

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.

No 934.

DRESDEN, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1909.

10 PFENNIGS.

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Mixed Drinks: Port - Sherry Coblér -
Cocktail etc. Whisky & Soda,
Cognac, as well as Port, Sherry etc.
in glasses! Champagne!
14, Waisenhaus Strasse
corner Prager Strasse.



H. G. B. Peters
Furrier
52, Prager Str.
Dresden, March 5, 09.
Dear friend: Glad to know of your safe arrival here in the beautiful city of "Dresden" and supposing you know that I am now located here, I surely shall expect you to come to see me before leaving the city.
At the same time I can interest you in something that will be highly appreciated for own use or as a present—**Furs!**—
You know I always was wrapped up in furs, and here also I can't resist having plenty of them to select from, even the so much sought for black Lynx—however, I shall expect to see you at my store and I will show you all the finest furs "without hot air," and my prices to you as a friend will more than repay your visit.
Between time I remain yours truly
Opposite Cook's Tourist Office. **H. G. B. Peters.**

EXQUISITE PAINTING ON CHINA
RICHARD WEHSENER,
DRESDEN, Zinzendorf Strasse 16.

Otto Mayer, PHOTOGRAPHER
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THE WAR SCARE.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

SERVIA AGAIN ASSERTS HER LOVE OF PEACE.

Very naturally the eyes of the world are still turned with a certain amount of apprehension to the near East, and especially to Belgrade whence the most contradictory reports were spread by the press agents. Late on Wednesday Reuter reported that Serbia had, after a three hours' deliberation of her cabinet, decided that she could not relinquish her territorial claims, neither could she yield the demand that Bosnia and Herzegovina should be made autonomous states. But little credence was given to this report by level-headed politicians, and their incredulity was quickly justified by the subsequent reports received yesterday, to the effect that Serbia was willing to leave her fate in the hands of Europe. There seems every prospect then of a speedy relief of the tension which now keeps the Powers, or at least the people of Europe, in a flutter. We for one reiterate our firm conviction of the ultimate victory of common sense, and trust that in not too distant a time we may turn our attention to the chances of peace rather than of war.

The following are the latest telegrams received; we draw attention particularly to the one from Vienna which calls for approval of its firm but positive and dignified standpoint.

AUSTRIA'S FIRM STANDPOINT.

SAYS HER RELATIONS WITH SERBIA ARE NOT THE POWERS' CONCERN.

Vienna, March 3.
The *Fremdenblatt* writes: "The way which we have to take in the Serbian question is clearly marked out for us and, before taking it, we only wish to make the public opinion of Europe aware of two things. In the Bosnian question, treaty rights of the Powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin were involved, in respect of which it was possible for those Powers to take up a position. But with Serbia, it is only a case of a senseless attempt to get up a greater-Serbian agitation and to attack the integrity of the Monarchy. That is a matter which concerns only us and Serbia; us, in that we are exercising our State rights of self-preservation, rights which are not subject to international discussion; the Serbian Kingdom, in that it is compelling us by its pretensions to stand on the defensive in the sense of those rights. We have hitherto practised patience, and for the present will not depart from that course. We do not wish to discourage Serbia, to push her against the wall and wrest a decision from her. We would rather give her time for consideration, and will not cease to hope that she will use the time to open the way to good relations with the neighbouring Monarchy. The second mistake, of which much is made by the international Press, relates to the question of economical concessions. We will make concessions, not as compensation due by us to Serbia but because we are interested in the economical development of Serbia and in her becoming convinced that we are not opposed to it. Public opinion in Europe should not lose sight of the fact that the concessions here in question are such as concern the sovereign rights of Austria-Hungary, and as to which she, as sovereign, has to decide. An intervention by a third Power would therefore be out of the question, because no Power possesses any right with which intervention could be connected. The Monarchy cannot be forced to make concessions which it is not willing or not in a position to concede."

THE ACTUAL SITUATION.

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT.

Belgrade, March 3.
It is authoritatively stated that in the course of this afternoon the Serbian Government handed to the Russian Minister its answer to the questions which he yesterday asked in the name of the Russian Government. At the same time it is stated that no official communication has as yet been, nor could have been made public respecting either those questions or the Serbian answer. Only the assurance can be given that the Serbian Government has neither categorically insisted upon the original Serbian programme nor definitely withdrawn it. The truth lies midway between the two versions. Particulars cannot be published until a further communication is received from Russia. The course of proceeding in the whole matter has been as follows. At noon yesterday the Russian Minister Resident called on the Minister for Foreign Affairs and addressed certain questions to the Serbian Government on behalf of the Russian Government. During the evening the diplomatic representatives of England, France, and Italy called and supported those questions. A Cabinet Council lasting several hours was then held. At noon today the answer of the Serbian Government was communicated to the Russian Minister; and immediately afterwards the representatives of England, France, and Italy were informed of its purport.
It is said in Parliamentary circles that a complete renunciation by the Serbian Government of the Serbian demands is out of the question, because the Skupshtina would not empower any Government to make such a renunciation. The general opinion is that the Serbian Government adheres in principle to its demands for compensation and, in reply to Russia, has defined its standpoint to be that Serbia can only desist from those demands on condition that the great Powers of Europe guarantee her political and economic independence.

