

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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THE CHRISTMAS WEEK.

The benevolent genius which is popularly supposed to superintend the affairs of men during the festive Yuletide season does not apparently exert his beneficent influence to the extent of warding off battle, murder, and sudden death, incidents which occur with the same frequency at Christmas time as in the less joyful seasons of the year. Thus a good many events have happened in the past week to keep the nerves of the public on edge, and indeed, Christmas week itself came within an ace of being rendered sadly conspicuous by an overwhelming disaster. We refer to the conflagration which broke out in the Herald Square Theatre, New York, on Tuesday evening, and practically gutted that well known resort. It seems almost miraculous that there was no loss of life, for the outbreak occurred while the theatre was filled by a large audience. Happily, however, when the alarm was given shortly after the commencement of the last act of the play, the audience remained calm, and filed out in an orderly manner meriting the highest praise. Such panic as occurred was confined to the actors on the stage, where the danger was greater than in the auditorium. The players fled into the street without waiting to obtain their ordinary garments, and a strange spectacle was presented to the vast crowd assembled there by the painted and powdered ladies and gentlemen who walked about the theatre still in their stage finery. The damage to the theatre is very extensive, but at present it is impossible to mention any exact figure. The building, which had a seating accommodation of thirteen hundred, was the property of the Shubert Brothers.—Christmas Day itself did not fail to provide Paris with another sensation, in the form of a savage attack on the President of the Republic by a waiter named Mattis. Luckily the prompt action of the gentlemen who were accompanying M. Fallières prevented the miscreant from inflicting serious injury on the President. We print full details of the outrage in another column.—The brawl between an English soldier and a German customer in a Cairo coffee house is also reported elsewhere, but we are inclined to believe that the less publicity given to affairs of this description the better will it be for the cause of international amity.—Tempestuous weather on an almost unprecedented scale contrived to make Transatlantic passages last week the reverse of pleasant. Here again the world was spared great disasters. All the liners reported overdue have since reached their respective ports, storm-battered and coated with ice, but safe and comparatively sound. Dauntless seamanship triumphed over the angry deep, save in the case of the steamship "Irada," which was wrecked off Mizen Head on Tuesday, with the loss of six lives.—Few new developments in the Near Eastern situation are to be reported. It is true that conditions in the Balkans have not yet changed for the better, and that ominous rumblings have made themselves heard; but there is no reason for believing that the arbitrament of the sword will be substituted for the diplomatic negotiations which are still proceeding with a view to settling the entire question.—The Christmas week was rich in "might-have-beens," but on the whole nothing of a particularly noteworthy nature occurred to seriously upset the world's tranquillity. Perhaps one of those who least appreciated the conviviality of the season was ex-President Castro, who is still undergoing treatment in Berlin. His Christmas Box from Caracas was certainly not calculated to cheer the spirits of the fallen dictator.

FRENCH PRESIDENT ATTACKED.

M. FALLIERES INJURED.

SUPPOSED POLITICAL MOTIVE.

As President Fallières was taking his usual walk on Christmas morning along the Champs Elysée, accompanied by M. Ramondon, his chief Secretary, and Lieutenant Colonel Lason, he was suddenly attacked on the Place de l'Etoile, at half-past nine o'clock, by a young man who rushed upon him with uplifted arms, seized him by the head and beard, and inflicted a slight wound on his neck. The man was promptly knocked down by the two gentlemen and handed over to some policemen in plain clothes who were within hail. The President, whose hat had fallen off and his walking stick been broken in the attempt to ward off the man's rush, but who had shown no excitement or alarm, continued his walk through the Trocadero Garden and the new park of the Champ de Mars, returning to the Elysée by way of the Place de la Concorde. On reaching home at half-past 10 o'clock, he found M. Clemenceau, the Prime Minister, to whom the incident had been reported by telephone, anxiously awaiting him.

The prisoner's name is Mattis; he is a native of Savoy, and 34 years old. In his pockets were found a card of the *Patrie Française*, a medallion of General Mercier, some stamps bearing the portrait of the Duke of Orleans, a card of the "Yellow Syndicate," and a chauffeur's certificate. He says he had planned the attack ever since the remains of M. Zola were transferred to the Pantheon, and that he had carried it out with full deliberation; that he does not regret it, but on the contrary thinks he has only fulfilled his duty in assaulting the President. His landlady states that she knew nothing of Mattis' Royalistic tendencies, that he lived quietly, paid his rent regularly, and was always in employment of some kind.

