

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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UNHAPPY ITALY.

The Italian despatches we publish this morning unmistakably indicate the severity of the earthquake shock which visited certain districts of Calabria and Sicily in the early hours of Monday morning. Owing to the breakdown of practically all communication between the capital and the centres visited by the shock, it is quite impossible at this date to accurately, or even approximately, estimate the actual loss in life and property caused by this latest disastrous phenomenon, but each succeeding despatch announces a heavier death-roll. That this gruesome list will considerably exceed one thousand is now a practical certainty. Ancient Messina, beloved of tourists, has apparently suffered more heavily than its neighbours, one of our telegrams announcing the greater part of the city to be destroyed. The fine Gothic cathedral, which is a prominent landmark, has sustained damage, though to what extent is not yet known. Beautifully situated on the slope and at the foot of the Sicilian hills which rise like an amphitheatre above it, its dazzling white buildings thrown into relief by the dark forests in the background, Messina has justly earned the name of being one of Europe's most charming cities. But like many other places upon which Nature has lavished her richest treasures, Messina has suffered frequently from her wrath. Time and again the city has been visited by earthquakes, but the latest appears to be as disastrous, if not more so, than any previous disturbance. Calabria, whence come reports of widespread destruction, is another sufferer from these visitations, several of which caused panic among the inhabitants last spring. With the lurid memory of the scenes at Naples a year or two ago still fresh, when Vesuvius vomited fire and destruction on the surrounding villages, public sympathy will go out to the unfortunate people involved in this latest catastrophe. It is pleasing to note that the British and Russian warships in those waters have been promptly despatched to render what aid is possible to the afflicted victims, and that the Italian Government has lost no time in placing a considerable sum at the disposal of the authorities for the purpose of alleviating distress among those deprived of food and shelter.

GRAVE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Teheran, December 28.
Reuter reports that the situation gives rise to some uneasiness. Many of the bazaars are closed, and the patrols in the streets have been considerably strengthened. The news from the provinces is unfavourable; the nationalist movement is gaining ground in Asterabad, and has been started afresh in Mesched. At Rescht more than 100 Russian shopkeepers have taken refuge at their Consulate. The Governor threatens to have them arrested. On the whole the state of affairs is rather serious.

FLOODS IN PANAMA.

Panama, December 28.
The river Reventazon and its tributaries have overflowed their banks, and the damage done by the floods is considerable. In the Costa Rica district 25 people were drowned.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY. DESTRUCTION OF MESSINA. MANY HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST.

Rome, December 29.
The earthquake shock which visited many districts of Calabria yesterday morning and caused extensive damage and loss of life, was also felt in different districts of Sicily, especially in Caltanissetta and Mineo, where panic broke out among the affrighted population. Yesterday evening the streets and squares were filled with terrified people camping out for the night. It is reported from Catania, where the shocks lasted some twenty seconds, that a tidal wave immediately afterwards broke along the shore and devastated a great portion of the town. In Noto, where the shocks were experienced for thirty seconds, an attempt was made by prisoners in the town gaol to break out, and it became necessary to call out troops for the purpose of restoring order. Reports of damage are also to hand from Linguaglossa and Santa Severina, but details are still lacking. In all the districts visited by the disturbances a large number of buildings collapsed, so that it is feared later reports will reveal very heavy casualties. From Calabrian centres comes the news that three people were killed and sixty injured in Stefanacconi; many of the injured are still buried in the ruins, and so far have not been extricated from their perilous plight. The garrison of Majerato has been ordered to assist in the work of rescue. Two people were killed in San Gregor. Signor Giolitti, the Prime Minister, has despatched two officials to report on the damage caused by the earthquake, and has sanctioned the expenditure of 20,000 lire to alleviate pressing distress.

