

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

# The Daily Record

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and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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## THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT. SPEECH BY THE GRAND VIZIER.

THE AUSTRO-TURKISH RECONCILIATION.

Constantinople, January 14.

At the sitting of the Chamber yesterday Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, spoke at length on the state of the country and the policy of the Government. After alluding to the re-establishment of the Constitution and expressing gratitude to the Sultan, he spoke of the reorganisation of the police and gendarmerie, of the unsatisfactory state of the finances, and the necessity of seeking new sources of income and of having recourse to European capital. A reform of the postal department, the Minister said, should make Turkey independent of foreign mail services. Referring to military and naval questions, he gave notice of the introduction of an Army Bill, and announced the engagement of Vice-Admiral Gamble and two other officers of the British navy. Steps would be taken to engage German military officers for the General Staff School and instructors for the army, and Turkish officers would be sent to Germany.

With regard to the foreign policy of the Government, Kiamil Pasha said that a force sufficient for the defence of the country would be organised. The Government had considered what the state of the country would be if plunged into war, and as Bulgaria had declared that she would purchase independence, not with money but with blood, the Ministry had requested the Powers to give effectual advice to the Bulgarian Government in the sense of a peaceable settlement of the matter. This the Powers had done without delay; and several interviews had been held with M. Liaptscheff, the Minister of Commerce, with the result that a capitalised sum of about 28 million pounds had been arrived at. Bulgaria, however, maintained that she was not bound to pay either tribute or a contribution to the national debt.

Servia and Montenegro, the Grand Vizier continued, had been on the point of declaring war against Austria-Hungary in consequence of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but had refrained on Turkey's suggesting that they should await the decision of a Conference. The understanding with Austria-Hungary had been due to the peaceable attitude of Turkey. He hoped that Bulgarian affairs would also be settled peaceably.

London, January 14.

The London press continues to devote many columns of comment to the reconciliation arrived at between Austria and Turkey. The *Daily Telegraph* says: "Friends of Austria-Hungary and of Turkey will rejoice at the elimination of obstacles in the way of an understanding. If the reasonable demands of Servia and Montenegro are acceded by Austria, the inclination on the part of these States to encourage a rising in the annexed provinces would cease." The *Daily Graphic* think that: "The principle thought governing the negotiations was probably that both Powers are very interested in the reinstatement of their former friendly relations, and that the *status quo* in the Near East will be more definitely assured by an Austro-Turkish entente than a Turkish-Balkan alliance."

Belgrade, January 14.

The news of Turkey's acceptance of the Austrian proposals has been received here with consterna-

tion. The Porte's procedure is regarded as a contemptuous violation of faith on the part of the Young Turks. The journal *Pottika* charges France with responsibility for the Austro-Turkish understanding, alleging that out of fear of Germany she used all her influence to persuade Turkey to accept the Austrian proposals.

## ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

London, January 14.

Commenting upon the pending visit of King Edward to Berlin, the *Morning Post* writes:—"In arranging to visit Germany the King is indubitably animated by a desire to improve the existing relations and eliminate all causes of friction and misunderstanding between Great Britain and Germany. In this desire his Majesty is certainly supported by the British people."

The *Morning Post*, dealing with the joint work of the mixed British and German Boundary Commission, says: "Lt. Col. Whitlock's report will have, both in England and Germany, an interest far beyond the military importance of the fighting it describes. The joint action is a symbol of the good disposition which is always shown by representatives of the two countries whenever they have work to do in common in any part of the world. Lively regret will be felt in England at the German Commissioner having been wounded, and we hope he will soon recover. The friendly reception that the Jews has met with in Berlin will be appreciated in Great Britain, where the wish is constantly kept in mind that both countries may make common cause in their efforts to introduce order into these regions."

London, January 14.

Mr. Churchill, the President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Birmingham yesterday said: "If, as I expect will happen, the Cabinet is to conduct the public business of England for five years, the normal and sound British administrative period, we must seek above all to ensure the policy of Great Britain making further progress in all great foreign affairs. I trust that Sir Edward Grey will crown his work by endeavouring to establish friendly feeling between the British and German people."

## IMPERIAL WORDS AND THE PRESS.

ANOTHER RUMOUR DENIED.

