

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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BERLIN

Hans Goldberg BERLIN W. 30
Motz Strasse 63.

**EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
AND ENGRAVINGS.**

ADMITTANCE FREE

Open daily 10—8. (Sunday 12—2).

On Friday afternoon the automobile of Prince Eitel Friedrich ran over and severely injured a workman named Karl Schröter in the neighbourhood of Charlottenburg. Schröter was riding a bicycle down Hardenberg Strasse and turned into Berliner Strasse just as the Prince's car was returning at a moderate speed from Potsdam. The chauffeur instantly applied his brakes, but Schröter, who apparently miscalculated the space between the car and the pavement, was struck and hurled from his machine. Prince Eitel at once alighted and instructed his Adjutant to convey the injured man to the nearest ambulance station, where it was ascertained that he had received several injuries to his arm and head. He appears also to be suffering from concussion of the brain.

Professor and Mrs. Hadley were invited by the Emperor to take lunch with him in the Royal Palace in Berlin last Thursday. Both the Emperor and Empress were very kind to their American guests and expressed their satisfaction that Professor and Mrs. Hadley had enjoyed their stay in Berlin.

For the afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Hadley had themselves sent out a large number of invitations for a farewell tea in the Hotel de Rome. Almost the entire American colony was there, headed by Ambassador and Mrs. Tower, who are warm personal friends of the Hadleys, and the members of the Embassy staff with their ladies. The German contingent consisted of the rector of the University, many professors and their ladies, and dignitaries of the *Kultusministerium*, besides personal friends. It was a very brilliant and elaborate affair.

The Royal Sanitary Institute of London has elected Professor Dr. Kirchner, one of the leading men in Germany in the field of public hygienic improvements, as an honorary member.

The directress of the American Women's Club, Miss Redfern, gave a St. Valentine's dance for some young people of the colony at the clubrooms on Valentine's Eve, last Thursday. The rooms were beautifully decorated with valentines in the shape of dazzling red hearts of all sizes, tied with red ribbons. About twenty young couples danced to their hearts' content and then a cotillon followed. Miss Redfern had taken great pains in selecting and arranging many comical and pretty favours, all decorated with red, white, and blue ribbons. During an interval, at about half-past ten o'clock, ice-cream and cakes were served.

Vice-Consul Caldwell and Miss Eleanor Thackara led the cotillon, and among the other merry dancers we noted Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Thackara, the Misses Flearey, Johnson, Dickson, Foy, Cobb, Horn, Nettleton, Crocker, and others; some of the gentlemen were Dr. Culber, Dr. Davis, Messrs Gallup, Day, King, Buckmann, Watt, Conant, Thurston, Rummel, Appleton, Cyriacus and others.

The ball was a great success, and discretion forbids us to mention at what hour it came to an end!

In London elaborate preparations are being made for the third International Art Congress, which will be held during the month of August. The Prince of Wales has consented to act as patron of the Congress, which this time will devote its energy to the discussion as to the value of the study of art as a means of education. The Duke of Devonshire will be acting president, while numerous members of the British aristocracy and of Parliament are on the committee of arrangements. A sub-committee taking in hand the arrangements for the participation of Germans interested in the subject is now being organized in Berlin.

(Continued on page 2.)

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DRESDEN

The many friends of Mrs. Kama Bloch Fairbanks will hear with deepest regret of her sudden death on Saturday February 15 at the Carola-Haus. She was for many years closely identified with the American colony and church of Dresden.

We are pleased to report that Frau Hofrat McBride is slowly recovering from a severe illness which some days ago nearly proved fatal. Her physicians give the assurance that she is now out of danger.

One of the most delightful numbers in the second half of the programme of the Minstrel Show recently given in Berlin and to be reproduced here at the Vereinshaus, Zinzendorf Strasse 17, on Tuesday, February 25th, was the chorus of the *Goo-Goo Girls*. This item was so successful that—as we have previously mentioned—the management of the Winter Garden in Berlin offered the young ladies who participated in this chorus substantial remuneration to appear at the Garden in the same rôle. The fact that this offer was not accepted in no way detracts from the obvious compliment it implied.

We learn that there is already a heavy demand for tickets both at 10 and 5 marks each, the former including the subsequent Dance and Supper, the latter admission to the performance only. We would advise all desirous of attending this unique show not to delay making application for tickets at one or other of the following addresses:

Victor Ha Clark, Esq., Moszcinsky Strasse 1,
American Consulate-General, Ammon Strasse 2,
Daily Record Office, Struve Strasse 5,
Fr. Bremermann, Esq., Prager Strasse 49,
Dresdner Bank, Prager Strasse 39.

In consequence of the mildness of the weather the exhibition of skating which the *Dresdner Eislauf Verein* hoped to have held today on the Palais Teich in the Grosser Garten cannot take place; and, as the season is so far advanced, the Verein does not think it desirable to further postpone the occasion. Thus the number of winter sport fixtures which have been prevented by unfavourable weather this season is increased by one. But the *Dresdner Eislauf Verein* may console themselves with the reflection that the Dresden public—above all His Majesty King Friedrich August, who has always been a patron and promoter of sport, and who had promised to be present at today's exhibition with his sons—would have very much enjoyed the spectacle which the Verein had arranged within the familiar precincts of the Grosser Garten. Although the excellent idea cannot this time be realised, we hope that it will survive and that the Palais Teich will yet witness many an ice festivity under the auspices of the *Dresdner Eislauf Verein*.

Wilhelm Backhaus, the celebrated soloist of the last Symphony concert will give a pianoforte recital on March 10 in the Vereinshaus.

The fourth (last) Chamber Music concert of the Trio-Vereinigung Bachmann-Bärtich-Stenz will take place on Saturday, February 29, at 7.30, at the Neustädter Kasino.

Hans Neumann (violin) and Karl Fehling (pianoforte) will give a concert in the Neustädter Kasino on the 6th of March.

(Continued on page 2.)

Wine Restaurant Central Theatre

Central Theatre Passage

Excellent cooking. Splendid wines.
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Dinners and suppers at any hour. Moderate prices.

BERLIN

This month will witness the opening of Berlin's first operetta theatre. The latest addition to the long list of places of amusement in the capital is the first that has ever been erected for the exclusive production of light opera, and stands on a site on the Schiffbauerdamm, Berlin N., in close proximity to Friedrich Strasse. The theatre will open its doors on the 22nd inst. with Lehár's operetta *Der Mann mit den drei Frauen*.

For the I. popular Artists' Concert at noon in the Mozart Saal, the Russian Trio, Frau Fischer-Maretzki, and Herr Richard Koennecke have been engaged. The programme will be as follows: Schubert's Trio in B-flat, op. 99; songs by Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert, Wolff, and Strauss; for the violin, Romanze by d'Ambrosio, Minuet by Mozart, Scherzo Tarantella by Wienlawsky; for the violoncello, Cantabile Cui, Scherzo by Klengel. Tickets at marks 2 and 1 from Bote & Bock or Wertheim, and at the Mozart Saal.

