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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 1,140.

DRESDEN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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PULPIT AND STAGE.

DR. AKED AND THE ACTORS.

The Rev. C. F. Aked, commonly known as "Rockefeller's chaplain," of whom we recently published a character sketch by our Paris correspondent, has been getting himself into very hot water indeed by some plain speaking in regard to people behind the footlights. In the course of a sermon at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, he said: "Take the case of actors and actresses. All Christian people put them under the ban. All Christian people regard them as unclean, and I tell you that Christian people have no right to be surprised if they act as though they were unclean."

This statement has aroused the leading figures of the stage as few such utterances have done in recent years. The New York papers state that wherever theatrical persons gathered on the following day, Dr. Aked's assertion was the subject of heated or satirical comment. The general attitude was that Dr. Aked's sermon belonged to the time when the English statutes classed actors as vagabonds.

E. H. Sothern talked with a reporter in the New Theatre after a rehearsal. Miss Julia Marlowe was there and smiled frequent approval of the actor's satirical remarks.

"Until I read Dr. Aked's statement I did not know actors and actresses as a class had been placed under a ban by all Christian people and that 'all Christian people regard them as unclean,'" said Sothern. "But if we are, it is eminently proper for him to plead our cause in the pulpit, that we may get a fair chance."

"But this occurs to me. Though one continually hears of eccentric conduct on the part of persons connected with the church, there has not been, so far as I am aware, any unkindly criticism of those persons by the men and women of the stage. We have looked charitably upon these backslidings as the result of ordinary human frailties. We have never thought of ostracising these church people as a class. I have some delightful friends among the clergy."

"I have had in my companies three clergymen and we found them very well behaved. There really was nothing objectionable about them. One clergyman came to me while I was preparing 'The Proud Prince' and asked for an engagement. He said he wished to exchange the pulpit for the stage, for just what reason I cannot now recollect. Perhaps it was his voice."

"I thought of taking him and he hastened to friends to tell of his good luck. He returned next day and said his friends thought he had better withdraw, because he might not find the people in the company proper persons to associate with. I replied in all good humour that he need not let that deter him from earning his living with us, as the important thing might prove to be whether the people in the company would wish to associate with him. 'Besides,' said I, 'admitting we are a depraved lot, this is the place for you, a clergyman, right here in our sinful midst.'"

"He was a good natured, stupid looking sort of fellow, and he laughed and went away and left us to our wickedness. Well, he meant well. Dr. Aked means well. We all mean well. It is good to know that we are unclean—we can now begin to reform."

"Some time ago a clergyman started some such discussion as this and the next day there appeared in the records of a legislative debate a statement that 4,000 churchmen were confined in jails, inebriate asylums or kindred institutions. At that time there were but three actors in the country confined in like places."

Miss Rose Coghlan, also of the New Theatre company, and a distinguished member of an old stage family, was incensed by Dr. Aked's sermon.

"Perhaps Dr. Aked got his idea from the fact that actors and actresses are continually before the public and their troubles are thoroughly aired. Considerable space is given by newspapers to the troubles of society folk, and if newspaper interest continues to increase in them it won't be long before Dr. Aked will be able to get up in the pulpit and say that all Christians put society men and women under the ban and regard them as unclean. It is merely a matter of publicity; that's all."

"All these years I've had an idea that a lot of actors were Christians, and that really they were quite respectable people. It is naturally a shock to

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wake up in the morning to find we aren't fit to associate with the members of Dr. Aked's flock. "Dr. Aked's statements could have been inspired only by a desire for notoriety," said Robert Edeson in the Criterion Theatre. It is strange that a people so low in the eyes of Christians should continually be besieged by these very Christians with pleas for financial aid for charities. I know of no other class of men and women who give so freely to all worthy charities, not only of their money, but their art and their time, as do the people of the stage."

TAMMANY'S DEFEAT.

THE COMPLETE FIGURES.

The cablegram we published on Thursday, giving the result of the New York elections, lacked definite figures, which are contained in the following further despatches:—

NEW YORK.—The latest returns give the following totals of votes polled in the elections by the three candidates for the position of Mayor.

Judge Gaynor (Tammany and Democrat)	246,715
Mr. Bannard (Fusionist and Republican)	175,062
Hearst (Independent)	150,560

These figures are practically complete, as the returns for only a few districts remain to be received.

Judge Gaynor is the only successful candidate on the Democratic ticket, thus absolutely ensuring to the Republican-Fusionist forces the control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which has to authorise all expenditure. Of the sixteen votes on the Board the Democrats will have only three, all of which belong to Judge Gaynor.

Later

The complete returns published on Thursday show that Judge Gaynor was elected to the Mayoralty with a plurality of 73,016 votes.

