

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

№ 584.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE TIMES NEWSPAPER.

The rumour circulated this week that negotiations were in course of progress which would lead to a change in the proprietorship of the *Times* will come as a surprise to most people. For more than a century now, says the *Globe*, the *Times* has been what one might call the Father of the Newspaper World. It has been regarded with respect abroad quite as much as in England, where its opinions have always been quoted and marked, as are utterances of all great men experienced in the world's affairs. It is not too much to say that on the Continent, foreign statesmen were much influenced in their political actions by the attitude adopted by the *Times* on the various international questions which have from time to time cropped up. We have no doubt that if the paper is to change hands, the same high standard will be maintained. At the same time, however, doubts are certain to be raised on this point, until proof is forthcoming. But apart from the sound opinions invariably expressed in the *Times*, the paper has for many years now been used as an official means of communication. Indeed, on the Continent, the opinion widely prevails that it is always inspired by the Government of the day. It is not surprising, therefore, if foreign politicians are influenced by the opinions expressed in the various leading articles in which the *Times* gives expression to its views. A paper like the *Times* is very much in the position of a public trustee, and as such, has responsibilities which are, we might almost say—National. Mr. John Walter was the first proprietor of the paper, which appeared in January, 1785, as the *Daily Universal Register*. Three years later the newspaper was rechristened the *Times*, and as such has attained an influence unequalled by any other journal in the world. We trust it may always maintain the position.

FAVOURABLE TRADE STATISTICS.

The Trade Returns for the month of December show an increase in the imports into the United Kingdom of £1,330,894, and in the exports of £1,332,561, as compared with the same month in 1906. The value of British imports in 1907 amounted to £645,904,176 against £607,880,500, and of the exports to £426,204,596 against £375,575,338, in the previous year.

COUNT OKUMA EXPLAINS.

A *Reuter* despatch from Tokio states that Count Okuma repudiates in the most decided manner, as a misconception, the text published in England of the speech he made at Kobe in October. The said published text represented the Count as having recommended an economic spoliation of India by the Japanese. In reality, says Count Okuma, he pointed out that India offered a fine field for Japanese trade, and urgently called upon his countrymen openly and continually to vie with friendly England in that field.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

BRITISH OFFICER KILLED.

A telegram from Buffalo states that Lieut.-Col. John C. Cautley, a retired British officer, was knocked down and killed by an electric tramcar in that city.

The deceased officer had a distinguished career, having served both at Khartoum and Majuba.

FORMER BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

Augustus Heinze, the former President of the Mercantile National Bank was arrested on Tuesday on the charge of having unlawfully signed a cheque on the Mercantile National Bank for 62,768 dollars, and other cheques to the amount of 400,000 dollars on or about the 14th of October. Heinze declared that he was innocent and offered bail to the amount of 50,000 dollars.

TARIFF REFORM.

A cable from Washington states that Senator Beveridge has brought in a Bill for the appointment of a Commission of five members to draw



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up a revised Customs tariff. The Bill provides that the Commission is to be nominated by the President; that it shall last five years; that it shall include no member of Congress; and that it shall study the tariff question in general.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

The officials of the Chicago and Great Western Railroad Company denied yesterday at St. Paul that the appointment of a receiver was in contemplation; and it was rumoured in a trustworthy quarter that Mr. Stickney, the President of the Company, who is now in London, had satisfactorily arranged for the redemption of the 5 per cent bonds repayable in gold in March next, to the amount of 3,342,545 dollars.

On the other hand the New York *Tribune* of yesterday wrote: "The crisis in the matter of the American railways has now been reached. The efforts of Mr. Stickney, the President of the Great Western Railroad, in London have hitherto been unsuccessful. Another conference will be held today; if that is also fruitless, the representatives of the bondholders will apply this afternoon to the Court at St. Paul for the appointment of a receiver."

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

The Paris papers publish news from Casablanca, dated Saturday last, that the Mahalla of Mulai

Raschid on its forced march to the Kasbah at Settat, was beaten and plundered, first by the Ulad-Zeyan and then by the Mdakra, after refusing to join those tribes in their action against the Europeans. What remained of the Mahalla was said to have reached Settat in an exhausted condition.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

FRENCH CRUISERS FOR MOROCCO.

