

Office:  
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1755.

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,125.

DRESDEN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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## ENGLISH IN DISGUISE.

Mr. Robert Blatchford—Socialist, journalist, war correspondent, and special reporter of the *Daily Mail*—is now writing a series of articles for that newspaper on his trip to Germany. Writing from Munich, he says: "I have always marvelled over the man who, on the strength of a few weeks' sojourn amongst a foreign people, presumes to criticise their institutions, to explain their characteristics, and to pluck out the heart of their innermost mystery. I have always envied this person his god-like cheek." And then he goes on to say: "I have discovered the German people. Discovered them? Detected them; seen right through them, and all in less than three weeks. The Germans are nothing but Englishmen and Englishwomen disguised by foreign names." This sage comment is indeed worthy to rank as "To-day's Great Thought." Six months ago Mr. Blatchford's own paper, the *Clarion*, was revelling in an extraordinary meal of Teutophobia. It scattered dire warnings of Germany's awful intentions in regard to England and the Empire, and predicted the German invasion within two or three years. We have certainly no fault to find with Mr. Blatchford's change of front, belated as it is. But we respectfully submit that his pendulum has swung him from one extreme of bellicose frenzy to the other extreme of witless exuberance.

In these *Daily Mail* articles he claims to have discovered that English and Germans are precisely the same people, in thoughts, manners, morals; in all except speech. "The Germans, indeed, I feel sure," he says, "are nearer to the English and Scotch than the Americans are." And again: "Let any open-minded Englishman stand for an hour in a German crowd and try to pick out the English. I have tried and felt completely baffled." The open-minded Englishman in question would have to be so very open-minded that all his mental faculties had escaped. Everybody who has been in Germany for more than three weeks knows the fundamental differences in physiognomy and even outward apparel which instantly distinguish English and Germans. We are compelled to assume that Mr. Blatchford is suffering from a sort of sentimental myopia. For half a column further he succeeds in dealing out fulsome praise to Germany without reflecting too severely upon his own country, but then the strain becomes too great, and he succumbs.

"So far as my knowledge and observation carry me I have to say, and I say it regretfully (?), that I believe the Germans to be a more efficient people, a nicer people, and a better people than our own." Now this typically Socialist idiosyncrasy of running down one's own country instantly stamps Mr. Blatchford, in spite of his ephemeral association with the Imperialistic, anti-Socialistic *Daily Mail*. We contend that it is bad manners and worse taste to thus publicly belittle one's own compatriots in favour of a foreign nation. Mr. Blatchford may think what he pleases and confide his opinions to his own admiring circle, but it is nothing short of impudence to inflict those opinions on the British public, and it is, moreover, eminently calculated to arouse bad blood. It is not our intention to enter into an invidious comparison as to the exact degrees of amiability and goodness of Englishmen and Germans. Mr. Blatchford, who for more than a dozen years has lived, moved, and had his being amongst English Socialists of a rabid type, may be excused for thinking the Germans more efficient, nicer, and better than his own countrymen, since he is doubtless taking the English Socialist as a typical Englishman. If that is his standpoint, we heartily agree with him, but he ought to make the distinction plain.

We do not doubt the good intentions of Mr. Blatchford or of the *Daily Mail*, but we fail to see what practicable purpose is to be served by this sort of nonsense. Every decent-minded Englishman and German is desirous of seeing better feeling between the countries. Opinions may differ as to the

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best means of creating this better feeling, but we do not think there can be two opinions of Mr. Blatchford's method. Are two estranged individuals likely to become reconciled because they are told that there is an uncommon similitude in the shape of their noses; or that they both laugh at the same jokes? Is it not an historical fact that internecine conflicts or those between two nations closely allied are invariably more desperate and savage than conflicts between widely divided races? Are the members of one family always on the best of terms, or is it not a recognised fact that near relations are rarely good friends? Ties of blood affect politics but little, and hardly ever favourably. In the American revolution Englishmen fought against Englishmen, and for nearly forty years afterwards the most bitter feelings characterised the common intercourse between the lost Colonies and Great Britain. Civilisation in the twentieth century has not progressed so far as to abolish war; but the universal partiality for peace is such that a modern war is impossible without a very grave collision of interests. It is because there are no serious differences of opinion or of interest between Great Britain and Germany that the horizon appears clear, and not because the people of each country have certain points of resemblance.

For the benefit of his musical readers Mr. Blatchford submits the following proposition: "How is it that the English so love Handel? Because he wrote German music, which is English music. What is more English than the music of Beethoven and Bach? They are as English as Dr. Watts or Browning." We agree with Bacon that, when fools speak, wise men should hold their peace.

## STRONG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS MEASURES.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

The District of Columbia, in which is located Washington, is now in the enjoyment of some particularly stringent laws framed with the object of combating tuberculosis. Persons suffering from this complaint are prohibited from attending theatres, saloons, or other places where many people gather, and a recent test case proves the determination of the authorities to enforce this drastic rule. A man suffering from consumption was sentenced to three weeks' detention in the workhouse for having visited three saloons in the course of one evening, and drinking in company with friends.