NEW YORK.—The election has been fought with extraordinary keenness, owing to the entry of Mr. W. R. Hearst into the fight. He stood as an Independent, but as his avowed object was to destroy the rule of Tammany, his appearance was welcomed by the Fusionists as likely to promote the chances of their candidate, Mr. Otto J. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company, who is little known to the public at large, but whose business reputation stands high.

The Tammany candidate, Judge Gaynor, of Brooklyn, has won fame as a severe critic of municipal corruption, his most recent achievement being his campaign against the New York Police Force, ending in the dismissal of General Bingham, its Republican Chief. His nomination by Tammany Hall was attributed to the desire to retain the administration of the affairs of the city, the patronage of which, in terms of money, is second only to that of the Federal Government itself at Washington.

(From the *Globe*) NEW YORK.—Tammany's claws have been clipped at last. The unexpected has happened. Boss Murphy had assumed that the Fusionists and Republicans were so busy fighting over the Mayoralty that they would fail to realise, until too late, the importance of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the control of which is vitally important to any party desiring real power over the city's vast expenditure. Murphy, it is now seen, made the biggest mistake of his life. Judge Gaynor has been elected Mayor with the majority of between fifty and sixty thousand predicted by your correspondent, but Tammany has failed to elect any other candidate having a vote on the Board of Estimate. It has lost the Comptrollership and everyone of the five borough presidents, so that the voting on the Board will be Tammany three, anti-Tammany 13. This is indeed a débâcle which absolutely not one politician of standing had ventured to predict. It was not until the small hours of Wednesday morning that Murphy admitted defeat. Beyond such admission he would say nothing. His followers are disconcerted and dispirited, for the charm of money in politics has for them disappeared. Whether Murphy will be able to retain his influence nobody can for the moment say. It is certain that Boss Croker would not have made the mistakes which it is now seen Murphy has made, and there comment among the professional politicians ends for the present.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Friday.—Yesterday was the last day of the debate on the Budget in the House of Commons. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, made a long speech in which he powerfully defended his standpoint and that of the Government, for whom he claimed that it had dealt carefully and thoroughly with the nation's finances and had proposed an increase of revenue commensurate with the interests of national security and the welfare of the people. The measures proposed by the Government, he affirmed, would finally eliminate the difficulties which at present hampered industry, and would contribute largely to the welfare of all classes of the majority.

In the further course of the debate, Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, characterised the Finance Bill as Socialistic.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, declared that the Budget would receive approval by an overwhelming majority in the first instance. The House of Commons was constitutionally authorised to deal with and regulate the financial business of the country, and would permit no interference with its prerogative. This challenge to the House of Lords was greeted with enthusiastic applause from the Ministerialists.

The division took place late last night, the result being that the Finance Bill passed the third reading by 379 votes against 149. The Nationalist members did not vote. When the result of the division was announced, the Liberal members got up an impromptu demonstration, and repeated rounds of cheering were given in honour of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, who were heartily congratulated on this termination of a long drawn-out campaign.

MADRID, Friday.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has transmitted to the Moroccan Mission in Madrid Spain's answer to the last note of Sultan Muley Hafid, in which a continuation of the negotiations, so far as they affect the scope to be allowed the Sultan's envoys in their attempts to tranquillise the Riff tribesmen, is declared to be necessary. From a good source it is reported that the Kabyles in the vicinity of Lalla Marnia had so many wounded in the last battle with the Spaniards that they appealed to the French Consul for medical aid. This appeal was referred to General Liauthey, the French commander-in-chief, who refused it.

(Continued on page 2.)

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.

Over two hundred tickets have already been sold for the King's Birthday Dinner of the Berlin British Colony at the Hotel Adlon on November 9. British residents of Berlin who are still without tickets are reminded that these may be obtained (at 3 marks per head) either from the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. L. Hamilton, Joachim Friedrich Strasse 40, Halensee, or from Miss Lake, Directress of the British and American Governesses' Home, Potsdamer Strasse 28. Tables seating from four to eight persons may also be reserved, applicants stating the number of seats required. Applications should reach the Honorary Secretary or the Governesses' Home by Monday evening at latest.

Tickets may also be procured at the Adlon on the evening of November 9, either singly or for parties numbering up to eight persons. Preference in the choice of tables naturally falls to those who hold tickets in advance.

Mrs. Jas. B. Nicholson, whose husband died suddenly in Berlin last week as the result of a stroke, left on Thursday with her son, Mr. Alexander Nicholson, to convey the remains of the deceased to Scotland for burial at their home in Leith.