Rome, December 29.
Telegrams to hand from Sicily announce that the violent earthquake shock caused huge tidal waves all round the coast, and at Catania many vessels foundered, while others were driven ashore and badly damaged. Merchandise awaiting shipment on the wharves was swept away. The shock lasted 32 seconds at Palermo. With the exception of the cable between Naples and Messina, all communication with Sicily is interrupted. Railway traffic throughout the island is at a standstill. Further advices received at the Ministry of the Interior throw a more serious light on the damage done at Messina, whither troops have been sent to assist in rescue work. The tunnel near Rometta, on the Messina-Palermo line, has been closed by debris, and the station buildings at Rometta are in ruins. Reports from Reggio di Calabria are very disturbing. A huge tidal wave at Catania swept three children into the sea, capsized and sunk four small vessels, and hurled many others on the rocks. From the provinces come reports of heavy losses in life and property. Two churches at Maletto were destroyed, together with 55 houses; in Belpasso two houses collapsed, and others were badly damaged; at San Giovanni, near Giarre, ten houses fell in, killing one person. The cathedral at Riposto suffered severely from the shock, the entire roof falling in; the council house and other public buildings are in danger of collapse. The tidal wave at this point reached a height of thirty feet, overwhelmed many buildings and killed or injured several persons.

The Minister of Public Works, Signor Bartolini, travelled to Calabria this evening, and will also visit Sicily. The Minister of Marine has ordered the battleships "Regina Elena," "Vittorio Emanuele," and "Napoli" to Messina to organise the work of rescue there and to establish telegraphic communication. Further reports from Messina just to hand indicate that a portion of the city has been completely destroyed. Large numbers of people were killed and wounded by the collapsing houses. Five steamers have left Catania to convey provisions and help to the distressed population. Reggio di Calabria is completely isolated in consequence of the breakdown of railway and telegraphic communication. The neighbouring villages report many killed and injured.

Rome, December 29 (later).
A telegram received at the Marine Ministry from the commander of a torpedo-boat announces that Messina has been devastated by the shock. Hundreds of houses are destroyed. Several hundred people perished at Palmi, and the town itself suffered heavily. Reggio di Calabria, according to latest despatches, has suffered in life and property almost as badly as Messina.

Rome, December 29.
The latest news from Messina is that a great part of the city has been demolished. In several quarters outbreaks of fire occurred, greatly adding to the horror of the scene. Several thousand people have been killed in Messina alone.

A Palermo despatch states that railway communication between Catania and Messina has been re-established. A trainload of refugees and injured has arrived at Catania from Messina. They report the destruction of the Hotel Trinacria, and the death of 90 guests. Immense tidal waves are said to have swept the city, and the damage done will be much greater than at first thought. Doctors and soldiers have left Palermo to render assistance at Messina. The council house, bourse, post-office, and barracks have collapsed.

Syracuse, December 29.
The British squadron lying at anchor before Syracuse, and the Russian warships at Augusta, have received orders to proceed to Messina and render whatever help is possible.

Bremen, December 29.
The North German Lloyd steamer "Therapie," bound to the Levant, took on board at Messina the Germans who were there and a number of other passengers, and conveyed them to Naples.

Palermo, December 29.
A torpedo boat has landed at Milazzo 60 people injured by the earthquake at Messina. A number of vessels have left Catania for Messina, to render assistance; the deputies Carnazza and Defilice were on board one of them. At Diedimonte many people were killed and injured. In Giarro there were four killed, in Riposte three, in Torre 11 killed and 35 injured, in Fiumefreddo two killed.

Rome, December 29.
The first wireless telegrams confirm the terrible news from Messina. The villages round Messina were also destroyed. The Prime Minister has sent 100,000 francs to the Prefect of Naples for a relief expedition to Messina and Reggio. The Government is taking active measures for rendering aid, and has called upon the shipping companies to place steamers at its disposal. A flying squadron has arrived at Messina.

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

It is with great regret that we have to chronicle the death of Mr. John Laidlay Bashford, M.A., which occurred in London last Saturday.

Mr. Bashford was one of the most widely known figures in the Anglo-American colony of Berlin, which city had been his home for a great number of years, and whence he frequently contributed to a large number of influential English journals, including the *Manchester Guardian*, *Daily Graphic*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Westminster Gazette*, and *Birmingham Daily Post*. As Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* he played a leading part in establishing cordial relations between his mother-country and Germany, and was unceasing in his endeavours to dissipate the cloud of mutual suspicion which has often threatened the maintenance of those good relations. His marriage with a German lady of noble family enabled him to largely sympathise with German ideals, and the fact of his being on excellent terms with the Berlin Court lent an added interest to his press contributions in England. From 1882 to 1890 he delivered numerous lectures at the University of Berlin, and was the author of several standard works on German economics. His loyal and upright character, combined with a most genial manner, won him great popularity among all classes in the capital, where the news of his untimely decease has been received with expressions of heartfelt regret.

