

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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PATRIOTISM ON THE STAGE.

INVASION WHILE YOU WAIT.

(From our London correspondent.)

The English stage is established on a solid foundation of concrete conservatism. In more enlightened lands the stage is becoming more and more the medium by means of which questions of grave national import are brought before the public in such a way as to command undivided attention. Lessing did much to stimulate the dormant patriotism of his Fatherland through this medium, and in France, of course, the idea has been carried to the usual extremity, so that today it is possible to witness in Paris plays based on every imaginable social and national question. But bearing the inherent conservatism of the English stage in mind, it is impossible to exaggerate the growing intensity of public interest in the burning question of national defence, since by far the most popular play of the moment in the metropolis is not really a play at all, but a picturesque presentation of the dangers to which the proverbial apathy of the Englishman in the street on all matters pertaining to the defence of his hearth and home is leading. In short, "An Englishman's Home," now playing to full houses every night at Wyndham's Theatre, is a lurid parable; sufficiently embroidered to attract the blasé theatre-goer, but a parable none the less. There have been soldier plays in abundance, but this piece is something quite different. The usual martial drama centres around the impossible exploits of a gentleman ranker, who struts about the stage in a red tunic and, at the psychological moment produces from beneath his waistcoat a large Union Jack, which, energetically waved aloft, brings down the house to the strains of "Rule Britannia." In the new Wyndham piece, on the other hand, the British Army is rather held up to ridicule, the ignorance of the auxiliary forces is remorselessly depicted, and the ancient ideal that an Englishman's home is his castle is rudely shattered by the tramp of armed invaders. The play itself is mediocre to a degree; not even such patriotic journals as the *Express* and the *Mail* deny this; but the press—or at least such part of it as professes Imperialistic tendencies—unites in eulogising the production as a matter of principle. The author is content to remain in the background under the pseudonym of "A Patriot." There is no pretension to style, effect, or actual drama. The principal characters are Brown, Jones, and Robinson, representatives of the self-satisfied British taxpayer whose little soul shrivels up at the mention of militarism. This type, indeed, appears to have aroused the author's righteous wrath, for he caricatures it with an acrid pen. Mr. Brown fumes impotently over the presence of foreign invaders in his hallway, and at the height of the carnage which is raging all around, he goes out to call a policeman! Meanwhile, the armed legions of the "Empress of the North" (suggestive, is it not?) knock his "castle" to smithereens with high explosive shells, exhibit an inhuman disregard of his domestic regulations, and finally shoot him dead when, goaded into a sudden fit of Berserk rage, he snatches up a rifle and plunges into the fray. The young Cockney "boulder" who regards soldiering as "silly rot" also comes in for a drubbing. He is held up in contrast to the serious young man who looks upon the assumption of arms

as his national duty, and spends his leisure moments in perfecting himself in the use of the rifle. Towards the end of the piece the stage becomes a scene of appalling carnage; the poorly armed, untrained English volunteers are falling in swaths beneath the well directed fire of the enemy; the crash of shells mingles with the groans of the dying; and then, just when all appears over, the sound of bagpipes is heard, heralding the approach of the British Army, which has arrived on the scene by motor buses! Of course the invaders are defeated, and all's well, no doubt, that ends well; but if you look at the faces of the audience filing out you will see that the lesson, however crudely it has been given, has struck home. "An Englishman's Home" may prove more efficacious than a thousand speeches by Lord Roberts, and if it has the effect of hurrying on compulsory service or genuine army reorganisation, the world will be indebted to its author. For nobody can doubt that the present impotent condition of Britain's military forces is highly prejudicial to the peace of Europe.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

END OF THE AUSTRIAN BOYCOTT.

Constantinople, February 2.

The Grand Vizier has communicated to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador that all difficulties concerning the boycott have been removed, and that, consequently, the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste are at liberty to arrive and discharge their cargo at Turkish ports.

Sofia, February 1.

The collective action of the great Powers will take place tomorrow, as some of the representatives have only received their instructions today. The step which all the Powers will take in common has for its object, according to a report that is in circulation, in the first place disarmament on both sides and consequent removal of the frontier difficulty, and then an understanding between Bulgaria and Turkey, to the exclusion of territorial compensation on the part of Bulgaria.