The magistrate before whom Mattis was examined, ordered a search to be made by the police at the offices of the newspaper *Le Jaune*, and M. Hamard, the Chief of the police, proceeded on Sunday to carry out the order; but as no one belonging to the newspaper came to the office, M. Hamard sealed up the entrance door. Later in the day M. Brétry, a member of the Chamber and the Manager of the *Le Jaune*, arrived at the office and removed the seals.

Immediately on the news of the attack reaching them, all the Ministers and the President of the Chamber went to call on President Fallières, and expressed their indignation at the assault. Most of the foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires also paid their respects to the President.

A later telegram states that the police have renewed the seals on the doors of the *Jaune* newspaper, which were broken by M. Brétry. M. Brétry declared that he would break the seals again when he had occasion to use his offices.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO A CRUISER.

Paris, December 28.

According to a telegram from Brest, the armoured cruiser "Gloire" has been obliged to return to port from a cruise in consequence of the machinery having been seriously damaged by a malicious act. In approaching the land she ran ashore near Hoedie island, but got off again without damage; she is commanded by Captain Jaurès, a brother of the Socialistic deputy.

PEACE IN VENEZUELA.

GOMEZ AS NEW PRESIDENT.

Caracas, December 27.

The accession to the Presidency by General Gomez is now recognised throughout the country. The revolutionary movement has come to an end without any serious shedding of blood. General Celestino Castro, brother of the late President, has abandoned his threatening attitude and given up the command of the troops under him, besides delivering to the new Government a large quantity of arms and munitions of war, some six thousand rifles and three million cartridges. It may be taken for granted that Castro has now ceased to be an important factor in the affairs of Venezuela. The Press is free; the cattle monopoly has been raised; the frontier question with Columbia has been satisfactorily settled; and steamship traffic between Venezuelan ports and those of neighbouring States is again in full swing.

London, December 27.

That Castro persists in turning a blind eye to the events of the past week in Venezuela is evidenced by a Reuter report to the effect that he has sent a cablegram to Caracas ordering Venezuelan warships to attack the next Dutch vessel which makes a hostile move or even appears before the port of La Guaira. The Venezuelan Government has issued a manifesto decreeing that commercial traffic with Trinidad be resumed, and that traffic on the river Meta is now free. The salt monopoly has been dissolved. The Bermuda Asphalt Company have reopened their offices in Caracas.

New York, December 27.

A report from Caracas states that President Gomez may demand the extradition of Castro if it is proved that he was the sender of the cablegram which contained the order to murder Gomez.

AMERICAN SUGAR MAGNATE DEAD.

San Francisco, December 27.

Mr. Claus Spreckels, the sugar magnate of the Pacific coast, is dead.

The late Mr. Spreckels was born at Lamstedt in Hanover in 1828, and emigrated to America at the age of eighteen. He soon became interested in the sugar industry, and probably did more to develop this branch of American trade than any other individual. He established the Bay Sugar Refinery, procuring his raw material from Hawaii; invented new refining processes; acquired sugar properties in Hawaii; laid out a beet-sugar farm of 1,500 acres at Watsonville, Cal.; and founded the Oceanic Steamship Company, playing between San Francisco and Honolulu. Dresden readers will be interested to note that Mr. Spreckels' daughter married a local banker, Herr Geheimrat Hahn, who subsequently became insolvent and served a term of imprisonment.

BRAWL IN A CAIRO COFFEE HOUSE.

Cairo, December 28.

A brawl occurred on Sunday in the German restaurant "Gambrinus" between English soldiers and German civilians. One of the soldiers, who is said to have been drunk, had got into a dispute with a German and struck him with his cane. Other Germans then took their countryman's part, while more soldiers joined their comrade, and a free fight ensued, in the course of which one of the soldiers was badly injured and carried off bleeding to the military hospital. Enquiries are being held into the affair by the English military and German consular authorities.

BERLIN

We are requested to announce that the American Ambassador and Mrs. Hill will be at home in their residence, Bismarck Strasse 4, Königs Platz, between four and seven o'clock on Friday, January 1st. No special invitations will be sent out, but all Americans will be welcome.