THE ATTITUDE OF SERBIA.

London, March 3.
Reuter learns from an official source that, contrary to the statement contained in the Belgrade telegram received at Vienna (and published in *The Daily Record* yesterday), the Serbian Government has withdrawn its demand for territorial concessions.

London, March 3.
Reuter's Bureau confirms its previous statement that, according to information received, the Serbian Government has withdrawn its claims for territorial compensation, in conformity with the advice given by Russia.

BITTER FEELING AGAINST RUSSIA.

Belgrade, March 3.
The news that the Russian Minister Resident had actually advised the Serbian Government in the sense of the representation suggested by Germany, has called forth embittered feeling against Russia in Belgrade. The newspapers make violent attacks on M. Isvolsky, declaring that he is in the service of Austria-Hungary. As the decision of the Serbian Government was anxiously awaited in political circles, the report circulated today that the Serbian Government insisted on its claims for autonomy for Bosnia and for territorial compensation caused great satisfaction. The *Politika* exclaims: "Let Austria issue an ultimatum now, if she dares!"

REASSURING OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Belgrade, March 4.
The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Milovanovitch, has informed the editors of the local newspapers that the answer of the Serbian Government to the counsels of Russia, which were couched in the most friendly terms, was filled with the spirit of peaceable compliance so far as the interests of Serbia permitted. There was therefore no cause for disquietude.

CURIOS REPORT FROM MONTENEGRO.

The *Vossische Zeitung* report copied by some papers, to the effect that Prince Nicholas had sent a memorandum to the British Minister, requesting Great Britain's interposition in favour of the cession or leasing of Spizza to Montenegro, and had expressed his readiness in this event to break entirely with Serbia, and solemnly to recognise Austria-Hungary's title of possession to Bosnia and Herzegovina, is emphatically denied from Cetinje.

RETURN OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER TO THE SERBIAN CAPITAL.

Belgrade, March 3.
Count Forgach, the Austro-Hungarian Minister Resident, returned here today on the expiration of his week's leave of absence.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AIRSHIP IN WAR.

London, March 3.
The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, in a written answer to a question, said the problem of aerial navigation was engaging the attention of the Government. Provision had been made in the estimates, for the Navy as well as for the Army, which would secure the thorough examination of the question of the employment of airships in warfare, by sea as well as by land, by the Admiralty and the War Office.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONGO STATE.

London, March 3.
The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, received a deputation today from the United Chambers of Commerce, who strongly urged that no change in the *status quo* in the Congo State should be recognised unless the communal rights of the natives to own land are reestablished and freedom of traffic and trade is introduced. Sir Edward Grey replied that he was earnestly endeavouring to recognise the annexation of the Congo State to Belgium, in the hope that the Belgian Government would open the country to traffic and introduce a good form of Government. He could not, however, give that recognition until the British Government was assured that, in recognising the annexation, it would not be recognising the old system in the Congo State, of which there had been reason to complain on the grounds of humanity.

RUSSIA'S NAVY.

THE NEW BATTLESHIP OF 23,000 TONS.

The Ministry of Marine has decided that the next battleships to be laid down shall be of 23,000 tons displacement, with a length of 600 feet, and capable of steaming at the rate of 23 knots.

BERLIN

The efforts to obtain through the police authorities a complete list of British subjects resident in Berlin has already met with an encouraging amount of success. Pro-Consul Steffen, who, on behalf of the provisional Committee elected last Thursday, has put himself into communication with the police commissioners of the various districts, has already received complete official lists from Steglitz, Hoppegarten, and one other suburb. A slight difficulty has arisen with regard to Berlin and Schöneberg, the large districts which come chiefly into consideration. The police in both these cases have replied that, while they are perfectly willing to furnish such lists, they can do so only if the request comes through diplomatic channels. Mr. Steffen immediately brought this reply to the notice of the British Embassy, who have already declared their readiness to take the matter in hand. The necessity for this additional formality will probably delay the completion of the list for at least three weeks.

No general meeting of the Colony will be called until those taking hold in the matter have exhausted every means of obtaining an absolutely complete list of British subjects resident in Berlin.

The "Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte" has invited Mr. Walter McClintock, of Pittsburg, to read a paper on the Life, Customs, and Legends of the Black-foot Indians in the Rocky Mountains, at their extraordinary meeting in the hall of the Royal Museum for Ethnology, tomorrow, Saturday, at 7 p.m. Mr. McClintock not talking German, his paper will be read by Herr Karl von den Steinen.

Mr. McClintock's remarkably interesting series of coloured lantern slides, made from photographs taken by himself among the Indians, will illustrate the lecture. Some of the wordless Indian melodies will also be sung by Mr. McClintock by way of illustration.

Countess Giczki, of Vienna, who was Miss Eleanor Patterson, of Chicago, a grand-daughter of the late Joseph Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, has been visiting friends in Berlin.

Marcella Sembrich is expected to return to Berlin next Sunday.

Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt is so thoroughly enjoying the season in Berlin, at the Hotel Adlon, that she has postponed her departure for the Riviera indefinitely. She is the recipient of unlimited hospitality at the hands of leading aristocratic and diplomatic circles in Berlin, but spends much of her time in the company of her former companion, Mrs. Robert Reynolds Hitt, wife of the first Secretary of the American Embassy.

To judge by present appearances, the "American invasion" of Berlin this summer is likely to be of dimensions which will easily make good last year's deficiencies. The vanguard of the American army is already taking possession of the Kaiser's capital—at a much earlier date than is customary.

Americans and English lately registered at the Hotel Adlon include:—L. G. Smith, of Chicago, and W. Williams, of New York; C. Kaiser, of New York; H. Lansdowne, of Philadelphia; S. C. Martin, and H. W. Neely, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Wm. Prescott, of Cleveland; Dr. Macpherson Lawrie, Deputy Lieutenant, of Weymouth; Perry M. Bright, merchant, of Bournemouth.

KING EDWARD'S DEPARTURE DELAYED.

King Edward's departure for Paris en route for Biarritz, which was to take place at 9.40 a.m. yesterday, was delayed until today owing to snow-storms in the Channel.

With reference to His Majesty's journey to Biarritz, it is officially notified that the physicians have advised his Majesty, for his health's sake, not to spend the months of March and April in England.

COPYRIGHT AMENDMENT IN AMERICA.

Washington, March 4.

The House of Representatives has adopted a Bill previously approved by the Senate for the amendment of the law of copyright. The Bill provides for the protection of composers from violation of their rights by means of automatic pianofortes and other mechanical musical instruments; and for a complete revision of the Copyright Law in respect to books, music, and other artistic productions.

THE STRAITS OF MESSINA.

Messina, March 3.

The work of relaying the cables in the Straits of Messina is completed. Six cables have been repaired; one had to be abandoned, as it was too deeply covered with mud. The cables showed damage by burning, a fact which supports the assumption that the earthquakes were chiefly due to submarine volcanic explosions.

Mrs. Bennett's American Home. Bellevue Str. 12a, BERLIN.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Esther E. Cobb, of Oakland, California, to Francis Hendriks, the young American composer-pianist. Miss Cobb is a singer and pupil in Lamperti's opera class.

Mr. Henry C. Carpenter, of Bamberger Str. 39, whose business interests make it necessary for him to spend much of his time in Russia, is expected to return to Berlin during March.

Herr and Frau Consul Hermann Schmidt, of Kurfürstendamm, who have been spending the last two weeks in London, have suddenly decided to go to Milwaukee, to remain until Easter.

Miss Florence Williams, an English pianist long resident in Berlin, is giving a concert on March 13 at the Architektenhaus, Wilhelm Strasse, with the assistance of Vally Pfeiffer (soprano), from Breslau, and Else Thomas (violinist), of Berlin.

Mrs. August Spannuth, Wieland Strasse 29, Charlottenburg, entertained a number of friends from artistic and musical circles last Saturday, at an informal "tea." Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Kreisler, Professor Kuszewitzki, a composer and conductor, Mrs. Putnam Griswold, Mme. Boettcher, wife of the actor of the Royal Schauspielhaus, Mrs. Rudolph Ganz, Mme. Kirsinger, Mme. Avani-Carreras, Mrs. Ida Reman, Mrs. Adela Madison, and a number of Russian ladies. Herr Sellermeyer, a German painter, and Frau Sellermeyer were also present.

Decorations of yellow daffodils, harmonising with the yellow candle-shades, gave a delightfully spring-like effect to the tea-table, which looked charming.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Pease, of 38 Edmund Place, Detroit, who were well-known both socially and professionally in the American Colony last year, are rejoicing in the arrival of a baby daughter.

Mr. Lorenz Adlon, the popular proprietor of the Adlon Hotel, gave a brilliant masked ball the other evening, which the inmates of the hotel attended in large numbers, including many Americans. The ball took place in the Kaisersaal and large reception-rooms of the hotel.

Miss Jennie F. Arndt, of New Zealand, an accomplished dramatic reciter and pupil of the celebrated tragedienne, Geneviève Ward, of London, has recently come to Berlin for an indefinite stay. She is at Bleibtreu Strasse 52, Charlottenburg.

Miss Arndt is the most popular drawing-room reciter in New Zealand, and has also had considerable success in London drawing-rooms. There is a possibility that she will be heard in international salons in Berlin next winter.

Dr. Frederick M. Rossiter, of North Zakima, Washington, has arrived in Berlin for an extended stay, and is at Pension Homer, Charité Strasse 3.

An American operetta will be the next novelty to be performed at the "Metropolitan Theater" during the spring months. "The Social Whirl" ("Der soziale Strudel") was composed by Gustav Kerke, and is being rearranged by Julius Freund for the Berlin stage.

THE BRITISH IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

Melbourne, March 2.

The Commonwealth Cabinet has decided to accept the scheme for the formation of an Imperial General Staff, with minor modifications designed to give the Commonwealth complete control of its own officers.

THE MAURETANIA.

EASTWARD AND WESTWARD RECORD HOLDER.

