

Office:  
Struve Str. 5, I.  
Dresden A.  
Telephone  
1755.

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLISH PUBLISHED IN GERMANY.

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## ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL OUTBURST.

There is good reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt's exit from the White House next March will bear marked resemblance to the proverbially lion-like entrance of that month. Mr. Roosevelt has been at loggerheads with the two Legislative chambers for some time past, the dispute culminating in the issue of the recent special message dealing with certain phases of the Secret Service, a subject on which we have previously commented. The sounds of this conflict have not yet died away, but they are likely to be swamped by the outcry concerning the unsavoury Panama scandals which have again come to the fore. This question is by no means a new development; at regular periods it has raised its ugly head, and not all the efforts of the United States Government and their supporters have succeeded in scotching it. But the latest eruption will certainly prove to be the most sensational. This time the medium for the reproduction of certain incriminating statements with respect to the purchase of the territory requisite for the construction of the Panama Canal is the New York *World*, owned by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, upon whose head President Roosevelt has lately been pouring the vials of his wrath. Several weeks back an article appeared in the *World* which specifically accused a number of prominent men, including Mr. Charles Taft, brother of the President-Elect, of having made huge profits out of this vast transaction.

The story, as reproduced for informative purposes in the Presidential message, contains among others the following assertions: that there was corruption by or on behalf of the United States Government in the transaction by which the Panama Canal property was acquired from its French owners; that there were improper dealings of some kind between the agents of the Government and outside persons representing or acting for an American syndicate who had got possession of the French company; that Mr. Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Canal Company in the negotiations, was in some way implicated with the U. S. Governmental authorities in these improper transactions; that the Government has concealed the true facts, and destroyed or procured the destruction of certain documents; that Mr. William H. Taft was Secretary of War at the time; that by an agreement between the U. S. Government and beneficiaries of the deal all traces thereof were "wiped out" by transferring all archives and "secrets" to the American Government just before the holding of the Republican convention in June at which Mr. Taft was nominated. These statements sometimes appeared in editorials, sometimes in news columns, sometimes in the shape of contributions from individuals, either unknown or, says Mr. Roosevelt, "known to be of bad character." He characterises them as "false in every particular from beginning to end. The wickedness of the slanders is only surpassed by their fatuity. So utterly baseless are the stories that apparently they represent, in part, merely material collected for campaign purposes, and, in part, stories originally concocted with a view to possible blackmail." The heated Message concludes with the following denunciation:—

The stories are a libel on the United States Government. The real offender is Mr. Joseph Pulitzer. While the criminal offence of which Mr. Pulitzer has been guilty is in the form of a libel on individuals, yet great injury has been done in blackening the good name of the American people. It should not be left to a private citizen to sue Mr. Pulitzer for libel; he should be prosecuted by the Government authorities. In point of infamy and wrong-doing there is nothing to choose between a public servant who is guilty of blackmail, theft, or financial dishonesty and a

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man guilty as Mr. Pulitzer is in this instance. It is, therefore, a high national duty to bring to justice this villific of the American people; this man who wantonly, wickedly, and without shadow of justification, seeks to blacken the character of reputable citizens, and to convict the Government of his own country in the eyes of the civilised world of wrong-doing of the basest, foulest kind, without a shadow of justification. The Attorney-General has under consideration the form in which proceedings against Mr. Pulitzer shall be brought.

In support of the Presidential refutation, several of the persons named by the *World* as having been implicated in the proceedings have put forward affidavits. Mr. Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Company, says that there was absolutely no mystery in the distribution of the purchase money, \$40,000,000. The distribution was a matter of public record in Paris. The introduction of the names of Mr. Charles P. Taft and Mr. Douglas Robinson in the Panama affair, Mr. Cromwell remarks, was like the creation of characters in a work of fiction. They did not exist, in the sense of having any relation to the Canal matter. The names of Caesar or Napoleon might as well have been used. The money of the United States, says Mr. Cromwell in conclusion, went to France, and was distributed to hundreds of thousands of foreign owners, none of whom, so far as he knew, were Americans.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the subject of President Roosevelt's violent denunciation, has communicated the following reply to the Press:—

As far as I personally am concerned, I was at sea during the whole of October, and in fact practically for two years I have been yachting on account of my health. I was in Europe during the entire Presidential campaign. I have never read a word or syllable of this Panama story; I was not in connection with the paper, and had nothing to do with it. Mr. Roosevelt knows this perfectly well. He knows that I am a chronic invalid and am mostly abroad. I think that his anger is mostly due to the attacks made upon him by the *World* in a political sense. For that, perhaps, I am responsible; that is, for the general criticism of Mr. Roosevelt on public and political grounds solely. The *World* is really the only Democratic paper in New York city, and it objects strongly to Mr. Roosevelt's policy of Imperialism, militarism, and jingoism; his general lawless and autocratic temper, his contempt of Congress, and his abuse of the Courts. I am really sorry that he should be so angry, but the *World* will continue to criticise him without a shadow of fear, even if he should succeed in compelling me to edit the paper from gaol. I think it is simply his effort to shut up the paper's criticism, just as he tried to shut up Congress and the Senate and bully the Courts. But he cannot muzzle the *World*.

