

DRESDEN

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 9.45

La Bohème.

Scenes from Henry Murger's "Vie de Bohème" in four pictures.
Music by Giacomo Puccini.

Cast:

Rudolf, poet	Herr Burrian.
Schaunard, musician	Herr Plaschke.
Marcell, artist	Herr Scheidemantel.
Collin, philosopher	Herr Rains.
Bernard, the landlord	Herr Nebuschka.
Mimi	Frau Nast.
Musette	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Parpignor, Vendor of toys	Herr Lösckke.
Alcindor	Herr Erl.
Sergeant of the Customs	Herr Büssel.
Customs official	Herr Pust.

PLOT. Rudolph and Marcel, friends in "Bohemia," are sitting at work in their Paris garret and the former replenishes the fire with the M.S. of his drama, as they cannot afford coal. Schaunard, a musician, arrives with fuel, wine etc., and after pacifying the landlord, who demands his rent, Marcel and Schaunard go out to supper. Rudolph, left alone to work, is interrupted by Mimi, a flower-girl, who is in a fainting condition. He revives her with some wine, and confesses his love for her. They go out to join the others at the Café Mousus in the Quartier Latin. Here Marcel describes his old love Musette with an elderly admirer, Alcindor. She sends the latter away to buy her some new shoes and decamps with Marcel. In the next scene Marcel is discovered working at a tavern on the outskirts of Paris; Mimi, looking very ill and wretched, comes to beg Marcel help her, since Rudolph is killing her by his jealousy. She hides while Marcel talks to Rudolph, but hearing Rudolph declare she is too ill to be cured, she sobs so violently that her presence is revealed and Rudolph is reconciled to her. In the last scene Marcel and Rudolph are once more alone in their garret; Schaunard appears again with provisions. In the midst of their gaily Musette brings in Mimi who is dying. Musette and Marcel go out to buy medicine, but on their return find Mimi has expired in Rudolph's arms.
Composer: Puccini, born 1858.

Tomorrow, Saturday, beginning at 6, ending about 10

Lohengrin.

Opera in three acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Heinrich der Vogler, German King	Herr Füllitz.
Lohengrin	Herr v. Bary.
Elsa von Brabant	Frau Wittich.
Herzog Gottfried, her brother	—
Friedrich von Telramund, Brabant Count	Herr Perron.
Ortrud, his wife	Frau v. Falken.
A Herald of the König	Herr Plaschke.
	Herr Erl.
	Herr Lösckke.
	Herr Büssel.
	Herr Nebuschka.
	Fräul. Sachse.
	Fräul. Kretschmer.
	Frau Scherz.
	Frau Lorenz.

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.

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CHRISTMAS STAMPS.

Last year Mr. Jacob Riis, the well-known American philanthropist, inaugurated a fresh phase of the fight against tuberculosis on the lines of that tried with marked success in Denmark. He had seen the stamp which the Danish Government prints and sells every Yuletide to aid the anti-consumption fight in the little Kingdom, and did not see why this idea could not be carried out with equally good results in the United States. But the American postal authorities turned a cold gaze on the proposition, so that Mr. Riis contented himself with airing the idea in the press. His articles bore speedy fruit. The Anti-Tuberculosis Society of Delaware was the first influential body to favourably consider the stamp proposition. No time was lost. Designs were drawn up, and approved, and by December 7th the first Christmas stamps were on the market. A charitable firm of printers turned them out at cost price, while a prominent advertising firm gave the stamps the widest publicity without making any charge. Miss Leonard, a lady largely interested in the scheme, takes up the story as follows:—

The first stamps were out on December 7—eighteen days only before Christmas. That was the Denmark rule—but it was a mistake in hustling America. It was too late, for America begins to buy Christmas "stickers" in November. The Christmas Stamp found footing in spite of this, but soon suffered from the lack of time to print and distribute it so as to meet the sudden demand. It

Sunday, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

Hoffmann's Erzählungen.