The late Mr. J. B. Nicholson was Sub-Director of the River Plate Company of Argentina, and the well known inventor of various telegraphic codes accepted by the British Admiralty. His son, Mr. Alex. Nicholson, is connected with the telegraphic department of Siemens and Halske. Mr. Nicholson, accompanied by his family, had joined his son in Berlin last summer, coming for the purpose of recuperation after a serious break-down, and also for the education of his daughters. His death on Wednesday, October 27, took place with extreme suddenness.

A memorial service for the deceased was held in the American Church on Sunday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Murlin, the Acting-Pastor, and Pastor Rohrbach, of Charlottenburg, officiating. Dr. Murlin, after giving a biographical account of Mr. Nicholson's useful career, paid high tribute to his earnest Christian principles, and especially to his active work in connection with the missionaries of Buenos Aires. Dr. Murlin was followed by Pastor Rohrbach, whose brief address of comfort and sympathy, delivered in English and German, was greatly appreciated by the family and friends.

Cards from Mr. Theodore Spiering to Berlin friends announce his arrival in New York after a rather stormy trip. The musical contingent of the "Kaiser Wilhelm II." included Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Mahler, Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Kreisler, and Goritz of the Metropolitan Opera. Mr. Spiering is scheduled to appear as soloist at the first Arion Concert on November 21.

Miss Louise MacKay, of New York, attracted a large number of Americans to her concert in the Beethoven Saal on Wednesday evening, when she was accompanied by Cornelia Rider Possart, clarinet obligato being supplied by Prof. Schubert. Miss MacKay sang a programme including Haydn's "My Mother bids me bind my hair," Spohr's "Die Rose," numbers from Mozart and Schubert and a numerous group of songs by Franz.

Herr and Frau Wolff von Wolframsdorf were at home yesterday (Friday) to a large number of American friends at their new apartment at Bayrischer Platz 5.

Herr and Frau von Raatz-Brockmann, of Prager Strasse 21, have issued cards for a large reception on Sunday, November 7. Frau von Raatz-Brockmann is English by birth, and was formerly Miss Lulu Findall, a niece of Mrs. Fred Maddison, well known in social-musical circles in Berlin.

Miss Hunt, of Kleist Strasse 11, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Watt, is still enjoying a holiday at Harzburg in the Harz.

Mrs. J. Wilberforce Stoughton, of Charlottenburg, leaves today (Saturday) for a week's stay in Malmo, Sweden, where she will visit the Misses Ramsten and their father Admiral Ramsten, a distinguished Swedish naval officer whose wife was an Irishwoman.

Rev. and Mrs. F. B. Cossitt and Miss Helen Cossitt, who have been staying in Berlin at Kleist Str. 11 since the middle of October, left on Tuesday for America.

The Girls' Friendly Society of Berlin requests us to repeat the announcement that their address has been changed to Magdeburger Strasse 13, Berlin W. 35; also that any piece of disused furniture which friends of the Society can spare for the fitting-up of the new apartment will be gratefully received.

Rev. Sidney McKee, of San Francisco, was the speaker at the afternoon service at the American Church last Sunday.

Mr. Joseph C. Metzger, of Detroit, is still lying critically ill at the Francisco Sanatorium on Burggrafstrasse. His friends had entertained hopes of removing him to America for further treatment, but this now seems out of the question for the present.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B
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. Fwy, M.A., Savigny Platz 3, Charlottenburg.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School.
11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Reception and Song Service.
Wednesdays: 4.00 p.m. Mid-week Service.
Daily: 2.00 p.m. Office hour for Church Matron.
3.30 p.m. Office hour for the Pastor.
10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., the Library and Reading Room open.
For these daily hours call at Motz Strasse 6.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Das Rheingold	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Der deutsche König	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theatre	Hamlet	7.30
	Major Barbara	8
Lessing Theatre	Tantris, der Narr	7.30
Berliner Theatre	Hohe Politik	7.30
New Theatre	Der letzte Kaiser	7.30
New Schauspielhaus	Das Exempel	7.30
Comic Opera	Auferstehung	7.30
New Operetta Theatre	Der arme Jonathan	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Der Schwur der Treue	8
burg Charlotten-	Wallensteins Lager.—Die Piccolomini	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Das grosse Licht	8
Kleines Theatre	Hinter'm Zaun	8
Urania Theatre	In den Dolomiten	8

Every evening until further notice.

Lustspielhaus	Man soll keine Briefe schreiben	8
Metropol Theatre	Halloh — die grosse Revue	at 8
Apollo Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Reichshallen Theatre	Stettiner Sängler	8
Passage Theatre	Henry Bender: Der süsse Doktor.	8
	Spezialitäten	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Rechtlosen	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. Thackara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office 10-3 hours.

NEWS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

PARIS, Friday.—The technical experts representing England, France, Germany, and Spain have assembled here to fix the regulations governing mining conditions in Morocco.