It is high time that the United States Government instituted a searching investigation into the entire question of the Panama purchase funds. In our humble opinion it is also high time that President Roosevelt realises the injury he inflicts upon himself personally, upon his party, and upon the nation at large, by giving vent to his vitriolic animus against those who disagree with him. A man of his wide public experience should be fully aware of the unwisdom of drawing universal attention to newspaper canards, which otherwise fizzle out harmlessly like damp squibs. It is easy to understand Mr. Roosevelt's private indignation at the insults with which his personal friends are bespattered by politically hostile newspapers, but it is not at all easy to understand his persistent disregard of the obligations imposed upon him by the dignity of the position from which he has not yet been relieved. Only Americans who have lived abroad realise the detrimental effect upon the prestige of their country caused by this riotous mud-slinging, accounts of which, cabled over to Europe, give non-Americans a totally false impression of American administrative

methods. We yield to none in our admiration of the many high qualities of the retiring President, but we are nevertheless convinced that his unconventional methods of personally conducting ferocious onslaughts against the most trivial opponents is causing grave injury to the national dignity, of which he should be the foremost exponent.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

#### KING EDWARD AND THE SULTAN.

London, December 20.

The King on Thursday sent the following telegram to the Sultan of Turkey:—

London, December 17, 1908, 8 a.m.

I desire to convey to your Imperial Majesty my sincere congratulations on the assembly of the Imperial Ottoman Parliament.

It is my earnest prayer that its activity may conduce to the happiness of all your Majesty's subjects, promote the prosperity and welfare of your country, and maintain it in cordial and peaceful relations with other countries.

The following message was also despatched:—

His Majesty's Government to Ottoman Parliament.

Foreign Office, December 17, 1908, 8 a.m.

His Britannic Majesty's Government desire to express to the Ottoman Parliament, on the auspicious occasion of its assembly, their cordial good wishes for the success of its deliberations, which they trust will conduce to the prosperity and welfare of the Ottoman nation and strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries.

The Sultan, in his reply, expressed his satisfaction at the sincere congratulations and the friendly good wishes, and begged to tender his sincere thanks, with the hope for the maintenance and continuance of the King's friendship as well as of the friendly ties uniting the two Governments.

#### THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

London, December 20.

The Bishop of Stepney (Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang), the Archbishop-designate of York, left London yesterday for a short rest before taking up his duties. For all practical purposes Dr. Lang's departure marks the close of his eight years' career as "the Bishop of the East End."

#### LORD GRANARD'S WEDDING.

The *Herald* is informed by Mr. Ogden Mills that the marriage of his daughter Beatrice to the Earl of Granard will be celebrated on January 14, at Mr. Mills' New York residence. The full details of the ceremony will not be decided upon until the arrival of the Earl of Granard, who is now crossing the Atlantic on board the White Star liner "Adriatic." It is understood, however, that the Earl will return to England with his bride very soon after the wedding, probably on the following day.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### NEW YORK CHRISTMAS BUSINESS.

Statistics issued by the New York Post Office show that a record will be created this year in the matter of money despatched abroad at Christmas. Up to Saturday last money orders totalling over five million dollars in value had been issued, the bulk of them payable in Great Britain. Inquiries at the offices of the various American express companies show that business has been similarly heavy through these channels. Estimates place the total transaction in these cases at between ten and twelve million dollars.

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

The rumours of a forthcoming engagement between the Emperor's daughter, Princess Louisa, and King Manuel of Portugal, are discounted in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* as being quite without foundation.

It seems that the two Royal residences which the Emperor is anxious to dispose of are not, after all, likely to fall into private hands. There are grounds for believing that the city of Düsseldorf will purchase the Imperial hunting-box "Schloss Jägerhof," while *Landkreis* Düsseldorf will probably become the possessor of the Rococo satle, "Schloss Benrath."

Keller and Reiner announce a novel exhibition to be held in their art-rooms next spring. To celebrate the opening of the Grunewald race-course, they intend to arrange an art exhibition illustrative of sport, in which all the various forms of sport will be represented so far as they have been portrayed in art.

The exhibition is being arranged under the auspices of the German Crown Prince, who has promised to contribute a number of art-works from his private collection.

The *New Yorker Staatszeitung* has just deposited the sum of \$1,250 in the hands of the Zeppelin fund trustees.