Cologne, January 14.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes a telegram from Berlin to the following purport: "Scarcely has the attempt to give the Emperor's speech to his Generals the character of a political demonstration been silenced by the statement in the *Reichsanzeiger*, when a Berlin newspaper, in reporting the Emperor's words at the Jubilee of the Kaiser Franz Grenadier regiment of the Guard, endeavours to smuggle political allusions into them. It is stated that the Emperor uttered the sentence: 'More troublous times may come, which God forbid!' We are assured by one who was present on the occasion and who, in virtue of his high rank, was in the best position for hearing every word the Emperor said, that neither the above-quoted words, nor anything like them, fell from his lips. The serious political Press must set itself more emphatically than ever against such coined Imperial phrases."

## EARTHQUAKE-RIDDEN EUROPE.

VIOLENT SHOCKS IN ITALY AND THE TYROL.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE ROMAN CENSOR.

Telegrams from Rome state that, according to further news received from towns in northern Italy, the earthquake shocks in the vicinity of Florence and Padua were very violent, and caused a panic among the populace. The first reports were greatly exaggerated, but there is still reason to believe that some damage was caused to dwellings at Imola and in the vicinity. The shocks were two in number, and both occurred within fifteen minutes.

A telegraphic message from Innsbruck states that the earthquake shock reported yesterday was most violent in the southern Tyrol. First of all came a weird noise from the ground, followed by two violent undulatory shocks. So powerful was the disturbance that pictures were hurled from the walls in many houses. Seismic experts anticipate the recurrence of the phenomena within the next few days. Telegrams from Vienna announce sharp earthquake shocks as having occurred at Bozen, Meran, and Trieste on Wednesday night.

Rome, January 13.

The Rev. H. M. Bannister has received from Dr. Inglis Douglas, a lady doctor, and Miss Taylor, letters regarding the relief party sent by the English Colony here to Catona. The letters, which were forwarded from there by motor car, say: "We shall probably be staying here for another fortnight. We are hard-worked, having on our hands 200 beds in the field hospital sent by the Duke of Connaught. Most of the cases are hopeless, as wounds are rapidly mortifying, and become fatal in two or three days. People are dying like flies. All the party are well. The nights are bitterly cold under canvas. We have shocks every night. We are quite cut off from the world, and no warships are in the bay. Our letters are going to Malta by the British flagship. All our blankets and stores were rapidly exhausted in the general supply here. Italian food is badly wanted, also more clothes, camp equipment, and mess comforts. We suggest that you make an appeal that a supply ship be sent to anchor off Catona."

Naples, January 13.

According to information received here the nurses in the British hospital at Catona sometimes have to work 24 hours without rest, and the operations average two an hour. Additional doctors and nurses are much needed.

The Roman correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* indignantly complains against the action of the censor at Rome in confiscating press despatches. The procedure of this official during the past week has, we are told, been unbelieveable. The *B.T.* correspondent, for example, handed in a telegram to his paper reading "Reggio is destroyed." Some twelve hours afterwards he was informed that the despatch had been confiscated. Another telegram, to the effect that "certain parts of the Calabrian coast have been contorted by the sea," met with the same fate. Other messages dealing with conditions at Messina and Reggio were also suppressed. The harassed reporter then telegraphed to his paper: "It is not my fault that I am unable to telegraph reports of the looting going on at Messina"; but the censor suppressed the message. The correspondent then made complaints to the postal authorities, and was told that the Ministry of the Interior was determined

(Continued on page 2.)

# BERLIN

The series of Illustrative Readings from the Poetry of Robert Browning, which is shortly to be given by Dr. Alice H. Luce for the benefit of the Ladies' Union of the American Church, is, we understand, the same course which was promised for the Ladies' Union two years ago, but which was postponed at that time owing to Miss Luce's illness. Subjects and dates of the readings, which are to be delivered at the home of Dr. Luce, Luitpold Str. 27, are as follows:—

Jan. 24 . . . Browning's Theory of Human Life,  
Jan. 31 . . . Browning's Attitude towards Religion,  
Feb. 7 . . . Browning as an Interpreter of Art,  
Feb. 14 . . . "The Ring and the Book,"  
Feb. 21 . . . "The Ring and the Book" (concluded).  
The Last Poems.