The French armoured cruiser "Kléber" was to leave Brest yesterday for Morocco, and to be followed in a few days by another warship, the "Isly."

FRENCH ARMY INSUBORDINATION.

Some of the Paris newspapers of yesterday published a report that about 40 men of the 7th Dragoon regiment quartered at Fontainebleau, who had been refused leave of absence, left the barracks and only returned at the end of a week. A regimental order forbidding leave of absence until further notice was, in several instances, torn up. The Commanding Officer of the regiment is said to have applied for its removal to another garrison.

Another report states that three men of the Artillery stationed at Douay, who had been punished by arrest, broke out of barracks, went to Lille, and there made noisy demonstrations at the railway station, shouting "Down with the Army! Long live Hervé!" A strong military patrol took them in charge.

EXPLOSION AT A PARIS STATION.

In the dynamo hall of the Gare de Lyon, says a Paris telegram, an explosion occurred on Tuesday, doing considerable damage to the plant. A fire-brigade official and several of his men were injured while extinguishing the flames.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

The New York newspapers of Monday last publish a sensational telegram from Vancouver.

It is stated that all Japanese in the city who have served in the army have received instructions through their Consulate to hold themselves in readiness to return home immediately.

The *Tribuna*, of Rome, publishes interviews with M. Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador, and Mr. Griscom, the Ambassador of the United States, at Rome with reference to the rumours that the Government of the United States had made representations to Japan on the subject of the increase of Japanese immigration. M. Takahira said that Japan was endeavouring in the most loyal manner to diminish the immigration from Japan to the coasts of the Pacific ocean; that the Japanese Government only granted passes for the United States to people in good circumstances, but that Japanese went to Canada and Mexico, and were sent thence by Agencies to the United States. M. Takahira assured the *Tribuna's* representative that the relations between Japan and the United States were excellent.

Mr. Griscom said he knew nothing of any representations by his Government, and assured the interviewer that the Japanese Government was making sincere efforts to diminish immigration; that the Government of the United States was fully satisfied with the attitude of Japan. Such questions as that which was the subject of the interview could not be settled in a few days, and must be treated by diplomatists with the greatest caution. The relations between Japan and the United States were to be described as good.

STRANGE INCIDENT AT ROME.

A telegram from Rome states that early on Tuesday morning the King inspected the statue of King Victor Emanuel, which has been in process of construction for 25 years, but owing to lack of material the work has been frequently interrupted. On this occasion a number of stone-masons formerly employed on the statue were without work, and they greeted the King with cries of "We want bread and work!" The police surrounded the men and arrested 60 of them, but upon the prisoners declaring that they had only desired to draw the King's attention to their deplorable condition, they were forthwith released.

THE ALLENSTEIN MURDER.

The counsel for the defence of Frau v. Schönebeck has lodged an application that she shall be sent to the provincial lunatic asylum at Kortau for observation of her mental condition.

WILLIAM PENN.

QUAKER AND COURTIER.
FOUNDER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Like Cecil Rhodes, William Penn gave his name to a province, and like Rhodes he had to wait until after his death before he could receive fairer judgment than when he was alive, "when he came in contact with so many opponents, and when his zeal at times outran his discretion." A new life of the great Quaker was much wanted, and this has been supplied by his direct descendant, Mrs. Colquhoun Grant, in "Quaker and Courtier; The Life and Work of William Penn."

Penn was the son of Admiral Sir William Penn, and was born on Great Tower Hill, October 14, 1644. He was brought up, at Wanstead, in Essex, where he first began to meditate on solemn subjects, and a curious experience came on him when he was about eleven years old.

Once when he happened to be alone in his room, he was, to quote his own words, "surprised with an inward comfort," which seems to indicate that he had been brooding over his juvenile sins, as conscientious children are apt to do, and he thought he saw a flood of glory shining round him, and felt suddenly that he was in direct communication with the Almighty. He believed that the seal of divinity was at that solemn moment placed upon him, and that he was called upon to lead a holy life.

