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# The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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10 PFENNIGS.

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## FROST-BITTEN EUROPE.

A cold wave of extraordinary severity has held Northern Europe in its grip since the beginning of the week. From all parts of Germany intense cold is reported, bringing joy to the hearts of winter sport lovers, and distress to the poor. Telegrams received from Paris yesterday were to the same effect, cold and frost of extreme intensity. Great Britain has not escaped the cold wave, as the late telegram which appeared in our edition of yesterday plainly showed. In central London on Monday and Tuesday the thermometer registered 27deg., or 5deg. of frost. In more exposed districts it was even colder, and at points during the nights in the south-east and south-west localities there were respectively 13deg. and 10deg. of frost. The first snow of the winter was experienced in England on Monday, and from many parts real blizzards were reported. Railway traffic has been carried on under great difficulties; several trains have been indefinitely held up by the deep snowdrifts, particularly in the northern counties and Scotland. The snowfall in Scotland is said to have been the deepest on record, but since we hear the same statement repeated regularly every year, it is open to question. Aberdeen, however, reports drifts in the neighbourhood to a depth of eight feet, and that is certainly somewhat unusual. Local conditions in Dresden and Berlin are extremely favourable to skating, tobogganing, and other forms of cold weather sport. If the present frost continues, of which there appears every likelihood, a large portion of the population may be expected to don skates. Low readings of the temperature at different Continental cities on Tuesday were as follow: Stockholm, 7deg., Berlin, 12deg., Brussels, 13deg., Christiansund, 14deg., Frankfurt, 18deg., Munich, 18deg., Paris, 22deg., Nice, 36deg., Rochefort, 38deg., and Biarritz, 41deg. The closing days of the year are rendered noteworthy by the examples we are having of inclement weather and natural phenomena. Violent storms at sea have been followed by the terrible earthquake in Calabria and Sicily, which, according to latest reports, bids fair to reap a record harvest of victims. It should be remembered that detailed official reports of the catastrophe must necessarily be lacking for some time yet, owing to the interruptions sustained in the telegraphic service, and that consequently the death-roll at Messina, Reggio di Calabria, and other towns and districts will doubtless be on an even greater scale than appears at present. Already the loss of life far exceeds that in the famous Lisbon earthquake in 1775, when 60,000 people were killed; and the comparatively recent demolition of San Francisco, while perhaps more spectacular, pales into insignificance beside the appalling figures to hand from Sicily.

## COLLISION AT HAMBURG.

Hamburg, December 29.

A collision occurred yesterday evening in the Kuhlwarder harbour between the English steamer "Dundas" and the Hamburg-American line's steamer "Sevilla." The latter ship was badly damaged and four men of her crew were hurt. The "Dundas," which was also damaged, has left the harbour.

## THE SITUATION IN VENEZUELA.

### RIVAL FACTIONS FIGHT.

Port of Spain, December 29.

A fight has occurred between the respective adherents of Castro and Gomez. When the crew of the gunboat "Miranda," who had declared for General Gomez, endeavoured to land at Macuro, they were prevented by General Torres with 500 men under his leadership. A fight ensued, resulting in 20 men being killed and 50 wounded.

## VIOLENT WEATHER IN SPAIN.

San Sebastian, December 30.

Violent storms have done considerable damage in the northern provinces of Spain. At Bilbao a large portion of the town is flooded, and several houses have collapsed. Navigation is interrupted on the Cantabrian coast, between the Douro and the Tagus.



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## THE DESTRUCTION OF MESSINA. MORE THAN 100,000 DEAD.

### OTHER CITIES IN RUINS.

#### APPALLING SCENES.

The latest despatches to hand from the scenes of the earthquake in Sicily and Calabria show the disaster to be on an infinitely greater scale than was at first indicated. Conservative reports announce a death-roll of well over 100,000 in Messina and Calabria alone, while thousands of others must have perished in the numerous towns and villages which also suffered destruction. Appalling scenes are related by eye-witnesses of the frightful catastrophe. All Italy is plunged into mourning, and the King and Queen, with their usual sympathetic interest in the misfortunes of their subjects, left Rome for the afflicted districts immediately upon receipt of the awful news. Details of the disaster are contained in the following telegrams.

Naples, December 30.

The King and Queen arrived here this evening, and were enthusiastically greeted by large crowds. They at once proceeded to the arsenal and boarded the battleship "Vittorio Emanuele," which immediately left for Messina. Fugitives from Messina who have arrived at Palermo report that the city has been razed to the ground. Out of 160,000 inhabitants, 12,000 at the most have escaped death. Thus 148,000 people in Messina alone have fallen victims to the catastrophe. Only a few buildings are still standing, including the facade of the council house, and the Hotel Trinacria, whose interior collapsed at the first shock. The Villa Sanderson, in which the German Emperor has stayed, has completely disappeared. As the King of Italy arrived here by special train the Deputy Chimiri approached him and said: "Your Majesty, may your arrival help to calm the affrighted people!" He was sharply interrupted by the King, who said: "Don't talk nonsense!" Fugitives from Messina give lurid accounts of the disaster which recall the destruction of Pompeii. After the first shock the panic-stricken inhabitants rushed from their houses and fled through the streets under a hail of falling masonry, huge coping stones and marble balconies crashing down upon their heads. A weird moaning came from the sea, which had been lashed into fury by the subterranean disturbances. The streets were knee-deep in water. Heart-rending scenes were witnessed when fire broke out in many parts of the