What seems to be a remarkable invention is about to be launched upon the German musical world by an American musical inventor who has lately settled here, Mr. Isidor B. Rosencrantz, of San Francisco. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Rosencrantz has re-discovered the long lost art of imparting to violins that peculiar sweetness, fulness, and rich mellow quality of tone which has rendered the old Cremonese instruments—Stradivari, Guarneri, and Amati—famous throughout three centuries.

The violins prepared by the Rosencrantz process, which has lately been patented in Germany, have already been examined and played upon by such authorities as Ysaye, Halir, Cesar Thomson, and Sauret, and have been pronounced equal if not superior in tone to the old, world-famous and fabulously priced instruments. Mr. Rosencrantz's instruments, the "Ulanu" violins, will have, besides wonderful tone-quality, the additional advantage of being within the reach of the musician of most moderate means. If faith can be placed in the strong evidence available Mr. Rosencrantz's discovery is likely, indeed, to prove a boon to the world of violinists in general, and to introduce a new era in the construction of the modern violin.

The story of how this American inventor made his remarkable discovery is full of interest. It did not come as the inspiration of a moment. For twenty-two years Mr. Rosencrantz had, he says, been working upon the problem of why two pieces of wood put together by a Stradivari two hundred odd years ago should today be valued at 50,000 marks, and should unquestionably be infinitely superior to any modern violin. Originally a violinist himself, the problem became one of peculiarly deep interest, so much so that Mr. Rosencrantz finally went so far as to take to pieces, for purposes of experimentation, a violin which was in the possession of his family, and which was valued at 20,000 marks. He subjected the wood of this costly old instrument to a thorough-going process of downright boiling and stewing. The residue was then analysed with a view to separating the varnish from the stain and discovering the ingredients of both, whilst the wood itself was placed in the hands of the most prominent analysts in America, who were to decide upon a point of pre-eminent importance,—namely, what chemical changes it had undergone during a period of 250 years.

It is to the significant statements put at his disposal by these analysts that Mr. Rosencrantz attributes his alleged success in resurrecting the lost art of the old Cremona masters. "Whole libraries,"

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he pointed out to the *Daily Record* correspondent, "are written on the subject of violin-making. Yet every book written loses sight of this small but all-important point of the chemical changeability of the wood, and especially of the pores of the wood, in the course of centuries. The failures which have been registered, over and over again, by the many would-be imitators of the Stradivarius violins, are primarily due to the fact that the imitators have copied the dimensions of the Stradivarius exactly, without allowing for the chemical changeability of the wood." There might be no objection to imitating the Stradivarius dimensions exactly, says Mr. Rosencrantz, if we were willing to wait two centuries and a half for the result. The violins constructed by the Rosencrantz system differ in many essential points, not only from the established rules of modern violin-making, but also from the principles of construction of the old Cremonese instruments.

Another important and apparently unique feature of Mr. Rosencrantz's process is the fact that he first stains the wood with a stain-preparation, invented by himself. This preparation infallibly preserves the resonance of the wood by preventing the outer coat of varnish from sinking into the pores, a thing which is fatal to beautiful tone-quality in any violin.

On about March 20, 1909, the "Ulanu" Violin Company which has now been formed to develop the invention financially will, says Mr. Rosencrantz, organise a large concert in Berlin, to which the musical public, all the violin collectors in Berlin, and a jury consisting of twelve leading members of the staffs of the chief musical conservatories here will be invited. As a means of presenting a public test, two violins, one a Stradivarius, the other a "Ulanu," will be performed upon by a player behind a screen, some well known work, such as the Bach Chaconne, being chosen. At the conclusion of the two renderings the jury will be called upon to judge as to whether the first or the second violin was the better of the two. If seven out of the five adjudge the genuine Stradivarius instrument the better, Mr. Rosencrantz is prepared, he says, to place forthwith 20,000 marks at the disposal of the jury.