Considerable amusement is expressed in German papers at a tobacco advertisement which has lately been conspicuous in English dailies, and in which the Emperor figures prominently. The Emperor is shown, smoking a pipe, and seated on a marble bench which is picturesquely adorned with the German eagle. The Emperor's legs, which are thrust into high top-boots, are unconventionally crossed. On the Emperor's head is a helmet which, it is pointed out, certainly never belonged to any German regiment. The German soldiers marching in the background are equally untrue to life, and give an interesting insight into the English ignorance of the German troops. Their uniforms show an extraordinary combination of Uhlan, cuirassier, and infantry. England, the German papers suggest, would certainly have little need to fear a German invasion from the troops composed of warriors such as these.

The Berlin "Untergrund" has come to an interesting decision. In order to guide the public to the invisible openings of the underground railway which are now studded in unexpected places about the city, sign-posts some eighteen feet high are to be erected at the more important street-corners indicating the direction to the nearest underground station. At night the signs will be conspicuously illuminated by electricity.

The public ought to benefit much by this common-sense innovation.

Little Miss Allen Gray recently had the honour to be invited to play before Ysaye, the greatest violinist of the day. She was asked to come to his hotel, where she went accompanied by her mother. After listening for some time to the little girl, Ysaye suddenly sprang up, took the child in his arms,

and kissed her, saying that if she were to continue she was likely to accomplish a great deal with the violin. He presented her with his portrait, on which he had written, "A ma chere petite collegue, Allen Gray."

Ysaye is reported to have said many complimentary things about the child's musical personality and to have shown no signs of the abrupt manner of passing judgment for which he has a reputation.

Mrs. A. M. Thackara, wife of the American Consul-General, returned from Paris on Friday as expected, and will be at home to her friends on Fridays from 4 to 7 p.m. during the month of January.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie H. Gray, who are well known in the American Colony, once more gave evidence of their hospitality on Thursday night, when their rooms at Traunsteiner Strasse 3 were thrown open to a party of about thirty guests, mostly artists and musical students. A delightful programme was rendered by the following artists: Herr Firmin, who gave songs in French, German, Italian, and English; Mr. Louis Siegel, who gave violin solos; Miss Allen Gray, who also gave violin solos; Miss Norah Drewett, who played piano selections; Miss Jean Taylor, who gave some comic songs, and finally Mr. Arthur M. Abell, of the *Musical Courier*, who rendered several violin solos. Other artists present were Mr. Ellison van Hoose, late of the New York Opera; Mr. Francis Hendriks; Mrs. Ernest Brandenburg, and Miss Edna Darch, late of the Berlin Royal Opera. Red flowers were used as decorations for the rooms and supper tables.

Mrs. Henry C. Carpenter, Bamberger Strasse 39, gave an informal afternoon tea to a few friends last Saturday.

Miss Viola Craw, assisted by Mrs. Powers, gave an At Home the other day at the latter's residence, Motz Strasse 52, to which about twenty-five had received invitations. A musical programme was given. Miss Marie Sloss played, giving selections from Chopin and Brahms, and a Scherzo by Mr. Vernon Spencer.

Mr. Frederic W. Wile, correspondent of the *London Daily Mail*, has returned from his trip to England, and was seen to be busy at his office on Saturday notwithstanding a severe cold.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Langfeld intend spending the Christmas holidays at Oberhof.

Mrs. Wm. Kugemann, Victoria Louisen Platz 7, left on Friday with her children for a six weeks' trip to Switzerland.

Mrs. Henry Whitney, of Boston, who is spending the winter at Friedrich Wilhelm Strasse 4, expects to leave Berlin with her daughter for the holidays. They will probably go to Dresden.

Dr. W. E. Stone, of Cleveland, Ohio, a popular young member of this year's American medical Colony, has gone into retirement at the Tilly Institute to take a special course in German phonetics.

The German Press complains bitterly of the new law which came into force recently in Iceland with regard to foreign commercial travellers, and under which a foreign commercial traveller will have to pay a tax of £11 for the first class of goods which he represents, and a tax of £2 15s. for every other class of goods which he tries to sell in Iceland. The licence thus bought will remain in force only one year, when it must be renewed, and disregard of the new law will be punished by a fine of £29. One Berlin organ goes so far as to assert that these taxes, coupled with the difficulties attending a voyage to Iceland, will paralyse German trade with the island. The German Press, remarks one newspaper correspondent, seems to overlook the fact that foreign commercial travellers wishing to sell their goods in Berlin have to begin by taking out a special licence.