The Cunarder "Mauretania" arrived at Queens-town, from New York, at 9.47 a.m. on Tuesday. The passage occupied 4 days 20 hours 2 min. This is a new record, and the "Mauretania" now holds both the eastward and westward records. Between Friday noon and Saturday noon the liner steamed 67 knots, or at a speed of 25.28 knots. This is two knots better than the previous highest day's steaming, which was achieved by the same steamer on her last homeward run.

GIFT TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Boston, March 4.

Mr. Hugo Reisinger, a patron of the fine arts who resides in New York, has presented a picture of the German Emperor to the Germanic Museum of Harvard University. The announcement of the gift was received at the University with great applause.

Judge Stratton, for many years judge of the Supreme Court of Seattle, who with Mrs. Stratton has been a resident of Berlin for some little time, leaves shortly for Paris en route for America.

Mr. Arthur Hartmann, the widely known American violinist, formerly resident in Berlin, has decided to settle in Paris.

Apropos of the exhibition of pictures by Hans von Marées, which is now going on at the Sezession building, the *Berliner Tagblatt* publishes the following biting criticism on the tendency prevalent in this country to praise everything foreign:—

A.: Do you think Hans von Marées will be successful here?

B.: Oh, yes, certainly!

A.: In Berlin? I doubt it. Remember he is a German.

B.: Ah, yes! but he has at least a French accent on the e in his name.

CHURCH SERVICES: BERLIN.

ST. 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 3, Charlottenburg.

AMERICAN CHURCH, Motz Strasse 6.
Nollendorf Platz.
Sundays: 11.30 a.m. Regular Service.
4.30 p.m. Song Service.
Communion 2nd Sunday of each alternate month from January.
Reading Room and Library open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Rev. JOHN CROSSER, D.D., Pastor.

BERLIN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

This evening:

Royal Opera House	Elektra	at 8
Royal Theatre	Mrs. Dot	7.30
Deutsches Theatre	Die Räuber	7.30
	(Kommenspiele) Der Graf von Gleichen	8
Lessing Theatre	Der König	8
Berliner Theatre	Einer von unsere Leut	8
New Schauspielhaus	Alt Heidelberg	7.30
Kleines Theatre	Moral	8
Hebbel Theatre	Revolutionshochzeit	8
Comic Opera	Tiefenland	8
Residenz Theatre	Kümmere dich um Amelie	8
Lustspielhaus	Im Klubessel	8
Schiller Theatre O.	Rechts herum	8
	Charlottenburg	8
Frdr. Wilhelmst. Theatre	Die Karolinger	8
Luisen Theatre	Kean	8
Bernhard Rose Theatre	Bis früh um fünf	8
Trianon Theatre	Minna von Barnhelm	8
Thalia Theatre	Der Satyr	8
Urania Theatre	Wo wohnt sie denn?	8
Theatre des Westens	Von Abbazia nach Korfu	8
Bürgerl. Schauspielhaus	Der tapfere Soldat	8.15
	Der Schwabenstreich	8.15

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND TRADE IN BERLIN
Berlin W. 8. Friedrich Strasse 59/60.
MOST COMPLETE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM in Germany
Americans welcome.
Geo. S. Atwood, Secretary

SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Frankfurt o. M., March 4.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a report from Constantinople that at a meeting of Directors of Shipping Companies, a deputation consisting of six Directors—one Austrian, one English, one French, one German, one Italian, and one Russian—was appointed to wait on the Porte, to request its intervention in view of the demands and threats made by the lightermen.

PASSENGER RATES FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Bremen, March 3.

According to a report from London, the British, Dutch, French, German, and Spanish lines of steamers engaged in the passenger traffic with South America arrived at an understanding at their meeting yesterday, after several days' previous discussion, as to the rates for steerage passengers. A basis of harmonious action has now been found; existing differences will be adjusted, and prices fixed at a normal rate.

DINIZULU SENTENCED.

Greytown, March 3.

Dinizulu, the former head chief of the Zulus, who was convicted of having harboured rebels during the revolt in 1906, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £100.

DRESDEN

Prince Karl Emil zu Fürstenberg, who till now has been councillor of legation attached to the Austrian Legation at St. Petersburg, has been appointed successor to Baron von Braun who has been Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Dresden and to the Thuringian courts since Oct. 13. Prince Fürstenberg was born on February 16, 1867, at Prague. During his diplomatic service of 15 years he has been attached to the legations of Rome, St. Petersburg, Paris, Brussels, and again St. Petersburg. The Prince in 1902 married Countess Marie Festetics von Tolna, a daughter of one of the richest Hungarian magnates. Her mother was Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, daughter of the 11th Duke of Hamilton, who was first married to Albert, Prince of Monaco, by whom she has a son, the Hereditary Prince of Monaco.

The Church At Home and Social Evening to be held in the Scots Manse on Wednesday, March 10, is at 7.30, and not later as previously announced by mistake. All friends are cordially invited, and tickets may be obtained at the Manse or from members of the Congregation.

This evening "Don Juan" will be given at the Royal Opera House for the benefit of the "Pensionsverein für Witwen und Waisen der darstellenden Mitglieder." Madame Lilli Lehmann will sing the part of Donna Anna, and Herr Erwin, of the Royal Opera at Wiesbaden, will take the part of Leporello.