St. Petersburg, February 2.

The St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency learns from an authentic source that, as Bulgaria is prepared to pay 82 millions of francs as compensation to Turkey, Russia, to whom Turkey owes a much larger amount, proposes to liquidate that compensation. In that case Bulgaria will raise a loan of not more than 82 millions at moderate interest besides providing a sinking fund; while Russia will ask neither control nor special guarantees. On the other hand Russia offers, as Turkey estimates the damage accruing to her at more than 82 millions of francs, to conclude an agreement with Turkey with a view to the complete satisfaction of her demands by payment of yearly instalments or by capitalising such instalments. The Bulgarian Government has given its consent in principle to the plan thus proposed. No answer has as yet been received from Turkey, but there is reason to hope that on her side also the proposals of Russia will be sympathetically received.

Constantinople, February 1.

According to statements made by the Porte, Turkey demands from Bulgaria ten millions of francs at once and twenty-five millions after three or four years. These amounts refer only to the Orient Railway compensation.

ST. PETERSBURG POLICE DRAMA.

AN AMAZING STORY.

St. Petersburg, February 2.

The excitement caused by the dramatic arrest on Sunday of M. Lopuchin, ex-chief of the St. Petersburg police, shows no signs of abating. The charge against him is now known to be one of high treason, and perhaps the most remarkable feature of the case is the readiness with which M. Lopuchin is furnishing the authorities with highly incriminating evidence against himself. When the officials entered his dwelling and took him into custody, he at once produced a bunch of keys and actively assisted them in their search through his private cabinets. Recovering from the momentary condition of complete stupefaction at his arrest he became suave and obliging, and presently he extracted from his pocket-book a document which he handed to the chief of the Secret Police, with the words: "Here is a highly interesting document which completely establishes my guilt." While the search was in progress several people called at the house to visit M. Lopuchin, all of whom were detained. Among them was Prince Urossof, former assistant of the Minister of the Interior. M. Lopuchin was subsequently conveyed to gaol, where he is kept in strictly solitary confinement. Shortly afterwards numerous other arrests and domiciliary visits were made, but so far no authentic list of the persons apprehended has appeared. Bureaucratic circles are especially excited over the sensational developments of Sunday.

The primary charge in the indictment against the ex-police chief is that of betraying Azev, whose strange career as a secret agent of the Russian Government reads like the pages of an exciting novel, to the Central Committee of the Russian Revolutionary Party in Paris. M. Lopuchin, it is said, deliberately forwarded to this Committee a series of important documents proving Azev's treachery up to the hilt. At that time Azev was regarded by the Revolutionaries as one of their most active supporters, and their fury at the discovery of his true character was unbounded. He was at once sentenced to death by the Committee, and since then his whereabouts have been unknown. For a long time his guilt was not believed by several prominent members of the Party, including Prince Kropotkin and Burzeff, the most active of them all. Azev was charged before the Committee, but made such a plausible defence that he was acquitted, but later on the suspicions of Burzeff appear to have been aroused. He watched Azev's every movement, and quickly discovered evidence which placed his treachery beyond all doubt; this evidence is said to have been supplied by Lopuchin himself. Not only was Azev engaged in watching the progress of the Revolutionaries in Paris, but he also busied himself in the capacity of political agent of his Government, particularly during the period of the first and second Dumas. When members of the Revolutionary Party left Paris to return to Russia, he secretly notified the Government, with the result that the unsuspecting conspirators were generally arrested at the frontier, much to their amazement. Some ten days ago M. Lopuchin journeyed to Paris, where he had long interviews with the Revolutionary Committee. His motive for thus betraying Azev is

(Continued on page 2.)

BERLIN

A movement is on foot in the American Church, initiated by the Rev. Dr. Dickie, to present a petition to King Edward during his stay in Berlin with a view to obtaining his autograph likeness for the walls of the Church Library, where, if obtained, it will hang in good company with pictures of the Kaiser and Kaiserin, President Roosevelt, and others.

British members of the congregation of the American Church who favour the idea will have an opportunity of signing the petition to the King after the morning service next Sunday.

