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The Daily Record

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BERLIN

The financial and artistic success of the big American Minstrel Show, which is to be given tonight and tomorrow at Krolls, is assured. According to the committee reports, the house was practically sold out on Monday for the first night, and the demand for tickets for the second night is so large that on Thursday the house will be also sold out. The whole American colony is in a state of excitement, and expects to have a great time.

Berlin harbours just now an interesting visitor. Charles Dana Gibson, the famous artist and creator of the so-called "Gibson girl," came over from Paris, where he has his studio, for the sole purpose of seeing the English pictures exhibited in the Academy of Arts. Mr. Gibson is just as enthusiastic about this Exhibition as everybody else.

Ambassador and Mrs. Tower had planned a big ball for court circles, similar to their great costume ball of last year, to be given some time next week. The terrible news from Portugal, however, caused a postponement of the affair, as the Prussian court, by order of the Emperor, will be in mourning for three weeks.

An interesting audience, mostly children, gathered last Sunday for a matinée in the Bechstein Saal. A little miss of eleven years, Wanda Radford, a native of Australia, the country which has already given the world a Melba and a Scharret, gave a performance which delighted and surprised all those present. This child, indeed, deserves the name of *Wunderkind*, as she is a wonder, a phenomenon. She is not only a first-class linguist, as she reproduced scenes in English, German, and French, but has also dramatic and highly humorous talent. Miss Wanda, for instance, recited parts from Shakespeare, Dickens, and others, many humorous scenes with a sense of refined humour which was simply astonishing. She speaks German fluently with a slight accent, and French with a pronunciation that is seldom found in people of English descent.

The many children present applauded so heartily that little Wanda felt compelled to give some encores, and delighted her little friends with some dancing steps, and a cake walk performed in the same admirable way as she had recited. That the ladies kissed and hugged this charming child to their hearts' content was a matter of course. Let us hope that this phenomenon may not be spoiled by over-zealous friends and relatives, but that she may find time to develop into one of the greatest artists the world has ever seen. She has the necessary talent.

PAINTING AND SCULPTURE IN BERLIN. I.

The Königliche Akademie der Künste is exhibiting a collection of paintings so choice and characteristic as will never and nowhere be seen again. Thanks to the initiative of the Emperor, it has been possible to induce the great private owners—chiefly those who live in Germany and in England—to part with their precious treasures for a time. Thus on the Kaiser's birthday, January 27, the Exhibition of Old English Masters in Berlin was opened which, for one month, will make the capital an art city of the first rank. From all parts of the world art-lovers are flocking, to study that which has never been seen before and will never be seen again.

The value of this Exhibition, looked at merely from an outside point of view, is obvious. The great English masters of the XVIII century have hitherto been very imperfectly represented. One had to content oneself with reproductions, often of

(Continued on page 2.)



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THE PORTUGUESE TRAGEDY.

The news of the assassination of King Carlos and his heir has been known for three days, but the details we were able to give yesterday morning must add to the sense of horror and indignation with which the first intimation was received. Such crimes have small justification either of morality or expediency: violence leads to violence, and bloodshed to retribution. Had King Carlos been an utterly unscrupulous tyrant, careless of his people's welfare, constitutionally unfitted to make concessions, anxious only for the aggrandisement of his power, his assassination would still remain a crime of the darkest hue. But the dead monarch was no tyrant. His frank, gay nature, his graceful accomplishments, the simplicity of his life and surroundings, his popularity, his geniality were all opposed to such a judgment. His good-nature and his too ready optimism have been his undoing. Like many rulers of his house, and like many monarchs in other countries and at other times, his good-nature overstepped the bounds of his somewhat limited resources; and if he was not so needy as the German Maximilian, or so pretentious as the English Charles Stuart, or so extravagant as the French Bourbons, he suffered, at all events, from the same disease. He was driven to raise funds by hook or by crook, and he trusted too completely in the ability of the Minister he had made a Dictator to tide over the constitutional difficulties. While the King continued to be popular, his adviser Franco alienated the

(Continued on page 2.)

DRESDEN

The I. grand Ski Competition of the Ski-Verband Sachsen. The preparations for the first grand Ski Competition at Altenberg on the 8th and 9th instant are completed. The list of entries shows the importance which is attached to this meeting by votaries of ski sport, including as it does, among the many names, those of well known men. For the principal events nominations have been received even from the Black Forest. Tobogganers are requested to take notice that toboggan races have been arranged for gentlemen, for ladies, and also for bob-sleighs, to take place on the tobogganing course from Raupenest to Altenberg. The list of entries was closed at 10 o'clock last night.

Altenberg is well suited for holding great meetings of this sort because it lies considerably higher than other railway stations in the neighbourhood, and at the same time offers better snow conditions in this hitherto comparatively snow-less winter than other places. Altenberg is easily reached in a few minutes on foot from Geising station, or from Kipsdorf by carriage and a good road in 1½ hours. A number of special trains will be run on the 8th and 9th instant, both over the Hainsberg-Kipsdorf-Altenberg and the Mügeln-Geising lines.

The first test performances with orchestra by pupils of the Royal Conservatorium will take place tomorrow evening at the Palmengarten at 7.30 p.m. Tickets may be obtained on application at the office of the institution, Landhaus Strasse 11, II.

Concerts arranged by the firm of F. Ries are as follows:—

The programme of Dr. Ludwig Wüllner's second and last song recital in the Palmengarten on Monday February 10 is as follows:—Schubert: "Der Wanderer" (Schmidt von Lübeck); "Du liebst mich nicht"; "Gruppe aus dem Tartarus"; "Prometheus"; "Der Wanderer" (F. Schlegel); Der Wanderer an den Mond"; "Der liebliche Stern"; "Alinde"; "Das Lied im Grünen". Löwe: "Archibald Douglas". Weingartner: "Liebe im Schnee". Rubinstein: "Der Asra". Strauss: "Frühlingsfeier"; "Caecilie". Brahms: Aus "Deutsche Volkslieder"; "Sagt mir, o schönste Schäf'rin"; "Es war eine schöne Jüdin"; "In stiller Nacht"; "Wach auf mein Herzensschöne"; "So will ich frisch und fröhlich sein"; "Ich weiss mir'n Maidlein"; "Ach Moder, ich well en Ding han". Accompanist Coenraad v. Bos.