Ambassador Hill has expressed the greatest interest in the invention, and has accepted an invitation to spend an evening at the home of the inventor for a practical demonstration of the quality of the "Ulanu" instruments. Dr. Hill, though not, he says, a musician, thinks he will nevertheless be able to distinguish an unusually good violin when he hears it. Mr. Rosencrantz holds a letter from the State Department, through Secretary of State Mr. Root, commending him to the courtesy of all the American ambassadors in Europe. He expects to

Eugen Bachmann Master of German elocution
Tempelherren Strasse 17, IV.

remain for about five years in Germany for the financial development of this and other musical inventions. Prominent financiers such as the Mendelssohns, Bach, and the Jandorfs, are prepared to finance the "Ulanu" discovery on a very large scale.

A petition has been presented to the Reichstag signed by a number of the Professors of the University of Berlin and members of the Academy of Science, praying that works of art of all kinds, manuscripts, documents, and rare books may be exempted from legacy duty.

A German Committee is being formed to raise a fund for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake in Calabria and Sicily.

Señor Castro quitted Professor Israel's private hospital on Monday and took up his residence again at the Esplanade Hotel, where he will continue to be treated by Professor Israel and will observe a prescribed diet.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

S. George's Church, Monbijou Garten.
Second Entrance: Oranienburger Strasse 76B.
Sundays: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon (followed by a second Celebration on 1st, 3rd, and 5th Sunday in the month).
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Fridays: 11 a.m. Litany.
Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
The Chaplain: Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A.,
Savigny Platz 7, Charlottenburg.
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.
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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.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:
Royal Opera House . . . Der fliegende Holländer . . . at 7.30
Royal Theatre . . . Die Jungfrau von Orleans . . . " 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre . . . closed.
Deutsches Theater . . . Revolution in Krähwinkel . . . 7.30
(Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege . . . 8
Lessing Theatre . . . Baumeister Solness . . . 8
Berliner Theatre . . . Herodes und Mariamme . . . 8
New Schauspielhaus . . . Rabagas . . . 8
Kleines Theater . . . Moral . . . 8
Hebbel Theatre . . . Thummelumsen . . . 8
Comic Opera . . . Zaza . . . 8
Residenz Theatre . . . Kümmere dich um Amelie . . . 8
Lustspielhaus . . . Die glücklichste Zeit . . . 8
Schiller Theater O. . . Herr Ministerialdirektor . . . 8
" Charlottenburg . . . Der Familientag . . . 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre . . . Madame Bonivard . . . 8
Luisen Theatre . . . Die Kinder des Kapitän Grant . . . 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre . . . Die Geyer-Wally . . . 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus . . . Minna von Barnheim . . . 8.15
Trianon Theatre . . . Der Satyr . . . 8
Thalia Theatre . . . Meln Leopold (Glance) . . . 8
Urania Theatre . . . Am Golf von Neapel . . . 8
Theatre des Westens . . . Der tapfere Soldat . . . 8

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Montreal, December 28.
The receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway in November last amounted to 7,303,303 dollars and the expenditure to 5,082,223 dollars, leaving a profit of 2,221,080, which is 223,954 dollars less than in the same period last year.

COUNT BERNSTORFF IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, December 28.
Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, paid a visit today to Secretary of State Root. His Excellency will be received by the President on the 30th instant.

Rome, December 29.

Further reports from Sicily state that several houses collapsed in San Filippo, in the province of Messina, and that some of the occupants were killed.

EARTHQUAKE IN MONTANA.

Washington, December 28.
A series of violent shocks of earthquake have been felt in Virginia City, Montana. The electric light apparatus was rendered inoperative and many buildings were damaged.

THE ASSAULT ON PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

THE SEAL-BREAKING INCIDENT.

Paris, December 28.
M. Biétry, the manager of the *Jaune* newspaper and the leader of the "Yellow Labour Syndicate,"

has told several reporters that he broke the seals placed on the doors of his offices by order of the police magistrate M. Jolid, as a protest against the obvious illegality of the magistrate's action in the matter. As the Chamber is not in session, M. Biétry enjoys no immunity from arrest and might be sentenced, for breaking the seals, to imprisonment for from two months to two years under article 252 of the criminal law.

LOYAL DEMONSTRATION IN INDIA.

Madras, December 28.
The Indian national meeting, called by the moderate party, was opened here today. The speeches were in a moderate tone, and expressed satisfaction with the reforms worked out by the Secretary of State for India and true allegiance to the British Government.

