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Office:
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The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

No 1,127.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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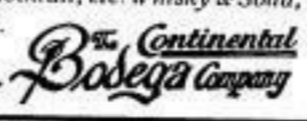
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THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

The name of Mr. Cincinnatus Heine Miller is, we confess, quite new to us, but diligent search through certain American books of reference reveals this euphonious cognomen as that of a Californian poetaster who has written a number of poems which no one among our extensive acquaintance has ever read. Poetasters—and even poets, alack!—are but human. They are rarely without a due appreciation of the sweets of advertisement or a knowledge of how to obtain them. Since the world remains oblivious to the coruscant genius of Mr. Cincinnatus Heine Miller, the said C.H.M. has determined upon bringing the world to its senses. It is axiomatic that the smallest usually attack the greatest. Hence, Mr. Miller has levelled his nib at Theodore Roosevelt, whom he denounces as the indirect instigator of all manner of crimes. The strenuous life, of which Mr. Roosevelt is a most distinguished advocate, is not and never was calculated to appeal to the poetic temperament. The ex-president stands for all that is manly, vigorous, and redolent of fresh air. The daintiest sonnets ever penned by a facile rhymster would leave him unmoved; he would doubtless ban the romantic amours of Héloïse and Abelard from his book-shelves, filled with strenuous books by strenuous writers, plain tales of action by plain men of action, the lives of men who did things, and perhaps a few volumes of verse by those few writers who inspire men to do things. Mr. Miller expresses himself as an opponent of the strenuous system of life, and considers that Mr. Roosevelt, by the exposition of his "pet theories," has done a "great deal of harm, which is not confined to his own country. "The Rooseveltian strenuous theory," says the poet, "has caused, and still causes, all kinds of crimes." That Mr. Miller does not descend to details is to be regretted. It is so simple to bring a general charge, but so very difficult to prove it. The whole questions hinges on a clear definition of the strenuous life according to Roosevelt,—a definition that is given clearly and adequately by the phrase: *Mus sana in corpore sano.*

And surely no age ever stood in greater need of strenuous-life apostles than the present. We are rapidly being invented into effiteness. Civilisation is becoming synonymous with sedentariness. At the present rate of progress—or is it retrogression?—we shall soon be relieved of the necessity of exerting our muscles in the slightest degree. Walking has already become a lost art. Physical culture, once considered the cardinal duty of man, is now the cult of an insignificant minority. We have ceased to run, we have ceased to walk, and we shall soon cease to crawl. The abnormal number of physicians and surgeons who thrive in the busiest centres of civilisation is proof positive of our decaying physique. And it is one of Nature's immutable laws that physical decadence entails a corresponding mental degeneration. Do not our literature, our amusements, and our diversions of today register the truth of this thesis with appalling clearness? We are revolving in a natural cycle. The decline and fall of Rome is being revived on a larger stage. The clamorous thousands assembled in a Roman amphitheatre to applaud or jeer the athletic feats of half-a-dozen men live again in the unwieldy masses who in our time assemble to witness a football match. Since we have grown too flaccid for bodily activity ourselves, we pay men to be active for our delectation. Meanwhile, we are regaled with neurotic literature; we dream away our days in a Nirvana of debilitating fiction and hot-house poetry. If, here and there, a man worthy of the name rises up in our midst and roughly stirs us into momentary energy, many of us assail him with peevish abuse or futile sneers. And if the vital spark of god-granted vitality glows more brightly in individual cases, it serves but to light the gilded altar of Mammon. That we, or, rather, our descendants, must ultimately emerge from this sloth is beyond all doubt pre-ordained. Indeed, the signs of coming change are already visible to unblurred vision. The war-cries of the Goths and Huns who hammered at the gates of the Eternal City are wafted faintly to our ears, but few of us hearken as yet. Theodore Roosevelt is one of the minority who are labouring in the world's cause. In the Old World as in the New forces are at work gathering sufficient impetus to urge forward the lethargic mass of humanity. All honour to the men behind the movement. If we ourselves

Mixed Drinks: Port - Sherry Cobler -
 Cocktail, etc. Whisky & Soda,
 Cognac, as well as Port, Sherry etc.
 in glasses! Champagne!
 Cor.-house: Waisenhaus Str. 14.
 Entrance on Prager Strasse.