## AUTUMN IN ITALY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME.—The strike is on in Rome—la grève—il sciopero—which is the outward and visible expression of the sympathy felt by the *repubblicani* of Italy for the unfortunate Señor Ferrer. Mass meetings are called for seven o'clock this evening. At noon all transportation stopped. Shop-keepers, knowing by experience as late as yesterday evening that the unoccupied rabble may hurl stones and other missiles through their costly vitrines, have put up their shutters. All the trams have been taken from the tracks, no carriages are to be seen in the streets, and our little party of six have spent most of the afternoon basking in the sunshine of the flowery hotel garden instead of wandering through the marble aisles of St. Peter's as was planned.

As I write word has come that the "strike" will continue until midnight of tomorrow, Friday. And this gives me time to say to whomever it may be of interest—perchance to some of the *Daily Record* readers—that Italy in the autumn is more beautiful than those of us who have always seen her in her spring dress have even dreamed. In April and May, to be sure, she is clad in delicate greens and the air is fragrant with the breath of the roses which fall in cascades over every gray wall, while scarlet poppies, yellow daisies, and pale lillies cover the ground beneath the gray-green olives, the tall dark cypresses, and velvet ponpons of the stone pine adding a stronger note.

But Italy in October—the fulfillment of the promise! The pale green leaves of the young vine swinging from tree to tree in graceful festoons have changed to leaves of golden hue, and from among them hang rich clusters of ripe grapes, all purple and gold. It is the vintage season and all the peasants in Italy, it would seem, in their picturesque dress are busy with their harvest. Men and women, boys and girls in trees, on ladders, under trees, fill to the brim baskets and vats which are heaped upon carts drawn by great white oxen, mild-eyed and majestic. It is a beautiful sight, never to be forgotten, for the silvery olive, now hoarding its tender young fruit, still holds sway and the cypress and stone pine have only grown a little darker.

Do you know the pictures of the Primitives, the Pre-Raphaelites—Fra Angelico and Lippi and Giotto and Botticelli and Perugino and the youthful Raphael himself? They are Italy in the springtime—of life and the year. But Italy's autumn is given us by the magic of the Venetian's brush alone. The warm, mellow, golden tones of Titian and Giorgione and Palma are but reflections from the heavily-laden barges bringing in from the neighbouring isles their precious burdens of gold and amber and royal purple, barge and sail and fruit bathed in the marvellous light of sunsets which rival Egypt's own.

The season, too, has other charms for the earnest traveller, advantages not to be underrated. The mob of tourists has gone, the rabble has left to us and our enjoyment thereof, the museums, the galleries, the streets, the hotels, and the railway carriages. Serenely, without care or concern, we loiter along or move briskly at will, glad that the rest of the world—of tourists—is otherwise or elsewhere occupied.

I. B. W.

## UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION.

In the fiscal year now closed 751,786 immigrants arrived at New York, the smallest number since the year of 1902. Of the new arrivals 164,248 were Southern Italians, 25,150 North Italians, 77,565 Poles, 58,334 Germans, 57,551 Jews, 39,021 English, 34,996 Scandinavians, 31,185 Irish, 20,262 Greeks, 20,181 Slavs, 19,423 French, 16,446 Scotch, 15,808 Rutenians, 11,687 Finns, 10,038 Russians, and 8,111 Dutch. Machinist and mechanic represented the trade of 1,397, teacher 1,243, clergyman 771, actor or actress 674, musician 714, and skilled labourer 87,160.

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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, Kalkreuth Strasse 11, W. (Tel. VI, 18,235). All business communications, relating to advertisements, etc., should be sent direct to the Dresden office:—Struve Strasse 5.

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

Many Berlin-Americans will regret to learn of the recent death at Beirut, Asia Minor, of Dr. Geo. Edward Post, who was for many years Professor of Surgery at the Syrian College, which is maintained by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions at Beirut.

Dr. Post, who was the cousin of Mrs. William (Julia Post) Irvin, of Landshuter Strasse 32, Berlin, paid a visit of some weeks to Berlin in January and February 1908, when he took considerable interest in the Berlin-American Church, preaching and speaking there. Dr. Post was a man not only of the highest scholastic attainments but of a peculiarly lovable character. His influence for good in his surroundings at Beirut is said to have been remarkable.

Dr. Post's work in missionary and medical fields won for him the decoration of the Red Eagle and Knights of Jerusalem of Germany; the decoration of the Ducal House of Saxony, and the decoration of Othmanieh of Turkey.

The late Dr. William Irvin and Mrs. Irvin were in the act of planning a visit to Dr. Post's beautiful home in Syria when Dr. Irvin's sudden death occurred.

Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to Washington, was received on Sunday in farewell audience by the Emperor at Potsdam, prior to his leaving the same evening for Paris and Cherbourg, to sail by the Kronprinz Wilhelm for the States.

The Kaiser, after an exhaustive conversation with his ambassador on the subject of German-American relations, commissioned Count Bernstorff to convey his warm thanks to President Taft for America's hospitable reception of Admiral Koester and of the German men-of-war on the occasion of the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Caruso arrived on Monday morning in Berlin for his short *Gastspiel* at the Royal Opera, and has taken up residence at the Hotel Bristol. The celebrated artist is accompanied by his physician and his Kapellmeister.