Tickets for the course, in which much interest is already being taken, are to be had at Marks 10.

Mr. Frederick Shepherd Converse, the well known American composer whose oratorio "Job" was recently produced at Hamburg, was in Berlin for a few days lately, leaving on Monday. On Friday he was the guest of Professor and Mrs. Stillman Kelley. Mr. Converse, who by the way is one of the Board of Directors of the new Boston Opera, is spending the season at Vevey, Switzerland.

Rev. Dr. Dickie has just presented the American Library with a weighty volume, "Das Bismarck Museum in Wort und Bild," which is full of interesting illustrations and descriptions of the mementoes in the Bismarck Museum at Schönhausen, near Stendal, the birthplace of the Iron Chancellor. Many objects of American interest, it seems, are on view in the Bismarck Museum, including the desk on which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, presented to Bismarck by Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, a former American ambassador to Paris. The Museum contains a picture of General Grant; a picture of President Cleveland, for whom Bismarck had a great admiration; of Senator Thomas F. Bayard; and of the American historian J. L. Motley, Bismarck's friend and room-mate during his student life at Berlin University. There is also a magnificent bison's head which Mrs. Dickie's uncle, Mr. Wm. Hespeler, of Winnipeg, Canada, presented to Bismarck on his seventieth birthday.

The Museum is located within two hours' railway journey from Berlin.

Mr. Geo. S. Atwood, Secretary of the Association of Commerce and Trade, has been in Hamburg for the greater part of the week, returning to Berlin on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Ida Reman, Kurfürsten Strasse 90, held her first At Home for the season on Friday, January 8. About eighty guests attended. As is always the case at Mme. Reman's At Homes, a very interesting musical programme was given. Mlle. Antoinette Aussenac (Premier Prix Conservatoire de Paris) played piano compositions by Fauré, Debussy, and Saint Saëns; Mme. Angelica Rummel, who is well known as a song exponent, sang compositions by Schillings, Brahms, and Alex. Schwarz, with Alex. Schwarz at the piano. An interesting appearance was that of Mlle. Gioletti, of the Blüthner Orchestra, who played the harp; a Gavotte by Bach especially was much appreciated. Countess Sauermar, a daughter of Spohr, who was herself at one time a famous harpist, came to Mrs. Reman's to hear Mlle. Gioletti.

Among the guests of the afternoon were Mrs. David Jayne Hill, wife of the American Ambassador;

to limit all press despatches to those which were strictly true. It is pointed out that this arbitrary system of censorship applies solely to foreign despatches, and that the Italian journals are able to print what they please. The *B.T.* correspondent mentioned this in a subsequent despatch, which also embodied the reply of the post-office to his complaint—all confiscated! This state of affairs is grossly unilateral when it is remembered that messages of the most sensational description are sent to Italian journals over the telephone (which the censor cannot intercept), and also that French journals receive reports in the same way. Moreover, the censor's action is unreasonable, because the Italian papers themselves are bound to be in the hands of foreign readers within a day or two after publication. The correspondents most embarrassed by this officious procedure are those of English and German papers, who cannot reach their respective offices by telephone. It is easy to understand the desire of the Italian Government to avoid the foreign publication of reports calculated to throw too lurid a light on the hideous national catastrophe, but the extremes to which the Roman censor appears to have gone are likely to defeat their own end, for a very obvious reason.

Rome, January 13.

In consequence of the continued and urgent requests of the Communes in the districts affected

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Miss Sarah Choate, niece of Mr. Joseph Choate, former American Ambassador to London; Mrs. Trench, of the British Embassy; Mrs. Heath, of the British Embassy; Mme. de Hegerman, wife of the Danish Minister; Countess de Linden, and son; Countess von Limburg-Stürum; Baron and Baroness Arnswaldt; Mrs. Berthold Israel; Mrs. Putnam Griswold; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Langfeld; Mrs. Maddison; Mrs. August Spanuth; Mrs. and Miss McElwee. Three well known painters were present in the persons of Max Rabes, S. Lucius, and Hans Hermann. Buffet refreshments were presided over by Miss Ines Menshausen and Frau von Raatz-Brockmann.

Mrs. Reman will be At Home every Friday during January and February from five to seven.