DRESDEN

Her Excellency the Countess v. Hohenthal und Bergen will hold receptions at the "Ministerhotel," See Strasse 18, from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoons of the 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th of January.

The report published in several newspapers that the Saxon Minister of War, Freiherr v. Hausen, is about to retire, is, as we learn on trustworthy authority, devoid of foundation.

As the winter seems to have set in earnest and the weather prophet promises a heavy fall of snow, there should soon be abundant opportunities for snow-shoe expeditions and tobogganing in the outskirts of Dresden. One of the nearest toboggan courses, and one which was much patronised last year, is that at Böhlau—reached by trams 9 and 11, alighting at the Weisser Adler stopping place. This is an ideal course for those who do not find special enjoyment in running risks, to limbs if not to life. Here are no obstacles, artificial or natural; no dangerous corners; no break-neck slopes. The course is straight from end to end, with a level surface and only a slight incline. Being situated in the woods bordering the Dresdner Heide, it is well sheltered; and the air is far more bracing than that of the valley.

The new postal regulations for letters between Germany and the United States come into force on Friday next. On this side of the ocean they apply only to letters posted in Germany for the United States and conveyed by a ship that starts from a German port. If the address necessitates the passing of the letter through any other country than Germany before it reaches the ship that is to carry it to America, the old rate of postage must be paid. The new rate is ten pfennigs for every 20 grammes, or part of 20 grammes, in weight of a prepaid letter. Unstamped letters will be sent by the same route—i. e. from a German port—and be charged twice the prepaid rate on delivery. As at present notified, the ships by which letters franked with the new rate of postage will be conveyed leave Bremerhaven on January 5 and 19; and Cuxhaven on January 9, 16, and 26. Information as to the dates of sailing of later ships may be obtained from the Post offices.

After the turn of the year there will be a novel arrangement placed near the letter boxes in some of the busiest thoroughfares in Dresden, in the form of an automatic receptacle which, on a one-groschen piece being dropped into a slot, will yield treasures of greater value than the coin—such as a note-book with almanack, genealogy, a Tramway time-table, advertisements, a piece of sticking plaister, and two 5-pfennig stamps or post-cards. The "automats," which the *Deutsche Briefmarken- und Postkarten-Automaten-Gesellschaft* has received permission from the postal and municipal authorities to erect, will have a good appearance and, no doubt, be much used by the public.

A fire broke out yesterday morning at Bautzen in the wagon and machine factory of Herr Busch, which destroyed the wheelwrights' and joiners' shops and the wood-workers' sheds. The loss in material and half-finished work is estimated at half a million marks; it is covered by insurance. Several of the workmen and firemen were injured, one of the latter so seriously that he had to be taken to the hospital. The works are kept going, and none of the men will be discharged.

A goods train ran off the line at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at station 116, between Freiberg and Dresden. Several waggons were smashed and a portion of the line was damaged and blocked. Passengers will have to alight and change trains at the spot until the damage has been made good.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101, whose band will play about 12.30 p. m. at the Schloss Platz.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Beginning with Monday, January 4, Miss Watson will give in six lectures on Egypt a brief survey of the history, art, and civilization of that mysterious and magic land from the earliest times down to the conquest by Rome, as revealed by native records and the many valuable discoveries made in the last few years. Though designed to be of general interest these lectures, which are illustrated by photographs and prints, will be found to be well adapted to the wants of those contemplating or having just finished a tour to Egypt. The Monday morning lectures will be given at Gutzkow Strasse 33, II. The two Thursday morning lectures of the course will be given in the Egyptian rooms of the Albertinum on January 14 and 21.

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The programme of the orchestral concert at the Gewerbehäus on New Year's Eve will be as follows. (The orchestra will be assisted, as in former years, by that popular humourist Herr Merker.) (1) March, "Zum Sylvester," Fürstenberg. (2) Overture, "Tannhäuser" Parody, Suppé. (3) Waltz, "Wiener Madln," Ziehrer. (4) "Ach, meine Nerven!," Herr Merker. (5) Potpourri, "Reise um die Welt," Schreiner. (6) Characteristic Piece, "Der Fidele Dorfschmied," Pohl. (7) Waltz, "Lustige Brüder," Vollstädt. (8) "Der Edelweisseppel," Herr Merker. (9) Suite, "Ein Abend im Gewerbehäus" (comprising a number of favourite pieces), A. Schiller. (10) Humorous Trio for two bassoons and clarinet, Swert. (11) Potpourri, "Im Automaten salon," Vollstädt. (12) "Pech Bupke," Herr Merker. (13) Overture, "Banditenstreich," Suppé. (14) Dankgebet, Kremser. (15) Abschieds-Sinfonie, Haydn. (16) Chorale, "Es schlägt 12," followed by a March.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

Der Freischütz.