The programme of Hella Rentsch-Sauer's vocal concert which will take place in the Palmengarten on Tuesday February 11 is as follows:—Händel: "O schlaf' sanfter Schlaf". Schubert: "Die Liebe hat gelogen"; "Der Jüngling an der Quelle". Liszt: "Wo weit er?" "Kling' leiser, mein Lied". Strauss: "Sie wissen's nicht"; "Freundliche Vision". v. Struve: "Mitternacht"; "Lied des Harfenmädchens"; "Durch die helle Herbstesluft"; "Wiegenlied"; "Vergissmeinnicht"; "Frühlingssonne". Wolff: "Frühling über's Jahr"; "Das verlassene Mägdelein"; "Die Bekehrte"; "Nixe Binsefuss". Accompanist Erich J. Wolff.

Elena Gerhardt, with the assistance of Professor Nikisch (piano) will give a vocal concert in the Vereinshaus on Wednesday February 12. The programme is as follows:—Brahms' "Über die Heide"; Mädchenlied ("Schwalbe, sag' mir an"); "Nachtigall"; "Nachtwandler"; "Die Sonne scheint nicht mehr"; "Der Schmied." Erich J. Wolff's "Ich bin eine Harfe"; "Fäden"; "Knabe und Veilchen." Weingartner's "Hochsommer." Rubinstein's "Frühlingslied." Tschaiakowsky's "O singe mir, Mutter, die Weise"; "Das war im ersten Lenzestrahle"; "Das Vöglein"; "Im wogenden Tanze"; "Früh-

(Continued on page 2.)

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BERLIN

a doubtful kind, or with works of inferior rank, since the most brilliant productions of the English art of that period—the masterpieces of Gainsborough, Reynolds, Raeburn, Lawrence, Constable, Romney, Beechly, Hoppner, and Archer Shee were in private galleries, beautifying and brightening the lives of a favoured few; but to the great majority of lovers of beauty and art those treasures were inaccessible. All that is changed, for a short time at least. The secret treasures of art have opened their doors at the sound of a magic word, and every eye may now refresh and delight itself with the beauties revealed. Above all the historian of art may triumph. In an abundance he never dreamt of he sees for the first time the great English painting of the XVIII century represented. He surveys it as a whole, as something that has become organic. Connections with English science and culture which he had previously only guessed, are made clear to him; he sees what the English painters owe to those of other countries, what they have themselves given. In that, as we have said above, lies the outward value of this unique Exhibition. Its inner worth consists in the fact that, quite apart from its historic charms, it contains such a wealth of the eternally beautiful and always interesting that no one who has any feeling for art can possibly come away from it unsatisfied.

The painting of the XVIII century, the Rococo period, is not generally regarded as a mine of beauty. The whole time had, at least in our opinion, something untrue, unreal. It was a time of flight from Nature and from all that was natural. On the other hand, this avoidance of Nature was not altogether sincere, had in it something of playfulness. So we look at that time, and at its painters' work, with doubtful feelings.

But there is no affectation or unnaturalness about the English painting of that period, although those qualities are noticeable in some of the French pictures of the time. England had never left the way of Nature, in which she was to win her great successes in the XIX century. Freely and naturally the figures move in the pictures of the English masters of the XVIII century, and in this healthy world the one thing is never wanting for which one looks in vain among Rococo portraits, viz. the child. Here we see children portrayed alone—as, for instance, the sweet little Prince Octavius of England, whom Gainsborough painted, with fair hair below which blue eyes gaze into the distance with a lost expression; over the embroidered yellow coat is a blue scarf fitting closely to the childish body, and the fine throat rises softly above the laced collar. Or we see children in pairs, as in Sir Joshua Reynolds' "The Children in the Wood", fair-haired and innocent, sleeping calmly in a forest. Or again, children are with their mothers and brothers and sisters. Here Sir Joshua's picture of Georgina Duchess of Devonshire with her little daughter must be specially mentioned. These portraits are unusually life-like. The Duchess, a beautiful young woman with abundant hair, is sitting on a red sofa in a black dress and with her left hand is holding her baby, who joyfully stretches its arms upward, while the Duchess lightly lifts her right hand as if in play. These apparently harmless movements of mother and child, who in a powerfully indented line occupy the whole picture, were conceived in a refined spirit to animate the dead canvas with the pulse of life. Sir Joshua's "Pickaback", representing Mrs. Payne Gallwey carrying her child on her back, is in this category; a graceful picture which, in its *chiaroscuro*, recalls Rembrandt's art. Altogether it may be said that Reynolds in his manner of handling the brush was not uninfluenced by the great Dutch master. Like him, Reynolds loved to bring his heads out of a dark, most often a purple background. His finest portrait of a man is that of a gentleman in a red robe with fur. In the same class with this picture may be placed the "Gentleman in a dark-red velvet coat"; a portrait, very effective from a picturesque point of view, of a thoughtful and interesting countenance against a dark background. Sir Joshua's women are always attractive; he likes to represent them in movement, but in movement so easy that the reposeful effect of the picture is not impaired. For that reason he places musical instruments in their hands. The lovely Mrs. Frowde, for instance, is playing on a red lute, while the charming Countess of Eglinton, in a white dress with heavy folds, sweeps the glittering strings of a harp.

A splendid picture by Reynolds is the group of Lady Delmé and her children, who cling closely to their mother. A black poodle is lying at the children's feet. The whole group are sitting in the open air, under a fine tree. The colouring of the picture is rich, finely harmonised and effective.

Quite different to the glowing and passionate Sir Joshua Reynolds, who loves red and the deep dark colours, and movement, if often restrained—quite different to this energetic and spirited artist is Thomas Gainsborough, only four years his junior, (1727—1788).

Dr. A. S.

(To be continued.)

THE PORTUGUESE TRAGEDY.

(Continued.)

sympathy of all parties; Royalists and Republicans alike raged against him.