An unusual influx of Americans into Berlin is anticipated next spring. In addition to the large numbers of pilgrims from the States likely to be directly attracted by the coming American Exhibition, it is confidently expected that throngs of Americans visiting the World's Fair at Brussels, which takes place simultaneously, will extend their trip from Brussels to this city to see the grand American display in Berlin.

There is evidence that the American student contingent in Berlin this winter is to be one of the largest on record. According to registrations at the leading conservatories, private studios and the University, it is estimated that the total number cannot be much below five thousand.

Coming in such numbers, it is pointed out that these American students represent an economic factor of no mean importance to Berlin. The American student in Berlin, it is estimated, whether pianist, vocalist, medico or Varsity student, spends on an average, for tuition and living, \$100 a month, usually remaining six months. By this calculation it is hardly an exaggeration to represent their worth to this city, between now and next April, at no less a sum than \$3,000,000.

Scores of the most eminent instrumental and vocal pedagogues in Germany, the *Paris Daily Mail* observes, would be deprived of a livelihood if it were not for Transatlantic pupils. American students, the *Mall* continues, are popular in Germany, especially the girls. They are welcomed with open arms in families and German society, which like the brightness, animation and optimistic enthusiasm they never fail to radiate.

An unusually interesting guest at Miss Hunt's pension last week was a highly educated Hindoo lady, Dr. Ethel Mary Maya Das, of Ferozepore, Punjab, India. Dr. Maya Das took her medical degree at the Philadelphia Women's Medical College, after a five years' course. She has come to Berlin to attend autopsies and take a course of microscopic work, after which she will return to India to teach and practise medicine. Dr. Das will spend the winter at the Hospiz des Nordens.

Dr. Maya Das' father is an official of the British Government. Notwithstanding her nationality as a British subject, Dr. Das preferred to take her medical course in the United States, regarding America as the true home of advanced education for women. Dr. Das' sister is at present in New York, in a training school for Young Women's Christian Association work. She will later go back to India as a secretary for the association and propagator of its aims in India.

Herr Keidel, who made an ascent with a Wright aeroplane on the Bornstedter Field at Potsdam on Mon-

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day-morning, met with a rather serious mishap. At a height of 35 feet the apparatus came to a standstill and dropped heavily to the ground. Herr Keidel sustained several slight injuries, while the aeroplane was broken.

Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, the new Roosevelt professor to Berlin, has arrived at the Hotel de Rome, accompanied by Mrs. Wheeler and son.

Miss Sprague, of the University of California, also arrived on Thursday at the Hotel de Rome.

Three American pupils of Fräulein Eva Wilcke, the well-known teacher of German diction, have lately made their debut in opera with much success: viz. Miss Alice Sovereign, as *Azucena*; Miss Celia Dollmann as *Venus*, and Miss Edna Hoff as *Queen of the Night*. Fräulein Wilcke has returned to Berlin to resume her classes, and is again at Neue Ansbacher Strasse 14.

Mr. Kirk Towns, a Chicago singer well known in Berlin, is expected to return this week from his trip to America. Mrs. Towns has already returned to Berlin and is at Heilbronner Strasse 30.

Miss Grace McDunnough, the daughter of the Matron of the American Church, has just passed her German State Seminary Examination, taking the course in six months, one-half the usual time allowed.

## 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). Fridays: 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. 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.

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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening: Royal Opera House. Tannhäuser. at 6.30. Royal Theatre. Der eingebildete Kranke. 7.30. New Royal Opera Theatre. Der Amerikaseppel (Schlierseer). 8. Deutsches Theatre. Hamlet. 7. (Kammerspiele) Die Zuflucht. 8. Lessing Theatre. Tantris, der Narr. 7.30. Berliner Theatre. Einer von uns. 8. New Theatre. Das Urbild des Tartüffe. 8. New Schauspielhaus. Der Dummkopf. 8. Comic Opera. Tifland. 8. New Operetta Theatre. Die Dollarprinzessin. 8. Schiller Theatre O. Die Käthe von Heilbronn. 8. Charlottenburg. Ein Erfolg. 8. Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre. Die goldene Eva. 8. Kleines Theatre. Moral. 8. Urania Theatre. In den Dolomiten. 8.

Every evening until further notice. Lustspielhaus. Man soll keine Briefe schreiben. 8. Metropol Theatre. Hallo! — die grosse Revue. 8. Apollo Theatre. Spezialitäten. 8. Wallhalla Theatre. Spezialitäten. 8. Reichshallen Theatre. Seltener Sänger. 7. Passage Theatre. Spezialitäten. 8. Bernhard Rose Theatre. Der Hüttenbesitzer. 8. Polles Caprice. Mobilisierung. — Der gewisse Augenblick. 8.15.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

A very remarkable flight was made by Comte de Lambert at Port Aviation, Juvisy, on Monday, with a Wright aeroplane. Ascending from the aviation ground he flew steadily towards Paris and almost reached the Eiffel Tower, at which point he turned his machine and flew straight back to Port Aviation, where he arrived just 55 minutes after starting. He was accorded a most enthusiastic ovation from the spectators. Flying with a Blériot monoplane the same afternoon, M. Blanc met with a serious mishap. Something went wrong with the equilibrium of the apparatus, which fell to the ground with great force among a crowd of spectators. One woman was seriously hurt, and three or four other people were slightly injured. At the prize distribution on Monday, M. Bregi was awarded the trophy for the longest flight, having covered 21,405 kilometres. M. Gobron was second, with 13,405 kilometres.