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are too idle or too impotent to help, let us at least throw no obstacle in the way of strong and powerful allies. As it is our posterity will have sufficient reason to condemn their ancestors.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

(Telegraphic despatch) ROME.—The *Tribuna* learns that the Tsar of Russia will travel from Alexandrovo via Posen, Frankfurt-on-Main, Lyons, and Modena. Since he is journeying strictly incognito, neither the German nor the French authorities will officially receive him. His Imperial Majesty arrives on October 23 at Bardonecchia, where he is awaited by the Russian Ambassador at Rome, Prince Dolgourouki, and the Italian officers appointed to his suite. From Bardonecchia the Imperial train will proceed directly to Raconigi, where it is due to arrive on Saturday afternoon. The Tsar will be received at the railway station by King Victor Emanuel, Premier Giolitti, and Signor Tittoni, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. On the following day a grand hunt will be given, and a reception takes place at the palace in the evening. Subsequently a State banquet will be held, at which the various members of the Royal family and the senior officers of State will attend. On Monday hunting will again take place, or the Tsar and the King will make an automobile excursion in the delightful environs of Raconigi. The Tsar's departure is fixed for the evening of October 25.

The *Tribuna* remarks editorially: "Various newspapers report that a French squadron will arrive in Italian waters simultaneously with the visit of the Tsar of Russia to our country. This report is without foundation, and all comment on the subject is therefore purposeless. The French squadron, whose arrival at Naples was notified long previously, will not reach that port until after the Tsar's departure."—A Rome telegram of yesterday announced that the French squadron in question is expected at Naples next Tuesday.

(Cable despatch) WASHINGTON.—Commander Peary has now handed over all his documents and data dealing with his discovery of the North Pole to the National Geographical Society, which has appointed a special committee of experts to examine and report upon the material presented. Dr Cook, on the other hand, has just made a statement to the effect that his documents and proofs will not be ready for presentation to the Copenhagen University before two months. It is therefore impossible to say when the National Geographical Society will have an opportunity of comparing the rival explorers' documents.

(Telegraphic despatch.) COPENHAGEN.—The journal *Politiken* published yesterday a letter from the famous Greenland traveller Knud Rasmussen, in which he declares that—although he has been unable to personally interview the two Esquimaux who accompanied Dr. Cook on the Polar expedition—he is convinced by the descriptions and reports given by the Esquimaux to their tribal brethren that Dr. Cook did actually press forward to the Pole. The reports officially obtained from the Esquimaux in regard to route taken and weather and ice conditions coincide in every detail with Dr. Cook's own report.

A supposed case of cholera was discovered at Lichtenberg, a Berlin suburb, on Wednesday evening, the patient being a man named Kapischke. He was conveyed to the Charité hospital and isolated.

(Telegraphic despatch) LONDON.—A terrible explosion has taken place in a colliery near Cumnock (Ayrshire). Four bodies have already been recovered, but it is feared that many more are in the pit. Several of the miners rescued bear serious injuries.

A reader enquires: "Why is it that the London correspondent of even such a well known journal as the *Berliner Tageblatt* should commit the gross error of calling the British Foreign Minister 'Lord Grey'?" We can only reply, Heaven knows! British titles, it is true, would puzzle a foreign sage, but there is no excuse for such mutilation of the title of a man so widely known as Sir Edward Grey. In this connection it is interesting to note that our zealous contemporary, the *Dresden Neueste Nachrichten*, which recently published an account of the trial of "Sir Charles Morse, the Ice King" (*sic*), has now made a geographical discovery of the first importance. It recently printed a telegram from "Bormingha." The message related to a certain Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and after much profound thought we arrived at the conclusion that Bormingha is remotely connected with a well known manufacturing centre in the Midlands. No, we are not in a position to offer prizes for correct answers.

From our London correspondent:—The momentary stillness in the political situation is probably the lull before the storm. It is now morally certain that Christmas will find us in the throes of a General Election. Over-confidence is the greatest peril threatening the Unionist party. They have excellent chances of success, but the task before them is almost incredibly severe. We may take the metropolis constituencies as typical. Before the landslide of 1906 the Unionists had an enormous majority in London, and it is hoped that a return to the same state of things will take place at the next General Election. The following table shows the change which took place in the political map in January, 1906:—

	Unionists	Liberals	Labour
1900	54	8	—
1906	20	38	4

These figures are eloquent of the task before the Unionist stalwarts. To obtain a working majority successes must be won all along the line. While the inflammatory speeches of Mr. Lloyd George have estranged very many moderate Liberals from him personally, it by no means follows that they have lost votes to the party; and it is certain that the sensational promises made at Limehouse and Newcastle will capture a large proportion of the labour vote. Most political prophets agree as to the likelihood of a Unionist return to power, but opinions are divided in regard to the probable majority in the next House of Commons. The situation, in fact, is such as to favour the chances of a very brief administration, and the slightest split in the Unionist ranks will prove disastrous. There is so much legislative work to be done that, in the national interest, it is desirable that a good solid majority should be at the disposal of the next Unionist Premier.