When he was about eighteen years old he was sent abroad to travel, and visited Paris, Holland, and Italy. He returned home in 1664, and in London met with Mr. Pepys, who mentions him in the famous diary.

"August 26.—Mr. Pen, Sir William's son, is come back from France, and came to see my wife—a most modish person grown, she says, and a fine gentleman."

"August 30.—Comes Mr. Pen to visit me. I perceive something of learning he hath got, but a great deal, if not too much, of the vanity of the French garb, and affected manner of speech and gait."

H. Wirsing, Zahnarzt. Sidonien Strasse 10b,
corner Prager Strasse.
Tel. 9987.

One of the strange cranks of the Quakers was always to wear the hat, and young Penn carried it so far as to wear his hat before the King.

Young William did dare even to wearing his hat in the royal presence, which only amused the "Merry Monarch". One day when William met the King in the park, Charles took off his hat, and stood bareheaded before him.

"Why dost thou remove thy hat, friend Charles?" said the young man.

"Because", answered the King, "wherever I am, it is customary for only one person to remain covered."

The Admiral saw nothing humorous in such a breach of manners. Pleading, sarcasm, severity, were all tried without effect, his son was in deadly earnest. Once Sir William said he would kneel down and pray to God that his son might never become a Quaker, but William had an impetuous temper also, and he threatened that, if his father offered up such an impious petition, he would jump out of the window.

But Pepys was always spiteful in his comments. No doubt William had acquired ease and dignity of manner, learned in foreign drawing-rooms; but it was rather the earnest, steadfast face, and grave demeanour in one so young, that caused him to be specially noticed in that frivolous court.

Soon afterwards Penn was sent to Ireland, under the eye of the Viceroy, the Duke of Ormond, a personal friend of the Admiral. Here, by an accident, he met with the "call" which made him a Quaker.

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One day, when on business in the town of Cork, he heard that Thomas Loe, the Quaker who had already impressed him so greatly, was about to preach at a meeting of Friends. Such an opportunity was not to be lost, all the fervent spirit of former days came crowding back to his mind. He was deeply moved when he found himself once more in the solemn company of sedate men and women. When Thomas Loe stood up in the assembly, and preached from the text "There is a faith which overcome the world, and there is a faith which overcome by the world," William was so exceedingly impressed that he burst into tears. From that day his mind was irrevocably made up, his whole moral

Middle-aged German, book-keeper and office-clerk,

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A young lady, well educated, who paints and is French, musical, speaks some English and English family, as companion. No salary claimed. Address O. 90 at the office of this paper.

nature had been penetrated, and he had been made a new man.

One of the most famous incidents in Penn's life was the famous trial at the Old Bailey in 1670, when he and another were accused of having preached to an unlawful, seditious, and riotous assembly, but were acquitted by a brave jury in the face of the threats and imprisonment of the Lord Mayor. Soon afterwards the Admiral died, and William Penn was left with £1,500 a year, and so was a rich man for those days. He also had claims on the Crown for money lent to the King by his father, and this debt amounted to £16,000. In payment of this sum Penn in 1680 asked that he and his heirs for ever should possess a tract of unoccupied land in America, on the coast of the Delaware River. This was done, and the King himself named the county Pennsylvania, much to Penn's disgust.

Charles received him in his usual friendly manner, and asked him his errand.

Penn laid the matter before him with great gravity, but the King only saw the humorous side, at the idea of the sober Quaker presenting such a vain and egotistical front to the world. Penn's request was unheeded.

"No! no! Friend Penn," said the King, "the thing is passed, and I cannot alter it. But do not flatter yourself it is in honour of you, my dear fellow, the name is purely in commemoration of your father, the Admiral." And with this jeering answer Penn had to content himself.

Perhaps most people know of Penn's Treaty with the Indians from engravings of Benjamin West's picture, which is as inaccurate as these pictures only too often are.

Toilet-Requisites.

Georg Häntzschel

2, Struve Strasse 2.