Mr. Ellison van Hoose, the celebrated American tenor, who has come here to add German successes to those already achieved in England and the United States, has just signed a two years' contract with the Stadttheater at Mainz to appear in the leading tenor rôles in *Aida*, *La Traviata*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Faust*, *Lohengrin*, etc. His first appearance in Mainz will take place in September, at the opening of next season. Mainz is to be congratulated.

Mr. van Hoose has also just received an offer to sing at the Stockholm Opera in May, and is further considering a proposition to sing in London during the season in May, June, and July.

The death is announced of Mrs. Mary Martin, an American woman long resident in Berlin, who was for fifty years in the service of a well known German family, that of ex-American Consul Sander.

Ex-Consul Sander was one of the many German subjects who emigrated to America during the stormy days of 1848, and was a personal friend of Carl Schurz. He achieved success in America as a banker, and after the historical events of 1866 returned to Germany in the capacity of American Consul. He and his family brought with them Mrs. Mary Martin, of New York, who had entered their service there, and who remained the faithful helpmeet of the family ever since—a period of fifty years—until her death last week. She was the nurse of Consul Sander's sons in infancy, and saw them grow to be men filling responsible positions in Germany.

A brilliant international social evening is being organised by the Lyceum Club for February 20, at the Club house, Am Karlsbad 12/13. A distinctive feature of the reception, which is being organised in connection with the Club's present Exhibition of "People's Industrial Art," will be the presentation during the evening of peasant dances characteristic of the various countries.

The American Church held an afternoon meeting of especial interest last Sunday. Professor Edgar Stillman Kelley, the well known American composer residing in Berlin, delivered an address on "The Evolution of Music in the Christian Church," illustrated at the piano by Mrs. Stillman Kelley.

The speaker showed how harmony was gradually introduced into the music of olden times which was at one time merely melodic, like the Oriental music of today. He traced the development from the peculiar old Greek music right up to the perfection of the German chorale. One of the earliest Christian hymns of which record exists, "O Filii et Filiae," was sung by way of illustration by Mrs. Jessie Gaynor, of Chicago, and her daughters. This quaint old Easter hymn is the one which has been used with such effect by Liszt in his oratorio "Christus."

The afternoon meetings at the American Church, with the reception in the Library which follows them, continue to be greatly appreciated, and are most helpful in the way of bringing members of the Church together, especially as regards the younger, student element. Mrs. Charles Whitacre was the hostess on Sunday afternoon, assisted by Misses Bessie and Kathleen Whitacre and Mrs. R. W. Patton.

Mrs. J. F. Dickie will resume her afternoon receptions next Thursday, and will continue to receive every Thursday during February, from 4 to 6 p.m.

Mrs. A. M. Thackara received for the last time this season on Friday afternoon. There was a very large number of callers, including:—Mr. Joseph Grew, 2nd Secretary of the American Embassy, Mrs. Grew and Miss Edith Perry; Colonel and Mrs. John P. Wisser; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Orr, of the American Embassy in London; Captain H. L. Heath, R.N., Naval Attaché of the British

not yet fully established, but he appears to have been actuated by deep-rooted hostility against the police spy. It is regarded here as certain that M. Lopuchin's punishment will be very severe.

FATAL EXPLOSION NEAR YARMOUTH.

London, February 1.

Six workmen were killed and one injured today in blowing up a barque that had sunk near Yarmouth and was a danger to navigation.

SAD DISASTER NEAR MILAN.

Milan, February 1.

A boat containing 19 people, including 17 women, was capsized yesterday evening on the river Adda, near Calozio. As no other boat was near the scene it was impossible to rescue the unfortunate people, and all the 19 were drowned.

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Embassy, and Mrs. Heath; Mrs. Felix Adler; Frau Geh. Ludwig Max Goldberger; Mrs. Willekes McDonald; Frau von Werner; Mrs. Cary, of Cleveland; Mrs. Wm. Henry Taylor and Miss Taylor; Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Irvin and Miss Irvin; Mr. and Mrs. Ellison van Hoose; Mrs. Frank W. Hessin; Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Lane, of Weimar; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Franklin Webb; and many others, including a large number of the girl members of the Colony. Among the German callers were Freiherr and Freifrau von dem Busche-Haddenhausen.