The shameless impudence of Socialist demagogues is unlimited, but we have rarely met a worse specimen than the speech just delivered at Sunderland by Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P. He said, in part: "I hope it is not true that the King is intervening in this (Budget) dispute. So long as the King remains outside of party politics he does no harm and can be tolerated. The moment the Throne begins to interfere in politics it is not only the coronet of the Peer that would then go into the melting-pot, but the Crown would go along with it" (cheers).

The Labour party demanded four things—
 1. Every child should have plenty to eat.
 2. Every strong man should have work.
 3. Every aged person should have comfort.
 4. That all should have freedom.

Referring to the shooting of Señor Ferrer, Mr. Hardie said: "I hold that this country through its Foreign Secretary has a moral responsibility attaching to it in connection with the crime, I venture to say in advance of Sir Edward Grey's reply tomorrow that if it be found that he was inactive and took no step whatever he will share in the obloquy that attaches to this dastard event" (cheers).

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, Kalckreuth 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.

The British Colony Committee in Berlin issues the following announcement:—

The Birthday of His Majesty the King will be celebrated by a Dinner at the "Rheingold," Bellevue Strasse, on November 9th, 1909, at 8 p.m.

In order that the necessary arrangements may be made by the Committee, British subjects intending to be present are requested to purchase tickets for the Dinner (price 3 Marks, not including wine) at latest by October 30th, from Mr. L. Hamilton, Honorary Treasurer, Joachim Friedrich Strasse 40, Halensee, or at the British Governesses' Home, Potsdamer Strasse 28.

Dinner will be served at small tables, which will be reserved on application being made, giving the number of seats required, to the Hon. Treasurer.

Madame Meta Illing, who is in London, making final arrangements for her productions of English plays in this city, expects to return to Berlin the first week in November.

"We Americans, as a race, of necessity come to Europe with very little knowledge of pictures," was the frank observation with which Dr. C. L. Babcock opened his inaugural lecture on Painting at the Kaiser Friedrich Museum last Monday. A phenomenally large class of fully eighty Americans was in attendance, including many prominent residents of the Colony. "The Art of Looking at Pictures" was the subject discussed by the lecturer in his usual picturesque and illuminating style.

"We Americans as a race," continued Dr. Babcock, "are just a little apt, when we come to Europe, either to turn up our noses at everything in the way of old pictures, or else to bow down before every bit of canvas we come across with paint on it,—especially if the paint was put there a long time ago." There was also, he went on, that multitudinous class who took refuge in the saying that, while they didn't know much about pictures, they "knew what they liked!"—a state of affairs which, the lecturer rather ironically pointed out, was not quite so unusual as these individuals believed, and gave no special claim to distinction. All of these various attitudes, however, could be well understood and sympathised with. It was for the purpose of lightening this darkness, of teaching the American art-innocent abroad what to appreciate, what not to appreciate, and why, that the Boston Bureau of University Travel had organized these lectures. Further, not to eradicate the native enjoyment of those who "knew what they liked," but to furnish these appreciators with some more definitely conscious grounds of enjoyment; perhaps to supply them with a higher and broader basis of aesthetic enjoyment than hitherto possessed.

Assuming that those who were listening to him were willing to go back to the beginning and regard themselves for the time as absolutely ignorant of art, Dr. Babcock took up some of the splendid reproductions of masterpieces he had with him, Raphael's Sistine Madonna and School of Athens, Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, and others. With remorseful apologies for the sacrilege he was committing, the lecturer dissected the inspiring works to show to the guileless observer some of the endless secrets of workmanship and downright geometrical calculation which lay behind these marvellous, apparently so spontaneous effects.

An art study class, intended for the benefit of the many American students coming to Berlin with little or no knowledge of the art-wealth of Europe, was organized last winter by Mrs. Mackenzie Wood, of Barbarossa Strasse 15. The object of the class was to enable some, if only a small percentage, of these American young people to carry back to America some detailed and consecutive idea of the art-periods of Europe.

On each Sunday evening, throughout four months of last season, this study-class met in Mrs. Wood's studio, the course dealing with the art of various European countries, notably Greece and Holland. This winter a more detailed and comprehensive course of study will be undertaken, comprising the Pre-Renaissance and the Renaissance periods of art.