It is to Sir Benjamin West, the painter, that we owe the picture of the treaty, but he has given us a very false idea of the real occurrence. It is too, modern in tone, with houses in the background which did not then exist. All artists are chargeable with grave mistakes regarding the costumes of the early Quakers, in many cases giving them coats and hats of a form not invented for half-a-century later. In the picture of the famous treaty under the elm, besides the unpardonable misconception in representing the graceful athletic Penn of thirty-eight as a fat, common-looking old man. West has put him and his companions in dresses, which, if ever worn at all, was certainly not till thirty or more years later.

Governor Penn founded Philadelphia as the capital of this province, and after touring round the country he had established, returned to England in 1684, and after the death of Charles II. was well received by James II., of whom he became a great favourite. An example of his influence is shown by the way in which he restored the estate of Coltness to Sir Robert Steuart, which had been occupied by the Earl of Arran when Steuart was a political refugee on the Continent.

Penn went at once to Lord Arran. "What is this I hear, friend James, of thee. Thou hast taken possession of the estate of Coltness. Thou knowest that it is not thine."

"That estate," replied Arran, "I paid a great price for. I received no other reward for my expensive and troublesome embassy to France except this estate, and I am certainly much out of pocket by the bargain."

American Bar Lila Hölle.

Scheffel Strasse 32.

English Buffet. Cocktails. Flips. English Cooking. English spoken.

"All very well, friend James," said the Quaker, "but of this assure thyself, that if thou dost not give me this moment, an order on thy chamberlain for £200 to Coltness, to carry him down to his native country, and £100 a year to subsist on till matters are adjusted, I will make it as many thousands out of thy way with the king." Arran instantly complied, and Penn sent for Sir Robert, and gave him the security. After the Revolution, Sir Robert, with the rest, had full restitution of his estate, and Arran was obliged to account for all the rents he had received.

In 1699 Penn and his family again sailed for America, and after a tedious journey of three months, reached the Delaware. Philadelphia and the colony had grown immensely, but Penn seems to have lost money over his bargain with King Charles II., for he complained that Pennsylvania had cost him over £30,000 more than he had ever got from it. His son, young William Penn, was also a great trouble to him, and the young man, whom he had left behind when he went back to England, became a scandal to the good Quakers by his riotous amusements.

A. K. JANSON, American Dentist. Graduate from Chicago College of Dental Surgery
Dresden, Prager Strasse 10, I.
Specialist in straightening teeth.

At last he was brought up before the magistrates in Philadelphia for street brawling, and when the minister of the church ventured to plead with him, he openly renounced the name of Quaker, and dissociated himself for ever from a society to which he had become a public disgrace. His poor father, on hearing these terrible doings, recalled his son, and tried his best to reason with him, but the young man was unstable as well as worthless, he never continued long in the same frame of mind. He tried the Army. He tried the Navy. He stood for a seat in Parliament, but lost his election, which was hardly surprising, and all the expenses of it fell to his father, as well as debts to the amount of £10,000.

Penn himself became involved in a law suit in England, and he was always in fear of being arrested, so that he had to live within the Rules of the Fleet till his pecuniary troubles were settled. In 1712 he had a paralytic seizure, but he did not die until July 30, 1718. After the American Revolution Pennsylvania emerged as a State free from proprietary control, and so ended the Government of this province, which will always be associated with the name of its great founder, William Penn, the Quaker.—Globe.

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CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.
Thursday, January 9th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, January 10th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Saturday, January 11th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5,
at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Friday, January 10th. Litany 10.0 a.m. Meeting of Auxiliaries 10.30 a.m.
Sunday, January 12th. The first of a series of addresses on Confirmation and the Christian Life to which all are invited at 3.30 p.m. in the Church.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Bernhard Strasse 2,
at corner of Bernhard and Winkelmann Strasse.
Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.
Dr. Simon will continue to conduct the services until further notice.

LOCAL.

We hear that the usual winter festivities will be held by the representative Minister of State and by Gräfin v. Hohenthal und Bergen on the following days: the Rout on February 6, and the two Balls after the termination of the Court mourning; viz.: on February 24 and March 3.