The arrangements for this week at the Lortzing Theatre are as under:

Today, at 3 p.m., *Zar und Zimmermann*. At 7.30, *Don Juan*.
Tomorrow, at 8, *Der Freischütz*.
Tuesday, at 7.30, *Don Juan*.
Wednesday, at 8, *Der Trompeter von Säkkingen*.
Thursday, at 7.30, *Don Juan*.
Friday, at 8, *Fidelio*, first performance.
Saturday, at 7.30, *Die Zauberflöte*.
Sunday, February 23, at 3 p.m., *Der Trompeter von Säkkingen*. At 8 p.m., *Fidelio*.

Concerts arranged for this week by the firm of Hermann Wolff are as follows:

Sunday February 16. At the Saal Bechstein, at 8 o'clock, last *soirée* of Sven Scholander.
At the Philharmonie, at 12 noon, public rehearsal of the VIII. Philharmonic concert under the direction of Arthur Nikisch. Soloist: Ossip Gabrilowitsch.
At the Philharmonie, at 6.30, popular concert of the Philharmonic orchestra.

Monday February 17. At the Saal Bechstein, at 8 o'clock, II. pianoforte recital of Alexander Stoffregen.

At the Philharmonie, at 7.30, VIII. Philharmonic concert directed by Arthur Nikisch. Soloist: Ossip Gabrilowitsch.

Tuesday February 18. At the Saal Bechstein, at 7.30, concert of Elsa Launhardt-Arnoldi (song) and Ernst Hoffzimmer (pianoforte).

At the Beethoven Saal, at 8 o'clock, song recital of Thea Huldenfeldt, accompanied by Fritz Lindemann.

At the Singakademie, at 8 o'clock, V. subscription concert of the Waldemar Meyer Quartet assisted by Klara Erler, Ernst Breest, Willy Lang, Willibald Wagner and Heinz Bayer.

At the Klindworth-Scharwenka Saal, at 7.30, concert of Erna Klein (pianoforte) assisted by Elsa Ruegger (cello).

At the Theatersaal of the Kgl. Hochschule für Musik, at 8 o'clock, "Dichtungen aus dem Leben des Kindes," lecture by Gertrud v. Hagen-Vethacke.

At the Philharmonie, at 7.30, popular concert of the Philharmonic orchestra. (Conductor: Dr. Ernst Kunwald.)

The grand humorous artists' evening which was held in the Mozart Saal on the 23rd of January was so successful that many requests have been received for a similar entertainment. The Management of the Mozart Saal has therefore arranged for a second humorous evening on Wednesday the 26th instant, for which tickets at 1, 2, and 3 marks are already obtainable at the usual offices.

At Rudolph Lepke's Auction Rooms, Koch Strasse 28/29, an auction will be held on Tuesday and following days of a collection of miniatures part of the estate of the late Gräfin Clotilde Lottum. Among these miniatures, especially those of the XVIII. century, there are some charming examples on ivory. A young girl appeals to Cupid standing on a pediment in front of her and trying to place a wreath upon her head; or a maiden sits before the columns of a palace, her hands folded, on her lap a book, dreaming and meditative, while a boy hurriedly brings her a nosegay, and a lamb sniffs about her. The latter miniature is on ivory, *en grisaille*. Other miniatures represent portraits of ladies and cavaliers, or mythological figures: *genre* scenes after well-known paintings by Bouchet, Lancret, Nattier, and others. The collection contains also a number of portraits of historical personages: Lord Byron, Mad. Roland, Louis XVI, Gustavus Adolphus, the Empress Catherine of Russia, Louis Philippe, &c. The collection that will now come under the hammer is, in short, one of the finest and largest private collections of miniatures. There will certainly be no lack of bidders, as miniatures have again come into favour as ornamental works of art. Dr. A. S.

(Continued on page 3.)

GENERAL NEWS.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE LONDON PRESS ON NAVAL REDUCTIONS.

The *Globe* writes: Ever since it became known that, though the Army Estimates will show a small decrease this year, those for the Navy must be advanced by about a million, certain active Radicals have been lobbying and manoeuvring to bring pressure to bear upon the Government to depart from the path of safety. At the head of these purblind politicians stand Sir John Brunner, Sir W. J. Collins, Mr. Murray Macdonald, and Mr. J. S. Higham. We give these gentlemen the fullest credit for believing that Great Britain has really nothing to do but to abandon her armaments in order to make the rest of the world follow her example. They hold so many strange opinions that one more or less cannot matter very much; and besides, it is at any rate more polite to assume that they are faddists instead of enemies to their country. For practical purposes the one is quite as bad as the other, and their activity is in any case a serious national danger. We suppose they know something of the facts, though we would not presume too much upon that conjecture, and we can only regret the serious mental deficiency which prevents them, if they do, from understanding that our naval supremacy is being quite seriously challenged by a great, intelligent, and most active Power. It is impossible to imagine that any idea can have filtered into their minds that it is upon the existence and possible success of such men as themselves that the enemies of the Empire count, and that the one real danger in front of us is that their folly may induce the English nation to divert its mind from the supreme duty of self-defence. If they succeed they will not need to trouble about Old Age Pensions or anything else except the loss of Empire, of commerce, and of renown, and the payment of the greatest indemnity ever known.

WAR MINISTER ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, delivered a speech at the annual banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce on Friday, in the course of which he said that, given sufficient support by the country, the British Navy would always be in a position to protect the coastline of Great Britain. But England henceforth could not be regarded purely as an island, but rather as the centre of a great Empire. The present policy, said Mr. Haldane, would justify itself in the long run.

ENGLAND'S LATEST WAR.

According to a Calcutta telegram two brigades, comprising cavalry, infantry and artillery, left Peshawar on Thursday morning to march into the Zakka Khel district. After a 24 hours' march the force occupied the entire district, including the Bazar valley. This is the first occasion on which the brigades have been used in frontier operations under the same commands as those held in peace time.

The punitive force consists of:—

First Brigade.—1st Battalion Warwickshire Regiment, 53rd Sikhs, 59th Sindh Rifles, two battalions of the 5th Goorkhas, No. 3 Mountain Battery.

Second Brigade.—1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 28th Punjabis, 54th and 45th Sikhs, No. 22 Mountain Battery.

Third (Reserved) Brigade.—1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers, 1st and 6th Goorkhas, 55th Rifles, 23rd Mountain Battery.

Divisional Troops and Communications.—Two squadrons of the 37th Lancers, 25th Punjabis, 23rd Sikhs, No. 6 Company of Sappers and Miners.

Gen. Mullaly is Chief of Staff, and the Generals of Brigades are Gens. C. Anderson, A. Barrett, and H. Watkis. The Base Commandant is Col. A. Dick.

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SHIPBUILDING YARDS RE-OPEN.

A London telegram states that the shipbuilding yards on the north-east coast are to be re-opened for one week, as there are already signs that the employés are in a more reasonable state of mind. During this period it is hoped that a permanent settlement of the dispute may be arrived at.

THE DISTURBANCES IN BOMBAY.

A telegram from Bombay of yesterday states that the disturbances in the native quarter of the city had not been renewed, but that the native town was still guarded by a battalion of Infantry and a detachment of Artillery.