"Die Dame Kobold," a comedy in three acts after Calderon's "The Fairy Lady" has been adapted to Mozart's music of "Cosi fan tutte" by Herr Scheidemantel, and will be performed at the Royal Opera in Dresden. It will be very interesting to hear Mozart's music in this new frame.

According to a local contemporary Herr Adalbert Matkowsky, the famous actor who has been staying in a private Sanatorium near Berlin for some time, is very much worse and grave fears are entertained for his recovery.

Fritz Kreisler is one of the very best violinists we have at present; he has a wonderful singing tone with a bold, manly stroke, and a very strong feeling for musical style. At the same time he prefers, as was again evident in the concert he gave at the Palmengarten on Wednesday evening, the old French and Italian violin literature, and brings to light real treasures of euphony. His programme was this time the best conceivable musical and historical presentation of the beauties of the Italian violin school of the XVIII. century; delightful examples of the compositions of Martini, Tartini, Pugnani, and Lotti, followed by those of Couperin and Paganini. And how Kreisler performed all these gems, which embrace all the technical possibilities of his instrument! Tartini's "Devil's Trill" Sonata is intended for a player who knows no difficulties; the composer himself performed the refined single and double shakes equally well with all his fingers, but I cannot imagine that he did that more brilliantly than Kreisler. The classical beauty and brightness of the "Andantino" by Martini, the Rococo grace of the Minuet by Lolli, the break-neck "Variations" of Tartini—all those characteristics were displayed by Kreisler with the strongest feeling for style and the most finished execution. His *legato* is admirable, the purity of his tone astonishing,—particularly as it struck the ear like a noble song in the classical architecture of Händel's Sonata in A, it had the big, full tone that the old masters ob-

Gentleman, enthusiastic bridge player, desires to meet other bridgites, for the purpose of forming a set or small club. Small stakes only. Replies to W.S.90 *Daily Record*.

Dining-room furniture, including: side-board, china-closet, extension table and six chairs. Kitchen furniture and Birdseye maple bedroom set. Hettner Strasse 4, III. 1. To be seen between 11 and 1 o'clock.

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

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Dresden, Bismarckplatz 10.

tained by the use of thick strings and large bows; with his powerful stroke Kreisler brought this out without apparent effort from the modern instrument. Then he "sung," *con sordino* and with magic power of expression, a sweet, fine, tenderly melodious "Chanson" of Louis XIII., by Couperin. In three "Capricci" by Paganini there was much that was purely virtuosic, and that sounded trivial, even though played by Kreisler. The twittering of the strings in *glissandi*, the *pizzicati*, murmuring *con sordino* these are outward, but effective pleasures.—The audience was roused to a pitch of enthusiasm by the charming pieces, and by the finished execution and clear, easy style of the artist.

The pianoforte accompaniments, which often demanded the greatest skill and closest attention to variations of rhythm, were almost irreproachably played by Herr Karl Pretzsch. F. Z.

Another musical jubilee, the 100th anniversary of Joseph Haydn's death, is about to be celebrated on March 31, and great celebrations such as were lately witnessed in memory of Mendelssohn, are to be expected. The Dreyssig'sche Singakademie has begun already on Thursday last with a performance of Haydn's immortal "Creation." I heard but the third part and can testify to the fact that the performance, conducted by Herr Arno Wagner in place of the director of the Verein, who was on leave of absence, did full credit to the Akademie. The conductor held the great apparatus together with admirable energy and verve, and the chorus did not lack either in freshness or assurance while singing this popular work, which never fails to awaken great enthusiasm. The orchestra of the II. Grenadier Regiment No. 101 did exceedingly well, the passage for wind instruments at the beginning of the third part being rendered with surprising beauty. The solo parts were taken by Messrs. Emil Pinks and Wilhelm Rabot, and by Fräulein Elisabeth Engel. The fact that the three voices did not always go well together is easily explained by the scanty opportunity the three singers doubtlessly have had of singing together. It was a pleasure to hear the beautiful metallic bass of Herr Rabot (Hofopernsänger at Hanover), who studied singing in Dresden. He produces a full volume of sound even in the deepest notes, instead of merely an indefinite vibration of the vocal cords, as is so often to be found. Frl. Engel, concert-singer of Dresden, and a pupil of Herr Schoepfer, was musically a little timid and her "coloratur" is yet slightly heavy, but her beautiful voice gives promise of fine development. Herr Pinks appeared this time in a more favourable light than he did lately in the Lehrergesangverein. The entire performance left a very favourable impression. F. Z.

The football match between the Dresdner Sport Club I and the Dresdner Fussball Club 93 I could not be played last Sunday, on account of the weather. The game will come off next Sunday, weather permitting. The team of the Dresdner S.C. will be made up of the following players: Lindner, Kurti, Geyer, Assmann, Grate, Lucas, Halef, Müller, Neumann I and II, Bernhardt.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier regiment No. 100, whose band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

MUSIC AND ART NOTICES.