ruined city. Deeds of heroism were performed by officers, military surgeons, and soldiers who kept calm amidst the general panic. Eye-witnesses of Reggio's destruction give the following account: The city lay wrapped in slumber, when suddenly there came a deafening din like a bombardment from thousands of unseen cannon. Huge tidal waves raced up the beach and overwhelmed the low-lying parts of the city. The roar of whole streets simultaneously collapsing mingled with agonised human shrieks. All this occupied only a few minutes. In Messina 276 prisoners broke out of gaol, looted collapsed buildings and dead bodies, and did their best to hinder the work of rescue. Many of these marauders, caught redhanded, were ruthlessly shot down by troops hurriedly called out to maintain order.

Other witnesses of the scenes at Messina report that at one moment the city was seen from the harbour brilliantly lighted, at the next it was plunged into darkness, and a dense cloud of smoke blotted out everything from the eye. The first people to land and start rescue work found every thoroughfare leading to the council house blocked by debris, while corpses covered the ground. Fire then broke out at many points.

Rome, December 30.

Several naval officers who were on board a torpedo-boat lying before Messina when the earthquake occurred, relate that at 5.30 a.m. the sea was violently agitated, and their vessel trembled from stem to stern. At the same instant an enormous wave was seen to dash upon the shore, capsizing many craft and damaging the seafront. An Austrian steamer was torn from her moorings and ran amok among the other shipping, doing great damage. The harbour locks and wharves were destroyed, and the sea was covered with floating wreckage. Blue-jackets from the torpedo-boat, assisted by the crew of a British ship, were the first to land and engage in the work of rescue. Escaped criminals were busily at work plundering banks and other places of business. Half the population of Messina was killed.

An army captain who has arrived at Gerace Marina reports the city of Reggio di Calabria to be completely destroyed. The number of dead is appallingly great. English and Russian warships in Messina harbour landed sailors to assist in rescuing people buried in the ruins, and the ships themselves have been converted into floating hospitals. The prefect of Catanzaro has wired for helpers to extricate the countless victims embedded in the ruins of Melito and Lazzaro. Reggio itself is unable to despatch assistance, as the town stands in need of every available man. The recovery and burial of the dead bodies at Messina is a matter of urgent necessity if a terrible epidemic is not to break out. Hundreds of soldiers are lying crdshed beneath the fallen buildings at Reggio di Calabria, and practically the whole police force has been wiped out of existence. In Bagnara every house collapsed, killing at least 1,000 people. The prefect of Reggio reports the city to be completely destroyed, and that thousands of people have perished. All public buildings are razed to the ground. Moreover, many districts of the Calabrian province have suffered to a similar extent. Another shock was felt at Palermo on Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock, everybody fleeing from the houses into the open. No serious damage is reported from there, however.

Travellers who have reached Palermo say that the scenes witnessed at Messina and Reggio utterly beggar description. Reggio, San Giovanni, Scilla, Cannitello and other towns are nothing but smouldering heaps of ruins. Thousands of corpses are under the debris. The British steamer "Ebro" has reached Palermo and landed 16 wounded, including Mr. Gaston, the English Consul at Messina, whose wife was killed, but his daughter escaped injury. He gives shocking accounts of the terrible scenes.

Rome, December 30.

The King of Italy has donated 200,000 lire for the relief of the sufferers. All the Italian Court festivities planned for the New Year have been cancelled. The Pope has instructed by telegraph the Archbishop of Palermo and the Bishops of Cantazaro and Mileto to convey his profound paternal sympathy to their flocks, and has asked for detailed reports of the disaster. All Italy is in

(Continued on page 2.)



# BERLIN

Sir William E. Goschen, the British Ambassador, and Lady Goschen, were expected in Berlin on Tuesday night, according to latest information at the British Embassy.

Ambassador and Mrs. David Jayne Hill left the Hotel Adlon on Monday to take up quarters at their private residence, Bismarck Strasse 4, Charlottenburg.

Mr. A. Ker-Clark, 3rd Secretary of the British Embassy, left last week for England, whither he was suddenly summoned by news of the illness of his sister, Miss Clark, who died on Christmas Day. Mr. Clark was about to leave to spend the holidays at Ober-Ammergau.

Miss Clark was known in Berlin, having spent last winter here when she took part in Court and leading Society functions.