In outlining the course of study for this year Mrs. Wood has had the co-operation of Miss Ida Clough, the talented young Greek and Latin scholar of Radcliffe College and Berlin University; of Dr. Edith Swift, of Radcliffe College; of Mrs. Cora Lyman, of Kansas City, and Mrs. Devisen. There will be a different speaker for each evening, and a series of five-minute talks by the members on sub-topics. Participation in the talks will be optional.

A cordial invitation is extended to any who are interested to attend the first meeting this (Friday) evening at 7.30, at the home of Mrs. Mackenzie Wood, Barbarossa Strasse 15. Miss Ida Clough, who is a delightful speaker, will aim at giving a historical picture of Europe during the 11th to the 13th century, starting from the early scholasticism, and finally showing how Dante united the scholastic spirit with the *dolce stil nuovo*, "the new sweet style."

A concert of this (Friday) evening to which interest attaches will be that of Madame Harriet Solly, an Associate of the Royal College of Music, London, where she studied under Richard Gompertz. Madame Solly, who has given many concerts in London and other parts of

England, has come to Berlin in holiday times for the past two years to study with Professor Carl Halir. Madame Solly is an English relation of the original owner of the Solly art collection of pictures which formed the nucleus of the collection in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum. Miss Evelyn Suart, an English pianist, is assisting Madame Solly in her concert, which takes place at the Bechstein Saal, at 7.30. An interesting feature of the programme, which is appended, will be the rendering of the Roussel Sonata, one of the most modern productions of the modern French school:—

1. Sonata in A, for Piano and Violin, op. 30 L. v. Beethoven. Allegro. Adagio molto espressivo. Allegretto con Variazioni.
2. Fantaisie: Duo in C, for Piano and Violin, op. 159 F. Schubert. Andante molto. Allegretto. Andantino (con Variazioni). Andante molto. Allegro vivace. Allegretto. Presto.
3. Sonata in D-minor, for Piano and Violin . . . Albert Roussel. (The first time in Berlin.) I. Lent. II. Très animé. III. Assez animé. IV. Très animé.

Mr. S. C. Bennett, vocal teacher, is giving a demonstration of principles in connection with the development of the singing voice at the American Woman's Club this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Bennett holds that the principle "Mind governs all" is equally true in singing as in other physical demonstrations—hence the supreme importance of developing a correct mental picture of the desired tone. Mr. Bennett will give practical illustrations of the salient points in his system of instruction.

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. PEE, 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. Dr. LEMUEL HERBERT MURLIN, Minister in charge. 39, II. Bayreuther Strasse, Wittenberg Platz.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN Berlin W. 8. Friedrich Strasse 59/60. MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany. Americans welcome. Geo S. Atwood, Secretary.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Don Juan	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der Schwur der Treue	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	Der Prozesshans'l	8
Deutsches Theatre	Hamlet	7.30
	(Kammerspiele) Die Zuflucht	8
Lessing Theatre	Tantris, der Narr	8
Berliner Theatre	Alpenkönig u. Menschenf.	7.30
New Theatre	Das Urbild des Tartüffe	8
New Schauspielhaus	Das Exempel	8
Comic Opera	The Poacher	8
New Operetta Theatre	Der arme Jonathan	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die von Hochsattel	8
Charlottenburg	Die erste Geige	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Das grosse Licht	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	8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Sietliner Sänger	7
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Michael Kohlhaas	8
Polles Caprice	Mobilisierung. — Der gewisse Augenblick	8.15

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. Office hours 11-1—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach. Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office 10-3 hours.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

(Telegraphic despatch) LONDON.—The bank of England yesterday raised its discount rate from 4 to 5 per cent.

(Telegraphic despatch) PARIS.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held in the Latin Quarter organised by some women suffragists, at which the ex-Benedictine Abbé Val delivered a speech acknowledging himself a Socialist, and condemning in the sharpest language the execution of Señor Ferrer.

Several Radical deputies have complained to the French War Minister respecting the activity of army chaplains, who have found ways and means to re-establish in a new form and under another name: the military casinos prohibited last year by the War Ministry. Deputy Derollet declares that, unless the War Minister does not promptly interfere, he will ask a question in the Chamber regarding this matter.

(Telegraphic despatch) MUNICH.—Towards one o'clock yesterday morning a violent explosion took place before the house Burg Strasse 1, shattering several windows of the parterre and first étage. The asphalt in front of the house was also torn up. Two policemen who hurried to the spot could see no one in the whole street, but they saw a cloud of smoke rising before the house which smelled of powder. On the spot was also found a metal cylinder. There is no trace of the authors of the explosion.