(Continued on page 3.)

Hermann Moellering
and Bertha Moellering
Münchener Str. 8, I., Dresden A.

Osteopaths

DRESDEN

The following very favourable notice of a performance by Marguerite Caponsacchi, the lady violoncellist who is to appear at the V. and last Philharmonic concert on Tuesday next, is taken from a Bremen newspaper. "The soloist was Marguerite Caponsacchi, who showed herself to be a mistress of the violoncello. So distinguished and faultless a tone, such perfect grace and beauty of style, are rare. Her playing—characterised by great warmth, tenderness of feeling, and modulation of the tone in *cantilene*—was in some passages astonishing by its accuracy and certainty, even in the highest notes, while equally striking by its manly strength and decision."

The well-known trio, Messrs. Bachmann, Bärtich and Stenz, have returned to Dresden at the conclusion of their successful tour through Denmark, in the course of which they gave five concerts.

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

On Wednesday next the 19th instant the Royal Conservatorium will give the III. of the series of test performances by pupils, at the Palmengarten at 7.30, and on Friday afternoon at 4.30 an opera performance in the Residenz Theatre. Tickets may be obtained at the office of the institution, Landhaus Strasse 11, II.

The International Photographic Exhibition Dresden 1909, has, in the interests of the artists and photographers who are taking part in the prize competition for placards, taken a step that is well worthy of imitation, in sending a written invitation to German manufacturers of photographic apparatus to inspect the designs, pointing out at the same time that an opportunity is thus afforded them of getting a good and effective placard at a moderate price. The consequences of this prize competition have so far been made evident that several firms have expressed an interest in one or other of the designs, and sales are in progress. In this way artists who have not gained prizes have the chance of some compensation for the trouble they have taken in the interests of the Exhibition.

At the Central Theatre today *Christbaums Wanderschaft* by F. A. Geissler, music by G. Pittrich, will be given at 3.30 p.m. at reduced prices, for the 47th time. This will be the last but one Sunday performance of the Fairy Play as it can only be repeated up to the 29th instant, on which date the engagements of the *personnel* performing it terminate. This evening, at 7.30, at the usual prices, *Der fidele Bauer*, operetta in 1 Vorspiel and 2 Acts by Victor Léon, music by Leo Fall, will be given. The ticket office at the Theatre will be open all day from 11 a.m.

American Bar Lila Hölle.

Scheffel Strasse 32.

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

CONVERSATION IN THE SCHLOSS STRASSE.

"What ho! sweet Paulus. I prithee come with me and partake of the precious brew which has made the Stadt Gotha a name to conjure with. You look as though a few flagons of that exquisite beer would do you good."

"With all the pleasure in the world, my boy. I have been out of town during the week, hard at work; but all the time the image of the Stadt Gotha was as a beacon light of hope."

"Yes, I consider the dear old place as a peaceful anchorage after the toil and stress of the day, where one can lay at ease surrounded by congenial company and sip the finest beer in the world. Let us go and join the happy throng."

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101, whose band will play in the Neustadt about 12.30 p.m. Tomorrow the guards will be furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100, and the band will play in the Schlossplatz about 12.40 p.m.

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BERLIN

Marie Pfaff's Singing Method

W. 30, Hohenstaufen Strasse 35 At home 12-2.

One of the most difficult tasks, and one full of responsibility, is that of training a voice. The sins committed and the humbug perpetrated in this connection are not to be described. Numberless are the publications on the subject. Many a singer has had to give up his or her profession on account of faulty training. At times, beautiful and rich voices have been completely ruined by conscienceless people who dub themselves "Singing master" without having an idea of the responsibility they assume. In such cases there is a lot of talk about diseased vocal chords; doctors are consulted, and they find little growths which have to be removed; alas! too late!—Marie Pfaff, daughter of the famous Karlsruhe Professor of literature and history, has created a method which enables her to treat every organ according to its individuality; not, however, before she had studied with "real" Singing masters of the French, German, and Italian schools. Marie Pfaff's quick intelligence and high ability have enabled her to grasp out of all the methods that which is best, and now she is in the enviable position of being able to "cure" even such voices as have been completely spoiled. No instruments for Marie Pfaff, but solely her experience which has shown her the right way of making "sick" voices well again, and of building upon a fair amount of voice-material a rich, grand organ; in short, Marie Pfaff's method is the simplest and most reasonable; it will never disappoint, so long as the pupil strictly obeys the instructions of the teacher. Marie Pfaff has a strong, healthy voice, she is a perfect pianiste, and is thoroughly conversant with musical literature. She teaches and explains the breathing technique, which is so all-important, and instils in her pupils after a very short time the utmost confidence in her as a true Singing teacher.—Marie Pfaff has excited a lively interest among many luminaries of the musical world; she attracted the attention of men like Hegar and Tivendell, who paid her most flattering compliments. Marie Pfaff is a personality which cannot be disregarded in the world of music, and she is one of the most earnest and capable teachers of singing in Germany. z. i.

MINIATURE COLLECTION

of the XVIII. century and all the Industrial Art objects left by the late Gräfin Clotilde von Lottum. On show: Sunday the 16th and Monday the 17th February, 10-2 o'clock. Auction Sale: Tuesday the 18th, till Thursday the 20th February, daily from 10 a. m. For Catalogue Nr. 1502 with 16 illustrations, apply to Rudolph Lepke's Kunst-Auktions-Haus 28/29 Koch Strasse 28/29.

M. Schumann, Pianoforte lessons, rapid course from rudiments to maturity. Neue Winterfeld Str. 9, Garden House.

Roland Chemistry 70, Motz Strasse 70, opposite the American Church. Speciality: American toilet preparations.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued).

STEAMER LINES AGREE.

The negotiations which have been held in London in the last few days under the Chairmanship of Herr Ballin between the German and British Steamship Companies carrying on the traffic between North America and Brazil have led to the conclusion of a treaty which puts an end to the conflict that has existed for a twelvemonth, and unites the Companies by a common bond of interest for some years to come.

MINE DISASTER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In consequence of a fire-damp explosion at the Glencoe colliery, says a Pietermaritzburg telegram, 12 Europeans and 49 native miners were entombed, among the former being the deputy Commissioner of Mines. As the shaft cage had been destroyed by the explosion the rescuing party was compelled to work under great difficulties, the search being frequently suspended. It is feared that all the entombed men have succumbed.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

ABSCONDING TREASURER.

According to a report by the Frankfurter Zeitung from New York the treasurer of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, Mr. Snow, has disappeared. An investigation of the books shows that the missing official had embezzled altogether a sum of \$120,000. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

VOYAGE OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

A Valparaiso telegram states that the American battleship squadron was sighted on Friday afternoon heading for that port.

DISASTROUS TORNADO IN THE SOUTH.

New York advices report the occurrence of a violent tornado in several Southern States. In Tyler (Texas) many people were killed, Hattiesburg (Miss.), was devastated, and the village of Mossville utterly destroyed.

INSURANCE COMPANY IN DIFFICULTIES.