Upon landing at the conclusion of his splendid trip, Count Lambert admitted that for long past he had cherished the ambition of flying from Juvisy to Paris. Just as he was ascending from the ground at Port Aviation he caught a momentary glimpse of the Eiffel Tower, and the thought occurred to him to steer for that famous point. He attained his objective, flew over the tower at an altitude of 330 feet, and then turned his apparatus towards Juvisy, a large white reservoir at that place catching the sun's rays and serving as a guide. He had, he says, no feeling of peril during the cruise. A Paris paper reported yesterday: As Count Lambert's wife accompanied by a lady friend, was taking a promenade in the Place Vendôme at about 5 p.m. on Monday, she became aware that everybody in her neighbourhood was gazing up at the sky. She unconsciously followed their example, and saw at a height of over 800 feet a flying-machine, which she knew from its shape to be a Wright apparatus. Turning to her companion, she exclaimed: "That can only be my husband! He is the only aviator at present in Paris who uses a Wright aeroplane." The Countess at once hastened to her home, where in half-an-hour she received a message announcing the safe return of her husband to Juvisy, and an account of his wonderful feat.

The difficulties which the Spanish Government have raised for themselves as a result of Ferrer's execution are daily becoming more pronounced. Señor Moret, leader of the Liberals in the Madrid Chamber of Deputies, delivered a sharp attack on the Government at Monday's sitting. The Cabinet, he said, were faced with the necessity of prosecuting a serious campaign in Morocco and, at the same time, of sustaining an onslaught directed against them from abroad. He charged the War Minister with having withdrawn troops from Barcelona at a most critical juncture, for the purpose of reinforcing the Melilla expedition. He further accused the Government of having undertaken the Moroccan campaign without informing the country of their plans. He demanded from the Government a categorical denial of the report that this campaign was undertaken owing to pressure from France, and exhorted the Ministers to disarm foreign attacks by at once withdrawing 40,000 men from Morocco. At this point Premier Maura rose to reply. The Government, he said, had done, and would continue to do their duty. They would at once relinquish power if they believed themselves useless to the country. He entered into a justification of the Morocco policy and declared that upon the departure of El Roghi it became necessary for Spain to maintain peace and order at Melilla. The course of events had proved that apathy at the psychological moment would have been tantamount to national suicide. Parliament had received full explanations regarding the occupation of Restinga and Cabo del Agua; why, therefore, should protests be raised against that action now? (Cheers from the Ministerialists.) In the further course of his speech, Señor Maura repudiated the accusations of the anti-military party at Barcelona that troops had been sent to Morocco only to defend the interests of private mine-owners. The departure of the troops, said the Minister, had been utilised as an opportunity for extending the activity of Anarchy.

On Monday evening at 11 o'clock a bomb exploded in the vicinity of the French Church of St. Ludovic at Lisbon. All the church windows and those of neighbouring houses were destroyed. The police at once closed all approaches to the edifice, and are conducting an investigation.—The young King Manuel has been ordered by his physicians to rest for ten days. His health of late has left much to be desired and, according to a Lisbon telegram received yesterday, his condition is such that only careful measures will exclude the possibility of alarming complications.

Cable messages from Calcutta announce that a terrible hurricane has ravaged Goalanda and other districts of Eastern Bengal. A large number of river steamers and boats occupied by natives were sunk, and it is also feared that Europeans have met their death. At the moment, however, it is impossible to obtain details. All telegraphic communication is destroyed. Near Calcutta two goods trains were derailed by the violence of the wind, and an English engine-driver was killed.

Professor Cesare Lombroso, the famous Italian alienist and criminologist, (according to a telegram)

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Our N of Kansa hibiting t enters the in the Un hibitionist porters. laws have the affect tremendo disregard by leaps habitué m sires if h which has a bottle of ments of conveyed drinks m fingers an whisky wa If he fol waiter kn If he idly desire for heart mea is now ge led to som ago there clergyman against all some prof ly fold loured wai and whisp to your ro could repl sequently ed to find same mom cents. "W demanded give me th ed colour of tobacco to the new Kansas. If he has on if in deep not yet ap fanatics wh flitting the rican publi

Tonig Romantic Oberon, King Titania, his w Puck . . . . . Doll . . . . . A mermaid . . . . . Harun al Rasch Rezia, his dau Fatima, her co Babacan, Persi Almansor, Emi Roshana, his v Abdallah, a pi Two gardeners

The Emperor of Hion of Borneo Sherashin, his

October 17 to 24

Royal Opera House

Royal Theatre Neustadt

Central-Theatre

Residenz-Theatre



died at Turin yesterday morning. His decease was entirely unexpected.—At the time of his death Professor Lombroso occupied the Chair of Psychiatry at the University of Turin. Lombroso e Laschi, il delitto politico e le rivoluzioni in rapporto al diritto, all' antropologia criminale ed alla scienza di governo, were the authors and title of a volume which, upon its publication in 1900, evoked unstinted admiration from students of politics and history in all parts of the world. Lombroso himself was the author of more than 25 standard books and brochures on a variety of subjects, among which criminology predominated. His villa on the Via Legnano, at Torino, was the resort of innumerable personages of all nationalities, and it must be admitted that, arbitrary as some of his views were, his loss will be irreparable to all who are interested in the complex problems arising from the close relation between crime and mental aberration.