Miss Rose Smith, a young lady who had booked a passage to New York by the White Star liner Cedric, arrived at Queenstown on Sunday morning just in time to see the vessel steaming out of the harbour. She hired a boat and set off in chase of the liner. Urged by her to their best efforts, the boatmen rowed their hardest, but the vessel quickly got up speed, and the chase had to be given up. Miss Smith then told the boatmen to take her to the Cunard liner Lusitania, which was about to start. She went on board, and told the agent and the purser that she had missed the Cedric through staying too long with some English friends she had been visiting. She asked that a wireless message should be sent to the Cedric explaining her case. This was done, and the Cedric replied that it would be quite in order to allow Miss Smith to travel in the Lusitania, which she did. Miss Smith was to have made the voyage in the Cedric with Mr. and Mrs. La Farge, of New York. Travelling in the Lusitania, she will overtake them on the voyage, and reach New York a day or two in front of them.

A remarkable story has been received at New York from the Port of Galveston, in Texas, where the British steamer Rowanmore, of Liverpool, a vessel of over 9,000 tons, has just arrived. The captain states that when the Rowanmore was in the neighbourhood of the Bahamas, a schooner was sighted, and when they approached her they saw she was flying signals of distress. The captain gave orders to slow down, and saw that a boat full of men was putting off from the distressed vessel. The boat came alongside and her occupants clambered up the companion way. They were a rough looking lot, says the Captain, and their actions speedily convinced him that they had come with the intention of capturing the steamer. Hastily summoning the crew, the captain and his mates advanced on the pirates, for such they were without doubt, and at the revolver point he ordered them back into boat. The ruffians were taken by surprise by the prompt action of the officers, and had not thought to be so quickly discovered. They obeyed without further argument, and climbed back into their boat. Under the captain's revolver they rowed away from the Rowanmore, which then continued her journey. The captain is convinced that the schooner is nothing more nor less than a pirate, and a danger to small craft. He has asked the authorities at Galveston to send a gunboat to search for the mysterious stranger.

Mrs. Pankhurst, the English Suffrage leader, will arrive at New York next week, but it is stated that she will take no part in the municipal contest, her mission being to investigate the present position of "the Cause" rather than to interfere in the domestic politics of that country. On the other hand, she is actually announced to speak at several meetings which, indirectly at any rate, are connected with the fight between Tammany and the Republican and Independence parties for the control of the city. These contradictory reports are indicative of the confusion into which the women suffrage movement has been thrown by the intrigues and actions of rival leaders. It will be impossible for Mrs. Pankhurst to steer a middle course, and it may be confidently predicted that she will soon be drawn into the political fight. There is much in the local situation which will appeal to her combative character. Both the Republican and Tammany candidates for the mayoralty have incurred the wrath of the women by their more or less pitiful attempts to evade the plain issue. Both desire to sit upon the fence, and the women are making every effort to shove them over on to the side of "truth and justice."

Mr. Bannard, the Republican nominee, has given unsatisfactory replies to the test questions. Judge Gaynor, Tammany's choice, has had the audacity to protest against the intrusion of women into politics, and, worse still, allowed a protesting suffragette to be ejected from one of his meetings. He is under-

stood to be theoretically in favour of the political equality of women so far as municipal elections are concerned, but up to the present he has dodged the direct questions, and it is pretty clear that he cannot be trusted. Consequently Mrs. Oliver Perry Belmont has decreed that he be cast into the outer darkness. Mrs. Clarence Mackay, wife of the millionaire cable magnate, is unhappily suspect in the eyes of her whilom associates. It is darkly rumoured that she is prepared to accept the Republican candidate's platitudes about women's suffrage as statesmanlike declarations of policy, and that she declines to consider the fact that he is a bachelor as necessarily discreditable to him as a man, a citizen, and a politician. At the moment (cables the *Globe's* correspondent) it looks as though the majority of the political women will rally to the support of Mr. Hearst, the Independence League candidate, who, in his references to the great question of women's rights, has said many nice things in a very nice way, and who, moreover, is comparatively young and decidedly good looking.

(Telegraphic despatch) MADRID.—Senor Maura and all the members of his Cabinet have tendered their resignations to King Alfonso.