The English Church of S. George, Monbijou Garten, was crowded as early as eleven o'clock on Christmas Day. So heavy was the claim upon the pews that the members of the British Embassy present gave up the Embassy sittings to the congregation, and themselves occupied the Royal pew. An impressive Christmas Service was held. The Church was effectively decorated with a large Chancel screen, covered with fir and holly, and surmounted by a large cross of white flowers. Palms and foliage stood on each side of the altar, while on the superaltar were placed vases of red and white flowers.

The Chaplain preached an appropriate Christmas sermon on the custom of giving at Christmas, dwelling especially upon the strong hold which this custom has obtained among the German people. The magnificent rendering by Mr. van Eweyk of a Recitative and Aria from "The Messiah" greatly added to the impressiveness of the service. Mr. van Eweyk's voice seems especially adapted to Oratorio work.

On the Sunday following Christmas Day carols were sung at the close of the evening service at S. George's: "Noel," "See amid the winter snow," and "Good Christian Men, Rejoice" being given. On the previous Sunday evening the same carols were sung, together with "Good King Wenceslas," the solos being taken by Miss Wortley and Mr. F. D. Carpenter.

The Rev. Mr. Paterson, who was recently called to England by news of the death of his mother, is expected to return to Berlin at the beginning of next week. He will resume his Assyriological studies here, and will again render assistance to the Chaplain in the services at S. George's.

A further donation of books has been made to the library of the American Church, the gift, which is from Mrs. J. F. Dickie, being intended on this occasion to serve as the nucleus of a German addition to the library. Mrs. Dickie contributes:—

Goethe, 8 vols.	Lessing, 3 vols.
Schiller, 8 vols.	Uhland, 2 vols.
Heine, 4 vols.	Tieck, 2 vols.

The German addition to the Library is to be commemorative of Frau Dr. Hempel. Frl. Else Klemm, and Frl. Rosa Franke have also donated German books. Gifts of German works from others willing to help will be cordially appreciated.

A sacred concert will be given in the American Church on Sunday evening, January 3.

Among those participating are: Miss Frances Rose, of the Berlin Royal Opera (Soprano), Kirk Towns,

of the Wiesbaden Opera (Baritone), and George Walter, the well known Bach tenor of Germany. A silver collection will be taken at the door for the benefit of the music fund.

Friends of Mrs. George F. Daniels, and Miss Mabel W. Daniels, well known in the American Colony last year as guests at Pension van Heuckelum, will regret to hear of the death of Mr. Daniels, which occurred suddenly on December 1 at his home at Brookline, Mass. Mr. Daniels was about to complete the tenth year of his presidency of the Handel-Haydn Society at Boston. The organisation had gained greatly in prosperity and prestige under his efficient leadership. A memorial service to Mr. Daniels, whose loss will be greatly felt in musical and art circles in Boston, was held by the Handel-Haydn Society on December 27.

Miss Daniels is known in Berlin as a promising young composer and author of the "American Girl in Munich," a brightly written music-student's diary, a copy of which is on the shelves of the library of the American Church.

Miss Norah Drewett, of Keith Strasse 19, well known in Anglo-American musical circles here, has sent Christmas greetings to Berlin friends from Vienna, where she expects to make her permanent home.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Weidig, of Aschaffener Strasse 6, joined by Miss Mabel Woodworth, Miss Olive Woodward, Miss Mabel Krog, and Miss Eleanor Gunzerhausen, will leave Berlin on January 4 for a short holiday to Dresden and Leipzig. Mr. Weidig, who is well known here as a violin teacher and composer from Chicago, had a Christmas tree reunion of his pupils on Christmas night.

The reception recently given by Madame Kirsinger, Kurfürstendamm 242, in honour of Mrs. Dean B. Mason, of Paris, proved an unusually brilliant affair, especially looked upon in the light of a musical event. Joan Manén, the celebrated Spanish violin virtuoso, rendered a fine programme with his usual wonderful brilliancy—though he did not play upon the famous Sarasate violin presented to the late master by the Queen of Spain.

Manén opened with the Kreutzer Sonata. Later, compositions of his own were rendered, three small works, and a piano quartette. In the last-named a surprise was in store for many, inasmuch as Manén came to the front as a pianist, while the violin was played by another artist, M. Sambino, a Belgian. Manén's pianistic performance called forth the greatest admiration, especially in view of the versatility it evidenced in the renowned violinist. The other artists were M. Beloussow (cello) and Herr Schuch (viola).

Of the two hundred guests who attended, about one third were Americans. Many Spanish were present, in honour of Señor Manén. Mrs. Dean Mason, the guest of honour socially, was gown in pink and looked charming. Elaborate buffet refreshments were served in a room festooned with Christmas decorations.