The refreshment tables were presided over by Miss Partello, who poured coffee, and Mrs. Stephen McFadden at the samovar. Miss Barbara Ruppely, Miss Evelyn Griswold, Miss Esther Cobb, and Mrs. Arthur Abbott received with Eleanor Thackara.

Mrs. S. E. Bennett, Bellevue Str. 12a, has issued invitations for a reception on the afternoon of Saturday, February 6. There will be music.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rowley, of Jackson, Mich., have just arrived at Mrs. Bennett's American home, Bellevue Strasse 12A.

Mrs. John Rohn, and little daughter, are in Dresden for a few weeks, whence they will pay a trip to Italy before returning to Berlin. They have been guests at Mrs. Bennett's.

A genuine Anglo-American-German operetta is to be the next attraction at the Berlin Metropol. Miss Madge Lessing, an American singer, and Mr. Fred Wright, the English comedian, have already been engaged to fill the two leading rôles. The music of the operetta is to be by Gustav Kerker, a well known German-American composer of light music. Rehearsals are already under way for a première production on April 1, when the operetta will be simultaneously produced in London.

M. Armand Zipfel, after previous failures on the Tempelhof ground, made his first successful flight in his Voisin flying machine on Sunday. After several long "jumps," and a flight of 300 meters at a height of one meter from the ground, he succeeded in covering nearly a mile against a squally and at times very fresh breeze. The machine rose freely soon after starting, and flew 1,500 meters without touching the surface, about a fifth of the distance being at a height of fifty feet.

A despatch received yesterday reads as follows: M. Armand Zipfel made four successful flights on the Tempelhof ground today in presence of thousands of people. In the first he covered a distance of from 1,000 to 1,200 meters at a height of about 100 feet; in the second, 700 meters at a somewhat smaller elevation. In the third flight the machine touched the ground once after it had gone a quarter of a mile, and then continued its flight for half a mile, at a height rather less than that attained

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

MR. TAFT'S CABINET.

New York, February 2.

The *Tribune* learns from Washington that Mr. Reynolds, the President of the National Bank in Chicago and of the National Bankers' Association, will be the Secretary of the Treasury in the new President's Cabinet.

RESCUED FROM THE EARTHQUAKE.

Rome, February 1.

Twenty-four injured persons who had been rescued from ruins in the earthquake region were brought today to the Papal hospital Santa Martha, which is within the walls of the Vatican. Most of them were of great age; two numbering 212 years between them, one being 105 and the other 107 years old.

in the second experiment. The fourth flight was the shortest; about 600 meters, at a height of fifty feet. The wind was S.W. and blowing at the rate of about 21 miles an hour. The flights were all in a south-westerly direction, turning towards the west.

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Holy Days: 9 a.m. Celebration of Holy Communion.
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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. Thackara, Esq. Consulate, Friedrich Strasse 59/60. Office hours 10-3.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:	
Royal Opera House	Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor at 7.30
Royal Theatre	Die Quitzows .. 7.30
New Royal Opera Theatre	closed.
Deutsches Theater	Revolution in Krahwinkel .. 7.30
"	(Kammerspiele) Der Graf von
"	Gleichen .. 8
Lessing Theatre	Der König .. 8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut. .. 8
New Schauspielhaus	Faust (Jos. Kainz) .. 7.30
Kleines Theatre	Moral .. 8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionshochzeit .. 8
Comic Opera	Zaza .. 8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelle .. 8
Lustspielhaus	Seine kleine Freundin .. 8
Schiller Theater O.	Das kleine Heim .. 8
" Charlotten-	
burg	Comtesse Guckerl .. 8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die zärtlichen Verwandten .. 8
Luisen Theatre	Das Mädchen auf Irwagen .. 8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Einjährig unfreiwillig .. 8
Trianon Theatre	Der Satyr .. 8
Thalia Theatre	Mitternachtsmädchen .. 8
Urania Theatre	Sizilien .. 8
Theatre des Westens	Der tapfere Soldat .. 8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Der Königsleutnant .. 8
Every evening until further notice.	
Metropol Theatre	Donnerwetter — tadello .. at 8
New Operetta Theatre	Die Dollarprinzessin .. 8
Wintergarten	Spezialitäten .. 8
Berl. Operetten-Theater	Das Himmelbett .. 8.30
Passage Theatre	Spezialitäten .. 8
Walhalla Theatre	Spezialitäten .. 8
Folies Caprice	Servus Pachesina. Der lustige Ehemann .. 8.15
Carl Haverland Theatre	Spezialitäten .. 8
Apollo Theatre	Onkel Casimir. Spezialitäten .. 8
Casino Theatre	Russland .. 8
Gastspieltheatre	Der Hüttenbesitzer (H. Lange) .. 8.30
New Theatre	Die fremde Frau .. 8
Gebr. Herrenfeld Theatre	Der geschundene Raubritter .. 8.15