At the II. subscription concert of the Royal Conservatorium, at the Vereinshaus on the 18th instant, Frau Hofrat Rappoldi-Kahrer will play the G-minor Concerto of Saint Saëns. Tickets may be obtained at the Royal Conservatorium, Landhaus Strasse 11, II. At the musical performance for the Patron Society in the hall of the institution tomorrow evening at 7.30, the following will be the programme: the *Iphigenia* overture for orchestra, by Gluck; Serenade for flute, violin, and viola, by Beethoven; Violin Concerto, by Wieniawsky; Allegro de Concert and Impromptu for pianoforte, by Chopin; Liszt's "Totentanz" for pianoforte; songs by Mozart and Rossi.

At the Central Theatre this evening, at 8 o'clock, the successful operetta "Die Dollarprinzessin," by A. M. Willner, music by Leo Fall, will be given for the 9th time. From Sunday next the evening performances will begin at 7.30 instead of 8 o'clock.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101, whose band plays in the Neustadt about 12.30 p.m.

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WOMAN'S WORLD.

There has lately sprung into fashion a simple yet practical form of garment recognised under numerous titles, such as toga, pinafore, moujik, and the like, its expression varying every whit as much as its name. Sometimes it will be carried out in lace, and again in chêné silk, whi'e a seasonable variety is offered in velvet. We saw a charming complete costume in a famous house in Bond Street on Monday, made in this very becoming fashion. The long flowing skirt was of black and brown striped chiffon velvet and the plain box-pleated blouse of russet-brown chiffon with black satin buttons and stock cravat. The moujik was of brown souple face-cloth with narrow collar and cuff facings of sable, and buttons and belt to match. The hat was carried out in cinnamon-brown felt, with brim lining of black velvet, the crown simply massed with shaded brown wings held in position with draperies of black panne. Maud came in yesterday evening to ask our advice as to the latest fashion in hair-dressing, but as far as one can see the affection for little puffs and curls still lingers, the latter, more often than not, pinned on. The front and sides are rather extravagantly puffed out and small tendrils of hair permitted to rest on the forehead, these, too, generally of the pin-curl variety. Rolls are also favoured, the adjustment being distinctly lower than of late. The evening unadorned coiffure is conspicuous by its absence, but the decorations permitted are of varied character. Little clusters of black or green grapes, with their attendant foliage, Louis bows of sequin and spangled tissue, ospreys of gigantic proportions nestling in a cloud of tulle, long, floating ostrich plumes set rather far back on the left side of the head—all are favourite modes adapted for the adornment of the fashionable head for evening toilettes. Snoods of velvet and tulle are also in evidence, together with jewelled combs and slides, the former having apparently taken on a fresh lease of life with the new season's consignment of pretty Parisian fancies. These in tortoiseshell are usually presented with a broad band, carrying a chaste gold or silver design, or else elaborately curved in graceful fairy-like patterns.

We went on Friday to a children's fancy dress party and took our little nephews and nieces who had come to spend Christmas in London. Of course we, being "grown-us," only looked on at the pretty spectacle, and very dainty and fascinating some of the children looked. One little girl, a fair-haired little lady of about eight-years old, was dressed to represent a pillar-box. Her frock was of bright red satin, the plain square-cut bodice filled in at the neck with a guimpe of white muslin. Across the front of the bodice the words "Post-Office" were painted in clear, white letters and a strip of black ribbon velvet simulating the aperture for the letters, while below this came a square of white satin, on which the orthodox instructions were neatly written. The headdress was made of shaped sections of cardboard, covered with red satin and stitched together, a black pom-pom crowning the summit and beading outlining the edge. A pair of legs clothed in black silk stockings and patent-leather shoes appeared beneath the short, very full little skirt.

A CARDINAL ON STRIKES.

In an article contributed to *Putnam's Monthly*, Cardinal Gibbons expresses in strong terms his disapproval of the boycott as practised by labour unions, and says that if such a social ostracism were generally in vogue, a process of retaliation would naturally follow, the current of mercantile intercourse would be checked, every centre of population would be divided into hostile camps, and the good feeling which ought to prevail in every community would be seriously impaired.

FIFTY YEARS' BELL-RINGING.