The Christmas reception at the American Church on the evening of Christmas Day was attended by about fifty people, and proved a thoroughly enjoyable evening. The spirit of Christmas was naturally dominant. The library, in which the reunion took place, was plentifully decorated with fir and evergreens, even Abraham Lincoln and other national idols adorning the walls being obliged to retire behind a Christmas adornment of "Tannenzweige" or mistletoe. The handsome central decorations had been provided through the kindness of Dr. Alice Luce, of the Willard School. They consisted of a huge wreath of fir-foilage studded with white candles and suspended by red ribbons from the electric chandelier. On the table beneath stood two small lighted Christmas trees, and between these an attractive "Hänsel and Gretel" gingerbread-house which had already done decorative service at the Xmas festivities at the American Woman's Club. A huge vase of Californian poinsettia, also sent by Dr. Luce, added colour to the scene. Rev. Dr. Crosser, the Pastor, and Dr. J. H. Honan, Dr. Geo. H. Watson, and Mr. Stephen McFadden, of the Church Committee, were all present. Mrs. S. E. Bell, of Memphis, Tennessee, presided over the refreshments, while ample recognition is due to Mrs. A. J. Culwer for preliminary preparations. Among those who assisted in serving were Miss and Mr. Oxtoby, of Michigan, and Mr. George Rogers, of California, a vocal student working with Madame Hanna Mara. Mr. Rogers was to have been heard in vocal selections, but was prevented owing to throat-trouble.

A good deal of regret was felt in a section of the congregation that the Church was not decorated and a Christmas service held on Christmas morning as usual, but this reception on Christmas night went some distance at least towards compensation.

As a welcome Christmas gift to the American Church Library comes the following list of books, generously presented by McClure and Co., of New York. The donation was arranged for during Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Dickie's recent visit to America:—

Man's Place in the Universe, by Alfred R. Wallace, L.L.D.
Hamlet, Shakespeare (the E. H. Sothern Acting Version).
The Home, Charlotte Perkins Gilman.
Wine, Women and Song, Medieval Latin Students' Songs, Translated.
The Wagner Stories, Filson Young.
The Story of Life Insurance, Burton J. Hendrick.
Russian Literature, Kropotkin.
The Gavel and the Mace, Frank Warren Hackett.
He Knew Lincoln, Ida M. Tarbell.
From King to King (2 copies), G. Sowers Dickinson, M.A.
Astronomy for Everybody, Simon Newcomb.
Dante and his Time, Karl Federn.
The Man with the Hoe, Edwin Markham.
Illustrated Cameos of Literature:—
 (1) *R. Wagner as Poet*, Geo. Brandes.
 (2) *Maxim Gorki*, Geo. Brandes.
The Greek View of Life, G. Sowers Dickinson.

The American Woman's Club has on view at present a small exhibition of pottery, consisting of hand-painted Russian vases, jugs, cups, bowls, and flower pots, which are to be sold for the benefit of the Club funds. They were originally imported by Mme. d'Artsimowitch for the Catholic Poor Sale. Mme. d'Artsimowitch, who is an American, takes a great interest in the American Woman's Club, however, and very kindly handed the remainder from her sale over to the Club.

Loads of Christmas letters, brought by the "Lusitania," were received by members of the American Colony on the night of Xmas Eve and on Xmas Morning.

"The Moral and Physical Results of Co-operative Hygiene" was the subject of an address delivered

at the American Church on Sunday afternoon, December 20, by Dr. James Henry Honan, President of the Anglo-American Medical Association in Berlin. Dr. Honan read an exceedingly interesting paper. He dwelt, in the first place, upon the extraordinary effectiveness of co-operative measures as a means of suppressing epidemics—citing as examples, first, the recent threatened plague at New Orleans, when the population rose as one man to co-operate in preventive measures, the result being absolutely successful; secondly, the co-operative measures taken in Panama to suppress yellow fever which was now, thanks to these measures, so completely overpowered that a premium could be offered for every case of yellow fever discovered.

This powerful weapon of co-operation on the part of the public should, said Dr. Honan, now be brought to bear upon the epidemic which is at present pre-eminently in our midst, the great white plague which has wrought more havoc in the human race than all the wars of history—tuberculosis. Widespread and seemingly ineradicable as this scourge is, Dr. Honan emphatically stated that in the face of co-operative hygiene, of right and hygienic living on the part of every individual, tuberculosis would be absolutely powerless to maintain its hold upon the human race. The lecturer further declared his complete faith that this happy state of affairs would one day be realised, and that it was no idle dream to look forward to the time when tuberculosis should be as rare in its appearance as cholera and yellow-fever today.