Our New York correspondent writes: In the State of Kansas laws have recently come into effect prohibiting the sale of alcoholic drinks. Kansas thus enters the "dry" zone which is spreading so rapidly in the Union, chiefly owing to the energy of the Prohibitionists and their clerical and puritanical supporters. As a matter of fact, however, the prohibition laws have in no sense banned alcoholic drinks from the affected zone, but they certainly have given a tremendous impetus to secret tippling, hypocrisy, and disregard for the law. Secret drinking is increasing by leaps and bounds. In Kansas itself every hotel habitué may obtain as much strong drink as he desires if he is initiated into the system of secret signs which has been established. If a hotel guest desires a bottle of beer, he has only to make certain movements of his fingers, whereupon the beer is at once conveyed to his apartment. Whisky and all other drinks may be ordered by various movements of the fingers and arms. A guest who desires a glass of whisky has only to stretch his arm out at full length. If he folds his hands and twiddles his thumbs, the waiter knows that two bottles of beer are wanted. If he idly pulls the lobe of his ear, that signifies his desire for a certain cocktail. A hand laid upon the heart means a "whisky sour." This system, which is now general in the Kansas hotels, has naturally led to some amusing misunderstandings. Some time ago there sat in the corridor of a Topeka hotel a clergyman well known for his zealous campaign against all forms of alcohol. In deep meditation over some profound theological problem, he absent-mindedly folded his hands and twiddled his thumbs. A coloured waiter at once skipped nimbly up to his chair and whispered in the clerical ear: "I will bring it to your room at once." Before the astonished guest could reply, the waiter was out of sight. He subsequently returned to his room, and was there astounded to find two bottles of beer on the table. At the same moment appeared the waiter, who demanded 75 cents. "What do you mean, you scoundrel?" angrily demanded the outraged parson. "Well, why did you give me the sign then?" retorted the equally astonished coloured man. Collapse of the parson.—A code of tobacco signals has been similarly arranged, owing to the new law inhibiting the sale of cigarettes in Kansas. If, however, a hotel guest wants a cigarette, he has only to lay his hand on his left temple, as if in deep thought. The absurdity of all this does not yet appear to be recognised by the misguided fanatics who are utilising the law as a means of inflicting their narrow prejudices on the suffering American public.

## DRESDEN

We would draw the attention of Dresden readers to the following changes in the repertoire of the Opera House this week: Tomorrow (Thursday) "Carmen" will be given instead of "La Bohème," with Herr Carl Burrian as Don José. On Saturday "La Bohème" is to be performed instead of "Eugen Onegin," with Herr Burrian as Alfred.

The coming of Mme. Meta Illing's English theatrical company, whose advent in this city is now promised for the early part of December, will doubtless be awaited with pleasurable expectation by the entire English-speaking community. While no one can deny the lavish entertainment which Dresden provides for inhabitants and visitors, it is nevertheless probable that every English and American resident sooner or later experiences a desire to witness a theatrical performance in his own tongue. English people who have been many years abroad invariably make a point of attending the theatre night after night upon returning to London, and this applies to Americans also. The success of such an undertaking as Mme. Illing's is preordained so far as English audiences on the Continent are concerned. Even if the excellence of her company were not known, she would not find us inclined to be critical.

We cannot help thinking that the English-speaking community itself should do more for its own entertainment. Why does it not establish an amateur theatrical company, with which to beguile the long winter? We are very sure that talent is not lacking, and that the Anglo-American colony would generously respond to such a proposal. English drama is particularly rich in works which admirably lend themselves to representation by small companies. Amateur theatricals, if judiciously conducted, are by no means expensive, and a tactful organiser would find little difficulty in enlisting the services of lady and gentlemen friends in the undertaking. Some years ago a similar experiment was tried at several Continental resorts, and met with encouraging success. There is no reason why it should not succeed equally well in Dresden, and we make the suggestion for what it is worth.