Phantastic Opera in three acts. Music by J. Offenbach.

Cast:

Hoffmann	Herr Rüdiger.
Niclaus	Fräul. Tervani.
Nathanael	Herr Lösckke.
Hermann	Herr Trede.
Lutter	Herr Wachter.
Olympia	—
Giulietta	Frau Wedekind.
Antonia	—
Coppelius	—
Daperutto	Herr Rains.
Mirakel	—
Cochennille	—
Pitichinaccio	Herr Erl.
Franz	—
Spalanzani	Herr Büssel.
Crespel	Herr Nebuschka.
Schlehmühl	Herr Büssel.
A voice	Fräul. Elbenschütz.

PLOT. At a meeting of students, Hoffmann, one of their number is rallied on his gloomy temper. He declares he has been three-unlucky in love, and promises to describe his love-affairs to them. In the Opera the three several episodes are presented in three acts.

In the first act Hoffmann is in the house of Spalanzani, having gone there to meet his host's beautiful daughter. This daughter is really an automaton made by Spalanzani and Coppelius, a wizard, who is to have a half share in the money to be made by the sale of the doll. Coppelius gives Hoffmann a pair of spectacles, which increase the beauty of the doll, and Hoffmann is madly in love with it, heedless of the warnings of his friend Niklas. A dance is held, and Hoffmann dances with the automaton, which dances on unceasingly, till Hoffmann sinks half-fainting upon the sofa. Coppelius enters in a rage, the draft by which Spalanzani had bought his half of the doll having been dishonoured, and smashes the figure. The guests all laugh at Hoffmann, who at last realizes the trick.

In the second act Hoffmann is courting Giulietta, a courtesan, who is in the power of Daperutto, a wizard, for whom she has stolen the shadow of Schlehmühl, another lover. She promises to procure Hoffmann's image in a mirror. Telling Hoffmann that Schlehmühl has the key of her room, she leaves them. Hoffmann kills Schlehmühl, only to find the room empty, and the false Giulietta disappears with Daperutto in a gondola.

In the third act Hoffmann is engaged to Antonia, daughter of Crespel, who has a beautiful voice, but is liable to consumption, so her father has forbidden her to sing. The deaf servant lets in Hoffmann, contrary to his master's orders. He and Antonia sing, and as Crespel returns Hoffmann hides and, from Crespel's conversation with the wizard, Doctor Mirakel, hears of Antonia's illness. He persuades Antonia never to sing again, but Mirakel, by invoking the spirit of her dead mother, induces her to break her promise; she sings and sings, and dies exhausted in Hoffmann's arms.

In the epilogue the students thank Hoffmann for his tales.
Composer: Offenbach, born 1819, died 1880.

Monday, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.30

Eugen Onegin.

Lyric scenes in 3 acts (7 pictures). Words by Pusckin.
Music by P. Tschaiakowsky.

Cast:

Larina, a landowner	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Tatjana, her daughters	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Olga	Fräul. Tervani.
Filipjewna, a nurse	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Eugen Onegin	Herr Perron.
Lenski	Herr Rains.
Prince Gremin	Herr Burrian.
A Captain	Herr Trede.
Saretzki	Herr Nebuschka.
Triquet, a Frenchman	Herr Rüdiger.
Guillot, valet	Herr Büssel.

PLOT. In the opening scene the mother of two young girls, Tatjana and Olga, recalls in conversation with her nurse the days of her youthful love, and concludes that although she married a man other than her choice, she had nevertheless a happy life. From the progress of the opera it would appear that her history is to be repeated in the case of her daughters. Olga is in love with Lenski, who introduces his friend Eugen Onegin, to whom Tatjana immediately becomes passionately attached. After a struggle with her pride, Tatjana writes a letter to Onegin declaring her passion, in reply to which he offers her a brother's love. His attitude towards Olga, however, excites the jealousy of Lenski. A duel is arranged between them, in which Onegin shoots Lenski dead. Remorse at having killed his best friend drives him forth into the world to wander