Dr. Honan made some strong statements regarding the evil effects of alcohol-drinking, even in moderation. The medical profession in general, he said, was undoubtedly beginning to take stand in favour not only of moderation, but of total abstinence. Dr. Honan also strongly condemned the anti-vivisection movement, recalling amidst amusement, as the crescendo of absurdity in this direction, the fanatical words of a well known German woman-advocate of anti-vivisection, "I would not kill a fly, not if it were to save my own life." Dr. Simon Flexner's grand work in the Rockefeller Institute of New York had shown sufficiently, said Dr. Honan, what a vivisectionist could do for the benefit of humanity. Dr. Flexner had discovered—by the sacrifice of perhaps a few monkeys—a serum guaranteed to cure the hitherto incurable cerebro-meningitis, the dreaded *Genickstarre* of Germany, notorious for the excruciating agony which it causes to its victims. Dr. Flexner had actually succeeded in reducing the mortality rate in *Genickstarre* from 80 per cent. to 20 per cent. Those who recovered after treatment with his serum regained, moreover, their normal mental faculties, whereas hitherto the few cases which recovered from this terrible disease were usually imbeciles for life.

Such a victory as this, Dr. Honan thought, was well worth the sacrifice of all the monkeys in the African jungle.

Dr. Honan's address left his hearers in an optimistic frame of mind regarding the possibility of fortifying future generations against disease. One of his many sanguine statements was that he was personally firmly convinced of the right of every human being to live to the age of seven score years and ten. By hygienic living in the midst of a community devoted to hygienic principles, Dr. Honan declared, every man should be in the prime of life at one hundred years of age, and no man will need to die before he is one hundred and fifty.

A gallant rescue was effected in Berlin on Sunday by a military officer. The wife of an author and military officer threw herself into the town canal, and Lieutenant Rohde, of the 140th Infantry Regiment, who was passing at the moment, immediately seized a life-buoy and dived in to the rescue. After swimming some twelve feet he succeeded in grasping the drowning woman, and brought her safely to the bank. She was at once conveyed to hospital.

ITALIAN "RAFFLES."

HUNT FOR A DARING THIEF.

The police throughout Italy are on the look-out for a particularly cool and daring thief, who has recently accomplished several big coups, and is suspected of being the perpetrator of the sensational robbery at the Vatican six years ago, when the loss, in round figures, amounted to a million lire.

The most remarkable feature of the case is that the individual wanted seems to have outtraffled Raffles. There is no doubt that he has frequented the highest social functions, and it is almost certain that he has been seen at Court balls and Ambassadorial receptions. Should he be arrested some sensational revelations are likely. Speaking four or five languages fluently, having a wonderful talent for disguise, and always working single-handed, he is without question a genius in crime.

The police, writes the Rome correspondent of the *Globe*, have certain clues, the nature of which they refuse to divulge. Such evidence as they have, how-

ever, leads them to believe that practically all the largest robberies that have occurred here within the last three or four years are the work of this one hand. They include the theft of 14,000 lire from the safe of the "Vittorio Emanuele" library, an exploit worth about 60,000 lire at a jeweller's in the Piazza di Spagna, and a haul of jewels worth 120,000 lire two years ago from a shop in the Piazza Triano.

His handiwork is also said to have been traced in France and Austria.

SANGUINARY FRAY AT MOSCOW.

POLICE VERSUS CRIMINALS.

Moscow, December 27.

A band of criminals today barricaded themselves in a two-storeyed house situated on Lessino island, near Moscow, and when the police appeared on the scene they were greeted with a volley of rifle shots. Reinforcements were sent from Moscow and the house

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 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
 Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
 Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
 The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M.A.,
 Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.
 American Church, Motz Strasse 6.
 Nollendorf Platz.
 Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
 4.30 p.m. Song Service.
 Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.
 Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
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 Office hours 11-1—Consul-General Dr. Paul v. Schwabach.
 Consulate, Behrens Strasse 63. Office hours 10-12 and 4-5.
 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Ambassador, Dr. David Jayne Hill, Embassy, Unter den Linden 68. Reception hours 10-1.—Consul-General: Alexander M. Thakara, Esq.
 Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

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 First class singing lessons. + Moderate terms. + English and German.
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BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:		
Royal Opera House	Figaros Hochzeit	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Kaiser Heinrich VI.	7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theater	Revolution in Krähwinkel	7.30
" "	(Kammerspiele) Der Graf von Gleichen	8
Lessing Theatre	Bretzenburg	8
Berliner Theatre	Herodes und Mariamne	8
New Schauspielhaus	Rabagas	8
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Hebbel Theatre	Thummelumsen	8
Comic Opera	Pelleas und Melisande	8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	8
Lustspielhaus	Die glücklichste Zeit	8
Schiller Theater O.	Der Graf von Charolais	8
" "	Charlottenburg	
Der Familientag		8
Husarenfieber		8
Die Kinder des Kapitän Grant		8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Entgleisten	8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Der Glöckner von Notre Dame	8.15
Trion Theatre	Der Satyr	8
Thalia Theatre	Mein Leopold (Girardi)	8
Urania Theatre	Der Montblanc	8
Theatre des Westens	Der tapfere Soldat	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
Gastspieltheatre	Drahtlose Telegraphie (H. Lange)	8.30
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Blinden	8
Casino Theatre	Die Diababäder	8
Apollo Theatre	Mizi Gizi. Siegwart Gentes	8.30
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	8
Folies Caprice	Servus Pshesina. Der lustige Ehemann	8