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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Der Postillon von Lonjumeau. . . . . at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Verriegelt . . . . . " 7.30
Deutsches Theater	Wie die Alten sangen . . . . . " 7.30
"	Revolution in Krähwinkel . . . . . " 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Der Graf von . . . . .
"	Gloirion . . . . . " 7
Lessing Theatre	Rosenmontag . . . . . " 8
Berliner Theatre	Herodes und Mariamne . . . . . " 8
New Schauspielhaus	Rabagas . . . . . " 7.30
Kleines Theater	Moral . . . . . " 8
Hebbel Theatre	Thummelumsen . . . . . " 8
Comic Opera	Die Zwillinge . . . . . " 7.30
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie . . . . . " 8
Lustspielhaus	Madame Flirt . . . . . " 8
Schiller Theater O.	Das Opferlamm . . . . . " 8
" Charlotten-	
burg	Die Zwillingsschwester . . . . . " 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Irmirand . . . . . " 8
Luisen Theatre	Der Rattenfänger von Hameln . . . . . " 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Entgleisten . . . . . " 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Staatsanwalt Alexander . . . . . " 8.15
Trianon Theatre	Die Liebe wacht . . . . . " 8
Thalia Theatre	Immer oben auf (Girardi) . . . . . " 8
Urania Theatre	Am Golf von Neapel . . . . . " 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello . . . . . at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin . . . . . " 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten . . . . . " 8
Berl. Operettentheater	Havana . . . . . " 8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . " 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . " 8
New Theatre	Israel . . . . . " 8
Theatre des Westens	Der fidele Bauer . . . . . " 8
Gastspieltheatre	Demimonde (Hedwig Lange) . . . . . " 8.30
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands . . . . . " 8
Casino Theatre	Die Dianabäder . . . . . " 8
Apollo Theatre	Mizi Gizi, Siegwart Gentes . . . . . " 8.30
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten . . . . . " 8
Parodie Theatre	Servus Pchesina . . . . . " 8

### GENERAL NEWS.

(Continued from page 1.)

#### HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

The Hague, December 20.

At the Ministry for Foreign Affairs the opinion is expressed that the proclamation of a state of siege in Caracas telegraphed from the Venezuelan capital all over the world, in which the words "state of war" occurred, gave rise to the misunderstanding that Venezuela had declared war on Holland.

Little value is attached here to President Castro's allusion to the possibility of confidential agents being sent to Holland, the more so as the proposal put forward by the Venezuelan Government in its second Note, received by the Netherlands Government in November, to the effect that a Dutch delegate should be sent to Caracas to confer on the matters in dispute, was not accepted by Holland.

The same reticence is, says a New York report, still being observed at the American State Department regarding developments in the Venezuelan situation, but it is now known that the official advices received within the last 48 hours are such that no surprise will be felt if the crisis comes during the next few days. There can be little doubt as to the turn affairs will take, and the Government is ready to give a Gomez Administration a fair start, provided that certain conditions are agreed to. It is not believed that any important developments will follow the visit of President Castro to Berlin, since, it is understood, Germany has communicated her views to the Powers interested in a manner which shows that any attempt on his part to open negotiations with her will be discouraged. Washington does not believe that Castro will return to Venezuela.

#### THE KING OF PORTUGAL'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Lisbon (via Badajoz), December 20.

It may be recalled that on his entry into the capital, on his arrival from Oporto, King Manuel drove from the station to the Palace at full gallop in a closed carriage, surrounded by cavalry. Newspapers at the time commented on the haste of the King's entry. It now appears that there was reason for the speed with which he was hastened through the streets. An ex-police officer named Julio Mendes recently tried to poison himself with arsenic, but was unsuccessful in the attempt. When he had recovered from the effects of the poison he was interrogated by the authorities, and finally confessed that there was a plot to attempt the King's life on the day of his arrival. Mendes was hidden near the station, and the King only escaped certain death owing to the great speed with which he passed in the closed carriage. He is believed to belong to a secret society. The news has created a great sensation here.

Lisbon, December 21.

The Portuguese Cabinet has resigned.

#### PASTOR ATTACKED BY WOLVES.

News of an exciting incident comes from Buda Pesth. According to a message from Vienna, a Protestant pastor, named Heskert, was one day last week driving in an open carriage from Elisabethstadt, in Siebenbürgen, to Schaeßburg, when he was attacked by eight hungry wolves. The pastor fired his revolver and hit one of the beasts, whereupon the remainder ran away. Glad to be delivered from danger, he jumped from the carriage in order to take the wolf's body with him. Meanwhile, however, the other wolves returned, and attacked the horses, which took fright and bolted in the direction of a neighbouring village. On the way the carriage was overturned, and the coachman fell be-

neath the wheels. The accident occurred near an inn. Hearing the coachman's cries for help the innkeeper and others hastened to release him from his dangerous plight. He told his rescuers of his master's adventure, and some of them, arming themselves, hastened to the pastor's assistance. On arriving at the spot where the pastor had jumped from the carriage they found only fragments of his clothes, his spectacles, and boots. The unfortunate pastor had been torn to pieces by the wolves. Great sympathy is being shown for the bereaved family.

#### TURKEY'S NEW POSTAGE-STAMPS.

Stamp collectors will receive with mixed feelings the news that the Turkish post-office authorities have just issued to the post-offices of the Turkish Empire a new set of postage-stamps to celebrate the new order of things in Turkey. These stamps are five in number, and 5,150,000 stamps have been issued; these new stamps bear the inscription, "July 10, 1324. Souvenir of the Constitution," and they will be on sale only for thirty days after the opening of the Turkish Parliament; they will not interfere in any way with the postage-stamps already in use.