Miss Sarah Choate, niece of Mr. Joseph Choate, leaves Berlin shortly for California after a stay of some weeks here together with her friend, Miss Sinclair.

Mr. Benjamin Stern, the well known New York banker, expects to arrive in Berlin on January 16 after a short visit to Hamburg, and will stay at the Hotel Adlon.

Mr. and Mrs. Günther Thomas, Hohenstaufen Strasse 32, have taken an apartment at Heilbronner Strasse 21 where they will take up residence in February.

Mrs. H. H. Lemmel has moved into the furnished flat of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nevin, Aschaffener Strasse 25, Mr. Nevin having been ordered South on account of his poor state of health.

Mr. John W. Frothingham, of New York City, is here for the winter and is at Pension Herzberg, Potsdamer Strasse 121b.

Miss Arndt, of Dunedin, New Zealand, a dramatic elocutionist who has studied under Genevieve Ward, the English tragedienne, has come to Berlin for two months' study and is at Bleibtreu Str. 52.

Miss Minnie Melville, a pupil of Mr. George Fergusson, who is becoming well known here as a teacher of singing, gives a concert in Dresden, in the Musenhause, on February 27.

George von Sodenstern, the son of Frau von Sodenstern (née Miss Amelia Miller, of New York) is about to be promoted from the military cadet-school at Lichtenfelde to the War Academy, where he will take a six months' course before entering the army.

It is said that the Emperor's birthday, January 27, will this year be celebrated a good deal more simply than usual, in accordance with the general tendency towards economy which prevails at the Prussian Court at present. Notable guests, such as the Kings of Saxony and Württemberg are certainly expected, but the principle of economy will nevertheless be strictly observed throughout the festivities.

## AMERICAN

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by the earthquake for wood and temporary huts, the Central Relief Committee has chartered two steamers, to convey the wood given by the King to the places on the Calabrian coast.

## OPIUM SMOKING IN THE FRENCH NAVY.

Paris, January 14.

The police authorities today raided a warehouse and confiscated large quantities of opium belonging to a local merchant, together with books in which were written the names of opium purchasers. The names of several naval officers were down in this connection, and these have been communicated to the Ministry of Marine, which has ordered an investigation.

## THE SWISS CHURCH DISASTER.

Zurich, January 14.

The thirty-one coffins containing the bodies of the victims of the disaster in the village church at Nax were placed yesterday for the funeral service in front of the village school. The pastor was so overcome by emotion that he was for a time unable to speak. The burial took place in three large graves dug outside the churchyard, which did not afford sufficient space within its walls.

## 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.  
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Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Rev. John Crosser, D.D., Pastor.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

Great Britain: Ambassador the Rt. Hon. Sir F. Goschen, G.C.V.O. Embassy, 70 Wilhelm Strasse. 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.

## BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### This evening:

Royal Opera House	Symphony Concert by the Royal Orchestra	at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Sappho	" 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.	
Deutsches Theatre	Revolution in Krähwinkel (Kammerspiele) Der Graf von Gleichen	" 8
Lessing Theatre	John Gabriel	" 8
Berliner Theatre	Herodes und Mariamne	" 8
New Schauspielhaus	Die Stunde	" 8
Hebbel Theatre	Moral	" 8
Kielner Theatre	Der Liebhaber	" 8
Comic Opera	Tiefland	" 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	" 8
Lustspielhaus	Der deutsche Kleinstädter	" 8
Schiller Theatre O.	Die Braut von Messina	" 8
" Charlottenburg	Vater und Sohn	" 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	König Christian II.	" 8
Luisen Theatre	Das Mädchen auf Irrwegen	" 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Die Räuber	" 8
Thalia Theatre	Der Satyr	" 8
Urania Theatre	Meister Tutti	" 8
Urania Theatre	Sizilien	" 8
Theatre des Westens	Der tapfere Soldat	" 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Fräulein Doktor	" 8

### Every evening until further notice.

Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello	at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin	" 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten	" 8
Berl. Operettentheater	Die Tochter des Herrn Fabricius	8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Follies Caprice	Servus Pachesina. Der lustige Ehemann	8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten	" 8
Apollo Theatre	Onkel Casimir. Spezialitäten	" 8
Casino Theatre	Die Diamantäder	" 8
Gastspieltheatre	Zaza (Hedwig Lange)	" 8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Die beiden Bindelbands	" 8
New Theatre	Israel	" 8