This evening at 7.30 a Symphony Concert will be given at the Vereinshaus, with Prof. Joan de Manén (violin) and Prof. Jochim Nin (pianoforte) as soloists, assisted by the Gewerbehause orchestra. Tickets at H. Bock, Prager Strasse 9, (9-1, 3-6) and at the box-office.

Julia Culp will sing in her song recital on March 17th in the Vereinshaus the "Liederzyklus" *Frauenliebe und -leben* by Schumann. Her third song recital in Berlin was filled to the last seat by an enthusiastic audience. The excellent and sensitive composer Erich J. Wolff has undertaken the piano-accompaniment.

DRESDEN CURRENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

Royal Opera House.

Tonight, beginning at 7, ending about 10.15

Don Juan.

Opera in two acts. Music by W. A. Mozart.

Cast:

Don Juan	Herr Perron.
Donna Elvira, Don Juan's abandoned wife	Fräul. Seebe.
The Governor	Herr Wachter.
Donna Anna, his daughter	Frau Lehmann (as guest)
Don Octavio, her bridegroom	Herr Grosch.
Leporello, Don Juan's servant	Herr Erwin (as guest).
Masetto, a peasant	Herr Büssel.
Zerline, his bride	Fräul. Keldorfer.

PLOT. Don Juan attacks the virtue of Donna Anna, the daughter of the Governor, who, in defending his daughter is killed by Don Juan. Donna Anna incites her supine betrothed to avenge her father's death. Don Juan, aided by his servant Leporello and pursued by Donna Anna and Donna Elvira, his own bride, falls from one extravagance into another. He makes violent love to Zerline, wife of a peasant Masetto. Pursued by his foes, Don Juan takes refuge in the park by the statue of the late Governor, which he mocks, and asks to supper. Donna Elvira comes and tries to make him repent, as does the Governor's ghost, but in vain, and, the statue vanishing, the demons of Hell appear and drag Don Juan off.

Composer: Mozart, born 1756, died 1791.

Saturday night	Rigoletto	at 7.30
Sunday night	Der Trompeter von Sakkingen	" 7.30
Monday night	Tannhäuser	" 7

Royal Theatre Neustadt.

Tonight	Dr. Klaus	at 7.30
Saturday night	Wallensteins Lager. Piccolomini	" 7
Sunday night	Über unsere Kraft	" 7.30
Monday night	Mein Leopold	" 7.30

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. Co. Dresden office.
Pr. Bremermann, Prager Strasse 49.

YESTERDAY'S REPORTS.

"Friedrich der Grosse," from Australia for Bremen, left Fremantle March 3rd.
"Bremen," from Bremen for Australia, left Fremantle March 3rd.
"Princess Alice," from Hamburg for Japan, left Nagasaki March 3rd.
"Lützow," from Japan for Bremen, arrived Suez March 3rd.
"York," from Australia for Bremen, left Algiers March 3rd.
"Prinz Eitel Friedrich," from Japan for Hamburg, arrived Antwerp March 3rd.
"Gneisenau," from Bremen for New York, arrived New York March 3rd.
"Main," from Baltimore for Bremen, left Baltimore March 3rd.
"König Albert," from Genoa for New York, arrived New York March 3rd.
"Goeben," from Bremen for Japan, arrived Suez March 3rd.
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," from New York for Bremen, left Cherbourg March 3rd.

in height, whereas the normal air pressure on the sea level is 760mm.

SEVERE WEATHER IN GALICIA.

Vienna, March 3.
The *Neue Freie Presse* publishes a report from Lemberg that accounts have been received there from all parts of the country of unusually violent snowstorms. Several trains have been snowed up, and traffic has ceased on the Lemberg-Podwoclozyska line. One express train was almost buried by an avalanche, and the locomotive thrown off the line, near the Maxymowka station. The town of Podwoclozyska has been for the last 24 hours cut off from all communication by rail or road. All the railway stations are full of passengers.—The same journal reports from Trient that a sudden thaw has set in there after several days' heavy snowfall; and that avalanches, floods, and interruptions of traffic were reported from many valleys.

NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition to appear next week:
Vol. 4,101: "The Blotting Book," by C. F. Benson.

LATEST NEWS FROM SERVIA.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION GIVEN TO THE POWERS.

Vienna, March 4.

The *Politische Korrespondenz* learns that in the last few days two communications have been made to the Powers by the Vienna Cabinet on Balkan affairs. In conformity with the promise given in the circular Note of the 23rd of December last on the negotiations between Austria-Hungary and Turkey, the protocol of the agreement recently concluded between the two States has been brought to the knowledge of the Powers; and they have further been informed of the position taken up by Austria with regard to the conditions for any negotiations that may concern Serbia.

AUSTRIA NOT TO BE MOVED.

Vienna, March 4.

Referring to the contradictory intelligence as to the attitude of Serbia towards the last step taken by Russia, the *Fremdenblatt* remarks: "The standpoint of Austria-Hungary, which has been repeatedly and clearly defined, need not be again developed; it remains unaffected by any attitude that discrepant reports ascribe to the Servian Government. We calmly await the outcome."

A BOMB OUTRAGE IN MADRID.

NOT SO SERIOUS AS IT LOOKED.