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## CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

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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.  
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American Church, Motz Strasse 6.  
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4.30 p.m. Song Service.  
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## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

**This evening:**  
Royal Opera House . . . Die Regimentstochter. Versiegelt at 7  
Royal Theatre . . . Der Schlagbaum . . . 7.30  
New Royal Opera Theatre . . . closed.  
Deutsches Theater . . . Revolution in Krähwinkel . . . 7  
" . . . (Kammerspiele) Der Arzt am Scheidewege . . . 7  
Lessing Theatre . . . Breitenburg . . . 8  
Berliner Theatre . . . Einer von unsere Leut . . . 7  
New Schauspielhaus . . . Die Sünde . . . 8  
Kleines Theater . . . Moral . . . 8  
Hebbel Theatre . . . Thummelumsen . . . 5  
Comie Opera . . . Die Zwillinge . . . 7  
Residenz Theatre . . . Kümmere dich um Amelle . . . 8  
Lustspielhaus . . . Die glücklichste Zeit . . . 5  
Schiller Theater O. . . Charleys Tante . . . 8  
" . . . Charlottenburg . . . 8  
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre . . . Comtesse Guckel . . . 8  
Luise Theatre . . . Madame Bonnard . . . 8  
Bernhard Rose Theatre . . . Grand Silvester Festiva! . . . 8  
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus . . . Brüderlein fein . . . 8  
Trianon Theatre . . . Grand Silvester Festiva! . . . 15  
Thalia Theatre . . . Der Satyr . . . 8  
Urania Theatre . . . Mein Leopold (Girardi) . . . 8  
Theatre des Westens . . . Über den Brenner nach Venedig . . . 8  
" . . . Der tapfere Soldat . . . 8

**Every evening until further notice.**  
Metropol Theatre . . . Donnerwetter — tadellos . . . 3  
New Operetta Theatre . . . Die Dollarprinzessin . . . 7  
Wintergarten . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8  
Berl. Operettentheater . . . Havana . . . 7.30  
Passage Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8  
Wallha Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8  
Folies Caprice . . . Servus Pachesina. Der lustige Ehemann . . . 8  
Carl Haverland Theatre . . . Spezialitäten . . . 8  
Apollo Theatre . . . Mizi Gizi. Siegwart Gedes . . . 8  
Casino Theatre . . . Die Dianabäder . . . 8  
Gastspieltheatre . . . Drahtlose Telegraphie (H. Lange) . . . 7.30  
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre . . . Die beiden Bindelbänder . . . 8

deep mourning. The bourses and theatres are closed. In every quarter help committees have been established. A central committee has been organised at Rome for the purpose of privately and publicly collecting donations, and organising relief expeditions to the afflicted districts. The Duke of Aosta has accepted the presidency. From all parts of the globe come telegrams of sympathy. The entire press has founded relief funds. Every Ambassador and Minister in Rome personally visited the Ministry of the Exterior yesterday morning, and expressed sympathy on behalf of their respective countries. Doctors, firemen, and municipal guards have been despatched to Messina and Calabria from many Italian towns. The Lombard Bank of Milan has already distributed 250,000 lire to sufferers from the earthquake, and the city of Milan has sent 25 firemen to Messina.

A curious result of the earthquake is that the craters of Aetna, Vesuvius, and Stromboli ceased their activity immediately after the shock.

It is reported from Malta that the British warships "Exmouth," "Euryalus," "Minerva," and "Sutlej" have left for Messina. The French Government has sent two armoured ships and three destroyers to Messina. President Fallières, Premier Clemenceau, Minister Pichon, and the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber have all sent messages of sympathy to the Italian Government.

Palermo, December 30.

Yesterday evening the first official telegraphic despatches from the prefect of Messina reached here.

They state that the catastrophe is beyond human description. Many thousands of people are known to have perished. It is impossible, says the prefect, to accurately relate the frightful scenes witnessed. The help already proffered and accepted is insufficient for the purpose. There is pressing need of extraordinary measures of help, and provisions are in great demand. At the time of wiring the fires in many parts of the ruined city have not been got under control, and are spreading in many directions.

Catania, December 30.

A survivor from the catastrophe at Messina who has arrived here says: "It is impossible to describe the appalling scene. The city has been transformed into a vast heap of ruins. Almost all the inhabitants were killed; only a few thousands escaped death. There is need of doctors, tents, clothing, and provisions for the survivors, who, deprived of all necessities, are exposed to the inclemencies of the winter weather. There is need of fire engines to cope with the flames that are raging among the ruins. Messina appears as if it had been swept away by the earthquake. The railway station has collapsed. Railway carriages have been destroyed. Almost all the railway employés are dead. The streets are no longer recognisable; they look like enormous fissures in a distant and extensive heap of ruins. The University, the Post and Telegraph Office, and all the other public buildings have disappeared. The gas mains are entirely destroyed. For hours after the catastrophe the town was without any help, as the authorities, the garrison, the doctors, and apothecaries,—in short, all classes of the population, were buried under the ruins." Three more trains and a steamer have left Messina with wounded and fugitives.

Bremen, December 30.

Information has been received from the port authorities at Naples that the post house in the Straits of Messina has been destroyed. It seems doubtful whether the navigation of the Straits will be possible without risk. The North German Lloyd has therefore ordered all its ship commanders to avoid the Straits. All communication with Sicily is interrupted.

Rome, December 30.