According to cable advices from New York a receiver has been appointed for the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company.

THE NEW YORK CITY LOAN.

The bonds for the 50 million dollar New York loan have been taken up with avidity. According to a telegram the amount has already been subscribed for six times over.

LABOUR LEADERS INDICTED.

It is reported from New Orleans that the Federal grand jury has indicted almost all the executive labour leaders of New Orleans for violation of the Sherman anti-Trust law.

NEW YORK TO PARIS MOTOR RACE.

Great public interest is being taken in the automobile race from New York to Paris, which began on Wednesday, when six cars set out on their twenty thousand mile journey.

The latest news to hand so far is contained in a telegram from Hudson, which reports that the American car, driven by Mr. Montague Roberts, has gained an hour on its competitors, the Italian car, of which Signor Scafoglio is in charge, being second.

A Reuter's New York despatch states that the competitors will be guided across the United States by relays of pilots, the route being from New York to Albany, and thence via Schenectady, Cleveland, Chicago, and Cheyenne to San Francisco.

It is expected that most of the competitors will proceed from San Francisco by steamer, on March 22, to Seattle, and thence by another steamer to Cape Nome, the most westerly point of land, where the real race will begin. The motorists will attempt to cross Behring Strait on the ice before June 1, and proceed on the ice along the north shore of Siberia to the mouth of the Lena river.

The valley of the Lena will be followed to Irkutsk, and from there on to Moscow the competitors hope to have a comparatively easy journey.

MR. BRYCE'S VISIT TO OTTAWA.

A New York despatch states that the Tribune publishes the following telegram from Washington: The State Department anticipates that Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, will leave for Ottawa on Saturday, to take up with the Canadian Government the details of pending questions between Canada and the United States, which it is hoped will be settled and embodied in a treaty.

Mr. Root's recent visit to Ottawa paved the way for this. It is expected that Mr. Bryce will not encounter any difficulty, and it will afford President Roosevelt and Mr. Root the utmost gratification to see every Anglo-American question settled before the end of the present Administration.

BANK ROBBERY IN MISSOURI.

A telegram from High Hill, Missouri, reports a daring bank robbery which has been accomplished at the chief-banking establishment in the town.

The men who planned the affair were five in number, and choosing an hour in the early morning when the place was practically free from observation, they effected an entrance by means of dynamite and succeeded in getting clear away with a sum of twenty-three thousand dollars. The police are now in hot pursuit.

ORGANISED LABOUR HARD HIT.

A heavy blow has just been dealt to organised labour. The Federal High Court in Washington, in a lengthy judgment, accorded to employers the right of dismissing employes on the ground of their belonging to a labour-organisation. It is a long time since a judicial decision of such weight to organised labour has been given in America, for it denies to Unions in their relations with employers all legal standing. The decision was given in the suit of William Adair versus the Federal Government; the question in dispute was: whether the Federal law of July 1st 1898—whereby railways engaged in inter-State traffic are forbidden to give preference to non-Union men—is a breach of the Constitution. The Federal High Court held that this was the case. The complainant Adair was foreman in the employ of a railway company and had dismissed an engine-driver on account of his being a member of a labour-organisation. The dismissed man claimed protection under the above law—which was issued in the interests of organised labour after the great Chicago labourers' strike—and Adair was fined one hundred dollars by a District court. Then the question was raised—this is the usual procedure when new laws are passed in America—whether this law was constitutional, and the matter passed through all possible legal stages. The Federal High Court has now decided that the foreman had as much right to dismiss an employe for belonging to a Union as a labourer had to give up his post for the same reason. In its decision the Court stated, with emphasis, that Congress had no right to interfere with the liberty in making contracts on the plea that inter-State commerce must be protected.

SUFFRAGETTES IN NEW YORK.

Not to be outdone by their London sisters the New York advocates of votes for women are arranging a big demonstration on Sunday (today), says a telegram. Police Commissioner Bingham, however, has issued a warning to the demonstrators that, if necessary, he is prepared to employ the entire New York police force in putting down any disturbance. He proposes to place a strong force of his men in Union Square, where the meeting is to take place, and also to augment the Broadway squad. He calls attention to the fact that the law only permits religious meetings and processions on the Sabbath. In answer to this the suffragettes announce their intention of defying all police regulations, and declare that as at least 25,000 determined women will participate in the meeting the police will be powerless to disperse such a host. Further, they say that any women who may be prosecuted in connexion with this matter will be looked upon as martyrs in a holy cause. Great interest is centred upon today's meeting and it is considered probable that the authorities will ignore the affair, so as not to give the militant amazons an opportunity of advertising themselves.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Paris, February 15. The Matin reports that 150 Jews, in fear of the Schaujia tribesmen, left Settat and accompanied the French troops to Ber Reschid. Some 50 Jews who were unable to go with the troops were butchered by the Schaujias at the re-occupation of Settat.

MULAI HAFID'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

Paris, February 15. From the French camp near the Kasbah of Uled Said comes the report that the French journalist M. Houel had come to General d'Amade there as the bearer of proposals from Mulai Hafid, with whom M. Houel has spent four months. Mulai Hafid is willing to pay the fines imposed on the Schaujias; on the other hand the French are asked to retire and to remain neutral between Mulai Hafid and Abdul Azis. General d'Amade was not disposed to agree to these terms, as he could not overstep the bounds of his military duty. M. Houel hereupon declined to return to Mulai Hafid, and sent his Moroccan companion back alone. According to M. Houel's information the soldiers of Mulai Hafid only remained loyal to him out of fanaticism; the Moroccans had regarded the fight of the 2nd instant as a real defeat for themselves, since their people had been literally exterminated in that battle.

A Paris telegram of yesterday says that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, informed a reporter that the Government had received a confirmation of the report that the French journalist M. Houel had conveyed to General d'Amade

(Continued on page 4.)

Pension Ripberger, Bismarck Platz 16. Re-opened. Central location. Sunny rooms.

:: BERLIN ::