EARTHQUAKES IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, February 2.

Reports received here speak of constant earthquakes having been felt during the last few days in North-Sachalin. Yesterday a shock occurred at Alexandrovsk.

CUBA AND VENEZUELA.

Habana, February 2.

The message received from President Gomez on the occasion of the opening of the Congress favours the revision of the Customs tariff.

"DIAMOND-MAKER" SENTENCED.

Paris, February 1.

The Disciplinary Police Court has sentenced the "diamond-maker" Lemoine in contumaciam to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs.

DRESDEN

It is reported that King Friedrich August will undertake a trip to Italy towards the end of the present month, and will probably extend his journey to the scenes of the recent earthquake in Sicily and Calabria. His Majesty will, it is further stated, also visit his aged aunt, the Duchess of Genoa. The Easter festivities will probably see His Majesty again in Dresden.

Mr. Percy Sherwood will commence his course of lectures on Wagner's "Nibelungen Ring" and "Parsifal" today, Wednesday, (in German) and tomorrow, Thursday, (in English). Particulars are obtainable at the Villa Sherwood, Schweizer Strasse 16.

A sequel to the *Gauklerfest* will be held at the Exhibition palace on Friday evening next, the 5th instant, beginning at 8 p.m. The Japanese Troop will remain for it, and the Negro Horde has interrupted its tour in order to dance a "souvenir dance." The occasion will be reminiscent but not a repetition of the great event—neither a costume ball, nor a dancing-class entertainment—and those who attend are requested to enliven their attire by some portion or token of the costume they wore at the "Gaukler King's Wedding." The "Fest" placard and other Japanese art-cards and post-cards will be on sale at "sequel" prices.

Tickets, for participators in the festivities only, may be obtained at the Academy of Arts.

The toboggan course at Gohrisch is now in full swing. This delightful run is for some 750 yards through a magnificent pine forest, and can be reached within seven minutes from the Kurhaus Sennerhütte. Excursions may be made from there to all parts of Saxon Switzerland by sleigh.

The heavy snowfall of the past few days has made the Dresden Heide a splendid resort for sleighing enthusiasts. An enterprising local livery firm (Fuhrwesengesellschaft) has arranged to maintain sleigh communication between Waldschlösschen and Heidemühle, at reasonable rates. The first sleigh leaves Waldschlösschen at 1 p.m., the fare for the single trip being fifty pfennigs for each person. The Waldschlösschen may be quickly reached from the Altstadt by tram No. 9.

One of the most beautiful sleigh drives in the vicinity of Dresden is through the Bielatal to the Schweizermühle, where excellent accommodation and refreshments are provided for visitors. Sleighs may also be ordered there, the telephone number being: Rosenthal-Schweizermühle 1.

The river Elbe is frozen over for the second time this winter, the whole expanse being covered with snow. The only space left partly open is that between the Carola and the Augustus bridges.

The artistic stamps which are to be issued by the Italian Relief Committee, presided over by the Italian Ambassador at Berlin, will be ready in a few days, if they are not already out. By their means a world-wide collection will be organised. The stamps in two colours will appear in a series of ten different stamps, each one of different colours. The price of the series will be 1 mark; the price of the purple King-stamp, which is not included in the series, will be 20 pfennigs.