(Telegraphic despatch) BELGRADE.—The Cabinet of M. Novakovitch has resigned. King Peter has accepted the resignations and summoned M. Pasich. The Skupshtina will hold no further sittings until a new Cabinet has been formed.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse

Friday, October 22nd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, October 23rd. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, October 24th. 20th Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 p.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Monday, October 25th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, October 26th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Wednesday, October 27th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, October 28th. S. Simon and S. Jude, Ap. & Martyr. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Friday, October 29th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Saturday, October 30th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.I.
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.
Sunday, October 24th. 20th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
Friday, October 29th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Women's Auxiliary 10.30 a.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 Winkelmann 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.

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Erika von Binzer, who gives a pianoforte recital in the Palmengarten next Tuesday, has chosen a delightful programme which includes Buxtehude's "Ciaccona" 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 Gewerbehauseaal on Friday, the 29th inst., will include songs by Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, Hahn, Chaminade, Gounod, and Molloy. Accompanist, Herr Alfred Sittard.

DRESDEN

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Purdy, of Detroit, Mich., arrived by automobile on Monday from Nuremberg, and continued their journey to Berlin after staying over-night in Dresden. They have motored through a great part of Italy, France, and Germany, and ultimately intend to reach Paris.

Dr. and Mrs. Stephen M. Baker, of Holland Park, London, are spending a week in Dresden in the course of a Continental tour. Dr. Baker underwent a course of medical study at Leipzig University four years ago.

Mr. Thomas Bradstone, of Norfolk, Va., an official of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, has left Dresden for Berlin, but expects to return in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jarvis, of White Creek, Vermont, are sight-seeing in town for a day or two, and will leave by automobile for Holland and Belgium in the course of the week.

Mr. Robert Blatchford, the well known English Socialist and proprietor of the *Clarion*, who is travelling through Germany as a special correspondent of the *London Daily Mail*, will, we are informed, probably reach Dresden at the beginning of next week.

Mr. Francis Hyde, of the Indian Forestry Service, is among the latest arrivals. He is taking advantage of a year's leave to visit many European centres, and returns to India next April.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Elphinstone, of Dublin, Ireland, have left Dresden for home at the conclusion of a two months' sojourn.

Among the guests who have arrived at Pension Bertram, Uhland Strasse 33, for the winter are Mme. Laura Mendez de Cuencia, Mlle. Rosa Cuencia, and Mlle. Gutierrez Quintero, all of Mexico City; Signor de Ferrari, of Milan; and Countess Tyszkiewicz. Princess Czetwertynska has arrived with her children for a short stay, and has engaged her usual apartments at the Bertram.

In the Scots Church next Sunday evening the first of a series of lectures on the Purgatory of Dante will be delivered by the Minister, Rev. T. H. Wright. The lectures will take place as follows:—

- October 24.—The Shores of Purgatory and the Angel Pilot, comprising Cantos 1 and 2.
- October 31.—The foot of the Mountains—Souls kept outside the Gate, Cantos 3 to 7.
- November 7.—The Gate of Purgatory, Cantos 8 to 9.

Eventually the "Successive Terraces of the Cleansing Mount" will be discussed week by week, with an occasional interval. All residents and visitors are invited, and students are especially welcome.

Herr Carl Fehling, of Lübeck, has not, as far as I am aware, previously appeared before the Dresden public. It was, perhaps, for this reason that only a scanty audience gathered at the Palmengarten on the occasion of his Schumann-Abend. The wisdom of the young artist in selecting Schumann as his only subject was doubtful. The two natures did not appear to harmonise. Herr Fehling showed but little romanticism and less inclination to soar above the prosaic world; nor did he lose himself in soulful depths, but rather grasped his subjects practically. A poet, essentially of the twilight, was impelled by Herr Fehling into the broad glare of the sun, and some

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of the works were therefore given a sharpness of outline which played havoc with the delicate contours of Schumann's tone poetry. Technically, this found expression in prevailing forte and an excessive use of the pedal, especially so in the third movement of the great Fantasie dedicated to Liszt. Exaggerations of tempi were not infrequent. We were not allowed to revel in sound; energy and haste were predominant. To this circumstance may be attributed some impurities of touch. Nevertheless, the general impression given by Herr Fehling was that of an earnest and able artist with sound technique, and he would most probably have exhibited his individuality to better advantage in a mixed programme. The audience showed their gratitude by demanding an encore.—F.Z.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. de Crano gave a theatre party followed by supper at the Englischer Garten on Wednesday evening. Their guests included: Count Julius von Linden, Baron Siegfried von Plotho, Consul-General and Mrs. Gaffney, Mrs. M. H. de Crano, Frau von Gundlack, Hauptmann von Funke, and Herr Horst von Budde, of Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Alley and the Misses Alley, of West Newton, Mass., who have been travelling since the beginning of August with Miss I. B. Watson, sailed from Naples on Tuesday by the Cedric bound for New York. Miss Watson herself, after a short visit with friends in Munich, will return to Dresden tomorrow (Saturday), preparatory to entering upon her lecture courses in the Dresden galleries, which are to commence the first week in November.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, to appear next week:—
Vol. 1,149: "The Paladin," by *Horace Annesley Vachell*.