Lola Rally

who lately gave a concert at the Singakademie with the Philharmonic orchestra under Dr. Ernst Kunwald, is a concert and oratorio singer who has for years enjoyed the widest popularity and been in great request for first-class concerts in Germany and abroad. Lola Rally captivates the beholder at once by her truly dazzling appearance. Her regal stature, golden hair, and dark blue eyes exercise such a powerful charm as is but seldom felt in a concert hall. Her mere appearance on a platform secures the excellent artist sympathy, which quickly grows into enthusiasm when her voice is heard. Lola Rally possesses a clear, high soprano which, particularly in the upper register, is of great brilliancy. Trained in a masterly school, the singer knows how to keep her voice under control and to adapt it to any character or quality of tone. This crystal-clear soprano is perfectly equalised throughout all the registers, so that she surmounts the greatest technical difficulties with ease. That fact is unanimously recognised in all the newspaper reports of her performances. For instance, the first of the daily papers of Berlin, the *Vossische Zeitung*, writes in its issue of the 5th instant, with reference to the last Rally concert: "The singing of Lola Rally in the concert which she gave with the Philharmonic orchestra at the Singakademie was pre-eminently good. A soprano which retains its beauty of tone in every register and every degree of power and lends itself to every turn and shade of expression, just as the artist herself conforms in the most subtle manner to the particular requirements of her subject." Lola Rally commenced her artistic career as an operetta singer, in which capacity she appeared in Teplitz, Darmstadt and Hamburg, until H. E. Herr von Hülsen's attention was called to her, when she was offered and accepted an engagement at the Royal Opera in Berlin. For two seasons she belonged to the premier German institution, representing youthful dramatic parts, without, however, being able to find entire satisfaction. She therefore turned to concert singing, in which she soon made her mark. It very soon became evident that Fräulein Rally was in the right place, as she received from all sides the most flattering offers, and the name Rally at once became known in all the principal musical institutions. We find the artist in Leipzig, Dresden, Munich, Hamburg, and Nuremberg, in Norway and Sweden, in England and France, everywhere crowned with the greatest success. In Cologne she sang at the Mozart concert of the "Musikalische Gesellschaft" under the famous conductor Steinbach; in Paris she achieved a triumph on the occasion of the great Mozart festival under M. Eduard Colonne. In Biarritz she was specially honoured by the Grand Duke Alexei, in San Sebastian she was received and decorated by King Alfonso.—In her private life Lola Rally is a rider and a poet of no mean order. Several of her poems have been set to music.

No wonder that women upon whom nature has bestowed such bountiful blessings as on Lola Rally, will not give away their age. I rudely asked the question: her answer was: "A woman carries her birth-certificate in her face." Tableau!

x. i.

The Congregation of the American Church held a very important meeting on Friday last, in the church rooms on Motz Strasse. It had been expected that this meeting would be a rather stormy one, as some members had decided to have a full public discussion of the many ugly rumours, intrigues and quarrels, which have divided the American colony during the last year. But as it happens mostly in such cases, those who expected lively scenes and a hot discussion were disappointed. After the chairman, Mr. McFadden, had opened the meeting, the secretary read a short report of the standing committee, that the resignation of Pastor Dr. Dickie be accepted, to take effect on October first of this year, and a letter from the Rev. Dr. Dickie in which he modified his first letter of resignation, by the joint request of the standing and special committees, so that he would definitely resign his pastorate on the date mentioned above. The Rev. Dr. Alexander moved the adoption of the report of the standing committee, and this motion was carried by a large majority without further discussion. Then the Rev. Dr. Alexander moved that a committee be appointed to draw up a suitable memorial of the thirteen years' pastorate of Dr. Dickie, which motion was carried unanimously.

STOP PRESS NEWS.

London, February 15. The Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, is suffering from a slight attack of influenza.

Lisbon, February 15. The Nationalist party has decided to sever all its former relations with other parties and to devote itself to co-operating with the Government in the restoration of tranquillity throughout the country.

Pietermaritzburg, February 15. All attempts to save the entombed men in the Glencoe mine have been abandoned, owing to the danger involved. It would mean instant death to anyone who entered the mine shaft. Twelve Europeans and sixty natives are probably dead.

GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued.)

proposals of peace from Mulai Hafid, and that Mulai Hafid was willing to enter into negotiations with the Schauja tribes to induce them to submit. "We shall be glad", said the Minister, "to accept proposals, from whatever quarter they come, for the submission of the hostile tribes." General d'Amade informed a reporter of the *Matin* that if Mulai Hafid wished to negotiate with the French Government, he must place himself in communication with the French Consul at Casablanca.

Cologne, February 15. A telegram from Tangier to the *Cologne Gazette* states that Mulai Hafid has appealed to the diplomatic corps to stop the bloodshed near Casablanca. He expresses the hope that France will cease her operations and forbear to meddle with affairs between the people of Morocco and Abdul Asiz.

PERSIAN FRONTIER VIOLATED.

A London newspaper hears from Teheran that three Russian officers and 27 Cossacks with machine-guns crossed the Persian frontier on their way from Astora to Ardebil, in spite of protests on the part of the Persian customs officials.

After a short debate about technical points the meeting was adjourned sine die.

So it is now definitely settled that Dr. Dickie will retire on the first of October, after a long and fruitful service in the interests of the American church and colony of Berlin.

President Hadley, of Yale University, brought his work as this year's Roosevelt Professor at the University of Berlin to an end by his farewell lecture on Friday last.

The rector, Professor Stumpf, many professors, representatives of the *Kultusministerium*, ladies and gentlemen of the American colony, members of the American embassy, and numerous students received Professor Hadley cordially, when he entered the big Aula to begin his farewell lecture: "Peculiarities of American law in regard to private property." Professor Hadley pointed out that in the United States private property is far more protected than in Europe, as all social institutions are based on a capitalistic organisation, while in Europe a kind of feudal system is the foundation of the social body. In the original colonies every colonist carried the gun alongside with the axe, to work for himself and to protect himself; workmen, not soldiers were in demand. Everybody could acquire and own private property and the result was the development of an industrial democracy. This has not been changed till this day. The Constitution, which must be considered a capitalistic one, has not been changed into a socialistic one, although the general and unlimited franchise would seem to favour that, because the American people revere their Constitution deeply, which for them fills out the place of an Emperor or dynasty. It is a compromise between Nationalists and Particularists, between Centralists and Decentralists, because the necessary harmony had existed among the colonists only during the war of the rebellion. Now, the courts are holding the balance and are watchful that this compromise, as contained in and maintained by the Constitution, be not violated.

In his closing remarks Professor Hadley called the attention of his audience to the fact that at the present time all civilized nations have to struggle with similar problems, and expressed his earnest hope that the close connection between the German and the American people, as now fortunately in existence, will contribute to a happy solution of such problems, assuring the peace of the world. Hearty applause rewarded Professor Hadley for these remarks.

By request of the rector, Professor Adolf Wagner—the famous political economist, who had been Professor Hadley's teacher thirty years ago,—then addressed his former pupil. He frankly admitted that only now, after this clear and enlightening lecture of Professor Hadley, did he understand fully American social and economical conditions. Now he could better feel what difficulties President

Roosevelt had to encounter in his fight against the trusts. Further, he had learned that, although the old saying *Germania docet* still held good, the pupils of Germania had learned how to teach. He closed with warm wishes for the further welfare of his old friend Professor Hadley.

Professor and Mrs. Hadley left Berlin on Friday night and sailed yesterday for the United States.

Emperor William has donated to the "British and Foreign Sailors' Society" in London the sum of 1,000 marks, and endowed a bed for the new building now being constructed.

The following interesting correspondence between the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin, on behalf of American interests in Germany, and the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington explains itself:

Berlin, January 14, 1908.

To the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission,

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

We hear that the railroads in the United States are about to increase freight charges on imported goods from 2 to 10 per cent. and beg to ask an explanation of this and whether the railroads are permitted to make such increase.

Very truly yours,

American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin,

GEORGE S. ATWOOD,
Secretary.

F. L. KEPPLER,
Chairman of Committee on
Commerce and Transportation.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON.

January 28, 1908.