#### DISCONTENT IN SAMOA.

Auckland, N. Z., December 21.

According to information received here, some native chiefs in Samoa are trying to stir up disorder, because they think they have lost power and prestige through the dissolution of the former Samoan parliament, and assert that Germany is their protector and nothing more. When the Samoan parliament meets they wish to hoist the Samoan flag. They will probably appeal to the United States and England to decide whether or not they are justly treated. There is no fear of their resorting to violence, but they will probably offer passive resistance to the German authorities.

# DRESDEN

A special notice issued by the Management of the Royal opera announces that a Richard Strauss week has been arranged for the evenings from the 25th to the 28th of January inclusive, the works to be performed and the order of the performances being as follows:—On Monday, January 29, for the first time, "Elektra," a musical tragedy in one act by Richard Strauss, text by Hugo von Hoffmannsthal; on Tuesday, the 26th, "Salome;" on Wednesday, the 27th, "Feuersnot," a poem in song in one act, text by Ernst von Wolzogen, followed by the "Symphonia domestica;" and on Thursday, the 28th, "Elektra." Dr. Richard Strauss and Herr v. Schuch will conduct, and the stage arrangements will be under Herren Bacmeister and Toller. The list of singers includes Madame Ackte, from Paris; Frau Bender-Schäfer, Frau Boehm van Ender, Herr Büssel, Fräulein v. Chavanne, Fräulein Eibenschütz, Herr Erl, Herr Grosch, Fräulein Keldorfer, Fräulein Kraus, Frau Krull, Frau Nast, Fräulein v. d. Osten, Herr Perron, Herr Plaschke, Herr Puttlitz, Herr Rains, Herr Rüdiger, Herr Scheidemantel, Frau Schumann-Heinck, of New York; Herr Schmalnauer, Fräulein Seebe, Fräulein Siems, Herr Sembach, Herr Soot, Fräulein Tervani, Herr Trede, Herr Wachter, and Frau Wedekind.

The prices of a single ticket for all four performances are as follow:—I. Rang: 70 marks. II. Rang: Fremdenlogen and Mittellogen 50 marks; Seitenlogen M. 37.50. III. Rang: Prosceniumslogen and Mittellogen 30 marks; Seitenlogen 25 marks. IV. Rang: Balkon 25 marks; Mittelgalerie and Prosceniumslogen 20 marks. V. Rang: Mittelgalerie M. 12.50; Sitz- und Stehgalerie and Prosceniumslogen M. 7.50. Parquet: Logen and I. Parquet 50 marks; II. Parquet 39 marks. (Stehplätze are not mentioned.)

Orders for tickets for all four performances will be received at the box-office at the Hoftheater up to the 16th of January inclusive. Each order must be accompanied by the amount in German coin of the realm or notes of the price of the ticket or tickets ordered and an extra fee of one mark for each ticket. The receipt of the order will be acknowledged and the result communicated to the sender in writing from the office. After the 16th of January, any places that have not been engaged for all four performances will be available for single performances; applications for which will be received at the same office from Sunday, the 17th, to Wednesday, the 20th of January, inclusive.

The prices of a single ticket for the performance on Monday, the 25th of January, are as follow:—I. Rang 25 marks. II. Rang: Fremdenlogen and Mittellogen 20 marks; Seitenlogen 15 marks. III. Rang: Prosceniumslogen and Mittellogen 12 marks; Seitenlogen 10 marks. IV. Rang: Balkon 10 marks; Mittelgalerie and Prosceniumslogen 8 marks; Seitengalerie, Seitenlogen, and Stehplätze 5 marks. V. Rang: Mittelgalerie 5 marks; Sitz- und Stehgalerie and Prosceniumslogen 3 marks. Parquet: Logen and I. Parquet 20 marks; II. Parquet 15 marks; Stehplätze 6 marks.

The price of a single ticket for either one of the other three performances will be as follows. I. Rang: 15 marks. II. Rang: Fremdenlogen and Mittellogen 10 marks; Seitenlogen M. 7.50. III. Rang: Prosceniumslogen and Mittellogen 6 marks; Seitenlogen 5 marks. IV. Rang: Balkon 5 marks; Mittelgalerie and Prosceniumslogen 4 marks; Seitengalerie, Seitenlogen, and Stehplätze M. 2.50. V. Rang: Mittelgalerie M. 2.50; Sitz- und Stehgalerie and Prosceniumslogen M. 1.50. Parquet: Logen and I. Parquet 10 marks; II. Parquet 8 marks; Stehplätze 3 marks.

Applications for places for a single performance must also be accompanied by the price of the ticket or tickets, together with the extra fee of one mark for each ticket.