This deed, however, is apparently not the work of the official Republican party; it has not the sanction of the leaders; and it is therefore to be regarded more as the fanatical action of an independent group. The leaders are indeed reported to declare that violence is no part of their programme, nor is it likely that a senseless and brutal policy would recommend itself to sober patriots. It is true that the Republicans had much to resent; unconstitutional dictatorship, a muzzled press, the rigid censorship of news, administrative tyranny—these are no slight grievances. On the other hand, they are grievances which might have been patiently borne, at least until April, for which date the elections, so long demanded, had been fixed. It will now be incumbent on the authoritative section of the Republican party to move warily and to speak softly if they wish to retain the regard of the nation. Had the moment been ripe for the deed, had it been the signal of revolution, we may be sure that the streets of Lisbon would have been thronged with an excited multitude; a spark would have set the people on fire. But Lisbon is quiet, and we must conclude that the Portuguese agitators are too much grieved at the action of their fanatical adherents to have pressed their claims to a conclusion.

Meanwhile, the sympathy of all the world will go out to the widowed Queen Amalie who, in character and accomplishment and personal dignity, had proved herself a worthy counterpart of her husband, and to the young King who is called upon to rule at the darkest hour of the nation's life and of his own. We can only hope that he will know how to follow wise counsels, and that those counsels will be disinterestedly and ably given. The house of Braganza still commands the loyalty of the Portuguese nation, and, equally important, of the army. There seem to have been no military among the assassins, and that, at any rate, is the best argument against revolution or protracted violence. The welfare of Portugal and the stability of her Government are dear to the English nation which has been in turn its rival, its protector, and its friend; and just as it was in England that the late King found the warmest welcome, so it will be there that a good issue will be most fervently desired. How can that issue be insured? There are unfortunately no immediate means: diplomacy cannot anticipate fanaticism. But what the expression of national resentment can do in urging the leaders of the Republican party to moderate counsels, will assuredly be done. They are responsible, indirectly perhaps, for a crime which only reasonableness, moderation and unswerving openness will help to mitigate.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE ROYAL ASSASSINATIONS.

FURTHER TELEGRAMS.

Paris, February 3. M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the commencement of Monday's sitting in the Chamber, rose and said that the Chamber had heard the sad news from Portugal concerning the tragic fate that had befallen the monarch and the Crown Prince of a friendly nation. This murder could find no exculpation in any French heart. At this point the speaker was interrupted by the Socialist deputy M. Sembat calling out that the deed had been provoked by dictatorial methods. (Applause from the outer Left, hisses from all other parts of the Chamber.) M. Pichon continued that if only for the honour of the Chamber it must be said that France unequivocally condemned the murders. (Renewed applause from the same benches.) The Foreign Minister concluded by saying that the Government had hastened to convey to Queen Amalie and her family its heartfelt sympathy. Despite the words with which he had been interrupted, he was sure that the feeling of the Chamber was faithfully expressed in the message. (Applause from all parts except outer Left, where hisses were given.)

Paris, February 3. Several Socialist deputies, including the Social Democrat M. Magnaud, brought in a resolution expressing the Chamber's republican sympathy to the people of Portugal and uttering the wish that a régime of freedom may soon be initiated. It is believed that M. Brisson, President of the Chamber, will not allow this resolution to be put to the vote.

Paris, February 3. It is reported from Madrid that the Comtesse de Paris, mother of Queen Amalie, has decided to travel to Lisbon, in order to attend the funeral obsequies of the late King Carlos and the Crown Prince Luiz Filipe.

Paris, February 3. A private despatch from Lisbon asserts that the Premier, Senhor Franco, intends leaving Portugal today.

London, February 3. Lord Ripon stated in the House of Lords that both Houses would, tomorrow, lay before King Edward an address of condolence on account of the royal murders in Lisbon, and

(Continued on page 3.)

DRESDEN

ling." Strauss' "Ruhe meine Seele"; "Wiegelielied." H. Wolf's "Liebesglück"; "Und willst du deinen Liebsten sterben seh'n"; "Er ist's!"

The new series of nine lectures on Wagner's *Nibelungen-Ring* and *Parsifal* by Mr. Percy Sherwood, which commences today and tomorrow with a lecture, in German and in English respectively, on *Rheingold*, will take place as follows at the Villa Sherwood, Schweizer Strasse 16: on February 12/13 *Rheingold* and *Walküre*, February 19/20 *Walküre*, February 26/27 *Siegfried*, March 4/5 *Siegfried*, March 11/12 *Götterdämmerung*, March 18/19 *Götterdämmerung*, March 25/26 *Parsifal*, April 1/2 *Parsifal*. On the first date named in each case the lecture will be in German, on the second in English. All the lectures are illustrated on the pianoforte, and begin at 4.30 p. m.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.40 p. m. at the Schloss Platz.

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The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

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NEW BOOKS.

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JAPANESE ACTORS.

Dramatic authorship is not the lucrative profession in Japan that it is here. Actors on the other hand are fairly well paid. The celebrated actor Damiuro, who died a few years ago, received about £520 for 25 performances, and another artist, the famous Irdanii, for 20 performances was the richer by considerably over £2,000. The Japanese theatre is improving in many respects, and the old systems of illumination have been replaced by gas and electric light.

WHAT'S BRED IN THE BONE.

Trying to get into Mr. M'Kenna's meeting at Burnley, a Suffragette adopted the ruse of wearing a silk hat, but was detected by the police. The report does not denote exactly what kind of trimming she arranged on the topper, but we are quite sure there was an osprey wing and a yard or two of ribbon.

TODAY'S GREAT THOUGHT.

Shortly after a Swedish tenor had heard his singing reproduced by his little nephew's toy gramophone, he threw himself into a pond.

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GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

requesting that the King, in the name of both Houses, would convey to the new monarch Manuel II. the abhorrence felt in England for the crime, and sympathy for the grief of the Portuguese royal family and the people.

London, February 3. In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a communication similar to that issued in the Upper House, expressing sympathy with Portugal in its great affliction.

Washington, February 3. President Roosevelt, who received the news of the royal assassinations in Portugal through the Duke of Oporto, sent a lengthy telegram to King Manuel, expressing the sympathy of the American nation.

Paris, February 3. It is reported that the three suspects arrested in connection with the Lisbon assassinations have probably nothing to do with the crime. One is a musician in an opera orchestra, the second is a young man about town who indignantly asserted his innocence, the third a newspaper reporter, who was present at the scene of the murders. Moreover, it is by no means certain that two of the three supposed assassins who were killed had taken part in the crime.