Frau Anna von Bertrab, who on Monday last gave a concert at the Palmengarten, appearing for the time in a Dresden concert hall, not only charmed her audience by her personal attractiveness and the elegance of her deportment, but also delighted them with the enjoyable manner of her singing. Her voice is small, but she uses it carefully and with discretion. Her pianissimo is beautiful, her enunciation is soft and yet clear. Altogether, her appearance gave the impression of an amateur well versed in art, who knows how to entertain a circle of cultivated friends easily and pleasantly for an hour; for her power of musical characterisation is not great, while her means are modest and distinguished. Speaking from a musical point of view, she left some wishes unfulfilled. Some of the songs of Brahms, such as "Der Schmied," call for more power and fullness. Frau von Bertrab sang some new and pretty songs by F. Bachmann and O. Vrieslander. Himmel's "An Alexis send ich Dich," once a great favorite in the concert halls, was rendered delicately and touchingly. But the singer and the audience seemed to take especial delight in the graceful music of French chansons, although the dry and hard nature of the accompanist, Herr Musikdirektor Franz Louverne, detracted some-

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### Miss Watson's Art Lectures.

The following are the dates fixed for the beginning of Miss Watson's Lecture Courses on the History and Criticism of Art:

Monday, Nov. 1. The History and Art of Ancient Egypt (at Gutzkow Str. 33, II, 11.30—12.30). Tuesday, Nov. 2. The Art of the North (in R. Gallery, 10—11). Wednesday, Nov. 3. Greek Art (Gutzkow Str. 33, II, 11.30—12.30). Thursday, Nov. 4. Italian Art (in the Royal Gallery, 10—11). Friday, Nov. 5. Greek Art (in the Albertinum, 10—11). Saturday, Nov. 6. The Art of the Italian Renaissance (at Gutzkow Str. 33, II, 11.30—12.30).

For outlines of the different courses and further particulars, please call at Gutzkow Str. 33, II—also at the bookshops of Georg Tamme and Carl Tittmann, both in the Prager Strasse.

### Miss Mabel J. Otis

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F. Z.

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.

Mrs. Robert Shannon, of Nashville, Tenn., is in town for a few days with her children. She will leave at the end of week to join her husband at Vienna.

Mr. Percy Sherwood gives a lecture on Bach this (Wednesday) afternoon in German, and repeats the lecture tomorrow in English. Particulars may be obtained at Schweizer Strasse 16.

The football results last Sunday (matches organised by the Dresdner Sport Club) at the Sportpark ground, Nossener Brücke, were as follows:—D.S.C. I. vs. Fortuna Club of Leipzig, 3—1; D.S.C. II. vs. Victoria Club, 1—1; D.S.C. III. vs. Deuben Germania Club I., 10—2 (No! none of the Deuben men were killed, though the result would appear to indicate casualties); D.S.C. V. vs. Dresdensia Club IV., 2—0; and D.S.C. VI. vs. Wacker Club of Blasewitz (who, in this case at least, were not the whackers but the whackees!) 8—0.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the I. Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose bands plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

### DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Herr Karl Fehline, a Dresden pianist, gives a Schumann 'Abend this (Wednesday) evening at the Palmengarten.

Julia Culp's song recital next Saturday in the Vereinshaus will be accompanied by Herr Otto Bake, as Herr Erich Wolff is indisposed. The programme now stands as follows: Brahms: Matnacht, Wenn du nur zuweilen lächelst, So willst du des Armen, O Nachtigall, Vor dem Fenster, Botschaft; Löwe: Der Asra, Mädchen sind wie der Wind, Die Zufriedenen, O silbte Mutter; Hugo Wolf: Gesang Weylas, Blumengruss, Sie blasen zum Abmarsch, Citronenfalter im April, Tretet ein hoher Krieger, In dem Schatten meiner Locken.

Marie Alberti, in her song recital at the Palmengarten next Monday, will render songs by Schubert, Wagner and Brahms. Accompanist, Professor Eduard Reuss.

Erika von Binzer, who gives a pianoforte recital in the Palmengarten next Tuesday, has chosen a delightful programme which includes Buxtehude's "Clavichord" for the organ, transposed for piano by the artist herself.

Elena Gerhardt's song recital at the Vereinshaus next Wednesday, with the assistance of Professor Arthur Nikisch, will include Brahms' Gipsy songs.

Mr. William Pitt Chatham's song recital in the small Gewerbehause on Friday, the 29th inst., will include songs by Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, Hahn, Chaminade, Gounod, and Molloy. Accompanist, Herr Alfred Sittard.

On November 13th Fräulein Luise Ottermann will give a concert at the Vereinshaus, in conjunction with Fräulein Doris Walde. The two ladies will sing a selection of songs and duets.

### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

No alteration in the weather.

## CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15

#### Oberon, King of the Elves.

Romantic opera in three acts. Music by C. M. v. Weber.

Cast:

|                                    |                      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Oberon, King of the Elves          | Herr Rüdiger.        |
| Titania, his wife                  | Frau Wenzel.         |
| Puck                               | Frau Bender-Schäfer. |
| Droil                              | Fräul. Sachse.       |
| A mermaid                          | Fräul. Keldorfer.    |
| Harun al Raschid, Caliph of Bagdad | Herr Büßel.          |
| Rezia, his daughter                | Frau v. Falken.      |
| Patima, her confidante             | Fräul. Seebe.        |
| Babecan, Persian Prince            | Herr Erl.            |
| Almansor, Emir of Tunis            | Herr Puttlitz.       |
| Roshana, his wife                  | Fräul. v. Chavanne.  |
| Abdallah, a pirate                 | Herr Nebuschka.      |
| Two gardeners                      | Herr Hahn.           |
|                                    | Herr Selter.         |
| The Emperor Charlemagne            | Herr Holder.         |
| Häon of Bordeaux, Duke of Guenne   | Herr v. Bay.         |
| Scheramin, his esquire             | Herr Trede.          |