Madrid, March 3.

The journal *Correspondencia de España* states that a bomb with a burning fuse attached to it was found yesterday close to the Royal palace. Several arrests have been made.

Madrid, March 4.

With reference to the report published by the *Correspondencia de España* of the finding of a bomb near the Royal palace, the Minister of the Interior has explained that the supposed "bomb" was only an ordinary cartridge, and that it was found in the park 100 metres away from the palace.

GREATEST HEIGHT REACHED BY BALLOON.

The highest balloon ascent of the world was made by a balloon fitted by the Belgian Meteorological Institute at Uccle, a height of 29,040 metres being reached. Naturally the balloon contained only instruments for registration. It is absolutely impossible for any living creature to exist in such tremendous heights, as the air-pressure there is only equivalent to that of a column of mercury 10mm

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

THE SILENT RIFLE.

Battles of the future are to be smokeless and noiseless. Smokeless powder is now to be associated with the "silencer" patented by Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim, the son of the great inventor. Much has been written already on this important invention, but only now is publicity thrown on the secret of the invention, after it has been protected by patents in every country. About 200 newspaper men were invited (as we reported in these columns before) by the inventor to meet him in the office of a New York firm of attorneys, in order to convince themselves of the efficacy of the invention, the report "silencer." The office had been turned for the occasion into a shooting gallery. The inventor fired several dozen shots with the strongest American and European service rifles which had been fitted with the silencer. The guns cracked noiselessly and the most nervous of men remained undisturbed. These trials were made especially with Winchester and Savage rifles of various bores, as well as with Mauser and Springfield service rifles and the rifles of the American Army. The silencer, which is attached to the muzzle of the rifle barrel, consists of a steel tube with steel bands inclined to the inside and wound round, turbine fashion. The diameter is slightly greater than that of the rifle barrel. Thereby the principle of centrifugal force comes into play, the property that is of rapidly rotating bodies moving in a straight direction. The bullet from a rifle fitted with the silencer passes through this tube without losing in the least velocity, penetration or direction. The powder-gases generated by the explosion are caught by the turbine fashioned steel bands, and can only slowly make their way out to be gradually absorbed by the air, making their exit noiselessly. No moveable attachments or complicated machinery are necessary. The new invention can be easily attached to any rifle barrel by a screw. The size and weight of the silencer depend on the calibre and weight of the rifle. It is true that a shot fired through a silencer is not absolutely noiseless. The fall of the hammer, the hiss of the bullet through the air, and its entering into a fixed body are of course perceptible, but all these sounds together only sound like a gentle blow of a hammer. The importance of this invention from a sporting point of view lies in the fact that anyone within his own four walls can arrange target shooting without disturbing his neighbours in any way, while the sportsman may fire shots without number without frightening the game within a large circumference. Fear has already been expressed that the invention will facilitate the commission of murder, and the detection of murderers will be rendered more difficult. Mr. Maxim does not share these fears, but for precautionary reasons silencers for revolvers are only to be sold to military authorities for army purposes.

WEATHER CONDITION AND THE SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE.

Wherever the talk is of specifically American characteristics one mentions first of all that spirit of enterprise which appears in every branch of life, and to which must in a large measure be ascribed the gigantic development of the country. American enterprise has become a proverb. For it the American people have to thank their peculiar weather conditions—at least that is the theory set forth by Mr. Willis L. Moore, director of the Washington Weather Bureau, in a lecture given at Columbia University.

The lecturer spoke of storm and weather reports and also of the variability, so noticeable to every stranger, of American atmospheric conditions. Mr. Moore pointed out that Americans, especially the inhabitants of the New England States, have to wage continual war with these everlastingly varying weather conditions, and he maintains that this incessant fight produces the love of enterprise which characterises the Americans. He pointed out too, that it is just in the New England States that storms are especially rife, and the number of great men turned out by these states is especially large. The North West winds convey to workers with mind as well as body, a rejuvenating invigorating fresh air and have a certain effect on the formation of the backbone of the American nation.

BRIDGE JUMPERS.

New York numbers amongst its population some hundreds of bridge jumpers, male and female. Just now they are drawing general attention on themselves. Next June the Queensborough bridge over the East river, a cantilever bridge just behind the Williamsburg suspension bridge, will be opened. In order to give the opening festivities a somewhat grotesque touch, no less than 235 persons, among them 30 women and girls, with ages varying from 18 to 32, have tendered to the Committee entrusted with the direction of the fête their offer to jump from the highest point of the bridge into the East River.

Bridge jumpers as a class came into existence with the erection of the oldest and first suspension bridge, the Brooklyn bridge. Many people tired

DRESDEN

Miss A. L. Watson LECTURES
on Current Events,
Winckelmann Str. 2, II. Fridays, 12-1.

Pension Cronheim, Villa: Eisenstuck
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Best references. Moderate terms. German conversation.

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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German,
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A small number of resident pupils taken. German and
French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

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Young Ladies' Educational Home,

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Limited number of pupils. Careful education. Thorough tuition
in German, French, Music, etc. Family life. Comfortable house
with garden. Summer and winter sports. Prospectus and excellent
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Elegantly furnished rooms
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Anglo-American Family Home. English cooking. English conversation.