The idea of the Italian Relief Committee to organise a special international work for the benefit of the helpless children orphaned by the calamity in Sicily and Calabria has been very sympathetically received in Germany and beyond her frontiers. The reports from South Italy render it certain that many of the unhappy orphans have been picked up by adventurers and will be driven into the arms of vice unless a speedy and successful effort can be made to rescue them from such "protectors." All orders for stamps should be addressed to the "Internationale Centrale für die offizielle Sammelmarke des Italienischen Hilfskomitees," Berlin W. 50, Regensburger Strasse 13.

Any who will kindly interest themselves in the extension of this good work, are requested to assist in increasing the number of places of sale of the stamps in the town or neighbourhood in which they live.

On Sunday last the local police effected some smart work in connection with the arrest of two men engaged in burglary. These cracksmen broke into the apartment of a lady on Fürsten Strasse, and, not content with securing several thousand marks in cash, and jewellery to the value of 3,000 marks, also made off with clothing, footgear, hats, and furs, representing another 3,000 marks. They got well away with this valuable booty, but while on the point of leaving for Prague they were recognised in the Hauptbahnhof and promptly secured. They are believed to have confederates who are already across the frontier, and who have probably changed the stolen goods into money before now.

Illustrated lectures on Art History; Study visits to the Art Galleries; Spring tours to Egypt, Greece, Constantinople and Italy. For outlines and itineraries apply to Miss I. B. WATSON, Gutzkow Strasse 33, II.

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MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

Prince Johann Georg honoured the gallery of Ernst Arnold with a visit on Monday, and inspected the works of Louis Corinth with evident interest.

At the Central Theatre today there will be two performances: the fairy play in the afternoon, at reduced prices; and the operetta "Der tapfere Soldat" (for the last time but two) in the evening.

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.
Annenchen, her cousin	Frau Wedekind.
Kaspar, first huntsman's boy	Herr Puttlitz.
Max, second	Herr Sembach.
Samiel, the black hunter	Herr Büssel.
An Hermit	Herr Hummel.
Kilian, a rich peasant	Herr Erl.
Princely foresters	Herr Löscke.
	Herr Markgraf.
	Herr Ernst.
Bridesmaid	Fräul. 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 moulted 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 moulted 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 Folkunger	at 7.30
Friday night	Elektra	" 7.30
Saturday night	Eugen Onegin	" 7.30
Sunday night	Die Zaubertüte	" 7
Monday night	Carmen	" 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Die Liebe wacht	at 7.30
Thursday night	Agnes Bernauer	" 7
Friday night	Donna Diana	" 7.30
Saturday night	Die Braut von Messina (by Royal command)	" 7
Sunday night	Donna Diana	" 7.30
Monday night	The merchant of Venice	" 7.30

THE CENTENARY OF MENDELSSOHN.

Felix Mendelssohn (Jakob Ludwig Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy), one of the most pleasing composers of the nineteenth century, saw the light at Hamburg one hundred years ago today, i.e. February 3rd, 1809. He early showed exceptional talent, receiving his first instruction in Berlin, whether the family migrated soon after his birth. Then followed additional instruction in Paris and again in Berlin, and young Mendelssohn made his first public appearance on October 24th, 1818. Entering the Berlin Singakademie in 1819, he began to compose with extraordinary rapidity, producing during the following year nearly sixty movements. In 1821 he wrote five symphonies for stringed instruments; motetts for four voices; two complete operas, part of another, and an immense quantity of other music, some of which, thought worthy of publication, now stands before the world in evidence of the precocity of his genius. In the same year he made the acquaintance of Goethe, Weber, and Spohr; but his pen never flagged, and he continued to turn out compositions at unparalleled speed. In 1824 the youthful composer met Moscheles, who, when asked to receive him as a pupil, said: "If he wishes to take a hint from me, as to anything new to him, he can easily do so; but he stands in no need of