On account of the Royal Opera House and Theatre being closed on Thursday the 24th, tickets for the performances on Xmas day may be had on Wednesday, from 10 to 1 p. m.

Matters are now sufficiently advanced at Covent Garden, we hear, for the final casts to be arranged for the season of English opera, which begins on Saturday, January 16. Mdme. Gleeson-White will be the *Fricka* in "The Valkyrie," and Miss Alice Prowse the *Woglinde* in "The Rheingold," in place of Miss Marcia Van Dresser, whose name was originally announced for these rôles. The *Brunnhilde* of Mdme. Saltzman-Stevens will constitute an operatic debut. She is an American singer, and has studied under M. Jean de Reszke, who quite recently sounded the praises of the Transatlantic voice in most enthusiastic terms.

We have already commented on the fact of so many English principals being engaged for the new year at Covent Garden. One of the most successful is Mr. Walter Hyde, who has now travelled so far, since only a few months ago he was the tenor hero of musical comedy. He is to be the *Loge* in "The Rheingold," *Siegmund* in "The Valkyrie," (both rôles in which he has already won acceptance), the *Walther* in "The Mastersingers," and the *Faust* in Gounod's opera. Mdme. Donalda will be the *Marguerite*, and another English singer, Mr. F. Austin, the *Mephistopheles*. The remaining rôles will also be filled by native artists.

Frau Pagenstecher-de Sauset and her pupils gave a performance at Hammers Hotel on Saturday evening in which the young aspirants to stage honours had an opportunity of showing how far they have mastered the rudiments of their art. It stands to reason that none of

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the parts played were perfect; but all gave proof of the willing and earnest effort that is the best guarantee of future success. Their movements on the stage were for the most part satisfactorily confident, and the ensemble was generally good. Several of the voices, too, promised well. Fräulein Milly Roth, a pupil of Frau Schöle, distinguished herself as *Gabriele* in "Nachtlager in Granada," and *Margarethe* in Gounod's opera, so called. Fräulein Hoffmann has also profited by Fräulein Luise Ottermann's teaching, and sang *Agatha* in "Der Freischütz" with every indication of becoming a sympathetic interpreter of youthful dramatic parts. Herr Petzoldt, a pupil of Professor Müller, possesses a brilliant and expressive tenor voice, but has a good deal to learn both in singing and acting before he can hope to win the laurel wreath. Fräulein Pohl, who has evident dramatic talent, is not yet far advanced as a singer. Two pupils of Professor Müller, Herren Pagenstecher and Komorovsky, made a very favourable impression. There was a fairly good audience.

The department for *Länder- und Völkerkunde* in the International Photographic Exhibition Dresden 1909 has been made an exhibition of modern intercourse and is likely to attract special attention, since most of the civilised countries in the world will be represented in it. Austria-Hungary will exhibit the characteristics of its various provinces in a separate building erected expressly for the purpose. Holland will show the beauties of some of her colonies, particularly the Sunda islands, as well as those of the mother country. Sweden, Norway, Italy, and other States have appointed commissioners of works, who are assisting the local Management in the preparations for their respective countries. The United States, Australia, Japan, China, and Abyssinia have also evinced the interest they take in the exhibition. The Federated States of

Germany, to which the great hall has been allotted, have almost all applied for space. Saxony will occupy a large space. Prussia, Bavaria, Hamburg, Thuringia, Brunswick, Bremen, Lübeck, Baden, Oldenburg, will all send ethnographical and industrial art exhibits as well as landscape and architectural pictures showing the beauties of German scenery. It may therefore be expected that the above-named department will be one of the most attractive in the Exhibition.

The arrest at Munich on Saturday by the police of Herr Ganter, an ostensible publisher, furnishes the sequel to the great advertisement hoax upon which we commented in our last issue.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 12th Infantry Regiment No. 177, whose band will play about 12.30 p. m. in the Neustadt.

### MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Today (Tuesday) Miss Watson will lecture in the gallery on Italian Art of the seventeenth century, which includes the works of Guido Reni, Carlo Dolce, Albani, and Caravaggio. The class will meet promptly at 11.30 in the tapestry room. On Wednesday, at the same hour, Miss Watson will lecture in her rooms at Gutzkow Strasse 33, II, on Modern Russian Art, as represented by Vereschtschagin, and Répin, illustrating by reproductions of the best works. On Thursday, the class studying Antique Art will meet in the Hall of the Romans, on the ground floor of the Albertinum, for illustration of the last lesson of the course.

At the Central Theatre, "Sherlock Holmes" will be performed this evening, beginning at 7.30. Tomorrow the fairy play "Peter und Paul reisen ins Schlaraffenland" will be given in the afternoon, and "Sherlock Holmes" in the evening. On Thursday the theatre will be closed. On Friday and following days, the fairy play above named will be repeated every afternoon at reduced prices. On Friday evening "Der tapfere Soldat," an operetta in three acts by Bernauer and Jacobson, music by Oscar Strauss, will be produced for the first time with brilliant new costumes and scenery.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

#### Der Evangelimann.

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

#### Cast:

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

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

Composer: Wilhelm Kienzl, born 1857.

