

of Night. Pamina, daughter of the Queen of Night is being brought up by Sarastro, High Priest of Isis, who hopes in this way to circumvent As-tri-ammante's power for evil. The Queen, meeting Tamino, plans to obtain possession of her daughter through him and gives him a magic flute to aid him in the conflict with Sarastro which she foresees. Papageno and Papagena, who provide the low comedy of the opera, discuss the power of Sarastro and the priests in a dialogue, and finally Papageno, who receives a set of magic bells, starts off with Tamino for Sarastro's temple. Papageno is first to arrive and frightens away Monostatos, who had been annoying Pamina. The bird catcher then attempts to rescue Pamina, but they are captured, Tamino is himself caught, and all are brought before Sarastro for judgment. The wise Sarastro orders Monostatos a whipping, and agrees that if they will pass through a noviciate, Tamino shall have Pamina, whom he already loves, for his wife, and Papageno shall be united to Papagena. The Queen of Night reveals herself to Pamina in a vision, and attempts to dissuade her from carrying out the programme arranged by the High Priest but in vain. The second act opens with an invocation to Isis and Osiris, sung by Sarastro and his attendant priests. Tamino and Papageno are brought in and instructed as to the ordeals to which they will soon be subjected. The three fairies make a last effort to win them from their purpose, and they pass through the various temptations and purifications, at last being brought triumphantly before the altar to receive their reward. Unable to regain possession of her daughter by fair means or foul, the Queen of Night now plots with Monostatos to murder Sarastro. But the dawn breaks and with it the power of the Queen of Night ends, and as the full sunlight pours in upon the High Priest, the evil spirits vanish and the happy lovers unite with priests and people in reverent thanksgiving. The principal musical num-

bers are: Act I: "Der Vogelfänger bin ich ja," Papageno; "Dies Bildniss ist bezaubernd schön," Tamino; "O zittre nicht, mein lieber Sohn," Queen of Night; "Bei Männern, welche Liebe fühlen," Pamina and Papageno; Zum Ziele führt dich diese Bahn," finale. Act II: "O Isis und Osiris," Sarastro; "Wie ihr an diesem Schreckensort?" quintette, Papageno, Tamino, and the fairies. "Der Hölle Rache kocht," Queen of the Night; "Soll ich dich, Theurer, nicht mehr sehen?" Sarastro, Pamina, Tamino; "Pa-Pa-Papageno," Papageno and Papagena; "Heil sei euch Geweihten," chorus of priests.

Zavertal or Zartval (Josef Rudolf) founded the Pension Society for bandmasters of the Austrian army; was director of military music to Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, and on the restoration of the Mexican Republic, became bandmaster in England; pupil Prague Conservatory. B. Nov. 5, 1819, Polep, Bohemia. **Wencelas Hugo** composed; played clarinet, Austrian military bands; then settled in England as a teacher. B. Aug. 31, 1821; brother of JOSEF RUDOLF. **Ladislaus** composed "Una notte à Firenze," Prague, 1886; "Myrrha," Nov. 7, 1886, Prague, and other operas; cavalier of the Crown of Italy; bandmaster at Woolwich; son and pupil of WENCELAS HUGO, and later pupil of Milan Conservatory. B. Sept. 29, 1849, Milan.

Zaytz, von (Giovanni) composed "Nicola Subic Zrinjski," the first Croatian opera, 1876; 20 singspiele, masses; conducted and taught at Agram; pupil Milan Conservatory. B. 1834, Fiume.

Zecwer (Richard) played piano; composed, taught, played organ, and directed music academy in Philadelphia; pupil Leipsic Conservatory. B. April 30, 1850, Stendal, Prussia.

Zeichen. Ger. Musical sign, note, or character used in NOTATION.

Zeitmass. Ger. Time, measure.

Zèle. Fr. Zeal or energy.

Zelenski (Ladislas) composed the opera "Goplana," Cracow, 1896, a symphony, two cantatas for orchestra;