surrounded, the police pouring a heavy fire into the building. After this fusillade had continued for a short time, it was remarked that no more shots came from the house; whereupon the chief of police, accompanied by his men, attempted to force an entrance. Suddenly, however, a fresh volley was fired from the windows, and the police were compelled to fall back. In the afternoon an entrance was effected, but the police only found the dead body of a man with a bullet wound in the head. Evidently the other occupants had succeeded in making their escape. The owner of the building has been placed under arrest. Several police officials, including the chief, were badly wounded, and one has since died.

WINTRY WEATHER IN FRANCE.

The Christmas holidays were characterised throughout France by extraordinarily cold weather, the land having been in the grip of a hard frost. Many cases of sudden death due to the intense cold are reported.

DRESDEN

On the afternoon of the 23rd instant, King Friedrich August gave a Christmas treat at the palace to 20 poor children, candidates for confirmation taken from the Dresden schools and the parishes of Loschwitz, Wachwitz, Hosterwitz, and Moritzburg. The gifts, consisting of a suit of clothes and other useful things for each child, were laid out on a long table under the light of 20 Christmas trees. His Majesty, with the young Princes and Princesses, remained for some time in conversation with the children and their parents.

On Xmas Eve the Royal family Christmas tree was lighted at the palace. The tree was a particularly fine one which had been brought from the Dresdner Heide. The King gave all his children presents that he had himself chosen. His Majesty has for years past always arranged the family Christmas tree table himself; and when the Princes and Princesses have been admitted and each has received his or her gift from the King's own hand, there is great rejoicing.

The Royal Chamberlain's department has again given notice that two grand Court balls will be given, on the 13th of January and the 23rd of February, and two Chamber balls, on the 20th of January and the 17th of February. No decision has yet been come to as to any further Court festivities. At the grand Court balls ladies and gentlemen may be presented whose names have been previously approved; ladies and gentlemen who have been already presented and who desire to obtain invitations to these balls should leave their cards, with the necessary remarks on them in writing, at the Royal Chamberlain's office, or enter their names in a list which is kept there for the purpose and accessible from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The arrangements for the Yule-tide and New Year Entertainment to be held tomorrow (Wednesday) in the Manse of the Scots Church, Bernhard Strasse 2, are well in hand. The Pageant of famous Women, and the Shakespeare reading from "As you like it" provide the centre round which the social event gathers. The Afternoon Entertainment is from 4 to 6 and the Evening from 7.30 to 10 p.m. Tickets may be obtained and should be booked at once from the Manse.

On the afternoon of Christmas Day Miss Pearsall entertained a number of her American young lady friends at five o'clock tea. A brilliantly illuminated Christmas Tree was one of the enjoyable features of the occasion.

The fairy play "Schneewitchen," arranged for the stage by Görner, with music by Riccius and dances by Berger, newly staged and performed at the Royal Theatre in Neustadt on the afternoons of Christmas Day and Boxing Day, afforded great pleasure to crowded houses of children of all ages and their elders. The title-rôle was played by Fräulein v. Schletting who looked charming, but was not very distinctly heard. Fräulein Diacono, on the contrary, disguised as the old countrywoman and giving Schneewitchen a poisoned apple, spoke very plainly and acted with all her accustomed high art. The effect of Riccius's charming music was somewhat marred by the

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... talking of the audience, but the ballet, arranged by Herr Berger, of butterflies, mice, frogs, etc.,—with an episode of a dancing bear led by a group of the tiniest of fairies in pink and blue—was a great success. That the seven dwarfs were immensely applauded is partly due to the interesting rôles they had to play, but much credit is also due to the young actors themselves. Herren Tiller, Bauer, and Neumann were distinguished representatives of their respective characters, and Fräulein Werner, as a very graceful angel, recited some lines in the "reconciliation" scene with the best effect.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.
Tonight, beginning at 7, ending after 9.30
By Royal Command.
Rienzi.
Opera in five acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Cola Rienzi, Papal notary	Heg v. Bary.
Irene, his sister	Fräul. Siems (as guest).
Steffano Colonna, head of the family Colonna	Herr Rains.
Adriano, his son	Frau Bender-Schäfer.
Paolo Orsini, head of the family Orsini	Herr Plaschke.
Raimondo, legate of the Pope in Avignon	Herr Wachter.
Cecco del Vecchio, Roman citizens	Herr Nebuschka.
Baroncelli, A messenger of Peace	Herr Loschcke.
	Fräul. Keldorfer.