Romantic opera in three acts by Friedrich Kind.
Music by Carl Maria von Weber.

Cast:

Ottokar, Bohemian prince	Herr Perron.
Kuno, Head forester	Herr Nebuschka.
Agathe, his daughter	Fr. Boehm-van Endert.
Annen, her cousin	Frau Nast.
Kaspar, first huntsman's boy	(Herr Puttlitz.
Max, second	Herr Grosch.
Samiel, the black hunter	Herr Büssel.
An Hermit	Herr Hummel.
Kilian, a rich peasant	Herr Erl.
Princely foresters	(Herr Lösckke.
	Herr Markgraf.
	Herr Ernst.
Bridesmaid	Frau Sachse.

PLOT. Agathe is loved by Max, but their marriage depends on the victory of the latter at a shooting contest. He has been shooting badly and his evil genius, Caspar, persuades him to get some enchanted bullets which must be moulded at midnight in the haunted Wolf's Glen. Agathe is warned of approaching evil by the Hermit. She endeavours to restrain Max from going to the Glen. Caspar, whose soul was forfeited to Samiel (Satan) on the following night, promises to give him Max's life, if he himself be spared for a few more years. Samiel agrees, promising him more enchanted bullets, which Caspar moulds in Max's presence in the Wolf's Glen during a terrific hurricane. At the shooting match Max is told to fire at a white dove. Agathe endeavours to stop him, but he fires and she falls apparently lifeless; but she has only swooned and the bullet has killed Caspar. Samiel having power over its direction, Max confesses that he has trafficked with the Evil One, but the Prince, at the Hermit's entreaty, promises him pardon after a year's probation.

Composer: Carl Maria von Weber, born 1786, died 1826.

Thursday night	Die drei Pintos	at 6
Friday night	Der fliegende Holländer	" 7.30
Saturday night	Fidelio	" 7.30
Sunday night	Feuersnot	" 7.30
Monday night	uncertain.	

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Die Räuber	at 6
Thursday afternoon	Schneewittchen	" 4
Thursday night	closed.	
Friday afternoon	Schneewittchen	2.30
Friday night	Die glücklichste Zeit	7.30
Saturday night	Monna Vanna	7.30
Sunday afternoon	Schneewittchen	2.30
Sunday night	Krieg im Frieden	7.30
Monday night	Zweimal zwei Ist fünf	7.30

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

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,
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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.*

Museums etc.

Royal Picture Gallery. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 9—5. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Wednesdays, Saturdays 9—8. 1/2 0.50. Mondays 9—1. 1/2 1.50.

Royal Kupferstich Kabinett (Zwinger). Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays 9—2. Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance. Mondays closed.

Royal Zoological and Anthropological-Ethnographical Museum (Zwinger). Sundays and Holidays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 11—1, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3 free entrance.

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

Royal mineral, geol. and præhist. Museum (Zwinger). Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays 10—12, Wednesdays and Saturdays 1—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—1 free entrance.

Royal Collection of Porcelain (Johanneum II). Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 9—2. 1/2 0.50, Saturdays 9—2. 1/2 1.50, Sundays and Holidays 11—2. 1/2 0.25.

Royal Collection of Sculpture in the Albertinum and An der Frauenkirche 12, I. (Cosel-Palais) in the week (except Saturdays) 9—3, Sundays and Holidays 11—2 free entrance.

Körner-Museum (Körner Strasse 7). In the week 9—2, Wednesdays and Saturdays 9—1 and 2—5, Sundays and Holidays 11—2. 1/2 0.50.

Royal popular Library (Japan Palais). In the week 9—2 and 4—6 (except Saturdays) free entrance. Sundays and Holidays closed.