PARIS, Friday.—A telegram from Oran states that as a result of the continued heavy rain in the Rif territory, the Spanish expeditionary army is suffering heavily from an epidemic outbreak of dysentery, typhoid, and malaria. From one camp alone over 200 cases are conveyed to hospital every day.

PARIS, Friday.—Newspaper reports from Madrid announce the arrest at Barcelona of a man suspected of complicity in the latest bomb explosion. This person declares that the terroristic outbreak at Barcelona this year was instigated by an international committee, situated at Marseilles, many members of which are business men of Marseilles and Genoa. The Spanish police place no credence in this statement.

LONDON, Friday.—The *Daily Chronicle* publishes this morning a three-column interview with Herr Dern-

burg, the German Colonial Secretary. Herr Dernburg states that he has complete confidence in the future of South Africa, both British and German territory. His chief impression gained while travelling in that country was the enormous influence exercised throughout South Africa by the late Cecil Rhodes. He (Herr Dernburg) was convinced that water is the crying need of German South West Africa, and only this is needed for a flourishing development of the country. Diamonds had been found in large quantities,—perhaps too large. Herr Dernburg concluded the interview with an account of his investigation into the conditions of cotton cultivation in the United States, and the negro question.

NEW YORK, Friday.—The *Sun* reports that the Nicaraguan revolutionists have defeated the Government troops under President Zelaya in a fierce battle near Lajos. On both sides hundreds of men were killed and wounded. This victory clears the way for the revolutionists to the capital.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday.—The station buildings at Haidar Pasha of the Anatolian railway were opened yesterday in presence of the Diplomatic Corps and many representatives of the British, German, and French Colonies. The Turkish Government was represented by the Minister of the Interior, and the Ministers of Finance, Justice, and Labour. Herr von Gwinner, of the German Bank, made a speech in behalf of the railway Company, and the Minister of Labour spoke of the importance of this railway for the economic and political development of the Ottoman Empire. The celebration closed with an inspection of the buildings whose arrangements found unsparring approval. In commemoration of the opening Director Kautz, of the German Bank, was awarded a gold watch by the Sultan, and Herr Gwinner was later received in private audience by his Majesty.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday.—The latest news from Ardebil, Persia, is that the Shah tribesmen demand from the Russian Vice-Consul the delivery up of the fugitives under his protection. In addition to reinforcements to the Consulate guard now on the way, a further military detachment is proceeding to Ardebil for the purpose of energetically combating the rebellious tribesmen.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Thursday.—It is stated that Count Zeppelin is busily engaged in writing his memoirs, which will be published next spring by his colleague, Dr. Hugo Eckener.

Reuter's Washington correspondent telegraphs: The Court of Appeal of the District of Columbia has upheld the decision of the District Supreme Court in the American Federation of Labour case, which was tried in December last. The case grew out of the boycott of the Buck Stove Range Company, in consequence of the insertion of the company's name in the "unfair list," or black list, published by the Federation of Labour's newspaper. An injunction which was issued to restrain the Federation from publishing the company's name was disregarded, and as a result Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, Mr. Mitchell, the vice-president, to nine months, and Mr. Morrison, the secretary, to six months, for contempt of court. The defendants will appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

A triple marriage in one family has just taken place at Zittau, in Saxony, and it was probably a record, for a father, his daughter, and his granddaughter were all married on the same day. The grandfather is 72 years of age, and took unto himself a wife for the fourth time; his daughter, a widow, is 46 years of age, and her daughter is only 21 years of age.

AT THE SIGN OF THE DUKES' ARMS.

(From *Punch*.)

The Anti-Socialist Union is appealing to the public for one million shillings. We understand, on the authority of a well-known Tariff Reformer, that the following letters have been received by the treasurer:

From the Duke of B-df-rd.—I enclose 1s. for your fund. It is a great cause. I hope to send another next week.

From the Duke of D-v-nsh-re.—Enclosed please find 2s.—one from me and one from a guest staying at Chatsworth, who wishes to remain anonymous.

From the Duke of N-rth-m-b-ri-nd.—Have pleasure in enclosing 9d. in stamps. Shall hope to send the other 3d. on Saturday.

From the Duke of B-ccl-ch.—Herewith order on the Bank of Scotland for 2s. 6d. Please send me a collection-box. I think I could get a nice little sum for you.

From the Duke of P-rtl-nd.—I am sending you 3s. It has been a bit of a strain, but every shilling given away means something off these accursed Death Duties. I am having your collecting-card gummed into the Visitors' Book at Welbeck.

From the Duke of R-xb-rghe.—Please accept my mite—from a working man.

From the Duke of W-stm-nst-r.—Sorry I cannot send you 1s. This awful Budget!