The Master Ringer of Lincoln Cathedral (Mr. W. R. Stiles) has just been entertained at dinner in honour of his jubilee as a ringer. He is 67. During the half century he has climbed the belfry stairs in St. Hugh's Tower so often that the total is equal to 975,000 steps.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Strong winds from SW. to NW., dull skies with rain, mild.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

Der Evangelinmann.

Musical play in two parts (three scenes).
Words and music by Wilhelm Kienzl.

Cast:

Friedrich Engel, warden of the convent St. Othmar	Herr Wachter.
Martha, his niece and ward	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Magdalena, her friend	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Johannes Frendhofer, schoolmaster at St. Othmar	Herr Scheidemantel.
Mathias Freudhofer, his younger brother, clerk	Herr Burrian.
Xaver Zitterbart, tailor	Herr Erl.
Anton Schnappauf, gunsmith	Herr Nebuschka.
Aibler, an old citizen	Herr Erwin.
His wife	Frau Lehmann.
Mrs. Huber	Frau Wenzel.
Hans, a young peasant	Herr Rüdiger.
A night-watchman	Herr Büssel.
A rag-picker	Frau Schlegel.
A young girl	Fräul. Keldorfer.
An old organ-grinder	Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Martha, niece of Engel, warden of a Benedictine monastery in Austria, is in love with Mathias, a clerk. John, his brother, is jealous and tells Engel, who discharges Mathias. The latter, aided by her friend Magdalena, persuades Martha to meet him late at night in a barn. John overhears the assignation and sets fire to the barn. Martha escapes, but Mathias is found there, and on the charge of having fired the barn out of revenge, is sent to prison for 20 years. Magdalena, 30 years afterwards in Vienna, is nursing John who is very ill. Nothing has ever been heard again of Mathias. Martha had drowned herself. An Evangelinman, or Gospel reader, appears and reads the bible to the children. Magdalen recognizes him as Mathias. John hears his voice, summons him and confesses his guilt. Mathias forgives him and John dies. Composer: Wilhelm Kienzl, born 1857.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7 p.m.

III. Symphony Concert, Series B.

ROYAL THEATRE.
NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

Die Rabensteinerin.

Schauspiel in 4 Akten von Ernst v. Wildenbruch.

Cast:

Hilpold Jeronimus, Ritter von Rabenstein	Herr Wahlberg.
Bersabe, seine Tochter	Fräul. Tressnitz.
Diethurg, Wittfrau von Agawang, seine Schwester	Fräul. Ulrich.
Bartolme Welsler, Grosskaufleute u. sein Bruder, Patrizier von Augsburg	Herr Mehnert.
Felicitas, aus dem Hause Grander, Bartolmes Frau	Herr Höhner.
Bartolme Welsler (der Junge), Bartolmes und Felicitas Sohn	Fräul. Lissl.
Ursula, aus dem Hause Melber in Nürnberg, des jungen Bartolme Welsler Verlobte	Herr Wiecke.
Georg von Freyberg, Stadtvogt von Augsburg	Fräul. Verden.
Baumkircher, Patrizier von Nürnberg und Sebold Gelder, Begleiter der Ursula Melber	Herr Dettmer.
Afra, eine alte Dienerin i. Hause Welsler	Herr Bauer.
Der Nunnenmacher, Knechte des Ritters von Rabenstein	Herr Leichert.
Der Westfale, Ritters von Rabenstein	Fräul. Diacono.
Der Schwarze, Ritters von Rabenstein	Herr Müller.
Der Frischhans, Ritters von Rabenstein	Herr Eggerth.
Der Henker von Augsburg	Herr René.
Ein Welserscher Kriegsmann	Herr Gebühr.
Ein Augsburgischer Stadtknecht	Herr P. Neumann.
Der Späher	Herr Walther.
Ein Kerkermeister	Herr Bühler.
	Herr Arnold.
	Herr Jüchtzer.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

Die Journalisten.

REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday: Lohengrin. 6.30 p.m.
Sunday, January 12th: Tiefland. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, January 13th: Figaro's Hochzeit. 7 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Saturday: Maria Stuart. 6.30 p.m.
Sunday, January 12th: Aschenbrödel. 2.30 p.m.—
Die Rabensteinerin. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, January 13th: Die versunkene Glocke. 7.30 p.m.