PLOT. Oberon has quarrelled with Titania, and they have vowed not to be reconciled until they find a pair of lovers faithful in adversity. Oberon's servant Puck, wandering to find what his master needs, hears of Häon of Bordeaux who, having slain Charlemagne's son in a duel, has been ordered to go to Bagdad to slay the favourite sitting on the Caliph's left and to wed the Caliph's daughter, Rezia. Puck makes Häon and Rezia see each other in a vision and fall in love with each other. Oberon gives the former a magic horn and to his esquire, Scheramin, a magic cup. Rezia is to marry Babecan, but she has hated him ever since she saw Häon in her dream. Fatima, her maid, hears of Häon's arrival in Bagdad. At the beginning of the second act the Caliph is about to celebrate his daughter's nuptials, but Häon, recognising Rezia as the maiden of his dream, kills Babecan. The Turks attack him, but Scheramin remembers the horn in time, and, on his blowing it, Oberon transports the lovers to the sea shore where, together with Scheramin and Fatima, they embark on a ship. Oberon, to make trial of their mutual love in adversity, bids Puck raise the spirits of the storm. They are shipwrecked, Rezia is captured by pirates and Häon, attempting to rescue her, is wounded and left senseless on the beach. Scheramin and Fatima are sold as slaves to the Emir of Tunis. Häon has been thrown in a magic sleep by Oberon, and, on waking after seven days, finds himself in the Emir's garden. Fatima discovers that Rezia is in the Emir's harem. Häon receives a message bidding him come to the myrtle tower at night, but is horrified to find the lady who meets him is Roshana, the Emir's wife, who has fallen in love with him. The Emir discovers the pair and orders Häon to be burnt and Roshana to be drowned. Rezia begs for Häon's life, but the Emir will not listen and orders her to be burnt with her lover. Scheramin is in despair, but finding the horn, blows it, and all the Emir's slaves find themselves compelled to dance to its strains. Oberon appears with his reconciled wife Titania, and conveys the lovers to Paris, where Charlemagne welcomes Sir Häon and his bride.

Composer: C. M. v. Weber, born 1786, died 1826.

| October 17 to 24       | Sunday  | Monday                              | Tuesday                     | Wednesday                        | Thursday                    | Friday  | Saturday                    | Sunday                                |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Royal Opera House      | Siegfried. 4 p.m.                                 | Il Demonio. 7.30 p.m.               | Amelie. 7.30 p.m.           | Oberon. 7.30 p.m.                | Carmen. 7 p.m.              | L-Symphony Concert. B Series. 7.30 p.m.         | La Bohème. 7.30 p.m.        | Götterdämmerung. 4 p.m.               |
| Royal Theatre Neustadt | Der Graf von Gleichen. 7.30 p.m.                  | Prinz Friedr. v. Homburg. 7.30 p.m. | Tantris, d. Narr. 7.30 p.m. | Der Graf von Gleichen. 7.30 p.m. | Wilhelm Tell. 7 p.m.        | Des Pfarrers Tochter von Strelendorf. 7.30 p.m. | Mrs. Dot. 7.30 p.m.         | Robert und Bertram. 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. Der Generalkonsul. 7.30. | Das Tal des Lebens. 7.30 p.m.       | Bub od. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.    | Der Generalkonsul. 7.30 p.m.     | Helden. 7.30 p.m.           | Der Generalkonsul. 7.30 p.m.                    | Bub od. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.    | —                                     |



## NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

One of the books of the season was Mrs. Humphrey Ward's *Daphne, or Marriage à la mode*, in which this talented author makes a serious attempt to grapple with the American divorce problem. Her knowledge of the subject is evident from her treatment of it, and the many hard words she has to say in regard to this evil are uttered in her own inimitable style, giving offence to none but food for thought to many. This book should be read with extreme interest by the many disciples of social reform.

In *An Impending Sword* we once more find ample proof of the keenly analytical tendency of Mr. Horace Annesley Vachell in his capacity of novel writer. From the barest of plots he can weave a story of entrancing interest, solely because he does not present the mere conventional automatons which do service as characters for so many writers, but he conjures up living, breathing specimens of natural humanity, whose loves and hates, sympathies and antipathies we can understand and feel. This his latest book lacks nothing of the charm or literary ability of its predecessors.

*Fraternity* and *The Country House* are two books just published. Although they both emanate from the same author, they are on widely divergent subjects. In the last-named we are again treated to Mr. John Galsworthy's genius for excoriating society and all its works. His satire is merciless, because it is never open. His rapier thrusts maim and slay where the heavy bludgeon of the reformer-demagogue would glide harmlessly off the proof steel of conventionality. To read his work is at once entertainment and instruction.

*The Perjuror*, by W. E. Norris, is a book well worth reading, although it does not come up to the expectations aroused by a knowledge of this author's former books.