## WORLD'S LARGEST CRUISER.

### THE NEW BRITISH MASTODON.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, January 14.

Supposed authentic particulars of the new cruiser "Indefatigable," which is to be laid down at Devonport next month, are published today in the London newspapers. The vessel will, according to these particulars, be considerably larger than the "Indomitable" and her sisters, but in other respects she will resemble them closely. The beam, 90 feet; displacement, circa 19,000 tons; machinery, turbines with an indicated horse-power of 45,000. The cruiser will probably have three funnels, as against the two funnels of the "Indomitable." A feature will be the strikingly complete system of armour defence, including a complete belt from stem to stern. Armament: eight 12-inch heavy breech-loading guns, mounted in four double armoured barbets, and arranged on the *echelon* system which will enable all eight weapons to be trained on either broadside, while six can fire ahead or astern. The secondary armament will be composed of twelve 4-inch and 27 smaller quick-firing guns. The cruiser will be fitted with two submerged torpedo tubes. It is confidently expected that the "Indefatigable" will break all existing re-

# DRESDEN

Herr Burrian took his leave of the Dresden public on Wednesday at the Royal opera, as *Matthias* in Kienz's "Evangelimann." The house was quite full, and the audience cheered their favourite singer to the echo. At the end of the opera the curtain had to be raised more than 20 times, and bouquets were thrown from the upper tiers of boxes on to the stage. Herr Burrian at last made a short speech, thanking the audience for the proofs of their favour, and expressing the hope that it would be the last farewell he should take of them.

The fourth Symphony Concert Series A takes place this evening. In consequence of the numerous and prolonged rehearsals required for the production of "Elektra," the promised novelty at this concert, Bruckner's Symphony No. 6, cannot be given. The programme has been fixed as follows: Concerto Grosso in F, by G. F. Händel; and the "Eroica" Symphony of Beethoven.

In the *Fundamt* of the *Königliche Polizeidirektion*, Schiess Gasse 7, found articles—such as jewellery, gold or notes, purses, umbrellas, sticks, coats, clothing, bunches of keys etc.—which have been lost in the streets or squares or left in droschkes, and been given up, are kept.

The public are hereby informed of the arrangements of the *Fundamt*, and in particular that it is advisable to enquire for lost articles frequently within twelve months after the loss.

Finders of articles are reminded that they are compelled by law to give immediate notice of the finding of any article of the value of from three marks upwards, at the *Fundamt* or at the office of the Police district in which the finder resides.

It is urgently recommended that the loser of an article should make enquiry at the *Fundamt* personally, and not by a deputy who is insufficiently and perhaps not at all acquainted with the lost property.

Special lost property offices are established: for the tram-lines at Georg Platz 5; for the omnibuses at Werder Strasse 35; and at the Hauptbahnhof.

King Friedrich August, accompanied by Princess Margarethe, honoured the gallery of Ernst Arnold with a visit yesterday. His Majesty closely examined the Wilhelm Busch pictures, and several times expressed the gratification they afforded him.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

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### MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Jan Kubelik, in his concert at the Vereinshaus on Monday, the 18th instant, will be assisted by the excellent pianist Herr Alexander Raab.

Elena Gerhardt will give her second song recital at the Vereinshaus on Wednesday, the 20th instant, with the assistance of Professor Arthur Nikisch.

Waclaw Kochansky, at his concert at the Palmengarten on Thursday, the 21st instant, will play compositions by Händel, Tschaiakowsky, Sinding, Wieniawski, etc.

Herr Paul Wiecek will read selections from the poems of Peter Cornelius at Frau Manja Freitag-Winkler's recital of songs and ballads by modern composers at the Vereinshaus on Friday, the 22nd instant.

### THE ARCHBISHOP'S DILEMMA.

An amusing incident in regard to the new Archbishop of York, illustrating the simplicity of his life, is recorded. It seems that Dr. Lang was seen having tea at one of the popular tea shops in London. When the girl handed him his ticket, the Bishop of Stepney, to his dismay, discovered that he had not sufficient money to pay for his modest tea. A Churchman who happened to be in the room at this time, recognising the situation, placed his purse at the disposal of the popular Archbishop designate.

## DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

### Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending about 8.45

#### IV. Symphony Concert. Series A.

- (1) Concerto Grosso No. 2 in F . . . . . G. F. Händel.
- (2) Sinfonie eroica . . . . . L. van Beethoven.

The public rehearsal of the above begins at 10.30 a.m.

- Saturday night . . . . . Lohegrin . . . . . at 6.30
- Sunday night . . . . . Eugen Onegin . . . . . " 7
- Monday night . . . . . uncertain.

### Royal Theatre Neustadt.

- Tonight . . . . . Sappho . . . . . at 7.30
- Saturday night . . . . . Die glücklichste Zeit . . . . . 7.30
- Sunday afternoon . . . . . Schneewittchen . . . . . 2.30
- Sunday night . . . . . Der Raub der Sabinerinnen . . . . . 7.30
- Monday night . . . . . Das Glück im Winkel . . . . . 7.30

### Museums etc.

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

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ords for speed as regards large vessels, but that this will call for unexampled engineering skill is evidenced by the fact that the armoured cruiser "Indomitable" exceeded 28 knots for many hours on end during her trials, and brought the Prince of Wales back to Canada last year at a speed which was believed to be greater than that attained by the ocean greyhound "Mauretania" under the most favourable circumstances.

### FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

Paris, January 13.

The negotiations with M. Paul, the Envoy Extraordinary of Venezuela, lead to the expectation that diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela will be resumed shortly.

### THE PRESIDENT-ELECT'S HUMOUR.

Mr. Taft's good-natured humour is, we read, winning him many friends in the Southern States. A flowery Southern orator last Saturday at Georgia, at a barbecue consisting of roasted pig and lamb, compared the President-elect to the Lama of Tibet, declaring that as the latter posed as the incarnation of Buddha, so he hoped that Mr. Taft would become the incarnation of the immortal George Washington with the Lama's title—"sincere and loyal spreader of civilisation." Mr. Taft, in a good natured reply, said: "I don't feel exactly like the Lama of Tibet, who lives in a higher altitude than

I enjoy, and who is considerably further removed from those in whom he is interested than I expect to be during the four years that the chief magistracy will be my responsibility." He did, however, hope to do all in his power for the restoration of harmony, equality, and fraternity between the solid South and the solid North.

### FOOTPAD OUTRAGE IN NEW YORK.

#### LONDON MAN SHOT.

New York, January 13.

Mr. Robert Hilliard, of London, was found at midnight yesterday in Central Park dangerously shot in the left breast. Mr. Hilliard states that he was held up by a footpad, who fired at him, when he refused to hand over his money.

Later.

The name of the Londoner who was found shot in Central Park is now given as Robert Osborn Hilliard. He was taken to hospital, and may recover. Mr. Hilliard was well known at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, where he was believed to be wealthy and to be interested in Colorado mines, and papers in his possession show that Messrs. Coutts and Co. were his bankers. There is some reason to doubt the injured man's statement that he was shot by a footpad.

### THE ROYALIST MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

Paris, January 13.

A demonstration was made today by Royalists in the Quartier Latin who insulted Professor Thalamas.

About 50 arrests were made. A counter-demonstration organised by the students of the Republican Union led to some scuffling, in the course of which a few people were slightly injured.

### ANTIQUITY OF THE SAUSAGE.

The sausage dates back to the year 897. It has been asserted that the Greeks in the days of Homer manufactured sausages, but this prehistoric mixture had nothing in common with our modern product. The ancient so-called sausage was composed of the same materials which enter into the make-up of the boudin of the French market and the blood pudding of the French Canadian. The ancient sausage was enveloped in the stomachs of goats. Not until the tenth century did the sausage made of hashed pork become known. It was in or near the year 1500 that, thanks to the introduction into Germany of cinnamon and saffron, the sausages of Frankfort and Strassburg acquired a universal reputation.

### A SCHOOL FOR DOMESTICS.

From Hamburg comes news of a happy innovation in the shape of a school for domestic servants. The post of head of the domestic economy department of the primary schools has been given to a lady who for some years has been directing a private school of this kind, and it has now been decided to make the study obligatory, and to extend it to more than 30 other schools.