Buda Pesth, February 3. At the commencement of Monday's sitting of the House of Deputies, the Chamber President M. Justh, proposed to express the sympathy of the assembly in connection with the occurrences at Lisbon. The independent deputies, however, energetically protested against this design on the ground that Portugal had suspended the constitution, and therefore it was impossible to wholeheartedly sympathise with the unfortunate victims. Eventually, after a conference between the Chamber President and the Premier, M. Wekerle, it was decided not to proceed with the expression of sympathy, in order to avoid a painful debate.

Lisbon, February 3. The feeling of indignation against the Premier Franco came to a head after the deed of Saturday. The new cabinet of Senhor Ferreira do Amaral will co-operate with all the monarchical groups without regard to differences of opinion. The public lying-in-state of the late King, clad in the uniform of a general, and the Crown Prince, in the uniform of a Lancer captain, will probably commence tomorrow in the royal chapel. The funeral has been definitely arranged for next Saturday. In spite of rumours to the contrary the Queen's health remains satisfactory. The situation in the city has resumed its ordinary aspect, but all public buildings and the royal castle are guarded by military. The newspapers suppressed by Senhor Franco have not been republished; other newspapers abstain from dealing with any political subject, confining themselves to expressing abhorrence of the crime.

Vienna, February 3. The *Zeit* published a telegram of Dom Miguel of Braganza from Viareggio, wherein he expresses his deep emotion and detestation of the infamous deed in Lisbon, and hopes that all proper allegiance will be shown to the afflicted widow and her son.

Madrid, February 4. The journal *El Mundo* reports from Lisbon that the new Premier has undertaken energetic measures for the suppression of every revolutionary movement. The constitution has been suspended and martial law proclaimed. Political prisoners to the number of 94 have been placed on board the steamer "Portugal" for transportation to African penal settlements. The journal further reports that the revolutionaries aimed at the gradual introduction of a republic, but the reactionary policy of Senhor Franco had so aroused excitement that arms had been smuggled in and the project was to be striven for without further delay.

Lisbon, February 4. The composition of the new cabinet is now settled as follows: Senhor Ferreira do Amaral, President and Minister of Interior; Senhor Moreira, jr., Minister of Finance; Senhor Campos Henriques, Minister of Justice; Senhor Castilho, Minister of Marine; Count Bertandos, Minister of Public Works; Senhor Wenceslao Linna, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senhor Mathias Mines, Minister for War.

Paris, February 4. Private despatches from Lisbon say that the ex-minister Alpoim prepared for his flight from Portugal on Friday. He crossed the Spanish frontier in an automobile and then proceeded to Salamanca.

Lisbon, February 4. A committee of dissenting Progressives adopted a resolution announcing their sympathy for the bereaved royal family and, at the same time, their readiness to loyally co-operate with the new Government, providing the political prisoners regain their freedom and rights and that the dictatorial régime is discontinued. The funeral ceremony has been arranged for Saturday morning. The condition of King Manuel, who still carries his arm in a sling, has improved. The English minister in Lisbon, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, has left for London.

Lisbon, February 4. According to later information the new cabinet would appear to be composed of politicians representing the most diverse shades of political opinion, including even the Radical Senhor Alpoim, who has accepted his portfolio as Minister of Justice. (This message conflicts with



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the one given above, which purports to describe the alleged flight of Alpoim over the Spanish frontier.)

ENGLISH NEWS.

**THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
THE STATE OF IRELAND.**

In the debate on the Address in answer to the speech from the Throne, a great impression was made by the speech of the Earl of Dudley, on the situation in Ireland, who said that if the mischief could not be met by the ordinary law it would be better to alter the system of Government and employ repressive measures. The Address was finally adopted.

**THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.**

From the Opposition side of the House an amendment to the Address in answer to the speech from the Throne was moved on Monday, in which reference was made to the prevalence of agrarian crime in Ireland, the Government were reproached with negligence, and energetic action was demanded. Mr. Birrell, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, admitted that the conditions prevailing in certain parts of Ireland were less favourable than in the past year, but expressed his opinion that nothing would be gained by violent measures against the criminal system of boycotting.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

According to a cable from New York of Monday's date, the United States Supreme Court has ruled that the workmen's organisations are liable for all damage arising out of officially recommended boycotting.

NO TARIFF REVISION UNTIL 1909.

The New York *Tribune* reports from Washington that a committee of manufacturers, representing two million voters, has met in the capitol for the purpose of recommending Congress to adopt the bill of Senator Beveridge, which provides for the appointment of a commission to formulate a preparatory scheme of tariff revision. The manufacturers' committee is of the opinion that President Roosevelt considers the present time unpropitious for the revision but believes it advisable that the Republicans, during the coming convention, should pledge themselves to include tariff revision in their programme. The new president in 1909 should call a special session of Congress to assume the task of tariff reform. In well-informed circles it is believed that the Beveridge bill will receive no earnest consideration during the present session.

STEAMER SUBSIDIES TO BE RAISED.

The Senate committee for commerce has introduced a bill providing for an increase in the subsidies granted to those mail lines maintaining service between the United States and the ports of South America, the Philippines and Australia.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

RELEASE OF KAID MACLEAN.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. Runci-man, Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Local Government Board, informed the House on behalf of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the British Minister in Tangier had received notice from Raisuli of his intention to surrender Kaid Maclean that evening.

TERRIBLE DISASTER TO THE FOREIGN LEGION.

It is reported from Ain Sefra that a company of the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion, who have

been allocated to garrison Fort Hassa, were caught in a snowstorm while on the march to the fort, the column becoming confused and scattered. Most of the men reached neighbouring villages or the fort in a deplorable condition, but 21 soldiers were found lying dead in the snow. It is feared that many more have lost their lives.

Later advices gives the number of those who lost their lives in the snow storm as four non-commissioned officers and thirty privates, all of the 1st Regiment of the Foreign Legion.

DECISIVE VICTORY OVER TRIBESMEN.

General d'Amade telegraphs to Paris that the column of Colonel Boutegourd won a brilliant victory over the Mzamas to the south of Dar Berre-shid. The enemy's losses were very great. On the French side a lieutenant and seven men were killed, and a lieutenant-colonel, a captain, a lieutenant and 46 men wounded.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

The Paris *Figaro* states that Vice-admiral Touchard who at present holds the office of President of the Supreme Naval Court, has been appointed French Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

MURDER AND OUTRAGE AT TIFLIS.

