National Museum, including the National Gallery of Art; the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, and the Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

The United States National Museum is the depository of the national collections. It is especially rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology,

archaeology, and ethnology of America, and has unique collections of American history, as well as many series relating to fine arts and the industrial arts. It is both an educational and a research museum, and issues numerous technical and popular scientific publications. The National Gallery of Art consists largely of the collections of etchings and engravings of George P. Marsh, the collections of Charles L. Freer, containing numerous paintings and etchings by Whistler, and examples of Chinese and Japanese art; the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, including a number of the greatest English portrait painters, and the collection of William T. Evans, of fifty paintings, representing some of the best work of American artists.

The International Exchanges, carried on in accordance with the terms of a treaty entered into between the United States and various foreign nations, is for the free interchange of Governmental and scientific publications between the Government of the United States and foreign governments and institutions, and investigators in the United States and foreign lands. At present it has 56,314 correspondents, and since its establishment over 2,750,000 packages have been handled by it.

The Bureau of American Ethnology, a study of the North American Indian, the Astrophysical Observatory for the investigation of solar phenomena, the National Zoological Park at Washington, and the Regional Bureau for the collection and classification of the natural and physical sciences, are also departments of the work of the Institution.

"Well," said Mr. McNaughten, after our representative had waded through this truly gargantuan recital, "you will concede that we have our hands full, I suppose. The Institute is like just nothing else in the world. It represents, as far as may be, the ideal institution for the diffusion of knowledge, working hand in hand with the controlling government but free from any suspicion of bureaucratism. Very little is known about the Smithsonian Institute in Europe, and it may interest *Daily Record* readers to learn of such a monumental American labour for the benefit of humanity."

We much regret to announce that in consequence of the famous artist's serious indisposition, Teresa Carreño's concert, announced to take place next Saturday, must be indefinitely postponed.

Recent arrivals at the Pension Kosmos include: Miss Emily Parkinson and Miss Maud Parkinson, both of London.

We would draw the attention of readers to the fact that the library of the English Church of All Saints is open every Saturday morning from 10 to 11 o'clock, when books may be obtained therefrom. The catalogue has of late received some additions in the shape of new volumes, and the general character of the library is very interesting. It must not be thought that the majority of the books are of a theological nature, as the reverse is the case.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the Schützen regiment No. 108. The guards will mount without music.

## CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

#### Sizilianische Bauernehe.

(Cavalleria Rusticana.)

Opera in one act. Music by Pietro Mascagni.

#### Cast:

Santuzza, a young countrywoman . . . . . Frau v. Falken.  
Turiddu, a young peasant . . . . . Herr Sembach.  
Lucia, his mother . . . . . Frau Bender-Schäfer.  
Alfio, a waggoner . . . . . Herr Scheidemann.  
Lola, his wife . . . . . Frau Nast.

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

Composer: Pietro Mascagni, born 1863.

### Der Bajazzo.

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

#### Cast:

Canio, Leader of a village Comedy troupe (Bajazzo) . . . . . Herr Burrian.  
Nedda, his wife (Columbine) . . . . . Frau v. d. Osten.  
Tonio, comedian (Taddeo) . . . . . Herr Perron.  
Beppo, comedian (Harlequin) . . . . . Herr Rüdiger.  
Silvio, a young peasant . . . . . Herr Trede.  
Two country people . . . . . (Herr Löscheke, Herr Schmalnauer.)

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

Composer: Leoncavallo, born 1859.

October 3 to 10	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Das Rheingold 6 p.m.	Samson und Dalila. 7.30 p.m.	Bajazzo. Cav. rusticana. 7.30 p.m.	Tiefand. 7.30 p.m.	Carmen. 7 p.m.	I. Symphony Concert. A Series. 7.30 p.m.	Mignon. 7.30 p.m.	Die Walküre. 4 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Robert und Bertram. 7.30 p.m.	Tantris, d. Narr. 7.30 p.m.	Die versunk. Glocke. 7.30 p.m.	Des Pfarrers Tochter von Streladorf. 7.30 p.m.	Die Jungfrau v. Orleans. 7 p.m.	Minna von Barnhelm. 7.30 p.m.	Die Rabensteinerin. 7.30 p.m.	Des Pfarrers Tochter von Streladorf. 7.30 p.m.
Central-Theatre	2 Variety performances. 3.30 & 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	Variety performance. 8 p.m.	2 Variety performances. 3.30 & 8 p.m.
Residenz-Theatre	Die lustige Witwe 8.30. Sub oder Madl. 7.30.	Soldaten. 7.30 p.m.	Bubod. Madel. 7.30 p.m.	Bubod. Madel. 7.30 p.m.	Bubod. Madel. 7.30 p.m.	Bubod. Madel. 7.30 p.m.	Bubod. Madel. 7.30 p.m.	

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### DRESDNER GOLF CLUB.

The 3rd competition (9 holes, medal play) was held at Reick last Saturday, October 2nd. There were fifteen cards taken out, several members taking two cards. The result was as follows:—

1. Mr. J. H. Hallam: 43 — 6 = 37
2. Mr. Harry Virgin: 50 — 13 = 37
3. Frau Voelckerling: 52 — 14 = 38
4. Mr. J. H. Hallam: 47 — 6 = 41
5. Mr. Wright: 48 — 5 = 43

The following members also played: Major and Frau von Schimpff, Miss Virgin, Miss Greenwood, Colonel Rainsford, Herr Voelckerling, Herr von Pöschinger, and Herr Leo von Schimpff.