## FIERCE FIGHTING IN NIGERIA.

### ANGLO-GERMAN FORCE ATTACKED.

Reuter's Agency learns that a telegram has been received from Lieut. Col. Whitlock, the British Commissioner on the Anglo-German Boundary Commission, from an unmapped place named Sonkwalla, which is roughly about 80 miles in the hinterland of Calabar, announcing heavy fighting between the tribes and the Commission. Col. Whitlock left England last summer to carry out, in conjunction with the German Commission, a second year's delimitation work on the boundary between Nigeria and the Cameroons. Last year's work was conducted in more or less known country, but the remaining—unknown region, and in view of this fact the escort was an unusually strong one. Proceeding via the Niger and the Benue, the British Commissioners met their German colleagues at Takum, at which point the new season's work was to begin. In a letter received by Reuter's Agency, dated from that place on November 19, Col. Whitlock said that the Commissioners were hard at work, but that they had been much hampered owing to heavy floods. The telegram now to hand shows that the Commissioners had progressed with their work, for Sonkwalla, whence the telegram was despatched, is 50 miles further along the boundary.

It should here be stated that the present trouble has not taken place in the Munshi country, and that the Lieutenant-Governor of Southern Nigeria expressly states by telegraph that the Munshi people are in no way connected with it. Neither has the present affair anything to do with the usual winter patrol which was sent out recently by the Southern Nigerian Government, and which is in a region to the north and west of the scene of the present outbreak.

As soon as the news was received here it was communicated to the Foreign Office, who informed the German Government. Meanwhile no anxiety is felt regarding the position of the Commissioners, as the force with them is quite sufficient to secure their safety, and in any case troops can easily be hurried up from the South if Col. Whitlock informs the Lieutenant-Governor of Southern Nigeria that this is necessary. The British Commissioner's news is dated December 29, and came via Lagos, having been sent down by runner. Col. Whitlock states that he and all his available troops, together with Lieut. von Stephani, the German Commissioner, two German non-commissioned officers, 40 troops, and a Maxim gun had arrived at Sonkwalla on December 23, and that on Christmas Eve the Commission had been attacked, heavy fighting ensuing, in which the German Commissioner was dangerously wounded, and a German non-commissioned officer severely and the second slightly wounded. The total casualties were three killed and wounded. Col. Whitlock added that desultory firing followed on December 25, 26, 27, and 28, in which one soldier was wounded. The telegram adds that organised opposition was then over, and that the natives had fled to the hills. Col. Whitlock gives the total casualties as 5 killed and 19 wounded.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF SAXONY.\*

By Lady Paget.

VIII.

Odd as it may seem, our French nursery governess was an intimate friend of Thérèse Elssler, the sister of the famous Fanny, the friend of Frederic von Gentz, and the greatest dancer of her day. Thérèse had been a dancer also, but highly respectable. I can now see her and Susette Blanc eating cakes together and drinking coffee, Thérèse in a grey silk dress and a neat white cap with frills all around her face. Passionately fond as I always was of fresh air and the open country, the long dark winters of Central Germany were a penance to me, shut up in a town where an hour's walk, if the weather was propitious, was all we got. My pleasantest recollections are of our walks in early spring through the fields, to the Grosse Garten, a royal palace about two miles from the town. During these walks the air appeared to me nectar, soft and balmy. Under foot the anemones and primroses peeped out of the mossy grass. Overhead I saw the pinkish buds of shrubs and trees, and all around I felt the subtle intoxicating scent of the moist earth awakening to the warmth of returning spring. My French governess kept on chattering about Paris clothes and Paris theatres, but I was with the lovely women and stately cavaliers who had sat in the outdoor theatres cut out of hornbeam, in which we were standing, listening to a French play, or going through the mazes of a minuet in yonder attractive and rather frivolous looking palace erected by the magnificent but incorrect Augustus the Strong. Dresden was always full of foreigners, especially Poles, who were attracted to it by former ties. Many of the great Polish ladies were very beautiful, and they all wore their country's mourning, a black

\* From the *Nineteenth Century*.

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**CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.**

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Wiener Strasse.

Friday, January 15th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.

Sunday, January 17th. 2nd Sunday after Epiphany. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. (Choral) Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermons. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.