From the Duke of M-nch-st-r.—Please send me a shilling to send you.

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DRESDEN

A fairly numerous audience assembled in the Vereinshaus on Thursday evening to hear M. Jacques Thibaud, the celebrated violinist. In one number M. Thibaud had the co-operation of Fräulein Gertrud Matthaes, while Herr Rudolph Zwintscher officiated at the piano.

M. Thibaud was in excellent form. In company with Fräulein Matthaes he did not, we must confess, appear to great advantage. When a master takes another artist under his mantle, neither he nor his protégé are at their best, however skilful the latter may be. Fräulein Matthaes played well, and her performance did not want for temperament; but it was perhaps just as well that the rest of the programme lay with the master alone.

His rendering of the Mendelssohn Concerto was indescribably fine, and the salvos of applause which greeted it were as hearty as ever made the rafters of the hall ring again. M. Thibaud's dignified stage appearance is in admirable keeping with his earnest art, which is of a high order. His technique attains that degree of perfection which enables the exponent of a great work to penetrate its inmost soul, and to reflect in sound the inspiration of its creator. The pure, singing tone drawn from his instrument by M. Thibaud was particularly well adapted to the Italian numbers which terminated the programme, while in Schumann's "Abendlied" the audience were treated to a display of dreamy, indefinable dulcitude which we are accustomed to associate with the Teuton temperament. The whole-hearted sympathy evidenced by the artist towards the works of composers so widely divergent as Bach, Mendelssohn, and Tartini did immense credit to his breadth of appreciation and versatility.

Herr Rudolph Zwintscher gave three selections from his "Südwärts" cycle for the pianoforte, which drew forth some applause. However accomplished a composer and pianist Herr Zwintscher may be, he is not, in our opinion, in his element when accompanying. The true accompanist subordinates himself completely; it is his business to efface himself from the notice of the audience, and to avoid any suspicion of a counter-demonstration. But on Thursday night we were continually reminded that Herr Zwintscher was at the piano, and that it was our bounden duty to do homage to that striking fact. But as we had for the most part been drawn thither to hear M. Thibaud, it is to be feared that the other great attraction was largely overlooked.

Our Hockey Correspondent writes: Today (Saturday) the Akademische Sport Club opens its season with a match against the Munich Sport Club. The Dresden team will be a mixed one drawn from the 1st and 2nd elevens. Bully-off at 2.30 p.m.

Tomorrow (Sunday) the Akademische Sport Club's first team plays a match against Munich on the Club grounds near the Strehlener Bahnhof, continuation of Wiener Strasse. Bully-off at 11.30 a.m. The Munich team includes R. Braun, the Olympic runner who did so well in the 1,000 metre and other races in England.

The friends of the Scots Church have arranged to hold a sale of work on Thursday and Friday, November 11 and 12. The traditions of this sale, formerly held annually, will be well maintained, and good supplies of Shetland shawls, etc., direct from the makers, Scottish shortbread and Edinburgh confectionery, will be provided. Stalls will also be arranged for plain and fancy needlework, objects of art, flowers, and refreshments. The sale will be held in the Manse, beginning on Thursday, Nov. 11, at 11 o'clock a.m.

A concert will be given on Thursday, Nov. 11, in the Hotel Continental, with a specially attractive programme, for which tickets may be obtained privately from members of the Congregation or at the Manse, Bernhard Strasse 2.

The Carlton Hotel is registering a large number of visitors for lengthy stays this season. Latest arrivals include: The Misses Doll, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott and family, of California; Mr. and Mrs. Mylrea and daughter, from the Isle of Man; Mrs. and Miss Alexander, of Atlantic City, N.J.; Count von der Schulenburg, of Beetzendorf; Baroness von Veimanns, of Wiesbaden; Prince and Princess de Georgi, and servants, of St. Petersburg; Baroness von Tomaschensky and daughter, of St. Petersburg; Baron and Baroness von Klintelberg, of Stockholm; and Mdme. von Sjoerner, of the Royal Swedish Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Higginbotham, of Manchester, England, are spending a few days in Dresden with their son. Other English arrivals are Mr. James Gordon and Mr. Edward Saires, both of London.

The Symphony Concert at the Gewerbehaus this evening at 8 o'clock will be rendered especially notable by the appearance of Miss Marie Sloss, the well-known American pianist, who will play Grieg's concerto in A-minor.