Newspaper reports from Catanzaro state that the prefect of Reggio, who was believed to have perished, has arrived there and says that he managed to escape from the prefecture when the greater part of the building had fallen in. The surrounding streets and the centre of the town down to the harbour have been totally destroyed. Only the small villas clustering in the hills surrounding the town and on the Promenade of Reggio and Campi are intact. The castle, the cathedral, and the Lyceum all collapsed, and practically every student in the Lyceum met his or her death. The prefect adds that he believes the Bishop to be dead. The barracks fell in, burying hundreds of soldiers. Reports as to the fate of the council house are contradictory. All the fugitives from Reggio describe the disaster as frightful, and estimate the number of dead as

(Continued on page 3)



# DRESDEN

Mrs. David Jayne Hill, wife of the American Ambassador at Berlin, has invited Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney to receive with her tomorrow, Friday, at the reception to be given at the new Ambassadorial residence in Berlin. Mrs. Gaffney has left Dresden for Berlin, but expects to return within a few days.

Miss Edna Sands Dunham, of Chicago, who is a student in Berlin, is at present in Dresden as the guest of Mrs. William John Watson for the holidays. Miss Dunham was the soprano soloist at the American Church in Dresden at the service held on Christmas Day.

Count Tibo Szápáry has been appointed Councillor of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Dresden in the place of Freiherr v. Gudenus, who has been transferred to The Hague.

The next three performances of the fairy play "Schneewittchen" at the Royal Theatre in Neustadt will take place as follows: This (Thursday) afternoon at 4 p.m., and tomorrow and Sunday afternoons at 2.30 p.m. Tickets may be obtained for either performance without extra fee at the ticket office in the theatre, which is open daily. The prices are on a reduced scale.

The students of the Saxon Royal Academy of Arts announce that their annual *Gauklerfest* will be held in the Exhibition palace on the 29th of January. It will be a fancy dress festivity on an extensive scale and of a lively description. The tickets cost 10 marks, for ladies or gentlemen in costume; gentlemen in ordinary evening dress will be admitted on payment of five marks extra as mask fee. Costumes suggested are as follows:—For gentlemen: organ-grinders, drummers, or other itinerant musicians; Indian or Japanese jugglers; gypsies, niggers, athletes, clowns or harlequins, bull-fighters, etc.; national dresses. For ladies: national costumes; gipsy fortune-tellers, columbines, strolling players, etc. Tickets may be obtained from F. Ries, Kaufhaus; Arnold's art-gallery, Schloss Strasse; Gellert, Prager Strasse 19; Emil Richter, Prager Strasse 13; Sinz, Prager Strasse, corner of Moszczyński Strasse; or from the Porter at the Royal Academy of Arts.

Attention is called by the postal authorities to the fact that the men employed for fixing and keeping in working order the telephone apparatus in and around the city are provided with cards of authorisation. Householders and others concerned are requested not to allow any persons except men provided with such cards, or accompanying a man so provided and expressly vouched for by him, to have access to the roof or other part of their premises on pretext of examining the telephone apparatus. It is further notified by the authorities that the authorisation cards for 1909 are of a light-brown colour; and that those issued for 1908, which were grey, will not be valid after the 31st instant.

The drawing of lots for the second class of the Royal Saxon Lottery will take place on the 13th and 14th of January.

"Eh' der Heils" is the parole which the leader of the Saxon Army in Germany, Commander W. Elwin Oliphant, has given out for the three meetings that are to take place in the Meeting Hall of the Army at Amalien Strasse 12 on Sunday next at 10.30 a.m., and 4 and 8.15 p.m. Men and women of all denominations and classes of society are cordially invited to these meetings. Instructive, social and religious addresses will be delivered by

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Commander Oliphant and a former minister who is the author of several books. The division, and other staff, field, and social officers will be present. Music will be contributed by a practised pianist.

The hard frost is affecting the punctuality of the railway traffic, especially of the international fast train service. The trains that left Munich for Dresden and Berlin at 9.10 and 12.35 on Monday morning last were so much delayed in Bavaria that the former missed the connection at Reichenbach with the fast train to Dresden, and the latter arrived at Leipzig too late to catch the express to Berlin. In both cases the passengers were forwarded by night trains.

The guards in the city today will be furnished by the 1st Pioneer battalion No. 12, whose band will play about 12.30 p.m. in the Neustadt.

## MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

The programme of the music to be performed at the Vespers service in the Kreuzkirche at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon will be as follows: (1) J. Rheinberger: "Con moto," for organ. (2) J. S. Bach: Saraband in D-minor, from the 2nd Sonata for violoncello. (3) E. Kretschmar: "Laudate Domino," Psalm 117 for double-choir. (4) P. Cornelius: Two Christmas songs for soprano voice, with organ. (5) Hugo Wolf: "Zum neuen Jahr," song for soprano voice, with organ. (6) G. Maria: Adagio for violoncello and organ. (7) Two chorales, for four and eight part choirs. The Church Choir, conducted by Herr Otto Richter, Cantor and Kgl. Musikdirektor, will be assisted by: Frau Erika Wedekind, soprano; Professor Wille, violoncello. At the organ Herr Alfred Sittard, organist of the Kreuzkirche.