lessons." The year 1825 saw him again in Paris, in the company of such men as Rossini, Meyerbeer, Hummel, Kalkbrenner, Rode, Baillot, Herz, and many other artists of European celebrity. He subsequently returned to Berlin and resided at No. 3, Leipziger Strasse—after Mendelssohn's death this house was sold to the Prussian Government, and the "Herrenhaus" now stands on the site.—Somewhere about this time he completed the overture to Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*. The finished score of this famous composition is dated "Berlin, August 6, 1826,"—that is to say, three days after its author had attained the mature age of seventeen years and a half! Yet in no later work does he exhibit more originality of thought, more freshness of conception, or more perfect mastery over the details of technical construction than in this delightful inspiration, which still holds its place at the head of the most brilliant achievements of our modern schools. His opera, *Camacho's Wedding*, was produced at Stettin in 1827, and was enthusiastically received; but for some reason the critics united against him and ridiculed it out of existence. This injustice preyed on his mind to such an extent that some time elapsed before he again resumed his work. In April 1829 Mendelssohn paid his first visit to London. His reception was most cordial. On this occasion the overture to *Midsummer Night's Dream* was played, and on returning home from the concert Mr. Attwood, then organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, left the score in a hackney coach, whereupon Mendelssohn wrote out another from memory, without a single error. He next made an extended tour through England, returning to Berlin in November, and this English visit secured him a number of lifelong and influential friendships.—From then onwards his career was one unbroken period of success, pleasantly marked in 1837 by his happy marriage to Cecile Jeanrenaud. He visited England at least ten times, and also journeyed to Italy and every large city of Germany. A series of family misfortunes affected his health in 1842, and during the following five years he was never in full possession of his former powers. On November 4th, 1847, he died at his home in Berlin, and a cross now marks the site of his grave in the Alte Dreifaltigkeit's Kirchhof.

Mendelssohn's title to a place among the greatest composers of the nineteenth century is incontestable. His style, though differing but little in technical arrangement from that of his classical predecessors, is characterised by a vein of melody peculiarly his own, and easily distinguishable by those who have studied his works, not only from the genuine effusions of contemporary writers, but from the most successful of the servile imitations with which, even during his lifetime, the music shops were deluged. In less judicious hands the symmetry of his phrasing might, perhaps, have palled upon the ear; but under his skilful management it serves only to impart additional charm to thoughts which derive their chief beauty from the evident spontaneity of their conception. In this, as in all other matters of a purely technical character, he regarded the accepted laws of art as the medium by which he might most certainly attain the ends dictated by the inspiration of his genius. Though caring nothing for rules, except as means for producing effect, he scarcely ever violated them, and was never weary of impressing their value upon the minds of his pupils. His method of counterpoint was modelled in close accordance with that practised by Sebastian Bach. This he used in combination with an elastic development of the sonata form, similar to that engrafted by Beethoven upon the lines laid down by Haydn. The principles involved in this arrangement were strictly conservative; yet they enabled him, at the very outset of his career, to invent a new style no less original than that of Schubert or Weber, and no less remarkable as the embodiment of canons already consecrated by classical authority than as a special manifestation of individual genius. It is thus that Mendelssohn stands before us as at the same time a champion of conservatism and an apostle of progress; and it is chiefly by virtue of these two apparently incongruous though really perfectly compatible phases of his artistic character that his influence and example have, for so many years, held in check the violence of reactionary opinion which a little injudicious encouragement might easily have fanned into revolutionary fury. Happily, this wholesome influence is still at work among us; and in his oratorios, his symphonies, his overtures, his concertos, and his smaller pianoforte pieces Mendelssohn sets before us an example the value of which is universally recognised, and not likely to be soon forgotten.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

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YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Prinzess Alice," from Hamburg for Japan, arrived Colombo February 1st.
"Scharnhorst," from Bremen for New York, passed Lizard Feb. 1st.
"Neckar," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York Feb. 1st.
"Roon," from Australia for Bremen, arrived Genoa February 1st.
"Prinz Ludwig," from Hamburg for Japan, left Antwerp Feb. 1st.
"Main," from Baltimore for Bremen, arrived Bremerhaven Feb. 1st.

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29. Complete Operatic Performance with Choir and Orchestra
 on Thursday, the 18th of February, at 3 p. m.
 in the Central-Theater
"Der Waffenschmied"
 comic opera in three Acts by Alb. Lortzing.
 Tickets at M. 3, 2.50, 2, 1.50, 1.25, 1, 0.75, 0.50, 0.40, and 0.30 are
 to be had at the Kgl. Hofmusikalienhandlung of F. Ries (Kauf-
 haus). See Str. 21, from 9-1 and 3-6 o'clock; and at the ticket
 office of the Central Theatre, daily from 2-6 p. m.