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

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1. Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose bands plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

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

DRESDEN MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The following programme will be rendered at the Vespers Service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this afternoon: 1. Orgelvorspiel. 2. Max Renner (Dresden): "Verschwunden ist die finstre Nacht," geistliches Lied für Chor (Text von Schiller). 3. Matthäus Appelles von Löwenstein: "Morgensegen," Lied für eine Singstimme mit Orgel. Melodie No. 27 aus "Frühlings-Mayen oder 30 geistliche Lieder," Kiel 1644. 4. Gemeinde: "Abend und Morgen sind seine Sorgen." 5. Hans Neusiedler: "So wünsch' ich nun ein' gute Nacht," Lied für eine Singstimme mit Orgel. Melodie aus: "Ein neugeordnet künstlich Lautenbuch, in zwey theyl getheylt," 1536. 6. Robert Volkmann: "Ein geistlich Abendlied," für Chor. Nachgelassenes Werk (Manuskript). Mitwirkende: Der Kreuzchor. Soli: Frau Charlotte Berling, Konzertsängerin (Sopran). Orgel: Herr Alfred Sittard. Leitung: Herr Otto Richter, Königl. Musikdirektor.

The programme of this (Saturday) evening's Symphony Concert at the Gewerbehaus will be as follows. Miss Marie Sloss (piano) of Berlin will co-operate. 1. Vorspiel zu "Lohengrin," Wagner. 2. Klavierkonzert, A-moll, Grieg. 3. Unvollendete Sinfonie, Schubert. 4. Perpetuum mobile, Godowsky, zwei Preluden Op. 28, No. 17 and 19, Chopin, Walzer, As-dur, Chopin (Fräulein Sloss). 5. Il. Ung. Rhapsodie, Liszt.

The Münchner Hof Cabaret (Théâtre Intime) is offering an exceptionally attractive programme which includes Carl Stöhr, Fräulein Gerda-Gerda, Fräulein Grete Lück, Otto Taube, Albert Hammer, and Otto Ninoco. The star of the programme is Fräulein Fritzi Holzer-Waldmüller, whose beautiful voice is greatly appreciated. The Cabaret is a particularly favourite evening resort, and the large audiences who nightly attend are the best proof that the enterprise of Director Hugoius Richterius appeals to the Dresden public. Not the least pleasing feature are the handsome decorations of this comfortable Cabaret.

Hugo Borack

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
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Saturday, November 6th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, November 7th. *Sunday in the Octave of All Saints.*
22nd Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral)
Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m.
Evensong and Sermon. Special Offertories for the N. and C. Europe Bishopric Endowment Fund.
Monday, November 8th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Tuesday, November 9th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Wednesday, November 10th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Thursday, November 11th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, November 12th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.

Saturday, November 13th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. MOORE, M.A., B.C.L.
Strehlener Strasse 21, II.

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Sunday, November 7th. *22nd Sunday after Trinity.* Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
Friday, November 12th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Women's Auxiliary 10.30 a.m.

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Communion service is held every third Sunday in October, January, March and June.

The Rev. T. H. WISHT, Resident Minister

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THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p
American Consul-General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

Museums, etc.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9—3. Mondays 9—1. 1.50.

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 11—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. 0.50, Saturdays 9—2. 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2. 0.25.

Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais) in the week (except Saturdays) 9—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance.

Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9—2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9—1 and 2—5, Sundays and Holidays 11—2. 0.50.

Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9—2 and 4—6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.

Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühische Terrasse). Picture exhibition German artists. Open daily 10—5, Sundays 11—2. Entrance fee 1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays 0.50.

Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. Perm. Picture exhibition.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Mild winds, finer, light frost, generally dry.

CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS IN DRESDEN.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 6, ending about 10.30

Tristan und Isolde.

Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Tristan	Herr v. Bayr.
King Marke	Herr Perron.
Isolde	Frau Wittich.
Kurvenal	Herr Scheidemann.
Melot	Herr Nebuschks.
Brangäne	Frau Bender-Schäfer.

A young sailor	Herr Rüdiger.
A steersman	Herr Büssel.
A shepherd	Herr Rüdiger.

PLOT. Tristan has been over to Ireland to woo the princess Isolde for his uncle King Marke. Isolde loves Tristan, and, finding him cold to her, attempts to poison herself and him; but Brangäne, her attendant, changes the poison for a love-potion. Under its influence, Tristan and Isolde have secret interviews after her marriage with Marke, but they are betrayed by the King's friend Melot. Tristan attempts to escape with Isolde, but is severely wounded by Melot. Kurvenal, his faithful servant, takes him to Brittany, and they watch in vain for a ship which is bringing Isolde to nurse him. When it comes in sight Tristan tears off the bandages from his wound and later expires in Isolde's arms. King Marke has followed her, and Kurvenal kills Melot when he enters. Marke mourns over Tristan, and Isolde pours out a song of greeting to her beloved and falls dead at his side.
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