The third chamber music concert of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Quartet and Herr Emil Kronke (pianoforte) will take place at the new Künstlerhaus on Tuesday, January 5, at 7.30 p.m. The programme will consist of the following works by Schubert: Rondo brillant, for pianoforte and violin, in B-minor; string-quartet in D-minor, a posthumous work; trio in B-flat. Tickets from H. Bock, Prager Str. 9, from 9-1 and 3-7 o'clock.

Madame Terese Carreño's programme at the IV. Philharmonic concert on January 12 will be as follows: MacDowell: Concerto No. 2 op. 23, with orchestra. Chopin: Nocturno op. 37 No. 2; Fantasia Polonaise, op. 61; Valse in A-flat, op. 42. Cowen: Konzertstück with orchestra. Vernon d'Arncliffe will sing Verdi's "Eri tu" from the opera "Bal Masqué"; "In der Ferne" and "Die Taubenpost" by Schubert; Schumann's "Der Soldat"; and Brahms' "Botschaft."

At the Central Theatre there will be two performances until January 6. "Peter und Paul reisen ins Schlaraffenland" be given at reduced prices at 3.30 p.m.; and at 7 p.m. operetta "Der tapfere Soldat," at the usual prices.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 6, ending 8.15

#### Die drei Pintos.

Comic opera in three acts. Music by C. M. v. Weber.

#### Cast:

Don Pantaleone, Roitz de Pacheco	Madrid	Herr Nebuschka.
Don Gomez, Freiros	Nobles	Herr Grosch.
Clarissa, Don Pantaleone's daughter		Fräul. Seebe.
Laura, Clarissa's maid		Frau Wedekind.
Don Gaston Viratos, formerly student at Salamanca		Herr Soot.
Don Pinto de Fonseca, a young land noble from Castrilla		Herr Foerster.
The landlord of the inn at Penaranda		Herr Puttlitz.
Inez, his daughter		Frau Nast.
Ambrosio, Don Gaston's servant		Herr Trede.
A student		Herr Löschke.
The House Steward of Pantaleone		Herr Büssel.

PLOT. Don Gaston Viratos, a student, is discovered taking leave of his comrades. His money is rapidly vanishing while he is busily engaged in a flirtation with the daughter of his host, Inez, being assisted by his servant Ambrosio. Enters upon the scene Don Pinto de Fonseca, whose exceeding complacency arouses general amusement. He imparts to Gaston that he has come to marry a rich and noble lady, Donna Clarissa de Pacheco, whose hand has been promised him by the girl's father out of gratitude for a service rendered by the suitor's father. He is undecided how to proceed in the delicate matter of courtship, and Gaston thereupon offers to be his mentor. Subsequently they feast together, Don Pinto becoming the worse for wine. While his companion is lying in a stupor, Gaston steals his letter of recommendation to Donna Clarissa, and departs. The second act shows us the scene in Don Pantaleone's ancestral hall, where he makes announcement of his daughter's impending marriage. The lady, however, is enamoured of Don Gomez Freiros, a noble young knight, and is in despair at the prospect of a match with Pinto. Her maid Laura promises to discover a way out of the dilemma. In the third act the hall is decorated for the approaching nuptials. The servants all leave upon Don Pinto's arrival being proclaimed, but Clarissa's maid, Laura, hides. Gaston (the pretended suitor) now arrives and meets Don Gomez, who arouses the latter's sympathy by revealing his love for Clarissa. A plot is quickly arranged. Don Gomez assumes the role of Pinto, is furnished with the recommended letter, and introduced as the prospective bridegroom. The father is favourably impressed by his bearing, and gives consent to the union. All is thus going well when the unexpected arrival of the real Don Pinto complicates matters. His absurd antics arouse the belief that he is mad, but seeing Gaston among the guests he accuses him of treachery. The student threatens Pinto with a sword, whereupon the unhappy suitor, crying for mercy, is bundled out neck and crop. At this juncture Gaston reveals the plot. There is a general uproar; but Clarissa's father is made to see the contrast between Pinto and Gomez, and finally, under the influence of his daughter's pleadings, gives the couple his benediction. Gaston receives the grateful acknowledgements of Gomez for the part he has played in winning him a lovely bride.

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

Friday night	Der fliegende Holländer	at 7.30
Saturday night	Fidelio	" 7.30
Sunday night	Feuersnot	" 7.30
Monday night	uncertain.	

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

This afternoon	Schneewittchen	at 4
Tonight	closed.	
Friday afternoon	Schneewittchen	" 2.30
Friday night	Die glückliche 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

## NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition to appear next week:  
Vols. 4088-89: "The Climber," a new novel by E. F. Benson.

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very high. The prisoners are practically naked, and are camping in the open fields without provisions or clothing.

## NORTH AMERICAN ENTENTE.

New York, December 29.