It is reported from Tiflis that unknown men shot and severely wounded M. Poryshekin, a member of the Company of Patriots, killed two men accompanying him and wounded several people passing by. One of the assassins has been arrested.

A man was arrested on Monday at the railway station in Tiflis who had in his possession forged letters of credit for 60,000 roubles concealed in a guitar. Similar credit notes to the amount of 570,000 roubles have been seized in the town of Gori within the last few days.

(Continued on page 4.)

DRESDEN

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Young German lady, speaking English, gives lessons in **oil-painting,** flowers, fruit, &c. at her own atelier. Best recommendations from pupils. Mondays 2-3, Sidonien Strasse 19, p. left.

Skating Rink Carola See
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Today at 2.30 p.m.
Gasse.



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MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Dresden office:
FR. BREMERMANN, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

Gneisenau," from Australia for Bremen arrived Genoa Febr. 3rd.
"Bremen," from Bremen for Australia passed Gibraltar Febr. 2nd.
"Hannover," from Baltimore for Galveston left Baltimore Febr. 2nd.
"Cassel," from Bremen for New York and Baltimore passed Lizard Febr. 3rd.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Bremen for Japan arrived Genoa Febr. 3rd.
"Sachsen," from Japan for Bremen passed Vlissingen Febr. 3rd.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Squally north-westerly wind, more cloudy, snow later, somewhat warmer.

BERLIN

Marie Pfaff Hohenstaufen Str. 35, III.
Singing-mistress At home 12-2 o'clock.

English Tobacco. Max Klemens, Berlin W, 30.
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Georg Kunkel, 82, Martin Luther Str.

Gebr. Niendorf, Piano Factory
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Victoria Drug Store, S. Viktoria Luise Platz
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Prop. Fritz Kiel. Rendezvous of the Art World. Kurfürstendamm 235.

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Tel. VI, 8, 016.

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The Charlottenburg Drugstore **Otto Hochradel, Marburger Strasse 1.**

Martha Melzer, Manicure, Potsdamer Str. 106 A. II.

Excellent bakery. Albert Sehnert, Martin Luther Strasse 9a.

Cavalier Casino. Mittel Strasse next Friedrich Strasse.

Residenz Buffet Rendez-vous for Americans 64, Kronen Strasse.

Adolph Alberti, Delicatessen. 10, Martin Luther Strasse.

Best Bakery in the American Quarter. Franz Kalweit, 31, Hohenstaufen Str.

Fruit and Vegetables. August Knöpfel, Speyerer Str. 24.

Max Vetter, Café and Confectionery. Afternoon teas. 103, Potsdamer Strasse.

The Café of the American quarter is **Hohenstaufen Str. 20.** Open until 2 a.m. Billiard and Card-rooms.

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Greece, April 12 to May 2
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11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sundays in the month).
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A., Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.

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Nollendorf Platz.
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11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.0 p.m. Song Service.
Wednesdays: 4.0 p.m. Prayer Meeting.—Reading Room and Library open all week from 10.0 a.m. till 6.0 p.m.
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BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK LASCELLES G. C. B. 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, CHARLEMAONE TOWER Esq. Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul General: ALEXANDER M. THACKARA Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-1.

STOP PRESS NEWS.

St. Petersburg, February 4. M. Bompard, the French Ambassador, who took offence at some of the expressions used by the St. Petersburg journal *Grashdanin* in commenting upon his address, informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs that he must regard the said comments as insulting to him in his capacity of representative of the French Republic in Russia, and that he therefore appealed to the Imperial Government for protection. As the Press laws do not provide for prosecutions by the Government for insults to representatives of foreign Powers, an order was issued in this case to the City Magistrate that, in virtue of his powers under the "increased protection" now in force in the capital, he should impose a fine of 1,000 roubles on the editor of the *Grashdanin* for breach of the obligatory regulations of June 15th 1907.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, February 4. The English steamer "Stout Heart," from Antwerp, caught fire off Cape Sable. Thirty-five men of the crew were taken off by the White Star liner "Cymric," but before the latter had left the burning vessel in one of the boats. The boat capsized and all its occupants were drowned.

LAWLESS ODESSA.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports from Odessa that eight persons forced their way into a merchant's store situated in a busy part of the town, and demanded money of the proprietor. The merchant refused their request, and was thereupon shot. The miscreants fled, throwing a bomb at their pursuers, the explosion of which wounded several pedestrians. Two of the robbers were shot by the police, three were arrested, but the others made good their escape.

SHOULD THE AMERICAN NAVY BE INCREASED?

The most startling recommendation of the President in his Message has received very little attention from the press: his call for four new battle-ships this year. We believe their aggregate cost will be nearly forty million dollars. This is a frankly avowed change of policy. For he has told the country in the past that one new battle-ship a year will suffice to keep the navy up to its present standard, and this is all that is needed; yet now he asks for an addition to its force of three additional battle-ships. The reason he assigns for this change of policy is not of itself adequate: that the Hague Conference has failed to make any provision for a limitation of naval armaments. Americans have no desire to enter into a naval competition with Germany, England, and France. European countries cannot set the standard for us. And yet these conclusions do not settle the question raised by the President's proposal; they hardly even accurately state it.

In a representative democracy there are certain questions which the people must answer in a general election; there are others which they must leave to be answered for them by their elected representatives. Whether the question belongs in the one category or in the other depends not upon the amount of money involved, but upon the nature of the problem. The people must decide whether they will have any forest reserves. But when they have decided in the affirmative, they must necessarily leave to a small body of experts the selection of the areas. The people of California cannot decide in a general election on the value of the White Mountains, nor the people of New Hampshire on the value of the Yosemite. The people must decide whether they will leave railway rates to be determined by the railway corporations, subject only to an appeal to the courts to correct manifest injustice, or will themselves determine what are just and reasonable rates. But when they have determined to adopt the policy of railway rate regulation, they cannot pass on schedules; they must necessarily leave that to a small body of experts whom they have selected for the purpose.