Presumably Mr. H. G. Wells is in the enjoyment of a handsome income from his first and most successful works of fiction, since he can devote so much time to the writing of essays which deal with almost every conceivable phase of human life. His last volume, *First and Last Things*, is not, in our opinion, worthy to rank with *Anticipations* or *Mankind in the Making*, but it is nevertheless by no means lacking in interest.

Mr. F. C. Philips and Mr. Percy Fendall, in the *Disciples of Plato*, have collaborated with marked success, and their combined work surpasses the individual efforts of either. We trust that this happy union will continue, in which case the reading public is assured of novels distinguished alike by their fine English and originality.

The late Mr. F. Marion Crawford, by whose decease the ranks of novel writers have sustained an irreparable loss, rarely exhibited his peculiar talent for investing a well-worn plot with entirely new trappings so superbly as in *The White Sister*. The fierce struggle between reverence for a sacred vow and the urgent impulse of the heart is marvellously portrayed in language which gains the greater power by reason of its fine simplicity. We heartily recommend this book to the innumerable admirers of the late novelist.

*Salome*, the daring and passionate poem of Oscar Wilde, is the latest addition to the complete works of this author now in course of publication in the Tauchnitz edition.

Mr. Frankfort Moore is such a favourite writer that, like the good vintage of the proverb, his novels need no bush. *Priscilla and Charybdis* is the story of an unhappy marriage which, however, turns out to be no marriage at all, thus leaving the way clear for another of those delectable endings which Mr. Moore never fails to provide.

*The Score*, by Lucas Malet, contains two narratives on widely divergent subjects. The first is a harrowing and lurid monologue of passion and revenge, while the second is a witty but by no means superficial account of an unusual wooing.

All the above books appear in the Tauchnitz edition.

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse

Wednesday, October 20th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.  
Thursday, October 21st. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.  
Friday, October 22nd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.  
Saturday, October 23rd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.  
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.  
Friday, October 22nd. Litany 10.0 a.m. Junior Auxiliary 3.0 p.m.  
This is the only American Church in Dresden.—All are cordially invited.

The Rev. J. P. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),  
Bernhard Strasse 2,  
at the corner of Bismarck and Winckelmann Strasse.  
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.  
Communion service is held every third Sunday in October, January, March and June.  
The Rev. T. H. WRIGHT, Resident Minister.

## THE WHITE HOUSE.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.)

Mrs. Taft, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Louis More, of Cincinnati, will return from Beverly, Mass., to Washington more than three weeks before the arrival of the President, who will get back from his Western and Southern trip on November 12. The Presidential family, on its return, will be welcomed into a spick and span White House. The whole building has been freshened with paint, the furniture is being repaired and old pieces replaced with new, and carpets and draperies are being laid. The office building, which will contain a magnificent large room for the President, and a new and larger Cabinet room, is nearing completion. The old office furniture used by President Roosevelt and inherited by President Taft, will be moved into the new office building.

## VOTING IN SPAIN.

Voting, in Spain, is held to be a duty to the community, not merely a privilege of the individual, and neglect of civic obligations carries its own penalty. Male adults of legal age and under seventy, with the exception of priests, notaries, and judges, are required to vote in municipal elections. Failure to cast a ballot is punishable by having one's name published as censure for neglect, by having taxes increased 2 per cent., by suffering a deduction of 1 per cent. in salary if employed in the public service, and, for a second offence, the loss of right to hold elective or appointive office.

## A RACE OF RUNNERS.

The best runners in the world are said to be a race of Indians living near the Gulf of California. They are known as Seris, and number only some 400. In the open country the women and children catch hares by hand without any artificial aid whatever. The men, however, look upon this as child's play, and themselves attack and capture antelopes, deer, and wild buffalo. The swiftest horse cannot outrun these fleetfooted Indians, who perform on foot the same feats as the cowboy on his broncho.

## LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

## TO THE UNITED STATES.

October 21.—Amerika, from Hamburg, mails due in New York October 30. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. today (Wednesday).  
October 24.—Mauretania, from Liverpool, mails due in New York October 29. Mark letters "via Köln—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Thursday).  
October 23.—St. Paul, from Southampton, mails due in New York October 30. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Thursday).

## TO CANADA.

For the information of Canadian readers it may be mentioned that a fast mail steamer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company leaves Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal direct every Saturday. Letters intended for Canada by this direct route should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursdays, and be marked: "Via Liverpool by Empress steamer." At the same time it should be remembered that Canadian letters can also be sent by one of the New York steamers, and that if mailed by steamers direct from German harbours they obtain the benefit of the 10-pennig rate for 20 grammes.

## SPECIAL NOTICE

Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned.  
Letters bearing a 10-pennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

## NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kronprinzessin Cecilie, left New York October 12.  
On Friday, October 22, by the S.S. Campania, left New York October 13.  
On Saturday, October 23, by the S.S. La Savole, and the S.S. George Washington, both left New York October 14.

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.

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

**A. K. Janson** American Dental Surgeon. Modern Dentistry. Correction of irregular teeth a specialty. Prager Str. 10, I. Tel. 8544. Office hours: 9-1 and 3-5 p.m.

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