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reached Philadelphia on the 13th of December, and so had only twelve days to run there. Backed by the Pennsylvania Red Cross and supported mightily by the *North American*, its sales in the department stores and elsewhere mounted day after day, the presses running day and night now to supply it. A reproduction in miniature of a big poster used to tell the story is appended:

GOOD WILL TO MEN

THE CHRISTMAS STAMPS

issued by the Delaware Red Cross
to stamp out the White Plague

ONE PENNY A PIECE

They will not carry any kind of mail
but any kind of mail will carry them

PUT THEM ON

CHRISTMAS

LETTERS
PACKAGES
CARDS

EVERY STAMP MEANS A
BULLET IN THE FIGHT
AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

When the eighteen days of the campaign were over, there were nearly four hundred thousand stamps sold, and nearly three thousand dollars cleared for the anti-tuberculosis fight.

for twenty-six years. He finally returns to St. Petersburg, where at a grand Court function he meets the Princess Gremin, in whom he recognises Tatjana. Her love for him revives, but she resists his overtures and remains true to her marriage vow.
Composer: Tschaiakowsky, born 1840, died 1893.

Tuesday night	Rienzi	at 6
Wednesday night	Der Freischütz	7.30
Thursday night	Die drei Pintos	6
Friday night	Der fliegende Holländer	7.30
Saturday night	Fidello	7.30
Sunday night	Feuersnot	7.30
Monday night	Unertain.	

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Die glücklichste Zeit	at 7.30
Saturday night	Wilhelm Tell	7
Sunday night	Die glücklichste Zeit	7.30
Monday night	Die glücklichste Zeit	7.30
Tuesday night	Die Liebe wacht	7.30
Wednesday night	Die Räuber	6
Thursday afternoon	Schneewittchen	4
Friday night	Die glücklichste Zeit	7.30
Saturday night	Monna Vanna	7.30
Sunday night	Krieg im Frieden	7.30
Monday night	Zweimal zwei ist fünf	7.30

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.
"Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York December 23rd.
"Kleist," from Japan for Hamburg, left Port Said Dec. 23rd.
"Kleist," from Japan for Bremen, passed Hurst Castle Dec. 24th.
"Lützow," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Suez Dec. 23rd.
"Princess Irene," from New York for Genoa, arrived Genoa December 23rd.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Penang December 23rd.
"Friedrich der Grosse," from Bremen for Australia, passed Borkum Riff December 23rd.
"Neckar," from Baltimore for Bremen, left Baltimore Dec. 23rd.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

(From our London correspondent.)

40,000 LONDON APPLICANTS.

Mr. Burns has circulated the following reply to a question put by Mr. B. S. Straus:—

"The number of persons entitled to old age pensions in the administrative County of London has not at present been ascertained, but I may state that up to the 5th inst. 40,578 claims had been received by the pension officers in London. The records do not show the claims received in respect of the several Parliamentary divisions; but I can give some particulars as regards the City and metropolitan boroughs. They are as follows:—

"City of London, 135 claims, Battersea, 1,717; Bermondsey, 1,054; Bethnal Green, 1,336; Camberwell, 2,544; Chelsea, 698; Deptford, 934; Finsbury, 706; Fulham, 1,398; Greenwich and Woolwich, 2,034; Hackney, 2,159; Hammersmith, 1,284; Hampstead, 575; Holborn, 344; Islington, 3,063; Kensington, 1,480; Lambeth, 3,227; Lewisham, 1,3P7; Paddington, 1,455; Poplar and Stepney, 2,907; St. Marylebone, 1,162; St. Pancras, 2,202; Shore-ditch, 1,047; Southwark, 1,732; Stoke Newington, 528; Wandsworth, 2,444; Westminster, 1,115—total, 40,578."

It may be noted that this figure means that one person in every 118—men, women, and children—resident in London has applied for an old age pension.