Wednesday night	Salome	at 7.30
Thursday night	closed.	
Friday night	La Bohème	7.30
Saturday night	Lohengrin	6.30
Sunday night	Hoffmanns Erzählungen	7.30
Monday night	Eugen Onegin	7.30

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Die berühmte Frau	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Brand	7
Thursday night	closed.	
Friday night	Die glücklichste Zeit	7.30
Saturday night	Die glücklichste Zeit	7.30
Sunday night	Die Liebe wacht	7.30
Monday night	Wilhelm Tell	5

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### MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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### YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Lützow," from Hamburg for Japan, left Naples December 19th.  
 "Scharnhorst," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York December 19th.  
 "Rhein," from Bremen for New York, passed Dover Dec. 20th.  
 "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Colombo December 19th.  
 "Balow," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Hiogo December 20th.  
 "Köln," from Havana for Galveston, arrived Galveston Dec. 19th.  
 "Goeben," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Singapore Dec. 20th.  
 "Kleist," from Japan for Bremen, left Gibraltar December 20th.  
 "Princess Irene," from New York for Genoa, left Algiers Dec. 20th.  
 "Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from New York for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven December 21st.

## THE DECLINE OF NONCONFORMITY.

(From our London correspondent.)

Yet another Nonconformist minister has given notice of his intention to seek Holy Orders in the Church of England. The Rev. F. R. Rawle, Presbyterian minister of Ramsbottom, will shortly resign his charge with that end in view, and he has been moved to do so by what he calls "the unsettled state of Nonconformist theology," "the lack of authority in matters of faith and discipline," and "a want of reverence among Nonconformists for sacred things." It is interesting to note that while these things are alleged against Nonconformity by one who ought to know, the Church in Lancashire is steadily increasing its hold as a spiritual force upon the people.

The decline of Nonconformity has never been more frankly admitted than by the *British Congregationalist*, which in its issue of December 3 states:—"It has long been a matter of general knowledge that the condition of our churches is in many respects unsatisfactory. We are not keeping pace with the normal growth of population. In many industrial districts we are not holding our own as well as we did twenty years ago. While we have numbers of strong suburban and town churches, we grow weaker in the villages and in purely working-class centres. Our missionary zeal is painfully unequal to the opportunity which opens out before it, both in the foreign field and among the masses of the people at home." An indictment of this sort, coming from such a quarter, is very striking.

## THE WINTER SEASON IN WASHINGTON.

Thursdays during January and February have come to be recognised as White House nights since the beginning of the Roosevelt administration, and will be so regarded during the present season, an arrangement which facilitates the formation of tentative plans in other hospitable households. A hostess, for instance, who might desire to entertain at dinner in honour of the Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmüller would not select a Thursday early in January, knowing that the dinner to the diplomatic corps at the White House is on the cards for either the first or second Thursday of the year. Next winter the world in Washington will bide the announcement of the official programme before making even contingent plans.

White House night is a movable feast, every newcomer making his own selection. The Cleveland began with Thursdays, but changed to Tuesdays, because, as Mrs. John Sherman explained, in an era of simpler life, Thursday was prayer-meeting night, when there were services in both the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, and lectures in Episcopal churches. The McKinleys chose Wednesday, whereupon the women of the Cabinet held a conference, which was a forerunner of the meetings of the Cabinet women which have been a regular feature of Tuesday mornings during the season since the beginning of Mrs. Roosevelt's régime in the White House. The suggestion was made at the time that, with a White House reception in prospect for the evening, the women of the Cabinet circle should abandon their Wednesday afternoon receptions, of rather select another day for them.

There were women in the Cabinet circle at the time whose memory of official society at Washington went back nearly half a century. In all those years Wednesday had been the at home day for the wives of the vice-president and Cabinet Ministers. There were newcomers to whom one day was as good as another, and shaking hands first in one's own drawing-room and later in the blue-room for six or eight hours all told an impossible proposition. The debate was a warm one, and ended in upholding the dignity of traditions. "We could not, of course, change the day," was the simple and conclusive explanation of the wife of the Secretary of State. The only concession made to the White House was the curtailing of the afternoon reception. Instead of continuing until six, calling hours in Cabinet homes on afternoons which were to be followed by an evening reception at the White House ended at five o'clock.

The Cabinet dinner at the White House on December 17 opens the season of official dinners, a season which grows steadily longer, and which will have to move this winter at a less leisurely pace if some well-laid plans are not to gang agley. There will be four new faces in the official family when it gathers around the table in the State dining room for its last annual dinner with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt as hosts. The War Department has already a new head, and by the time the invitations for the first Cabinet dinner of the winter are in circulation, the new Secretary of the Navy will be ensconced. Gen. and Mrs. Wright and Secretary and Mrs. Newberry are all on the threshold of their first season in the Cabinet circle.