Mr. F. L. Keppler,

Chairman of Committee on Commerce and Transportation,

American Association of Commerce and Trade,
Friedrich Strasse 59/60.

Berlin, Germany.

Dear Sir,

Your communication of the 14th inst., signed also by Mr. George S. Atwood, referring to recent increases in import rates by American railroads and asking whether such increases are permitted, is received.

In order to fully answer your inquiry some explanation of the theory of our rate law seems necessary. Under the interstate commerce Act the right to initiate interstate or import rates rests entirely with the railway, which may, by giving thirty days' notice, put into effect any rate or any regulation or practice affecting a rate which it deems proper. The Commission is not required to approve these rates and has no authority whatever to condemn them. It can reduce a rate so established by a railway only after investigating a specific complaint heard upon answer and due notice. For your further information you will find herewith copies of the Act to regulate commerce and of the Rules of Practice before the Commission. Sections 13 and 15 of the Act indicate the nature of complaint which may be filed and the extent of the Commission's authority to grant relief.

Without expressing any opinion concerning the reasonableness of the increases you mention, I may say that the Commission would not, presumably, regard as unreasonable a rate on import traffic lower than the domestic rate on the same article from the same port of entry to the same destination, and it is our understanding that the advanced import rates are still no greater and in many cases less than such domestic rates.

Yours very truly,

sign. MARTIN A. KNAPP,

Chairman.

Well, Clarence; I see that you have taken my advice to heart and become a regular *habitué* of Steinert's Weinstube in the Kurfürstendamm.

Why, yes. I only regret not having heard of the place before. Since going there I have been able to get through much more work than formerly, and I find that ideas come with greater ease. This I attribute to two causes, i. e. the excellent liquid refreshment and the flow of witty conversation, two marked features of Steinert's Weinstube. It is quite certain that if these facts were more generally known the already spacious establishment would have to increase its accommodation. However, [it's dry work talking, so come along and have a drink on me.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Frankfurt," from Galveston for Bremen, arrived Bremen Febr. 14th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Japan for Bremen, left Algier Febr. 14th.
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Antwerp Febr. 14th.
"Gneisenau," from Australia for Bremen, passed Flushing Febr. 14th.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Aden Febr. 15th.
"Chemnitz," from Bremen for Baltimore, passed Dover Febr. 14th.

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FROM A SENTIMENTAL DIARY.

IV. TABLES.

It is given to few men, apart from mathematicians, Greek philosophers and such-like, to seek the objective significance of tables: to these rare men let us readily concede the right and power of analysis. What can it matter to you and me how intricately genius involves itself in speculations, or in what relation this speculative strength stands to the life that genius lives? If we are of commoner mould, even though we do not creep upon the earth, a humbler interest suffices, pleasantly enough, to nourish us. Clouds, however gilded by Phoebus, are only clouds; and, for my part, I am as well content to blink at the unshielded sun as to persuade myself into a sense of sight because a few flecks of gold are aglow upon the surface of some mighty cumulus. Therefore, will I concede so much individual force, and no more, to tables as I can squeeze from the surfeit at my disposal; I must honour and cherish them, I must love and hate them, I must laugh at them, or scold them, or belabour them, according to the caprice which I call my taste and candid friends my weakness. But I will not analyze them in relation to infinity; I will have them purely subjective in their appeal to me.

Even in childhood tables are among the keenest goads of the fancy. Imagine what it is to walk beside a great erection which overtops your curly locks and small, inquisitive brain, or upon whose ample surface you can only gaze with strained eyes and on an ambitious tip-toe. And then, the state and pomp and ceremony of covering and uncovering it with a sheet of spotless linen, the glitter of silver and cut glass, the diligent toilet of cream and bees-wax, the solemn garment of baize and the proud mantle of embroidered cloth: these are no small matters when one's years are few, and a room is a world yielding gifts innumerable to the explorer. There are grown-up people, waxing stale and sordid in the habit of living, to whom tables are a convenience for the promotion of dyspepsia; but to the happy child they are a two-fold Paradise. For, mark you, a table exists primarily in its nether capacity; here is its visible, tangible nature. The upper surface is sometimes confusing, sometimes mysterious, and real only when the energies are concentrated upon the imperative function of feeding and the imagination lies dormant. But at other times, in the ever-lasting twilight underneath, the four strong legs are pillars which support a princely dome; the pattern on the carpet is a royal garden; and here, with hushed voices and mien subdued, one wanders on and on. Or, again, the chatter coming from above is the distant plashing of a stream; the array of human limbs encircling one is a dense forest; the glow of the distant fire is the setting of a splendid sun. Is it possible, think you, that here and there a dragon to be killed, or a maiden to be rescued are not vital problems beside which the laughter of the elders above is the coarsest of banalities?

From the unconscious, fanciful sufficiency of childhood to the studied discriminations of maturity there is no light transition; and it is not in the mood of vanished infancy that our predilections shape themselves. Form, colour, grace, association, character impel us hither and thither, playing on our sensibilities like the wind among tender twigs and grasses. Honest oak, elegant, polished mahogany, pale satin-wood, feverish mosaic, inlay of mother-of-pearl, delicate rose-wood, cold brass and marble—they have all held me prisoner. And now, as it were after numberless courtships and adventures, I serve but two mistresses—the one a Cromwellian gate-legged table of honey-coloured oak, the other an Adam card-table of dull mahogany inlaid with an hexagonal pattern and dowered with a dainty hexagonal brass handle whose like I have not yet seen elsewhere. In the firelight, when the tea-pot has been emptied and the pipes are alight, how pleasant is it to gaze on these slim creations of a dead tradition, and to feel something of the peace and quiet of generations who knew not potent steam or organized hurry or the wild racket of great cities. But no longer do the fairies creep silently around the legs of wood; nor is the tiny gleam of burnished metal a lantern which beckons in the night.

C. M. K.

SUFFERING FOR THE SUFFRAGE.

Several excellent schemes have been formulated in connexion with the "self-denial week" by means of which the Suffragists in England hope to fill their war-chest. One young lady has made up her mind to invite herself out for every meal during the seven days. The housekeeping money thus saved she will give to the funds; but in addition, she will take her collection-card with her and levy contributions on her hostesses. The only drawback about this plan is that it leaves us in considerable doubt as to who will practise the self-denial. To suppose that the lady herself is the victim would be distinctly rude to her involuntary hostesses; and, on the other hand, to suggest that they will be the sufferers must inevitably be put down to mere manly spite! It would be interesting, however, to discover on what basis the enterprising young lady assesses the respective values of the lunches and dinners that she proposes to commandeer in this way.



We are fortunate in being able to publish herewith an excellent portrait of the highly talented American prima donna Miss Belle Applegate (Mrs. Applegate-Grant) who created such a sensation in the world of art by her magnificent rendering of *Carmen* and *Delilah*, to mention two rôles which she has undertaken with such conspicuous success. Her appearance in Dresden was the occasion of most laudatory criticisms, and it was unanimously conceded that her histrionic ability was of the first rank. Indeed, it is this power of merging her own individuality into the character she impersonates that elicited admiration so spontaneous. As *Carmen* her gift of mimicry was particularly striking; she succeeded in investing the part with all that reckless audacity, plebeian coquetry and voluptuous grace inseparable from a natural conception of the fascinating cigarette girl. This perfect impersonation vividly recalled the inspired *Carmen* of the renowned Italian virtuosa Gemma Bellincioni, so strikingly in contrast to the ordinary drawing-room gipsy portrayed by less eminent artistes.