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RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Ein Walzertraum.

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Cast:

Joachim XIII., regierender Fürst von Flausenthurn	Carl Friese.
Prinzessin Helene, seine Tochter	Käte Hansen.
Graf Lothar, Vetter des Fürsten	Robert Hellwig.
Leutnant Niki	L. von dem Bruch.
Leutnant Montschl	Bruno Bellmann.
Friederike von Insterburg, Oberkammerfrau	Ida Kattner.
Wendolin, Hausminister	Hans Devil.
Sigismund, der Leiblakai	Carl Knaack.
Franzi Steingruber, Dirigentin einer Damenkapelle	Reli Witzani.
Die Tschellenfiffi Mitglieder	Martha Brede.
Annerl, Geigerin d. Damenkapelle	Maria Wildmayer.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

Jadwiga.

Gewerbehaus Orchestral Concerts.

Conductor: Herr Kapellmeister Olsen.

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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Table listing various theaters and their current performances, including Royal Opera House, Berliner Theatre, and others.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Monbijou Garten. Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76 B. Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6. Nollendorf Platz. Sundays: 10.15 a.m. Sunday School and Bible Class.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse.

DRESDEN: LOCAL.

With reference to the local fund started on behalf of the widows and orphans of those miners killed in the terrible explosion at Monongah, W. Va., on Friday, December 6, 1907, we are desirous to emphasise the particularly distressing circumstances of the case, which merits the sympathy and help of all Americans.

Monongah is a mining town of about 3,000 inhabitants. This disaster has destroyed almost one-half of its bread-winners. Fully 250 widows and 1,000 children are left without any means of support.

Upon the basis of \$300 for each widow and \$100 for each child under 16 years of age, \$175,000 will be required. At least \$25,000 additional will be needed to provide, on relatively the same basis, for the aged dependents of the unmarried victims and the many now unborn children.

The Dresden fund has been inaugurated by its promoters in the belief that the American colony in this city will appreciate an opportunity of adding their quota to the good cause and rendering aid in a catastrophe which, by its appalling death-roll, has attained the proportions of a national disaster.

As stated in our issue of yesterday, contributions may be handed to:

Rev. J. F. Butterworth, American Church of St. John's. Dresdner Bank, König Johann Strasse, or Prager Strasse, and the office of this paper, Struve Strasse 5.

On Monday the 13th inst. Miss Best will give a dance to some friends at the Pension Schilling, Reichenbach Strasse.

Miss Margaret Quimby's dance takes place this (Thursday) evening at her apartment on Münchener Strasse.

The Scandinavian Verein are making arrangements for a dance to be held on Wednesday, February 5. We hope to publish further particulars of this affair in due course.

Dr. and Mrs. William A. Spring are giving an At Home and Tea tomorrow (Friday) afternoon.

The recitation evening of Baron Carlo von der Ropp, assisted by Dr. Richard Hering (pianoforte) will be Saturday the 18th instant, at the Palmengarten.

Fräulein Luise Ottermann and Fräulein Doris Walde will give a vocal concert at the Vereinshaus on Sunday January 28.

The programme of the orchestral music by German, French, and Italian composers to be performed this evening at the Gewerbehause, is as follows:

- (1) Overture, "Egmont," Beethoven; (2) Serenade, Haydn; (3) "Wein, Weib, Gesang," waltz, Strauss; (4) Grosse Fantasie aus "Lohengrin," Wagner; (5) Overture, "Le Cid," Massenet; (6) Introduction aus "Le Déluge," Saint Saëns; (7) Ballett-Suite, "Silvia," Delibes; (8) Vorspiel und Siciliana, "Cavaleria rusticana," Mascagni; (9) Paraphrase for violin, "Der Bajazzo," Leoncavallo (Herr Kapellmeister W. Olsen); (10) Fantasia, "Rigoletto," Verdi; (11) Italian Royal march, Zamara.

"Merkbuch für die Reise," a guide to the Pensions in Germany and other countries, has just been published by the Allgemeine Rundschau für Fremden- und Familien-Pensionen, the official organ of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Pensionsbesitzerinnen-Verband (General Union of German Pension proprietors).

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