Mr. Roosevelt has issued an invitation to the Governments of Canada and Mexico to send representatives to a Conference which will be held at the White House on February 18, for the purpose of deliberating as to the best means of conserving the natural resources of the North American Continent.

There are excellent reasons for believing that there is no foundation for the reports that have been persistently current in Washington to the effect that serious trouble is pending between Brazil and Argentina. Similar statements have been made from time to time for years past, and have been as often disproved. The present rumours have doubtless arisen

from the fact that both the big Republics have been devoting unusual attention this year to naval and military armaments, while the United States Government has all the time been endeavouring to persuade them to enter into negotiations having for their object a mutual limitation of armaments. Neither Brazil nor Argentina has displayed anything like eagerness to meet the suggestions of the Washington Government; but while this is admitted, it is pointed out that such reluctance is a very different matter from strained diplomatic relations involving danger of hostilities. According to the New York correspondent of the *Globe*, it is emphatically declared in authoritative quarters that there is no danger whatever in the present situation.

## CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse.

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.  
Friday, January 8th. 11.0 a.m. 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 Winckelmann 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.



## LECTIONS OF SAXONY.

By Lady Paget.

II.

remember, as if it was yesterday, seeing for the first time our parson's newly married young wife sitting in that garden. She was a lovely English girl, quite young, of the Book of Beauty type. She wore a pale green dress, rather transparent, and a fine long gold chain round her neck, with glittering rings on her fingers. The peasants who lived in the village below were all very happy and well off. They had great well-built houses, cool in summer, warm in winter, under their high-tiled roofs, and many maids and serving men, though they themselves and their sons also laboured in the fields. They had much cattle in their stables, and the wives and daughters and maids looked after that, and cooked, and baked, and washed. During the long winter evenings the women all sat together in the great warm room spinning, whilst the men sang or smoked their pipes, sitting on the bench that ran round the monumental stoves. Behind their houses were great shady orchards with tarns and clear wells and rippling rivulets into which the sun only shone in the early spring before the leaves had come out. I often gazed down from the castle into these mysterious shadows, for out of one of the tarns a cry came at times, so strange, so sad and hopeless that my imagination was enthralled by it and filled by vague and wondrous thoughts, for I was told it was the 'Unke' which called there, a creature never seen and which never dies. I believed, like every German child, that if undetected at midnight on St. John's Eve I could slip out and spread a blue kerchief on the side of the tarn, I should find a little golden crown upon it in the morning. The castle was, as I have said, very large and rambling, with inner and outer courts and towers, and long passages filled with armour and pictures of my ancestors, which rather frightened me in winter, for houses were neither lit nor warmed in those days, and that is conducive to fear. There was on one side a wide moat without water, in which fruit trees grew. It was carpeted with the greenest turf, and the kennels were there. We were kept, like most children of that time, under strict discipline, and not allowed to roam beyond the sight of nurses or governesses, and when one day my mother, sitting on a terrace close to a court which led to the kitchen, told my brother, aged nine or ten, to deliver a message to the cook, he said 'But where is the kitchen?' We children had a wing of the castle set apart for us, and no stranger ever penetrated there. We were never allowed to speak German, except on the rare occasions when we were out of hearing of our governesses, of which we always had one English and one French. Only the babies had German nurses.

As we got older the staff of pedagogues was increased by my brothers' tutors, and drawing and music masters, and German was allowed at meals. There were always many guests, especially in summer, and nobody thought it extraordinary that some of them should remain for months together. One of them was Mr. Evelyn, an Irishman and a great fisherman. He lived with us for the best part of the year since I can remember, until my father's death. One day a Prince and Princess Poniatowski arrived for a short visit. She was a very beautiful Irishwoman, née Laura Temple. My parents had known them at Dresden, which was at that time full of exiled Poles. They remained six or seven months, because they had no money to travel with. M. Evelyn admired his lovely countrywoman, who used to sit beside him when he was fishing, as she had nothing else in the world to do. I sometimes accompanied them, and though only four or five, quite took in the situation and was extremely annoyed, as I disliked Princess Poniatowska for always wearing my mother's clothes, and what exasperated me beyond expression was her using a white *moire* parasol, with a very long fringe and lined with sunset colour, which had come straight from Paris. In my baby mind I docketed the Princess as what I now know to mean an adventuress. My mother had a girl friend, a Countess S—, who, married to a Russian diplomat at Berlin, did not know how to dispose of her summer, so she came with a number of children and Russian servants and settled at Puschau for six months, till my little brother spoke more Russian than German.

(To be continued.)

\* From the Nineteenth Century.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S OXFORD AND PARIS LECTURES.

President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation from the University of Oxford to deliver the Romanes Lecture next year. This lecture was established in 1891, when the University accepted an offer, made by the late George James Romanes, the eminent scientist, who died in 1894, to give an annual sum

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## Skating Rink Carola See

### Concert to-day.

Tomorrow, New Year's Day,  
Two Concerts beginning 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

**B. A. MÜLLER,** by appointment to the Saxon Court, Prager Strasse 32-34.  
Sport and Toy Warehouse.  
New Year's Eve games, lucky nuts.