Sächsischer Kunstverein (Brühlsche Terrasse). Picture exhibition German artists. Open daily 10—5, Sundays 11—2. Entrance fee 1/2 1.—; Sundays and Wednesdays 1/2 0.50.

Galerie Ernst Arnold, Schloss Strasse. Perm. Picture exhibition.

LATER TELEGRAM.

INTENSE COLD IN ENGLAND.

London, December 29.

The extreme cold continues all over Great Britain. Snow has been falling incessantly today from an early hour in the morning. News has been received from all parts of the country of railway trains blocked in the snow. The train that was scheduled to leave Aberdeen yesterday evening for London, was unable to start owing to the heavy snowdrifts reported along the line. A number of other towns in Scotland have in like manner been cut off from all communication with the outer world. Many people have fallen victims to the cold.

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THE COLOUR CURE FOR LUNACY.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Interesting experiments are being made at the present time in the Illinois State Asylum at Peoria in the matter of a colour cure for lunatics. At a cost of 100,000 dollars, two buildings fitted with eight solariums, or sun-rooms, are being erected. Two of the rooms are carried out in ruby tint, two in violet, two in amber and two in opal. The illumination of the rooms is to be, in colours matching those of the rooms. It is claimed that observation has shown that certain colours have a certain influence on lunatics, as indeed upon all invalids. Dejected lunatics are said to become more lively under the influence of red, and heavy, blue colours are said to have a quieting effect on dangerous maniacs. Opal colours, as it is claimed, are especially beneficial to consumptives. This theory of Phototherapeutics is now to be carefully examined as to its practical employment, in these sun-rooms.

AMERICAN P. O. STATISTICS.

(From our New York correspondent.)

In his report for the fiscal year ending June 1908, the head of the American postal administration states that the revenue of the department was \$191,478,663.41, the expenditure \$208,351,886.15, showing a deficit of 16,873,222 dollars, the largest in the history of the Postal department. The deficit for the year 1909 is expected to be somewhat smaller.

The effect on the Postal revenue of the introduction of the penny post with England is awaited with great interest.

THE AMERICAN LABOUR PROSECUTIONS.

Sensible men all over the world will recognise that they owe a debt of gratitude to the unswerving judge who taught the leaders of the American Federation so wholesome a lesson last Wednesday. These men, like so many of their compeers in other countries, believed themselves to be above the law, and could not imagine that it would interfere with them or their powerful federation. They boycotted a company which had offended them by daring to employ free labour. The company obtained an injunction from the American Courts, and this injunction Gompers, the President of the Federation, Mitchell, the Vice-President, and Morrison, the Secretary, set themselves to defy. Gompers dared the Government to arrest him, and in an article in the *Federationist*, pleasantly told the Judges to "go to—with their injunctions."

We are rejoiced, remarks a London journal, to see that the American Government promptly accepted the challenge, and that Judge Wright has sent the three offenders to gaol with terms of twelve, nine, and six months' respectively. His judgment is the most stirring declaration of the right of the workman to freedom that we have read for years. He analyses and exposes the intolerable manner in which the American Trade Union leaders not only endeavour to injure the employer, but attempt to regulate down to the minutest details the workman's life. "Proclaiming," he said, "the right of all to labour, they restrict that right to the holder of a Union card; declaring the right of everybody to enjoy his full earning capacity, they limit his daily earnings to a fixed sum." Against this insupportable tyranny he has struck the hardest blow that has been delivered yet, and we can only respect and admire his courage and his common-sense.

BOWERY BANDITS.

(From our New York correspondent.)

There is no need to go to the Wild West to encounter the daring feats of bandits. Such flourish exceedingly in New York itself. A real wild west bandit trick was played lately at an early hour in a street car in the most frequented part of the Bowery. The car was crammed with passengers. Suddenly from among them four men sprang up and covered the astonished passengers with revolvers; one of them seized the conductor's arm, who pushed him on one side and called to the passengers to help him. They, however, sat there with chattering teeth and trembling knees. Then all four bandits hurled themselves on the conductor, pressed his head against the side of the car and took all his money from him. Then they turned to the passengers and in no courteous tone requested them likewise to "hand over." The female passengers in their terror began to shriek, and from all sides policemen came running up, only to find that the bandits had already made themselves scarce.

A FAMOUS PIANISTE'S DEATH.

(From our New York correspondent.)