## THE PROGRESS OF AERIAL LOCOMOTION.

The rapid progress in the conquest of the air made by French aeronauts and aviators has led to the formation of a company for the construction of airships, at the head of which are two of the best known names in the aeronautical world of France. Several orders have been placed with the new company, and before long it is expected that sportsmen who hitherto have found recreation in other directions will sell their yachts and motor cars and replace them by airships and aeroplanes. At the present moment, we learn, a committee attached to one of the leading aeronautic federations is engaged in mapping out the whole of France, and when permission has been obtained from the people concerned, prominent landmarks will be erected on conspicuous points in the various

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Departments of France, while at night "lighthouses" will guide the aerial mariner past the dangers that threaten disaster to his airship. Distances "as the crow flies," considered hitherto as purely theoretical, will be those indicated on aeronautical time-tables, and once the aeroplane becomes a reliable means of locomotion, the traveller will be independent of trains and motor cars. From a table which has been prepared with the object of showing the comparative times taken between certain points by express trains and aeroplanes flying at something less than forty miles an hour, we see that while by the quickest trains and steamers a passenger can go from Paris to London in 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  hours, he may make the journey in an aeroplane in 5h. 40m. Between Paris and Brest the aeroplane would beat the train by two hours and 18 minutes, but in a race from Paris to Bordeaux the flying man would get badly left, for the train would arrive at its destination an hour and eight minutes before him. From the capital to Marseilles the time taken by the "Rapide" is 11h. 14m.; that of the aeroplane is 10h. 50m. The aerial traveller would have a distinct advantage over the man who goes by rail if the destination were Geneva, for whereas the fastest express takes 10h. 15m., the aeroplane would do the journey in 6h. 50m. From Paris to Brussels there is a difference in favour of the older-fashioned locomotion of 20 minutes, from Paris to Berlin the aeroplane gets ahead of the train by 2h. 40m., and the long journey between the capitals of France and Austria is shortened for the aerial voyager by a saving of six hours.

## GERMAN EMIGRATION.

It is, of course, well known that all the Transatlantic shipping companies have suffered severely by the decline in the tide of emigration from Europe, which was an immediate result of the financial crisis in the United States towards the end of last year. That the effect of this diminished activity in the steerage passenger traffic has been particularly felt by the German shipping companies is eloquently shown by figures published in a contemporary and giving the number of emigrants who have left the ports of Hamburg and Bremen. During the eleven months of the present year and the corresponding period of 1907 the numbers were as follows:—

	1908.	1907.
Hamburg	71,630	183,316
Bremen	62,658	227,827
Total	134,288	411,143

The difference between the total number of passengers carried in the two periods is thus 276,855. Reckoning at an average rate of £6 10s. per head, the falling off in receipts from the steerage traffic alone works out at £1,800,000 in round figures.

It is true that whereas the number of emigrants proceeding to the United States has been declining, there has at the same time been a considerable increase in the number of steerage passengers returning to Europe from America. But this has given the German companies little or no compensation for the loss of the outward traffic. The returning emigrants have gone principally to Italy, and those which have travelled on German vessels have been carried at unremunerative fares, as a rate war between the German and Italian companies has been in progress.

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,**  
Wiener Strasse.  
Tuesday, December 22nd. 10.0 a. m. Matins.  
Wednesday, December 23rd. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.  
Thursday, December 24th. *Christmas Eve, or Vigil of the Nativity.* 10.0 a. m. Matins. 6.0 p. m. Festal or first Evensong of Christmas: Carols.  
Friday, December 25th. *Christmas Day.* The Nativity of our blessed Lord according to the Flesh: Offerories for the Continental Chaplaincies' Aid Fund, the Poor and General Expenses.—8.0 a. m. 9.0 a. m. and 10.0 a. m. Holy Eucharist. 10.0 a. m. Matins and Sermon, Carols. 4.30 p. m. Evensong.  
Saturday, December 26th. *S. Stephen, The Protomartyr.* 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a. m. Matins.  
Sunday, December 27th. *Sunday in the Octave of Christmas.* *S. John, A. E. and M.* 8.0 a. m. and 12.0 m. d. (Choral) Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p. m. Evensong and Carols.  
Monday, December 28th. *Holy Innocents' Day.* 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 10.0 a. m. Matins.  
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

**THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,**  
Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.  
Friday, December 25th. *Christmas Day.* Holy Communion 8.0 a. m. and 11.0 a. m.  
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

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The Rev. T. H. Wright, Resident Minister.

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**THE BRITISH LEGATION:** Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: *Mansfeld de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq., C. B., C. M. G.*  
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**THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL:** Ammon Strasse 2, p. American Consul-General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*

**WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY**  
of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
North-easterly wind, changeable, snow at times.