The Offertories will be devoted to the relief of the Sufferers in the Italian Earthquake.

Wednesday, January 20th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Thursday, January 21st. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.

Friday, January 22nd. 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 15th. Litany 10.0 a.m.

Sunday, January 17th. 2nd Sunday after Epiphany. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.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.

dress with a wide white band at the edge of the skirt. When quite small I was taught to say *tous les Ski sont des braves et toutes les Ska sont des belles*, and I religiously believed it. Dresden was famous for its shops, especially china, linen, jewellery, and laces. The King and Queen, the Princesses, and any foreign potentates who might be there, spent a good deal of time shopping just like any other mortals, and I remember, when accompanying my mother, frequently meeting some of them there.

Dresden was not a healthy place in those days: it was badly drained, like all German towns, or not drained at all. My mother had however very advanced ideas of hygiene, and put us under the care of Dr. Wolff, the most eminent homœopath of the day and the favourite pupil of Hahnemann. Dr. Wolff was not only a great physician, but a charming man and a great philosopher. He paid my mother frequent visits in the country, and encouraged her to bring us up under what we should now call the Kneipp system. We ran about without shoes or stockings in the grass, we wore a minimum of clothes; in summer we were plunged into the river, a wide and rushing mountain stream; in winter we had to break the ice in our tubs and our nurses dashed basins of icy water over our backs. I can still feel the thin bits of ice mixed with the water slithering down over me. A fire in our bedrooms was never thought of, and the schoolroom was never more than nine degrees Réaumur (fifty-two Fahrenheit). I was fourteen or fifteen before I knew what it was to have something to drink at breakfast, as I did not like milk. Bread, with a little butter, was all I ever had. An egg for a child, if it was not ill, was considered quite absurd. Between meals we were given abundance of fruit, even during the years the cholera devastated Germany this allowance was not curtailed. We seemed all to do very well on this régime, but I wonder what a child of the present day would think of it. When we were at Puchau it was usually the village barber, Berthold, who attended to any of our little ills. This man, from seeing people being born and dying continually, had acquired the most wonderful insight and aided by natural intuition he rarely made a mistake. He cured generally with what are called old women's remedies. He belonged to a race now almost extinct, for too much science kills instinct, and curing is an art and not a science, so Professor Schweninger, Prince Bismarck's famous doctor and friend, assured us only the other day in his profound and witty book *The Physician*. It was not the fashion in those days for people who had large houses of their own to pay visits, but once in two years we were taken to see our cousins, a pleasure which was looked forward to for many weeks before, for excepting these two or three days we never had a holiday all the year round except Sundays, and Christmas, and Easter Day.

(To be continued.)

ANNUS MIRABILIS.

The year 1809 was one of splendid births, and in confirmation of this statement *T. P.'s Weekly* says:—Eighteen hundred and nine saw the birth of both Darwin and Gladstone. The hundredth anniversary of Darwin's birth will fall on the 12th of February next; while the centenary of the great political leader's birth will not be upon us till the 29th of December. Midway between them comes the greatest Victorian poet. Tennyson was born on the 6th of August, 1809. American boasts another brilliant triumvirate—two in literature and one in politics. Abraham Lincoln, greatest of the Presidents since Washington, had his birth in this momentous year. Edgar Allan Poe, that weird and unfortunate genius, saw the light near the beginning of 1809, on the 19th of January. And Oliver Wendell Holmes, most genial of essayists, was born in the same month as Tennyson—on the 29th of August, 1809.

NICKNAMES FOR VINTAGES.

A writer in a German contemporary says:—"We have nicknames for the vintages which few people except the wine drinkers know. Thus the vintage of the present year we call 'Zeppelin,' in honour of the air navigator's achievement and because it is so high. Records show that these nicknames were bestowed on vintages as far back as 1529, when the bad watered wine was called 'Baptist.' The sour wine of 1860 was called 'Garibaldi,' and in memory of the Chinese war the 1894 wine is still known as 'Wei-hai-Wei.' The vintages of 1896 promised much and gave little, and were nicknamed 'Li Hung Chang,' and another nickname for the same year's wine, 'Moses,' was given because the wine was taken from the water principally."

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

South-westerly winds, sky clearing, no heavy showers, colder.