Museums, etc.

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

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate south to south-westerly winds, fine, temperature but little altered, generally dry.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.30

I. Symphony Concert. B Series.

Soloist: M. SEROËI KUSSEWITZKY.

- 1. Symphonie fantastique (op. 14) Hector Berlioz
- 2. Concerto for contrabasso with orchestral accompaniment W. A. Mozart.
- 3. Overture of "Romeo and Juliet" Peter Tschaikowsky.

Public rehearsal of the concert will take place at 10.30 a.m. today.

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.	I. 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 Streladorf. 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 lustigewitwe 8.30. Der Generalkonzert. 7.30.	Das Tal des Lebens. 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.	Der Generalkonzert. 7.30 p.m.	Heiden. 7.30 p.m.	Der Generalkonzert. 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel. 7.30 p.m.	—

AEROPLANES.

MONOPLANES versus BIPLANES.

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

(Concluded.)

The respective virtues of monoplanes and biplanes are very hotly contested, but so far there cannot be much doubt that the monoplanes have had the best of the argument. They certainly appear to be the safest in case of stoppage in mid-air; they "plane" more easily; they seem to be more manageable, judging by the extraordinary trick-performances of Latham and Blériot, and they undoubtedly look like flying-machines. Their resemblance to the motions of a bird, especially in the case of the Antoinette, is quite remarkable. The biplanes are decidedly ugly, although the Wright, under certain conditions, is not ungainly. The Wright and Voisin machines, except in the most skilful hands, wobble alarmingly, and the Wright machine, despite its great speed, looks dangerously unstable. If the police were hard on my heels, and there were no other aeroplanes handy, I should hesitate to trust myself to a Wright. In gusty winds all the biplanes oscillate dreadfully, and one is again reminded of a ship struggling with high seas. The Voisin apparatus, like the celebrated fish, "has a long tail" which seems to steady it considerably, but this machine, when things go wrong, appears to have a penchant for coming down on its nose and rolling over on to the aviator, who is quite at its mercy. Unless some big developments take place, the future seems to belong to the monoplanes, and particularly to the Antoinette, a machine which I greatly admire. The body of it resembles a skiff with wings and, when it reaches a certain height, it is difficult to distinguish it from a huge bird. Its construction is by far the most simple and workmanlike, and its performances are as graceful as its appearance. It is a work of art as well as of engineering.

All the biplanes are a perfect network of wires and other entanglements, and the aviator, sitting amongst them, resembles nothing so much as a spider in its web. In the monoplanes the aviator sits outside, a position which, except in case of heavy rain, one would think was more preferable, although I observe that in the latest Blériot, a double-propelled machine, the aviator's seat has been roofed over. The Wright machine, with its two comfortable seats, looks quite a family affair. The spectator quite understands that it has been designed by a couple of brothers. Naturally, in the management of all aeroplanes, a very great deal depends on the skill of the aviators. The mastery which M. Paulhan, for instance, exercises over his big unwieldy-looking Voisin is extraordinary.

Last Sunday, man after man came out with a machine and failed to cover more than half the course. This continued for a couple of hours and the crowd began to get a bit restive. Then Paulhan appeared on the ground with his crew of helpers and mechanics, the committee breathed a sigh of relief. He put a few brief questions to the marshal of the course, mounted his machine, ran gracefully forward, and rose steadily into the air to a height of some fifty feet, with perfect equilibrium. To please the impatient spectators he sailed directly over the tribunes, whilst the crowd cheered him frantically. He seemed to have his apparatus under exquisite control all the time, yet the others, on similar machines, wobbled in the air in the most drunken fashion, and the windage caused by the passage of one of their competitors put them in difficulties immediately. A ludicrous incident occurred when, as one of them was swaying rhythmically around the ground, the orchestra favoured us with the well-known strains of "The Merry Widow" waltz and it seemed, for a few moments, as if there was some collusion between the instrumentalists and the aviator.