PLOT. Rienzi, a Roman notary, shunned by the papal delegate Raimondo, dreams of throwing off the yoke of the haughty patricians. The head of the Orsini tries to abduct Irene, his sister, but she is saved by Adriano Colonna, a member of the rival faction. The nobles leave Rome to fight out a quarrel and the people shut the gates and elect Rienzi tribune. A plot to murder Rienzi by the Orsini is betrayed by Adriano, and the nobles are condemned to death, but at Irene's entreaty Rienzi relents and pardons them. They again rebel and in a battle the chief of them are slain; this turns Adriano against Rienzi. The people begin to distrust Rienzi, and the church excommunicates him. Adriano in vain implores Irene to fly with him. She and Rienzi retire to the Capitol, which is set on fire in the midst of a popular rising, and they, together with Adriano, perish in the flames.
Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Wednesday night	Der Freischütz	at 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	uncertain.	

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Die Liebe wacht	at 7.30
Wednesday night	Die Räuber	" 6
Thursday afternoon	Schneewitchen	" 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

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. Co. Dresden office.
Fr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Bremen," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Aden Dec. 24th.
"Gneisenau," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York December 24th.
"Scharnhorst," from New York for Bremen, left New York December 24th.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Singapore December 26th.
"Roon," from Bremen for Australia, left Sydney Dec. 26th.
"Derfflinger," from Hamburg for Japan, left Tsingtau Dec. 24th.
"Brandenburg," from Bremen for New York, passed Borkum Riff December 26th.
"Prinzregent Luitpold," from Bremen for Japan, left Gibraltar December 26th.
"Balow," from Japan for Hamburg, left Shanghai December 26th.
"Goeben," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Colombo December 26th.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Japan for Hamburg, left Naples Dec. 27th.
"Friedrich der Grosse," from Bremen for Australia, left Southampton December 27th.
"Kleist," from Japan for Bremen, left Antwerp December 27th.

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NEW YORK BANKER INSOLVENT.
HEAVY LIABILITIES.

New York, December 27.

Mr. Henry W. Poor, the well known banker, has declared himself insolvent. His liabilities are estimated at five million dollars.

Mr. Poor is one of New York's leading social lights, and occupies a prominent place in sport and club circles. He has been frequently in Europe, and maintains a summer villa at Capri, Italy.

PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

Santiago de Chile, December 27.

The Pan-American Scientific Congress was opened here yesterday amid great festivities. The opening ceremony was performed by the President of the Republic.

THE MAD MULLAH AGAIN.

Aden, December 26.

It is reported here that the Mad Mullah recently attacked the tribes friendly to the English, killing many tribesmen and making off with a number of camels. Later the tribes united and pursued the raiders, eventually succeeding in inflicting a thrashing on the Mullah's forces and recovering the stolen camels.

LOYAL DEMONSTRATION IN INDIA.

Calcutta, December 27.

Reuter reports that an influential deputation consisting of representatives of all classes of the population of Bengal, including the extremist parties, have presented an address to the Viceroy, expressing their sincere gratitude for the recent reforms and promising his Excellency their support. In acknowledging the address, the Viceroy laid stress on the representative character of the address and the importance of the assurances it contained; he foresaw, said his Excellency, the possibility that the work of reform might be disturbed by agitators, and he would reckon on their support. It is believed that the way in which the deputation was formed, and the manner of its reception by the Viceroy, will make a great impression on the people of India, particularly as the deputation was got together so quickly after the Viceroy's late proclamation. The sincere tone of the address is much commented on.

THE IMPERIAL DUMA.

St. Petersburg, December 28.