Analogously, the people must determine upon a general naval policy. Will they dispense with a navy altogether and rely on privateers or made-over merchant vessels in time of war? Or will they have a small navy of stay-at-home vessels to protect their coast from possible foreign invasion? Or will they assume that the United States is a world power and must be equipped with a navy strong enough to represent her in case of need in foreign waters, as did Dewey at Manila and Sampson at Santiago? But when this question is decided, they must necessarily leave to selected experts to determine how large a navy is required to carry out efficiently the policy which they have

adopted, as it were, in mass-meeting. Such a question is not one fitted for public discussion and public determination. Let an imaginative statement of possibilities serve here to illustrate concretely this principle.

Both the President and the Secretary of War have declared in perfectly explicit terms that there is no danger of war with Japan, that the relations between the two Governments are entirely amicable. Similar statements have been made by Japanese officials. We have no doubt the statements are true. The relations between the two Governments are entirely amicable, and there is every intention to keep them so. But both countries are essentially democratic. Both peoples are nervous, high-spirited, easily aroused to passion. In both countries is a yellow press, quite unscrupulous enough to arouse, if it can, the passions of the populace, either for its own selfish ends or in the mere reckless abuse of its boasted power. There is an issue between these two peoples which deeply concerns them both, and might not be made to inflame them both with a great excitement. The Japanese are a peculiarly proud people, and resent being treated as an inferior race. It is their ambition to enter the Occidental concert of nations on equal terms. The American people, at least a considerable section of them, are invincibly hostile to any large immigration of Orientals of any description. There is a possible danger that the race feeling in America may manifest itself in such forms as will inflame the pride and passion of the Japanese to an uncontrollable degree. There is a possible danger that the popular passion in either or in both countries might be aroused to such a pitch that no Government could restrain it.

It is believed by many that the Spanish Government would have relinquished its sovereignty over Cuba if it could have done so without peril of a revolution in Spain, and that the McKinley administration would have conceded a nominal sovereignty to Spain in Cuba if it could have done so without peril to its political prestige. Whether these contentions are correct or not, they illustrate the possible peril in a democratic community from a popular feeling for war too strong to be resisted by the wiser counsels of its leaders, however pacific their spirit. The question whether present conditions in Japan and in the United States suggest any possible peril of serious complications between the two countries in the next decade is not one to be settled by the people in public discussion. Such public discussion would tend to inflame the prejudices and passions which it is the object of statesmen to allay, nor could it lead to any wise and dispassionate determination. This is one of those questions which must be decided, not by the people in mass-meeting, but for the people by their chosen representatives.

We are far from saying that the country should leave Mr. Roosevelt to determine the question whether there loom in the distance any perils which require a strengthening of our navy. The *Outlook* has no desire to substitute the decision of a single man for the decision of the American people on such a question. It is not in favour of any form of autocracy. But the President's Message does not express the opinion merely of a single man. It must be assumed to express the judgment of the Cabinet as well as of the President: certainly of the heads of the four departments most immediately concerned—those respectively of the Navy, of the Treasury, of the State, and probably of War. It must be assumed that the addition of four battle-ships this year to our naval force has the indorsement of Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Cortelyou, Mr. Root, and probably of Mr. Taft; though, in his absence from the country, Mr. Taft may not have been consulted. But the *Outlook* would not leave the final determination of this question to those four eminent counsellors, nor will it be left to them. It will of necessity be submitted to the Naval Committee and the Committee on Appropriations both of the House and the Senate. On these Committees both parties are represented. It is to be hoped that in these Committees and in both parties patriotism will be stronger than party spirit. It is not certain that their decision will be wise. But it is certain that the facts can be laid before them more fully than they can be laid before the public, and that their consideration of the problem will be both more calm and more intelligent than a public discussion could be; and it is highly probable that their decision will be wiser than would be the decision of the people acting upon fragmentary, inadequate, and often misleading if not deliberately falsified reports of the facts.

On the question, then, whether we ought to add four battle-ships to our navy this year *The Outlook* has no opinion to express. But it expresses very positively the conviction, on the one hand, that only the strongest and most convincing reasons would justify such an increase in the navy, and, on the other, that the question whether such reasons exist the American people had better leave to be determined for them by the Administration and the Congress which they have selected for the very purpose of determining such problems as cannot be advantageously determined by the people themselves through a public debate.—*Outlook*.

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EDWARD ALEXANDER MACDOWELL.
1861—1908.

All Americans interested in the art of their country will feel the great loss sustained through the death of one of the greatest composers America has produced, whose works are recognised throughout the world as worthy to be reckoned with those of the best masters.

Edward MacDowell possessed a genius only to be compared with that of Edward Grieg for originality. Both composers created a style particularly their own; a style in each case widely different, yet common to one another inasmuch as the keynote to both was the poetic expression of poetic ideas. In the case of the Norwegian master, the national traits of race and character are predominant in almost all that he wrote, whilst MacDowell expresses universal ideas in a manner not to be connected with any particular place or race. MacDowell, it is true, essayed in certain works to depict a local "atmosphere," as for instance in the delightful series of "New England Idylls." All those acquainted with life in the New England States will appreciate with what success the composer has given us musical pictures of certain scenes connected with this quaint and interesting section of the great New World, yet nobody will venture to say that the pieces convey an impression solely American. In fact a national characteristic type of music cannot, as yet, be said to exist in America; the only truly native type being the weird strains of the fast disappearing Red Indians. Neither can it be said that MacDowell has founded an American "School." This was one of those original sparks of genius which now and then appear, are complete in themselves, and always shine with the same brilliancy; bright gems in the vast ocean of national and international musical art.

Only a slight acquaintance with the works of Edward MacDowell is necessary to show to what extent the composer was an observer and lover of nature. To be a lover of nature, moreover, means to be a deep thinker, and probably no composer could have been a more profound thinker than the subject of this sketch.

No superficial attention to the simple delights of the field, the forest or the garden could awaken an inspiration such as the exquisitely charming "To a wild rose" from the "Woodland Sketches," or what but a deep pondering over the might and mystery of the ocean could inspire works of such strength and sturdy beauty as the "Sea Pieces"? In all these works, as well as in the sonatas and the Piano Concertos, MacDowell proves himself a poet as well as a musician.

From the technical standpoint, the composer's works stand out as models for our modern writers. Not a note seems to be included but what is necessary for the carrying out of some artistic or technical detail. His sound schooling under Raff taught him how to express ideas in the most concise way, and everywhere in his works, the technical workmanship shows the master-hand. Sufficient evidence of this is to be found in the set of twelve Etudes, op. 39.