Judging from the appearance of the men after a long flight, I expect to hear shortly of a new complaint:—"Aviator's Eye," as they all landed with inflamed eyelids, caused by the terrific wind to which they are exposed. I understand that he contracts all the different kinds of catarrh without any difficulty. The lot of the aeroplanist, like the policeman's, is not necessarily a happy one. G. A. A.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Mr. Percy White has evidently a deep grudge against society which he is endeavouring to pay off by satirising his *bête-noir*. But his satire has the double merit of being genial and interesting, and we can guarantee to every reader of this record of human avarice and intrigue a meal of wholesome and palatable fiction. It is entitled, *The House of Intrigue*. Sir A. Conan-Doyle is *par excellence* a maker of mysteries, and in *The Mystery of Cloombur* we are treated to a hair-raising story of Hindoo psychology and the punishment which awaits those who commit sacrilege against the sacred traditions of the East. The asfai'bell incident is particularly gruesome, and calculated to raise a shiver at the warmest fireside. *The Flying Months*, by Miss F. Mary Peard, is a really excellent latter-day elaboration of the theme

upon which Boccaccio and Shakespeare based two of their most entrancing works. The manner in which a young English girl finally succeeds in attracting a suitor, at first unwilling, does credit to her remarkable knowledge of human nature and her command of descriptive language.

In *The House Called Hurrish*, by "Rita," we have a very ordinary imitation of a Wilkie Collins' mystery, and the ambitious phraseology employed does not entirely compensate for the inherent mediocrity of this sensational novel.

The Happy Prince—and other Tales is a further addition to the Oscar Wilde series in this edition. These infantile fables will doubtless be hailed with delighted applause by the many slavish disciples of Wilde, but personally we are able to find little merit in them save a certain dexterity in word-painting.

A dark and dreadful crime is the keynote of Miss Helen Mathers' *Love The Thief*, who in this case displays some ability in creating and subsequently dissipating a complex problem of crime. The usual vigour which characterises Miss Mathers' work is again conspicuous in this volume.

On Peace and Happiness, by Lord Avebury. This collection of brief essays by one of the most representative Englishmen of the present age is remarkable for its lucidity and striking unpretentiousness. Lord Avebury supports his deductions by copious quotations from a host of authorities, and the sound principles he lays down come appropriately at a moment when superficial and mendacious elements enter so largely into our literature.

For reasons best known to himself, Mr. Rudyard Kipling allows an inordinately long interval to elapse between the publication of his later works. The present volume, *Actions and Reactions*, contains a number of short stories which have appeared in various magazines. It is sufficient to say that this renowned writer is here seen at his best, both as regards startling originality, powerful descriptiveness, and inimitable language.

This is an age of resurrections. Sherlock Holmes, not content with a highly romantic funeral, must needs reappear on this planet to stupefy the London criminal community; and now Mr. Raffles, whom we all thought was tilling a hero's grave on the veldt, bursts upon us in a new and gallant rôle. However, to such eminent characters we can forgive much, and Raffles reincarnated in *Mr. Justice Raffles* is not only tolerable but even welcome.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome would like to be a moralist pure and simple, but as the pecuniary rewards of a moralist in our degenerate times are somewhat scanty, he compromises by serving up a mixed collation of broad humour and dreamy soliloquy, which latter not infrequently meanders off into undiluted bathos. But Mr. Jerome is too old a friend to cavil at, and his latest book is so distinct an improvement on his former sloppy sentimentalities that it deserves to rank highly,—for Mr. Jerome.

Mere Stories, by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, are so admirably described by their title that further comment on our part would be superfluous, even if it were not impossible.

All the above books appear in the Tauchnitz edition.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

October 26.—*Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, from Bremen, mails due in New York November 2. Mark letters "Via Bremen" and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, October 25.
October 28.—*Adriatic*, from Liverpool, mails due in New York November 5. Mark letters "Via England" and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, October 25.
October 31.—*Campania*, from Liverpool, mails due in New York November 6. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, October 22.
October 28.—*New York*, from Southampton, mails due in New York November 6. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, October 28.

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-pfennig 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-pfennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (Friday), by the S.S. *Campania*, left New York October 13. Tomorrow (Saturday), by the S.S. *La Savoie*, and the S.S. *George Washington*, both left New York October 14. On Monday, October 25, by the S.S. *New York*, and the S.S. *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*, both left New York October 16. On Wednesday, October 27, by the S.S. *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, left New York October 19. On Friday, October 29, by the S.S. *Majestic*, left New York October 20.

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