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INCOME TAX IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.
FOREIGN LODGERS EXEMPTED.
 Paris, February 1.
 The Chamber of Deputies, at its sitting today, was engaged in discussing the Income Tax Bill; one clause of which, fixing the supplemental tax on the whole income, was passed by 407 votes to 127. The Finance Minister, M. Caillaux, said that this tax would only be payable by foreigners who actually paid the furniture tax. In the course of the sitting a clause was passed, exempting the members of the Diplomatic Body, and the foreign Consuls and Consular agents from payment of the tax to the same extent to which the countries they represent grant exemption to the representatives of France.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT ALTONA.
 Altona, February 1.
 Two boys—Erwin Scholz aged 6 years, and Sträubchen aged 14 years—have been missing for some days. This morning Scholz's parents received a registered letter, purporting to come from their son Erwin, asking for 300 marks to be deposited at the chief Post Office for "Esmeraldo," and saying that if the money was not sent the boy would starve; that it would be useless to give information to the police, as the boy was shut up in a certain place. An enquiry has been set on foot.

THE NEW MUNICH RAILWAY.
 Munich, February 1.
 The project of a railway up to the Zugspitze is so much nearer to being realised that the required financial guarantees have been supplied.

THE MARITIME CONFERENCE IN LONDON.
 London, February 2.
 The International Conference on Maritime Warfare now sitting here has discussed all the arguments and matters submitted to it. An agreement has been reached upon some of the most important points.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONGRESS.
 Shanghai, February 1.
 The international Opium Congress—at which America, China, England, France, Germany, Holland, Japan, Persia, Portugal, Russia, Siam, and Turkey are represented—was opened today. The Governor, General Tuang-Fang, welcomed the delegates in a long speech. He said that the suppression of the opium trade had already made considerable progress, and emphasised the necessity of a Government monopoly. The French representative proposed that the discussion should be carried on in French or in two languages. The proposal was referred to a Committee, but it is not very likely to be accepted.

PORTUGAL'S SANGUINARY ANNIVERSARY.
 Lisbon, February 2.
 Yesterday being the anniversary of the assassination of King Carlos and his eldest son, a memorial service was held at the cathedral, and attended by King Manuel, the Queen-Dowager, and other members of the royal family. No untoward incident marred the day, and both the Government and populace refrained from ostentatious demonstrations. The general situation in Portugal appears to have improved within the last few days.

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.
 Cairo, February 1.
 At the opening of the Legislative Council today the Khedive enumerated various measures that had been taken by the Government since the last meeting of the Council. His Highness then announced the appointment of his uncle, Prince Hussein, to be President of the Council, and expressed his own conviction that the Council would work with the Government for the good of their beloved country.

CASTRO TO BE INDICTED.
 Caracas, February 2.
 The Minister of the Interior, Senor Alcantara, has charged the State Attorney, Senor Pareja, to institute proceedings against ex-President Castro for instigating a plot to assassinate President Gomez.

COST OF LONDON'S EDUCATION.
 The L.C.C. Education Committee's Finance Subcommittee has reported that the expenditure on education for the quarter ended June 30th, 1908, on maintenance and capital accounts amounted to £1,044,681 and £92,233 respectively, and for the quarter ended September 30th to £1,025,305 and £66,386 respectively. The total expenditure for the half-year ended September 30th, 1908, on maintenance and capital accounts amounted to £2,069,986 and £158,619 respectively.

IN MEMORIAM.
 The doyen of the almanacks has ceased to exist. It was the Liege Almanack, and had made its appearance annually since 1636. It was a little volume of a rudimentary nature, containing various receipts for happiness based on astrology, and foretold the eclipses and weather changes with precision. Printed on paper manufactured specially for the purpose, it was as serviceable as acceptable to its rural patrons. The poor little annual has died of senile decay.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.
ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
 Wiener Strasse.
 Wednesday, February 3rd. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
 Thursday, February 4th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
 Friday, February 5th. 10.0 a.m. Matins. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
 Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M.A., B.C.L.
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WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
 of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
 South-westerly winds, clear, no heavy showers, somewhat warmer.