Miss Applegate's *Delilah* was another triumph of individual transubstantiation. Unique vocal powers and a gift of utilising these to perfectly interpret the guidance of a keen musical intelligence gave a result seldom equalled in the glorious annals of opera.

The talented lady has now, temporarily we hope, retired from the stage, and is engaged in teaching her art in Berlin.

WHO SENT THE PICK?

A New York Irishman, who began his career in America at street work, and who became a rich contractor, died recently. The widow, who since her rise to wealth had put on society airs and cast off many of her old friends, came into the room in which the coffin lay. It was full of flowers and mourners. A prominent floral piece was an anchor. The widow gazed upon it, and, turning to the assembled company, she haughtily demanded: "Who the devil sent that pick?"

NOVEL RIFLE SHOOTING CONTEST.

Ten girls of Teignmouth, who recently left school, challenged a team of married and single ladies of Exmouth to a rifle shooting contest. The girls started the favourites, and, shooting steadily throughout, they defeated their seniors by the handsome majority of 41 points.

THE SHOP ASSISTANT.

What is the status of the shop assistant, and what is his manner of life? The question has been rousing much interest in England, especially since various philanthropic institutions have begun to tackle it seriously. It is an increasing problem. Vast establishments which are growing ever vaster and which give employment to a small army of middle-class young men and women are being reminded of their responsibility; and while, on the one hand, the owners of these establishments are able to urge a purely business motive in organizing the lives of their staff, their critics are able to dwell on moral obligations. The dispute is centred on the "living-in" system. Many of the large firms in the West end and of the ware-houses in the city provide their employés with board and lodging in the establishment. One or two floors are devoted to this purpose and here are to be found bed-rooms, kitchens, sitting-rooms, and so forth. In most instances strict rules are enforced, and liberty is somewhat curtailed. If it is found inexpedient to house the employés in the same premises as the shop or warehouse a hotel in the immediate neighbourhood answers much the same purpose. From several points of view there is much to be said in favour of "living-in." To the employer it is a distinct saving: he can provide a reasonable style of life for much less than it would cost him to pay a decent living wage; he can command greater punctuality and, in general, exercise considerable control. To the employés also the system offers advantages: there is a saving not only of the actual expenses of living, but also of the time and money which would be spent on travelling to and from business; and in the case of young and inexperienced lads and girls under twenty, who come in great numbers from the country, there is *prima facie* a gain in safety by reason of their living in an ordered establishment when they would otherwise be left unguarded in dangerous surroundings.

On the other side it is pointed out that these benefits are liable to be modified by various contingencies. Employers have a tendency to exploit the "living-in" system somewhat beyond the welfare of the employés. An article in a recent number of a popular magazine describes in detail the bad influences springing from a number of abuses, and maintains that the essentials of a healthy life are not observed: there is neither cleanliness, nor space, nor good or ample food, nor is there any attraction within the establishments of comfort or amusement to keep young men and even young girls from the streets and public houses. It is difficult to say how far these strictures apply to all the big firms, but it is undoubtedly true that they reveal sore places where one would least expect them.

The National Union of Shop Assistants is preparing a demonstration to take place during February, at which Mr. Bernard Shaw and the Countess of Warwick are to be among the speakers, with the object of abolishing the "living-in" system. Meanwhile, what looks like a step in the same direction has been taken by Messrs. Swan and Edgar. This firm, however, claims as the reason of its determination to gradually abolish the system a purely self-interested motive—namely, the desire to extend its shop premises to the floors at present occupied by the staff. For similar reasons a number of other firms are said to be following suit, and either to be doing away with the system entirely or to be limiting it to a separate organization in the neighbourhood of the shop or warehouse premises. The greatest difficulty lies in steering clear of too much liberty, on the one hand, and too much restraint, on the other; and the remedy which has hitherto been found to answer best is to make the life of the employés as healthy and sociable as possible. The club for business men and women of all grades recently opened opposite the Marble Arch is a model of what these institutions should be. If the big employers are prepared to carry out reforms on these lines the agitation will have achieved its end.

OVERHEARD IN A PENSION.

"Waiter!" "Sare?" "This coffee is cold and watery, and this water is warm and thick. They're beastly." "Ah, sare, perhaps you mistake ze one for ze ozzaire."

THE ART OF REPARTEE.

"I called to say, ma'am, that your dog-licence has expired," said the policeman. "So has the dog—this morning," said the lady of the house with calm triumph.

SPRING FASHIONS.

A Liverpool paper states that a young lady of that town, who has disappeared, had on, when last seen, "a black skirt worn at the sleeves."

MORE CURIOUS THAN PLEASING.

The following is a brief notice in the *Gippeland Mercury* (Sale, Victoria), whereby Pun Wah apparently repudiates his predecessor's liabilities in one act:—"Charlie Pun Wah.—Won Sing Laundry belong to Charlie Pun Wah this week anybody. Money go wrong nothing to him."

Newly opened.
Branch warehouse
 Waisenhaus Strasse 18 parterre and 1. floor
 Extensive Stock
 of
fine Glass Ware
Wilh. Rihl & Sohn
 prop. Richard Rihl.
 By appointment to the Saxon Court.
 Principal warehouse
Neumarkt II.
 Founded 1848.

Established in 1871. Established in 1871.
Alfred Flade
 Propr. Albert Flade
 Purveyor to the Royal Court
Ferdinand Platz
 Lately opened,
 Branch business
Waisenhaus Strasse 28
 Corner of Victoria Strasse
Colonial Stores,
Preserves,
Delicacies, Wines & Spirits,
 English specialities
Crosse & Blackwell's
 provisions.
Jams, Biscuits, Soups
 &c. &c.

Richard Anger
 Royal Saxon Medallist.
 Dresden-A., Ammon Str. 49.
 Telephone 6640.
Anger's Graham bread
 for Stomach troubles.
 As suppl. to the Court of Saxony.
Anger's Aleuronat bread,
 Faste and Macaroni
 for diabetes & bowel disorders.
Anger's Kinderzwieback
 Forwarded to all
 parts of the city and abroad.
1000 volumes
Tauchnitz Edition
 bound, second hand,
 each volume for —.30 marks,
 10 vols. for 2.50 marks.
Floessel's bookshop,
 Amalien Strasse 17.
 Every shop where
 = English is spoken =
 should take in & advertise in
The Daily Record
 Struve Strasse 5, I.

HARRY M. FIELD,
 Pianist,
 Studio: Lindenau Strasse 35, II.