These pieces, of which the popular "Shadow Dance" forms one number, although intended primarily as studies for certain principles of keyboard technique, are nevertheless artistic pieces of a high order, and may certainly be classed with the best work the composer has produced.

As a writer for Orchestra, MacDowell is less in evidence. He has written several Symphonic Poems and two Suites, No. 1 of which (op. 42) is more in the MacDowell style to which we have become attached.

No survey of the works of the composer would be complete without a mention of his compositions for the voice. What musical American does not know that that exquisite song (of only 28 bars length) "Thy beaming eyes" has been adjudged by the best authorities the finest specimen of this class of composition in American music?

Other songs (the words of some of which are written by the composer himself) all show the same refined, artistic taste, and form a very important addition to the literature of modern concert songs.

MacDowell was essentially a "modern," yet never (as with some of our modern composers) extravagant in the use of his material. His work invariably shows the cool thought and firm conviction which also characterised the man. The works of the older masters possessed a particular interest for him, but only as showing the stepping stones to the fuller development of musical art in more recent times. As a lecturer in musical history, he drew largely upon the compositions of the older French and German writers for illustrations, and a series of these pieces has been issued under his editorship.

As a teacher, only those whose privilege it was to be guided by his deep knowledge and wide experience of all branches of art can speak. Many evidences of his wonderful success in this branch of activity are forthcoming, and may we not deplore the fact that in recent years he was so much thought after as a pedagogue? May we not think that a less strenuous life might have spared him to the world to add still more to its store of beautiful things? Yet the ways of fate are not ex-

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Change of programme every Thursday.

plainable, and we are left to ponder over and bemoan the calamity which overtook him whilst still in the prime of manhood, and which now removes him for ever from our midst.

We can only be thankful for what he has left as a memorial to his life's work, and may the day be far distant when the name of Edward Alexander MacDowell be omitted from the records of the world's chief artists.
H. R. A.

CHIT CHAT.

Wintering abroad has become quite a common form of passing the cold season, perhaps both for comfort and for pleasure, and many families now-a-days have special haunts on the continent whither they migrate from October to the beginning of March. It is so rare for us to get any skating in England worth preparing for that those who love it are rejoiced to find that it can be indulged in the most perfect manner no further away than sunny Switzerland, and every year sees more places opened for the winter sporting season. Houses, too, are certainly more comfortably warm than in England, where we cannot resign our cheery and picturesque firesides for the more modern and, in the long run, more economical central heating apparatus. Most modern houses on the continent now-a-days are fitted in this manner, one fire being lit in a large iron stove in the basement of the house and, during the day, fed with not more than three ordinary-sized scuttles of coal, is enough to heat seven or eight rooms as well as hall and corridors, for the entire day. One cannot help comparing this favourably to our method of warming our houses where, with the exception of the larger and more costly built houses, we depend entirely on our open fires, cheerful and comfortable though the blaze may be, for warmth, and often shiver going across the passages. And then there are the joys of sledge-riding and skiing among the many attractions of a winter spent on the continent. Who, among those who have tried it, can forget the sensation when, packed tightly up in rugs and our feet tucked into a foot warmer we go spinning over the thick white snow in a sledge, not a sound within hearing except the tinkling of the sledge bells and the thud of the horses hoofs.

The novice going to Switzerland is apt to prepare herself for weather of the bitterest; the idea of a snow-clad country perhaps gives one this impression, whereas in some parts the costumes worn are such as would be seen on half the golfing women of England during the Autumn. Short but well cut skirts, neatly, not to say smartly, finished inside, and bloomers to match are the most sensible wear. There are some women who will never be detached from their petticoats, but they really are not practical politics for serious devotees of the various sports of Alpland. Silk or nun's veiling or Vivella blouses and knitted jerseys over them are universal wear, the newest form of the latter being those that are knitted like Norfolk jackets, and have outside pockets; they are far better wraps, as they give warmth below the waist, and, moreover, seem to set much better about the shoulders. Heather green and white ones seem the most popular, the latter often fitted with smart facings of cloth in a bright colour. The hem of the skirt should be stiffened by several rows of machine stitching, and it looks pretty if these are done of a shade matching the facings of the jersey. Those who go skiing and bobsleighting invariably wear small caps of fur or white knitted ones mounted on a light frame.

A pretty little French birthday book for English households is compiled by "E. M. B.", under the title of *Fleurs de Fête*, the editor remarking, as an undeniable fact, that a rose from any other garden than our own, such as that of a neighbour, possesses for us at times even a sweeter charm. If these birthday quotations from the French "are found grave, it is that they may be suited to the gravity of life; there are, however, also some that may be suited to the occasion of a birthday, for the most part of a hopeful tone; a few even are playful, and some descriptive, supplying merely a suggestion from the outward traits of the ever-varying, revolving year." This sentence will denote the character of the quotations, and it only remains to say that the golden thoughts from such writers as Lamartine, La Fontaine, Racine, La Rochefoucauld, Fénelon, Mme. de Sévigné, Malherbe, Théophile Gautier, Joubert, Molière, Montesquieu, Boileau, Corneille, Victor Hugo, Chateaubriand, Béranger, Aimé Martin, Thiers, Rousseau, Voltaire, to mention a few of these laid under contribution, makes a very charming collection.

RAT POISONING INCIDENT.

Bhagwan Din, a Brahmin mate employed on the rat destruction staff of Lucknow, in a suicidal fit swallowed the contents of a one-pound tin of rat poison. His wife saw him do it and ran to inform the police, who arrested him. "He only had slight pains in his stomach," says a local reporter. "In two days he was all right, and was brought before the city magistrates of Lucknow, who bound him over on a security of 50 rs. for his good behaviour for one year."