The first member of the House to speak after the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Isvolsky, was M. Pekrovski, a Socialist deputy, who was called to order for using blasphemous expressions, and was suspended from service in the Duma during the

next three sittings. All the Socialist deputies then left the House. Count Vladimir Bobrinski, of the moderate Right, then spoke for an hour in a Pan-Slav sense. At the evening sitting, the leader of the Cadet party, M. Miljukoff, spoke, and eventually, at half-past 11 o'clock at night, the resolution to pass to the order of the day was carried, in opposition to the extreme Right and the Labour members, in the following form: After hearing the speech of the Minister, and with the expression of warm sympathy for the related Slav peoples and States, in the firm hope also that the Government will do everything in its power by peaceful means to uphold their just interests, the Duma passes to the order of the day."

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Monteleone, December 28.

Extensive damage was done here and at Mileto, Cantazaro, San Giorgio, and other Calabrian districts by a violent earthquake which occurred at 5.50 o'clock this morning. It is feared that loss of life has also been caused.

Later reports from the districts involved say that in Stefanoconi three people were killed and fifteen injured. Several were injured at Sant' Onofrio.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SAXONY.*

By Lady Paget.

It may not be uninteresting in these days, when life is such a rush and all that happens is so soon forgotten, to retrace the manners, habits, and customs, half a century ago, of a society and a country which then was, as a whole, hardly in the throes of its birth. The Germany of today was at that time only the barely conceived ideal of a few elect minds. The great masses never dreamt of such possibilities. My first recollections go back to the early forties, and though I was a very small child then, they are quite clear, and I am certain that they are not second hand, as after the death of my parents, which occurred before I was grown up, the whole tenor of my life was changed, and those I lived with knew nothing of these early associations. I passed the first years of my life in an ancient castle built by Henry the Fowler, Emperor of Germany. It dated back to some time in the ninth century, but I suppose it must have been a strong place even before that, as the Romans called it 'Bicheni,' which the Wends, on whose frontier it was built, changed later on to 'Puechau.' The Emperor Henry had placed it there to protect the rich bishopric of Wurzen against the incursions of the heathen, whom it was his policy to push more and more eastwards. The part built by the Emperor, and which still bears his name, is almost untouched and stands beyond the mote. The castle itself is a great and picturesque irregular pile, romantic and mysterious, with inner court and many terraces on different levels all around it. It stands on an eminence and looks out far over the land, over great oak-forests, rich pastures, and winding rivers, to a range of blue, once volcanic, hills. Some small towns and many villages with glowing red roofs and shimmering church spires gleam in the distance, and towers built by Romans, Goths, or Markomanns command many of the important places.

We were there in the heart of a very old country, which was the centre of Saxony, before some of its best provinces were lost by its rulers' weak and francophile policy during the Napoleonic wars. A deep ravine, spanned by a narrow bridge, almost a viaduct, divided the church from the castle, and I used on Sundays to stand with my nurse under the great horse-chestnuts and watch the castle people walk across, two and two, for there was not room for more abreast. They all carried great black hymn-books and nose-gays, and the women were bareheaded. Up the winding road from the village came the peasants with their families. The married women still wore the richly embroidered caps with flowing ribands and the stiff wide Elizabethan ruff. Flowered silk handkerchiefs were crossed over their breasts, and the large satin aprons trimmed with lace nearly covered the whole of their skirts. The girls often wore little wreaths of artificial flowers. All of them, men and women, young and old, brought their 'posies of bright garden flowers mixed with pungent herbs, to keep themselves awake in the drowsy summer heat during the long hours of the sermon. When first I was admitted to church and seated on a very high-backed leather-covered chair, all my attention was absorbed by the monuments of armoured knights and farthingaled dames below, and the tremendous cheeks of puffing seraphs on the bright blue cassetone ceiling above. Whatever there was left, was devoted to an interminable row of hour-glasses which I longed to turn, and which were ranged on a bracket against the whitewashed wall. Near the church stood the manse, a fine sixteenth century building, grey and severe, with a tall steep roof and low rounded porch with stone seats. A trellised walk led from the church to this porch, and on each side of it there were great tangles of bright flowers, tall holly-hocks and flaming poppies, lilies and roses, with borders of mignonette and stocks.

(To be continued.)

* We make no apology for reproducing in serial form the article commenced in today's issue, which was originally written by Lady Paget for the *Nineteenth Century*. The "Recollections" term with incidents which, by reason of their local background, cannot fail to be of great interest to our readers.

AN ART COLLECTION UNDER THE HAMMER.