October 31 to Nov. 7	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Opera House	Der Freischütz 7.30 p.m.	Tannhäuser, 7 p.m.	Amelia, 7.30 p.m.	Die Fledermaus, 7.30 p.m.	Tiefland, 7.30 p.m.	II. Symphony Concert. A Series, 7.30 p.m.	Tristan und Isolde, 6 p.m.	Sizilianische Bauernrehe, Der Bajazzo, 7.30 p.m.
Royal Theatre Neustadt	Götz von Berlichingen, 6.30 p.m.	Herodes und Mariamne, 7.30 p.m.	Der Graf von Gleichen, 7.30 p.m.	Tantris, d. Narr, 7.30 p.m.	Faust, 6 p.m.	Mrs. Dot, 7.30 p.m.	Des Pfarrers Tochter von Strelsdorf, 7.30 p.m.	Robert und Bertram, 7.30 p.m.
Central-Theatre	2 Variety performances, 3.30 & 8 p.m.	closed.	Joseph Kainz: Sodoms Ende, 7.30 p.m.	Joseph Kainz: Iphigenie, 7.30 p.m.	Joseph Kainz: Judith, Toledo, 7.30 p.m.	Die Dollarprinzessin, 8 p.m.	Joseph Kainz: Der Verschwenner, 7.30 p.m.	Die Dollarprinzessin, 3.30. Fidele Bauer, 8.
Residenz-Theatre	Ein Walsertraum 3.30. Frauenherz, 7.30.	Frauenherz, 7.30 p.m.	Frauenherz, 7.30 p.m.	Frauenherz, 7.30 p.m.	Bub od. Mädel, 7.30 p.m.	Frauenherz, 7.30 p.m.	Frauenherz, 7.30 p.m.	

L'AFFAIRE STEINHEIL.

HISTORY OF THE CAUSE CELEBRE.

PARIS, Friday.—The second day of the Steinheil trial was rendered sensational by the production of a letter read to the Court by Mme. Steinheil's counsel. This letter purported to be written by a man styling himself Jean Lefèvre, who declared that he himself had played the rôle of "the woman with the red hair" and that he had participated in the crime. This man was brought before the Court, where he confirmed having written the letter and taking part in the murder in company with a friend lately deceased, a Pole. He had dressed himself as a woman and wore a wig. Lefèvre, who was not identified by Mme. Steinheil, was arrested as he left the witness-box. The President of Court, commenting on this new sensation, remarked that it had for long been the aim of both counsel for the prosecution and the defence to accumulate innumerable mysteries, and he greatly feared that this latest development was nothing more than a bad joke. The examination of Mme. Steinheil then proceeded.

Later in the day Jean Lefèvre was again brought into Court. He was subjected to a searching cross-examination by the prosecuting counsel, and finally his evidence completely broke down. Driven into a corner by the keen questions of the prosecutor, he confessed that he had taken no sort of part in the murder. His motive, he alleged, was one of pure chivalry, as he was anxious to save Mme. Steinheil, of whose innocence he had no doubt. His real name was René Cottard; his age 17 years, and his profession that of an actor.

Accused by the Procurator General of having murdered—either unaided or with the help of one or more accomplices—her husband and her mother, Madame Marguerite Steinheil, the lovely irresistible "Meg" of numberless adorers among the highest ranks of Parisian society, appeared on Wednesday morning before the Assizes Court of the Seine, seventeen months after the crime, and in the twelfth month of her imprisonment in St. Lazare.

Marguerite Japy, to give her maiden name, was twenty-one years of age when Steinheil, an artist (of tenth-rate talent) met her at Bayonne, where she was living with her Sister Madame Herr. Like so many others, Steinheil fell violently in love with her. He would marry her. His friends warned him against the "romanesque" beauty, of "untruthful speech," and "histrionic ways," who was half his age, and who had been banished by her father to Bayonne. Married they were at Bayonne in 1890. They came to Paris. They took a house in the Impasse Ronsin, Rue de Vaugirard, and in a short time Marguerite relapsed into her adventurous ways, her "fast" ways, to use an English expression—none too severe, according to the evidence. Steinheil, also according to the evidence, must have known it all. But he submitted, though with bitterness in his heart, but, also according to the evidence, gradually reconciling himself to a position materially advantageous. For, through Marguerite's connections, the Steinheils were introduced into the "best" Parisian society. For the same reason they were well off. They lived luxuriously. They spent more money than M. Steinheil ever could make by his so-so pictures. Marguerite's friends paid prodigal prices for Steinheil's work. Now a member of the smart set, Marguerite attended military manoeuvres on the eastern frontier, and there and then it was that she made a conquest of President Felix Faure.