A similar competition will be held on next Saturday, October 9th.

### DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

At the Max Reger evening on October 6, at the Palmengarten, works of Max Reger will exclusively be performed with the exception of a Brahms sonata. The artists will be Sanna van Rhyn (song), Palma von Paszthory (violin), and MM. Max Reger and Paul Aron (pianoforte).

The song recital of Marie Terese Pagenstecher de Sauset on October 7 in the Palmengarten will embrace songs by Schubert, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Rubinstein, Strauss, Sommer, Berlioz, Fuchs, and Roth. Fräulein Hofmann accompanies.

Dr. Hugo Daffner's concert in the Palmengarten on October 11 will include a series of his own 'tone creations.' Artists taking part are Sanna van Rhyn and the celebrated Leipzig Gewandhaus-Quartet.

Hedwig Ritter (song) and Jenny Winds (recitation) give a concert in the Palmengarten on October 14 assisted by Prof. Kurt Hösel (piano), in which songs by Schubert, Sinigaglia, Humperdinck, and Hösel, and recitations from Böhries, Münchenhausen, Liliencron, Wildenbruch, and Dehmel, will be given.

Gertrud Matthaes at her concert on October 15 in the Palmengarten will render selections from Bach, Strauss, Sinding and Bazzini. Mr. Charles Robertson, who also takes part, will give songs by Brahms, Sommer, Wolf, and Strauss. Fräulein Kate Laux, of Leipzig, takes the second violin and Kurt Striegler accompanies.

An interesting programme will be given by the sisters Adamién at the concert on October 16, in the Palmengarten, including two-piano selections from Bach, Berger, Reinecke and Liszt.

Anna von Bertram gives a song recital in the Palmengarten on October 18.

Karl Fehling, the Dresden pianist, gives a pianoforte recital in the Palmengarten on October 20.

Franz von Vecsey gives a violin concert in the Vereinshaus on October 21.

Julia Culp gives a Brahms evening in the Vereinshaus on October 23.

Marie Alberti gives her only song recital this season in the Palmengarten on October 25. Prof. Reuss accompanies.

### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

South-easterly winds, fine, temperature about the same, generally dry.

THE LONDON WEEKLY REVIEWS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS.

For the present it appears to be the intention of the Government to secure that the General Election, if it is to take place, shall be deferred until a greater number of Liberal candidates can be secured and a rousing campaign carried on during the Christmas holidays.

GENERAL ELECTION PROSPECTS.

It is worth remembering that the Prime Minister has said many times that the House of Lords must not and will not be allowed to dictate the time of a dissolution. Obviously the money must be obtained, but as the land taxes will bring in less than nothing they could be dropped without causing any financial derangement.

A QUACK MEDICINE.

In our opinion, the Lords will do well to let the country actually taste the new finance before it is asked whether it likes it or not. Suppose we asked men to condemn a quack medicine after reading a disingenuous advertisement declaring that the said medicine cures all the ills of life in an instant.

REVOLUTION AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A Budget is not, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unchangeable. It is a thing for a single year, which may be reversed at the end of the year or retained as Parliament chooses, and the decision of Parliament depends upon the decision of the constituencies.

POSITION OF THE KING.

The Lords are to be put above the Monarchy, and to be given a veto not only over the whole range of democratic legislation, a veto exercised with insolent and egoistic excess at the expense of the last three Liberal Administrations, but over finance, that

is to say, over a transaction which, for hundreds of years, has lain strictly between the Crown and the representatives of the people. This is a revolutionary seizure of power, which, three centuries ago, would have been answered by an appeal to arms.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

On Saturday evening a great carnival was held in New York in connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebrations. The city was decorated and brilliantly illuminated in honour of the event.

Owing to the demonstrations at Adria, Italy, against the Bishop of Rovigno, who was injured by stones and blows from sticks, the Pope has interdicted the town, whereby the local clergy are forbidden for a week to hold any religious functions except christenings and the last sacrament.

We are informed that a disastrous fire broke out on Saturday in the station-master's room at Gross-Lichterfelde-Ost, in which various documents and 6,000 marks in cash were destroyed.

The staff at the Budapest racing stables struck work on Sunday and demanded higher wages. Before the commencement of the races the strikers created violent disturbances, and the police were compelled to make several arrests.

A telegram from Simferopol states that on Saturday evening two armed men broke into the municipal slaughter-house and robbed the safe of 3,000 roubles. They were at once pursued, whereupon somebody hurled a bomb whose explosion injured a girl.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

- October 7.—Deutschland, from Hamburg, mails due in New York October 14. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday).

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.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

- Tomorrow (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm II., left New York September 28.

DRESDEN

The Literature Readings of Marie Silling

on Realism (Hebbel, Ludwig, Keller, etc.) begin on Tuesday, the 12th of October, from 5-6 p.m.; on Classicism (Goethe and Schiller) on Thursday, the 14th of October, from 5-6 p.m.

Pension Kosmos DRESDEN-A. Schnorr Str. 14, I. & II. close to Hauptbhf. Excell. board 4.40 a day; also eleg. compl. furn. flats for family housekeeping. Engl. convers.

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Hans Willy Rejall, called the little Otto Reutter, Conversationalist and Author; Eily Organaty, Comédienne, Soubrette; Fritz Berkany, Master-Chansonier; Fränzl Mensdorf, the Hamburg Sprite; Tilly Tasso, Eccentric Soubrette; Otto Ninow, the King of Concertmeisters.

Pension von Oertzen

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



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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

- ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse. Tuesday, October 5th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Pract.

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