First class Wine Restaurant
Malepartus
Johannes Strasse
 corner Ring and Moritz Strasse.
 This excellent Wine Restaurant is situated near the
 Exhibition grounds, in the centre of the city.
 Separate room for parties. American bar. English cooking.
 Exquisite cuisine. Excellent wines.
 In the evenings: "Quartet-concert".
 Proprietor: Max Gottsmann.

Established 1835.
Schramm & Echtermeyer
Grocers
10b, Sidonien Strasse 10b
 (corner of Prager Strasse).
Breakfast and other Teas.
 Coffee. Cocoa. Chocolate.
English and German Biscuits.
 Tinned Meat, Fish and Vegetables.
Preserved Fruit, Marmalade and Jams.
 English Pickles and Sauces.
Wines, Liqueurs, &c.

Mrs. GUIDO BACH MINIATURE PAINTER. Lessons, 33, Christian Str. I.
 Highly commended by H. R. H. Princess of Wales.

Pension Unity, Lüttichau Str. 26, I.
 Pleasant, sunny rooms vacant.


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

WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL
 preparatory for Schools and Universities.
 Thorough English education.
 — Instruction in English or German. —
 Boarders received.
 Private instruction if desired.

H. VIRGIN, M. A. Oxford. Gutzkow Strasse 19.

Large assortment of home
 and foreign stuffs.
Franz Thierbach, Victoria Str. 25, II.
 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor.
 Opposite
 "The Daily Record" office.

American Shoe Store
CHARLES HUHLE
 Dresden-A., Prager Strasse 27
 Founded 1896.
 Dealer in the famous
Regal Shoe.



DRESDEN
CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.
Royal Opera House.
 Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10
Acte.
 Musical Drama in 4 acts by Joan Manén.
Cast:
 Nero Herr Burrian.
 Agrippina Frau v. Falken.
 Acte Fräul. v. d. Osten.
 Tigellinus Herr Perron.
 Markus Herr Plaschke.
 Parthos Herr Rüdiger.
PLOT. Nero, Emperor of Rome, is in love with Acte, a Greek slave. Agrippina, his mother, does her utmost to separate the two, but her warnings are unheeded. Marcus, an old Christian, eventually wins Acte over to his faith. Acte commissions her slave Parthos to return her ring—the pledge of their love—to Nero, and then seeks the protection of the Christians. Agrippina has ascertained the whereabouts of Acte but refuses to divulge her information to Nero. He therefore imprisons his mother and seeks for his lost love, whom he finds in a cave, amongst the community of Christians. He implores her to return to him, but she listens to the counsel of Marcus and refuses. Thereupon Nero kills the patriarch Marcus with his own hand; at the same time he investigates the burning of Rome, denouncing the dead Marcus as the incendiary to the infuriated populace. A massacre of the Christians follows, in which Acte falls a victim.
 Tomorrow, Monday, beginning at 6.30, ending about 10.30
Lohengrin.
 Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.
Cast:
 Heinrich der Vogler, German King . . . Herr Rains.
 Lohengrin Herr v. Bary.
 Elsa von Brabant Frau Krull.
 Herzog Gottfried, her brother . . .
 Friedrich von Telramund, Brabantie
 Count Herr Scheidemantel.
 Ortrud, his wife Frau Bender-Schäfer
 A Herald of the King Herr Perron.
 Brabantie nobleman Herr Erl.
 Herr Lindner.
 Herr Büssel.
 Herr Nebuschka.
 Fräul. Keldorfer.
 Fräul. Kretschmer.
 Frau Scheer.
 Frau Lorenz.
Pages
PLOT. Elsa of Brabant is accused by Count Telramund of having murdered her young brother Godfrey. King Henry decides the matter must be left to the arbitration of a duel. Elsa prays that a knight she has seen in a dream, may come to her help, and Lohengrin appears in a boat drawn by a swan. He offers to be Elsa's champion on condition that she will marry him, but never attempt to find out his name or origin. She accepts and Telramund is defeated. He and his wife Ortrud plan vengeance; the latter on plea of repentance, sows mistrust in Elsa's heart and then publicly upbraids her on the church steps for marrying a nameless man. The marriage takes place, but on the very first evening her curiosity overcomes her and she puts the fatal question. Telramund enters to assassinate Lohengrin, but the latter kills him. In front of the assembled host Lohengrin announces that he is the son of Parsifal, and that he had been sent to Elsa's help by the Holy Grail. He takes leave of Elsa. The swan appears, but in answer to Lohengrin's prayer, dives beneath the water and in its stead rises the lost Godfrey, whom Ortrud had by witchcraft turned into a swan. The boat, now drawn by a white dove, glides away with Lohengrin and Elsa sinks senseless to the ground.
 Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Tuesday night Der Trompeter von Säckingen at 7.30
 Wednesday night Oberon 7.30
 Thursday night Hans Helling 7.30
 Friday night V. Symphony Concert. Series B 7
 Saturday night Der Freischütz 7.30
 Sunday night Teufel 7.30
 Monday night Tannhäuser 7½

Royal Theatre: Neustadt.
 Tonight The merchant of Venice at 7.30
 Monday night Zweimal zwei ist fünf 7.30
 Tuesday night Sappho 7.30
 Wednesday night Zweimal zwei ist fünf 7.30
 Thursday night Die Jungfrau von Orleans 7
 Friday night Gyges und sein Ring 7.30
 Saturday night Stella und Antonio 7.30
 Sunday night Zweimal zwei ist fünf 7.30
 Monday night Iphigénie auf Tauris 7.30

Residenz Theatre.
 This afternoon Blond Elfeben or: Im Zauberreich des Hutibrass at 3.30
 Tonight Der Herr Professor 7.30
 Monday night Der Ausflug ins Sittliche 7.30
 Tuesday night Ein Walzertraum 7.30
 Wednesday afternoon Blond Elfeben or: Im Zauberreich des Hutibrass 3.30
 Wednesday night Flotte Bursche. Zehn Mädchen und kein Mann 7.30
 Thursday night Ein Walzertraum 7.30
 Friday night Die Glocken von Cornesville 7.30
 Saturday afternoon Blond Elfeben or: Im Zauberreich des Hutibrass 3.30
 Saturday night Ein Walzertraum 7.30

Central Theatre.
 This afternoon Christbaums Wanderschaft at 3.30
 Tonight Der fidele Bauer 7.30
 Monday night Der fidele Bauer 7.30
 Tuesday night Der fidele Bauer 7.30
 Wednesday afternoon Christbaums Wanderschaft 3.30
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 Thursday night Der fidele Bauer 7.30
 Friday night Der fidele Bauer 7.30
 Saturday afternoon Christbaums Wanderschaft 3.30
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Beethoven: op. 27 No. 2 (Moonlight Sonata). Brahms: Paganini Variations, op. 35. Chopin: Prelude in C; Etude in C; Nocturne in C-minor, op. 48 No. 1; Berceuse, op. 57; Valse in A-flat, op. 42; Impromptu in F-sharp, op. 36; Ballade in A-flat, op. 47. Liszt: "Waldeerauschen"; "Liebestraum", No. 3 in A-flat; "La Campanella".

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Tuesday, February 18th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
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Thursday, February 20th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
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