Then came the mysterious tragedy of 1899, the secret of which M. Faure carried with him to his grave, and which Madame Steinheil alone, perhaps, among the living possesses. For the Steinheils the tragedy was, in the material sense, a heavy loss. After some sixteen years of married life the Steinheils were falling into pecuniary difficulties. The last sorry remnants of mutual toleration flew out at the window. The next date is extremely important. It was on the 15th February, 1908, three and a half months before the crime of the Impasse Ronsin, that Marguerite met M. Borderel, the rich chatelain. If Marguerite ever really loved anyone, it must have been this country seigneur, M. Borderel. He certainly loved Marguerite passionately. But M. Borderel was scrupulous—a good Catholic, it would seem. He would not marry a divorced woman—though he had no scruples about being her lover. It would, of course, be quite another matter should the husband some day depart this life in the ordinary course of nature. "You never know; something may turn up," Marguerite is reported in the evidence to have remarked to M. Borderel. And again in July, a few weeks after the murders, "At last I am free."

How did Marguerite's husband—and her mother—perish, and by whose hands? Marguerite's story, to which, after repeated declarations that it was false, she has returned, and the house servant Rémy's introduction to it, are soon told. At six on the morning of the 31st May, 1908, Rémy, coming downstairs from his room in the top floor, found the doors of the first floor—on which the family bedrooms, bathroom, and a writing-room were situated—wide open, and heard his mistress call out to him. Catching a glimpse of what had happened, he raised

a cry of alarm. Neighbours and policemen rushed in. They saw Steinheil's body doubled up at the bathroom door, with a cord tightened round his neck. There were some marks on his face. His staring eyes were bloodshot. He had been strangled. Stretched across her bed in an adjoining room, with her feet touching the floor, lay Marguerite's mother, Madame Japy, also strangled, her mouth stuffed with wadding. In the next room, stretched upon her bed, lay Madame Steinheil, sighing and groaning, complaining of bodily pain, and tied by the feet, neck, and hands, with cords fastened to the head and foot of the iron bedstead. On the pillow beside her lay a ball of wadding, which, she alleged, the murderers had thrust into her mouth, but which she had contrived to eject with her tongue. Doctors Lefèvre, Puech, and Achery (the last named being the family doctor), the chief of the local police, and the examining judge of the district, who were summoned to the scene, heard her story—how at midnight she was aroused from sleep by three men and a woman. The woman, seizing her by the throat, threatened her with death if she made any noise, and promised to spare her if she would tell them where the money and jewels were kept. She told them. Giving her blows on the head, they left her unconscious, and so she remained until a few minutes before Rémy came downstairs.

She described the murderers. The three men were dressed in long black coats of Jewish fashion, and wore wide-brimmed hats, "in keeping" with their costume. The woman was red-haired. But owing to their disguise Madame Steinheil had failed to get a distinct impression of them. "A made-up story," Dr. Lefèvre whispered to his colleagues, when he had heard it out. He and they had noticed the extreme faintness of the cord marks on Madame Steinheil's person. In none of the rooms was there any trace of a struggle, or disorder of any kind. The murderous burglars had left no sign of their presence, and there were various other suspicious circumstances. M. de Valles, the President of the Seine Assize Court, before which Madame Steinheil is appearing is just now the best-abused man in France. The reason is, to quote his own words, that he has "made up his mind to prevent the court being turned into a café-concert." French courts have been degraded in the past; they shall not be degraded any more if M. de Valles can help it. "No admittance except on business," is his pass-word. Women are entirely excluded from the court.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES

November 9.—Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Bremen, mails due in New York November 16. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, November 8.
November 11.—Oceanic, from Liverpool, mails due in New York November 18. Mark letters "Via England," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, November 8.
November 13.—Philadelphia, from Southampton, mails due in New York November 20. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, November 11.
November 14.—Caronia, from Liverpool, mails due in New York November 22. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Canard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, November 11.

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.

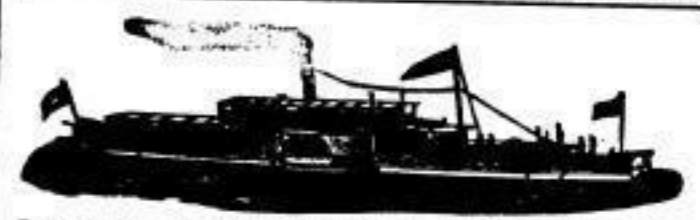
Tomorrow (Sunday), by the S.S. Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, left New York October 28.
On Monday, November 8, by the S.S. Philadelphia, left New York October 30.
On Wednesday, November 10, by the S.S. Kronprinz Wilhelm, left New York November 2.
On Wednesday, November 10, or Thursday, November 11, by the S.S. Mauretania, left New York November 3.
On Sunday, November 14, by the S.S. La Touraine, left New York November 4.

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