An interesting auction sale is to take place in January on the premises of the American Art Galleries in New York. An art collection, comprising some two thousand pieces, made by the late German Ambassador, Baron Speck von Sternburg, and estimated to be worth 400,000 dollars, is to come under the hammer. The late Baron collected these treasures with the utmost care during his sojourn in Pekin, and in the course of his extensive journeys through Thibet and India, at great expense, showing thereby the fine understanding of a connoisseur. During his official career these treasures formed for the German Embassy in Washington an adornment as distinguished as it was enchanting. The collection contains precious and rare examples of the art of the Far East. Both ancient and modern China are represented in beautiful examples of art work, porcelain, bronzes, carving, inlaid work, em-

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Sedan Strasse 4.

R. Rössner, art-painter (married), paints miniatures or portraits from photos on ivory or porcelain, and executes orders for any kind of painting on porcelain. He wishes to employ a few more lady pupils in his atelier. Moderate terms. Specimens on view at **Werder Str. 11, pt., left, Dresden-A.** References given.

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broidery and carpets. Of especial interest is an exquisite blue and white vase, 4½ feet in height, which the Emperor Chi-on-Lung gratefully dedicated to the God of War, Kuan-Ti after a successful campaign against the Thibetans; there is too a large incense bowl of enamelled bronze in the form of a peacock, life size.

HORSEFLESH A LA MODE.

Englishmen and Americans generally make a face when they hear of people eating horseflesh, but if they lived in Paris they would soon learn that steaks from the horse, the donkey, and the mule are by no means to be despised. My personal acquaintance with horseflesh as an article of diet is (writes a Paris pressman) very limited—at any rate, I honestly believe so—but so far as it goes, it is not unpleasant. The most notable difference between "la viande de cheval" and beef is that when roasted the former is darker in colour and emits an odour of hay; when boiled there is practically no difference between the two. At the present moment the horse-butchers are very discontented with the Prefect of the Seine, because that functionary, in an endeavour to discover new sources of revenue, has proposed to impose a tax of 2s. 10d. on every 200lb. of horse, donkey, or mule flesh destined for human consumption. As soon as the Prefect's proposal was submitted to the Municipal Council the members of the Horse Butcher's Union issued a protest, representing that as horseflesh is an article of food consumed chiefly by the working-classes, on account of its modest price, it was they who would suffer if the new tax were persisted in. They also pointed out that the flesh of the horse is anti-tuberculous, and is frequently recommended for anemic and consumptive patients, who are most numerous among the poor. An examination of the number of animals which pass through the horse slaughter-houses of Paris shows that the tax proposed by the Prefect of the Seine would only bring in slightly over £13,500, a sum whose insignificance would seem to justify the protests of "la boucherie hippophagique." They, therefore, demand that horses from abroad, whose ultimate goal is the table of the poor man, should, if not entirely exempted from Customs dues at the frontier, as in Belgium and in Germany, be treated with less rigour, the present Customs dues being the same for "chevaux de luxe" and for horses intended for human consumption.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S HISTORY OF THE WAR.

The work which Gen. Kuropatkin has written on the late war with Japan is now finished, and it is in six volumes. Last week Gen. Kuropatkin sent the six volumes to the Minister of War with the request that he would lay the volumes before the Czar. The work bears the following inscription:—"As a Russian soldier I have written the truth about everything. If any error is found in the work, then I beg you to condemn me." Hitherto only five volumes had been issued, and they were supposed to have been kept in great secrecy by the Headquarters Staff; however, about a hundred copies of the first three volumes managed to find their way into the hands of various prominent dignitaries. The extracts, which have been published in the foreign Press of late, were taken from the second volume.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Wednesday, December 30th. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany
Thursday, December 31st. 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion.
Friday, January 1st. *Festival of the Circumcision of our Blessed Lord: New Year's Day.* 8.0 a. m. and 10.15 a. m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a. m. Choral Matins and Litany.
Sunday, January 3rd. *2nd Sunday after Christmas.* 8.0 a. m. and 10.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p. m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, January 6th. *The Epiphany of our Blessed Lord.* 8.0 a. m. Holy Eucharist. 11.0 a. m. Choral Matins and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichs Platz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

Friday, January 1st. Holy Communion 11.0 a. m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian), Bernhard Strasse 2,

at the corner of Bismarck and Winkelmann Strasse.
Divine Service Sunday morning at 11, and evening at 6 o'clock.
Communion on the third Sunday in January, March, and June.
The Rev. T. H. Wright, Resident Minister.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Wiener Strasse 38.—Minister Resident: Mansfeld de Cardonnel Findlay, Esq., C. B., C. M. G.
THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.—British Consul: H. Palmié, Esq.
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.

Moderate northerly winds, colder, otherwise no change in the weather.