Flowers for Hats, vases, ball dresses, ostrich feathers, heron
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Branches. Straightening crooked teeth a Specialty.
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Tel. 8514. Office hours 9-1 a.m. & 3-5 p.m.

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Reichs Strasse 26, I., II., III.

Best situation. Highly recommended, conf. sunny rooms, best cuisine.

Take your meals

in the Vegetarian Restaurant at Moritz Strasse 14,
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Instruction in Classics, Mathematics, English, German,
French, etc. in class or privately.

Boarders received.

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Comfortable home. Excellent cooking. Moderate prices.

SAILINGS OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

For New York:	March 3rd	"Graf Waldersee."
" "	13th	"Patricia."
" "	20th	"America."
" "	27th	"Cleveland."
" "	April 4th	"President Grant."
" "	8th	"Kaiserin Auguste Victoria."
" "	11th	"Pennsylvania."
" "	15th	"Deutschland."
Boston:	March 10th	"Bethania."
" "	23rd	"Brasilia."
Baltimore:	March 10th	"Bethania."
" "	23rd	"Brasilia."
Philadelphia:	March 10th	"Bierawa."
" "	23rd	"Artemisia."
New Orleans:	March 15th	"Hoerde."
West Indies:	March 5th	"Bavaria."
" "	8th	"Assyria."
" "	15th	"Odenwald."
Mexico:	March 13th	"Fürst Bismarck."
" "	18th	"Dania."
East Asia:	March 10th	"Suevia."
" "	10th	"Scandia."
" "	18th	"Senegambia."
" "	30th	"Segovia."
" "	April 4th	"Sithonia."
Vladivostok:	March 3th	"Strathord."
" "	April 5th	"Harlech."
Arabian and Persian service:	March 27th	"Lydia."

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

South-westerly to westerly winds, overcast, snow, no
great change in the temperature at first.

of life considered the jump from this bridge the surest method of suicide and carried it out. Sport lovers saw in bridge jumping a new, highly interesting, nerve tickling game. Large then is the number of men who for a bet or from satiety of life jumped from the bridge. The police stationed on the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges find in the prevention of these bridge jumps not the most agreeable part of their duties. The practised eye of these policemen can tell at once from the bearing of a man on the bridge if he meditates jumping over. They keep him in eye, and if he makes the slightest attempt to scale the bridge railings he is arrested. But the arrest is not always so easy a matter. A policeman, in dealing with one of these life-weary or sport-loving individuals has often to engage in a veritable game of jeopardy, hurry after him and indulge in the most daring clambings over the ironwork of the bridge right above the foaming waters of the East river, before he can grasp his victim, and often enough the exciting chase ends with the bridge jumper achieving his object after all.

Of the bridge jumpers who have sent in their names for the opening fête, 168 are professionals accustomed to jump from dizzy heights; 34 more intend to employ more or less original apparatus in order to break the force of the fall, nine are women who are self-confessed would-be-suicides, while 24 are poor devils who want to attempt the jump in the hope that someone as a reward will give them employment afterwards.

THE ANTI-DRUG CAMPAIGN.

A world congress of temperance advocates is planned in Washington. A proposal laid before Congress calls on the President to invite the various nations represented at the last Hague conference to send 12 delegates each to such a Congress. Congress is to discuss ways and means how the various nations can influence the lessening of the use of narcotics and drugs injurious to health and regulate international trade in the same. The American Government is to be officially represented at the Congress by 100 delegates.

A HINT TO FARMERS.

A rich citizen in San Antonio has just ordered five hundred humming birds from a game dealer in Mexico to be served as a course in a banquet. There has never been found in the crop of a humming bird, says the *Boston Post*, any food but what when alive injured the farmer. Every bird of beautiful plumage that is destroyed means one less mouthful that the farmer can produce. This winter a million robins have been shot in the South for plumage and food. This spells agricultural murder for the North. The birds of Massachusetts are fast dying out. Like our forests, they must be conserved. The time must soon come when more drastic laws will be enacted in this State forbidding the wearing of feathers. Our birds alive are far more valuable to us than their plumage when dead. Agriculture is of more account than ornament.

CHURCH SERVICES: DRESDEN.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Friday, March 5th. *Ember Day*. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion.
11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, March 7th. *2nd Sunday in Lent*. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m.
Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m.
Evensong and Sermon.
Tuesday, March 8th. 10.0 a.m. Matins.
Wednesday, March 10th. 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m.
Matins, Litany and Address.
Thursday, March 11th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
Friday, March 12th. 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 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, March 5th. Litany 3.0 p.m. Address by Baroness Krusenstjerna.
Sunday, March 7th. *2nd Sunday in Lent*. Holy Communion
8.0 a.m. Sunday School 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion and
Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
Tuesday, March 9th. Service 4.0 p.m.
Thursday, March 11th. Service 4.0 p.m.
Friday, March 12th. Lecture on Ephesus illustrated by Mrs. T. H.
Norton in Hotel New York 3.0 p.m.
The Rev. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, M.A., Rector.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Presbyterian),

Bernhard Strasse 2,

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

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