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Urania Theatre . . . Frühlingsstage an der Riviera . . . at 4

This evening:
Royal Opera House . . . Madame Butterfly . . . at 7.30
Royal Theatre . . . Das grosse Licht . . . " 7.30
Deutsches Theatre . . . Was Ihr wollt . . . " 7.30
(Kammerspiele) Gyges und sein Ring . . . " 8
Hebbel Theatre . . . Frau Warren's Gewerbe . . . " 8
Lessing Theatre . . . Kaiser Karl's Geisel . . . " 7.30
Berliner Theatre . . . Bluebeard . . . " 8
New Theatre . . . Baccarat . . . " 8
New Schauspielhaus . . . Wolkenkratzer . . . " 8
Kleines Theatre . . . Mandragola . . . " 8
Residenz Theatre . . . Bibi . . . " 8
Trianon Theatre . . . Baron Toto . . . " 8
Schiller Theatre O . . . Der rote Leutnant . . . " 8
 . . . Charlotten- burg . . . " 8
Frdr. Wilhelm Theatre . . . Kriemhilds Rache . . . " 8
Luisen Theatre . . . Des Mädchens Lebenswege . . . " 8
Comic Opera . . . Tiefland . . . " 8
Lortzing Theatre . . . Don Juan . . . " 8
Theatre an der Spree . . . Ein kritischer Tag . . . " 7.30
Bernhard Rose Theatre . . . Der grosse Gottlieb . . . " 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus . . . Fächsmann als Erzieher . . . " 8
Lustspielhaus . . . Panne . . . " 8
Theatre des Westens . . . Ein Walzertraum . . . " 8
Urania Theatre . . . Eine Nilfahrt bis zum zweiten Katarakt . . . " 8

Every evening until further notice.
Metropol Theatre . . . Das muss man seh'n . . . at 8
Casino Theatre . . . Die Freuden der Häuslichkeit . . . " 8
Wintergarten . . . Spezialitäten (Otto Reutter) . . . " 8
Apollo Theatre . . . Mitislaw der Moderne, Alexia, Walzerwahn . . . " 8
Passage Theatre . . . Spezialitäten (Danny Gürtler) . . . " 8
Gebr. Herrfeldt Theatre . . . Papa und Genossen, Salomonisches Urteil . . . " 8
Walhalla Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . " 8
Folies Capriotes . . . Mai was anders, Dunkle Punkte, Eine ansässige Frau . . . " 8
Carl Haverland Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . Sundays 7
Theatre an der Spree . . . Hokuspokus . . . " 8
Thalia Theatre . . . Immer oben auf (Girardi) . . . " 8
Folies Bergère . . . Spezialitäten (Guerrero) . . . " 8.30

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Recently a young American lady made her début
in society at a ball in a frock covered with real
butterflies. This confection cost a gigantic sum,
but the sensation afforded was proportionately great.
The butterfly affair has been, however, already
surpassed. It is reported from Philadelphia that
Miss Dorothy Randolph, whose father is a capital-
ist, made her entry into society with far more
romantic accessories. Her début took place at a ball
in a hall which had been transformed into an
exquisite landscape; from the trees numerous birds
sang their charming lays; there were many tiny
ponds in which goldfish and other rare fish were
literally swarming. Anyone who liked could catch
a fish. The hook was then carefully removed
from the mouth of the fish which was restored to
the water. The affair swallowed up a still more
preposterous sum than the butterfly ball.

THE PRACTICAL POET.

The poet brought home his bride to share his
lofty attic home. "I know you must have a quiet
room in which to put your lovely thoughts on
paper," she sighed. "But, oh Cuthbert, it isn't
spacious, is it?" "Veronica," he said calmly, "I
had noticed a certain lack of space, and I shall
take up the linoleum."

"OUR RESPECTED MEMBER"

Mr. Henniker Heaton, writing in *Cassell's Satur-
day Journal* on the question, "Are M. P.s Husted?"
says: "The funniest thing in the world is to witness
the departure (with great cheering) from his (native
born) constituency of 'our respected member', who
is often over 50 years of age. He is received in
the House of Commons by those astute, courteous
'old-young' Whips from whom he seeks guidance. . .
For days he wanders about the lobbies, tea-rooms,
smoking-rooms, and the libraries. He makes no
new friends. At length the conviction dawns on
him that he is wasting time and 'the game is not
worth the candle.' If he is wise he resigns; if he
does not, he dies."

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Tonight . . . Les Dragons de Villars . . . at 7.30
Thursday night . . . Tannhäuser . . . " 7
Friday night . . . IV. Symphony Concert. Series B . . . " 7
Saturday night . . . The Women of Fogaras . . . " 7.30
Sunday night . . . Samson and Dalila . . . " 7.30
Monday night . . . Tiefland . . . " 7.30

Royal Theatre Neustadt.
Tonight . . . Don Carlos . . . at 7.30
Thursday night . . . Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . " 7.30
Friday night . . . Die Nibelungen . . . " 7
Saturday night . . . Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . " 7.30
Sunday night . . . Zweimal zwei ist fünf . . . " 7.30
Monday night . . . Die Rabensteinerin . . . " 7.30

Residenz Theatre.
This afternoon . . . Blond Effeichen or: Im Zauber-
reich des Hutibrass . . . at 3.30
Tonight . . . Ein Walzertraum . . . " 7.30
Thursday night . . . Jadwiga . . . " 7.30
Friday night . . . Flotte Bursche, Zehn Mädchen
und kein Mann . . . " 7.30
Saturday afternoon . . . Blond Effeichen or: Im Zauber-
reich des Hutibrass . . . " 3.30
Saturday night . . . Ein Walzertraum . . . " 7.30

Central Theatre.
This afternoon . . . Christbaums Wanderschaft . . . at 7.30
Tonight . . . Die Dollarsprinzessin . . . " 7.30
Thursday night . . . Die Dollarsprinzessin . . . " 7.30
Friday night . . . Die Dollarsprinzessin . . . " 7.30
Saturday afternoon . . . Christbaums Wanderschaft . . . " 3.30
Saturday night . . . Der fidele Bauer (1st performance) . . . " 7.30

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days 10-3 .A 0.50. Mondays 10-2 .A 1.50.

Royal Kasperstich Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Fridays 10-3 and
7-8, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays 10-3. Sundays
and Holidays 11-2 free entrance. Mondays closed.

Royal math.-phys. Salon (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays,
Thursdays and Fridays 9-12 .A 0.50, Saturdays, Sundays
and Holidays closed.

Royal mineral, geol. and præhist. Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tues-
days, Thursdays, Fridays 10-12, Wednesdays and
Saturdays 1-3, Sundays and Holidays 11-1 free en-
trance.

Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays and Fri-
days 10-2 .A 0.50, Saturdays 9-2 .A 1.50, Sundays and
Holidays 11-2 .A 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 .A 0.50.

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