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**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.

**Brühl & Guttentag.** — Artistic needle work. — Embroideries. Prager Str. 20.

**Flowers for Hats,** vases, ball dresses; ostrich feathers, heron feathers, stoles, palms, fruits, flower-papers, etc. from **H. Hesse, Scheffel Strasse 10-12.**

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Physician in charge: **Dr. med. Bergehnelder.**  
Directress: **Frau Sophie Garschagen.**

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Fresh northerly winds, cloudy, snow, temperature not much altered.

of \$125 for a lecture to be delivered once a year on some subject, approved by the Vice-Chancellor, relating to science, art, or literature. Mr. Roosevelt's subject has not yet been announced. The lecturer is called the Romanes Lecturer, and is appointed by the Vice-Chancellor annually in Michaelmas (autumn) term, the lecture being delivered in the following Easter or Trinity term. The first lecturer was Mr. Gladstone, and his successors have been Professors Huxley and Weismann, Mr. Holman Hunt, Bishop Creighton, Lords Morley and Acton, Sir Archibald Geikie, Professor Jebb, Dr. Murray, Mr. Bryce, Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Mr. Lankester, Professor Ker, and Lord Curzon. The Romanes lecture is absolutely outside all academic courses; and the lectures, after they are delivered, are published by the University. Following this invitation to Mr. Roosevelt came a similar one from the University of Paris to deliver a lecture at the Sorbonne. This has also been accepted. The Sorbonne was founded in 1257, as a kind of hostel or refuge for poor students in theology and their teachers, by Robert de Sorbon, the friend of St. Louis, who gave, as a contribution towards the new foundation, a house near the ruins of the palace of the Roman Emperor Julian. The Sorbonne still occupies the same spot. It soon acquired a high reputation for scholarship, and its name came to be applied to the Theological Faculty itself. For centuries the Sorbonne was the chief centre of instruction in Europe, being frequented by a great number of foreigners, English, Scotch, German, Italian, Dante and Petrarch being among the last named. The present magnificent buildings of the Sorbonne, part of which are due to Cardinal de Richelieu, who is buried there, are also the seat of the Faculties of Letters and Sciences in the University of Paris. The Faculties of Law and Medicine occupy separate buildings. There are about twelve thousand students in the University, and teaching is given free to all comers. In the Sorbonne is a large amphitheatre suitable for important ceremonies or gatherings. The wall in front of the auditors is covered by one of Puvion de Chavannes's greatest frescoes. In this amphitheatre President Roosevelt will speak. While, like his Romanes lecture, the subject has not yet been announced, the *Outlook* announces that the lecture will have nothing to do with the series which several Harvard professors and others have been delivering in Paris with great success during recent years. Among the most famous lecturers at the Sorbonne have been Guizot, Villemain, Cousin, Fustel de Coulanges, and Nisard.

## CASTRO DIETED.

With the above headline a Paris contemporary publishes a despatch from Berlin giving President Castro's present menu. It is of a more Spartan nature than that which formed the President's dinner when first he reached the German capital. His dinner at Professor Israel's establishment one day recently consisted of one soup, a little white flesh of chicken, mashed potatoes, and some prunes by way of dessert. His drink was mineral water. The dictator is said to bitterly regret the prohibition of wines, especially the 1812 cognac, of which he imbibed a bottle after his coffee.

## PAYMENT IN KIND.

The editor of the *Trevorton* (Penn.) *Times* seems to be plentifully supplied with everything for the winter except money. In a recent editorial we read: "We have taken wood, potatoes, corn, eggs, butter, onions, cabbage, chickens, stone, lumber, labour, sand, calico, sauerkraut, second-hand clothing, coon skins, scrap iron, shoe pegs, raw hides, cinquepins, taubark, dogs, serghum, seed, jarware, and wheat straw on subscription, and now we want to know if we would send the paper for six months for a large owl. We have no precedent for refusing, and if we can find a man who is out of an owl and wants one, we'll do it."

## NOVEL INSTRUCTION.

In Philadelphia's public schools gymnasium instruction is being given pupils, especially girls, on how to alight properly from street-cars. The course is approved by the street railway managers, who believe that it will not only prevent accidents, especially among the female passengers, but will assist materially in increasing the speed of the cars through the crowded sections.

## AN ACADEMIC QUARREL.

A grave quarrel has arisen between two learned German naturalists, Prof. Haeckel and Prof. Brass. There have been dissensions between them for some time. Prof. Brass has now formulated his charges against Prof. Haeckel, whom he accuses of falsifying diagrams for the purpose of supporting certain theories in his work, "The Problem of Man." Prof. Brass' attack is contained in a work entitled "The Problem of the Ages." The quarrel has become so embittered that the learned world in Berlin is aghast, and a contemporary asks, "Tantene animis iræ cælistibus?"