Recently the death took place in Chicago of the once much honoured pianiste Mrs. Rosalie Lancaster.

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For the Xmas holidays we recommend **French Fish Preserves** (Amieux freres). E. Battmann, wine seller, Lüttichau Str. 23. Every shop where **English is spoken** should take in and advertise in **THE DAILY RECORD** Struve Strasse 5, I.

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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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Fresh north-easterly winds, cloudy with heavy fall of snow, temperature not much altered.

Thirty years ago Mrs. Lancaster, then Miss Rosalie Magnussen, was considered the greatest piano player in America. She was a pupil of Rubinstein, and enjoyed a high reputation in the musical world during her concert career in the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S SHOOTING TRIP.

(From our New York correspondent.)

It is announced from Washington that President Roosevelt has decided to take the following three gentlemen with him on his shooting trip in the dark continent: Major and Army surgeon Edgar Alexander Mearns, the zoologist Edmund Heller, who has already visited Africa in 1905, and J. Alden Loring, a well known animal expert. It is the express wish of the President that the impression should not get abroad that his trip to Africa serves solely sporting purposes; it has rather a definitely scientific character. Specimens of various birds and mammals are to be shot for the collection in the Washington National Museum; beyond these only so many beasts and birds are to be shot as are necessary for the expedition's cooking pot. Above all, Mr. Roosevelt does not intend to hunt in any reservations, but only in the hunting grounds open to everyone. He has already stated that the wild animals in the reservations of Africa ought to be protected as far as possible, and he declines to set up a dangerous precedent by using a permit to hunt in them. However plentiful the game may be, he will not shoot more than two specimens of each animal that he comes across for the museum.

SHERLOCK HOLMES "SOLD."

Here is an amusing story about Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The "celebre createur du non moins celebre Sherlock Holmes," as the *Figaro* calls him, was passing through Paris the other day on his way from the Riviera. On arriving at the Gare de Lyon, he hailed a cab and was driven to his hotel. As he got out he handed the cabby his "pourboire," and was surprised to hear him exclaim: "Merci bien, Seer Conan Doyle!"

"How did you know my name?" inquired the celebrated author.

"Voici," answered the cabman. "I read in the papers that Seer Conan Doyle was to arrive in Paris from Cannes, after stopping en route at Marseilles and Lyons. Well, as soon as I saw you, I noticed that you had had your hair cut at Marseilles, and that on your shoes you still bore the imprint of the mud of Lyons. I did not need anything more to convince me of your identity."

Sir Arthur could not conceal his admiration at the coacher's perspicacity, while at the same time he was somewhat perplexed at the wonderful result of the deductive method held in such high honour by himself. In order to ascertain if there were any other signs which had helped the cabman to recognise him, he asked him if the indications mentioned were all he had to guide his extraordinary gift of penetration.

"Ma foi non," replied the cabby, with a mischievous smile, "there was something else; there was your name in large letters on your trunk!"

AMERICAN TOWERS OF BABEL.

In a single block in New York there are 1,400 people of twenty distinct nationalities, so writes Mr. W. Z. Ripley in the December *Atlantic*. There are more than two-thirds as many native-born Irish in Boston as in the capital city, Dublin. With their children, mainly of pure Irish blood, they make Boston indubitably the leading Irish city in the world. New York is a larger Italian city today than Rome, having 500,000 Italian colonists. It contains no fewer than 800,000 Jews, mainly from Russia. Thus it is also the foremost Jewish city in the world. Pittsburg, the centre of American iron and steel industry, is another Tower of Babel. It is said to contain more of that out-of-the-way people, the Servians, than the capital of Servia itself.

AT MALMAISON.

The chateau of Malmaison has been enriched by some interesting Napoleonic relics. The Baroness Jerome David left by her will to M. Frederic Masson certain articles of furniture closely associated with the Great Napoleon which she had at her villa in Florence, with instructions he would will them to some museum. The baroness' wish has been carried out both in letter and spirit and the Curator of Malmaison has received the relics in question. They consist of Napoleon's couch and armchairs which were part of the furniture when the great Emperor was there in 1814 before the battle of Waterloo, and after many years find themselves once more in the historic house. The furniture is covered in reseda velvet, decorated with crowns and eagles; the feet show lions' claws and the arms lions' heads.