

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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"THE DRESDEN DAILY" will appear every morning except on Mondays and days following public holidays. It will be sent to any address in Dresden on payment of a Quarterly Subscription of 3.00. The subscription may commence at any time.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

MYSTERIOUS INCIDENT AT NAPLES.

During the stay of the English royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, in Naples harbour, a boat containing 5 men was observed to be hanging round the yacht in a mysterious way. The police, becoming suspicious, arrested the men of whom three are stated to be anarchists known to the police.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ANOTHER COMMISSION.

The Prime Minister has announced that a Commission is to be appointed to examine the question of a national guarantee for English shipping in time of war.

OUTRAGE IN TANGIER.

The *Vossische Zeitung* hears from Tangier of Riff pirates having attacked an English merchantman and carried off a passenger and a sailor as prisoners. Negotiations are said to have been already opened with the Kabyle Sheiks for the release of the captives.

THE TROUBLE IN NATAL.

The operations which have for their object the punishment of the rebels in Zululand have already begun. A number of Kraals have been burnt, and vast quantities of cattle have been taken away. Five insubordinate natives were killed in a skirmish in the neighbourhood of Nkandola.

Later information states that spies have reported that at least 1,000 rebels have collected on the Nkomo mountain. Further, that a body of armed natives has passed Nkomo, but it is not known if they belong to the loyally inclined or to the rebels. The impression prevailing among the troops is that the situation has become worse and that the official reports are entirely too optimistic.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

At the first annual meeting of the English Society for the protection of workmen by law, Mr. Herbert Gladstone made a speech in which he expressed his satisfaction that the Foreign office had agreed to take part in the international Conference, to which it had been invited by the Swiss Government, on the position of the working classes; he stated that the English Government were in full accord with the Swiss Government.

PLAQUE IN HONGKONG.

The plague in Hongkong has seriously increased. During the past week there have been 58 cases of which all but 6 terminated fatally.

THE LABOUR TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

A Paris morning paper relates an instance of mutiny in the 90th regiment of infantry. A soldier, who had refused to obey the order of a non-commissioned officer, was warned by the latter of the penalty he incurred under the Regulations; whereupon the soldier threw his knapsack and rifle on the ground, shouting, "I am a Socialist, and will not fire on the people." The Captain of the company ordered the soldier's arrest.

Le Matin continues to publish documents prepared by the anti-Freemason League concerning Middle School professors and other officials.

Disquieting News arrives from the provinces. Disturbances have again, taken place in Toulon, and numbers of persons were arrested, among them several Italians. Street fighting took place and some of the police were wounded.

At a Meeting of the various Strike Syndicates held yesterday at the Labour Exchange in Toulon it was resolved, *inter alia*: that the thanks and congratulations of the workmen be conveyed to "their comrade Lieutenant Tisserand de Lange", for his courageous conduct.



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The demonstrators in St. Etienne have caused a cessation of work in the factories. The number of men on strike is said to be 10,000.

The dockyard men in Dunkerque have struck work and demanded the introduction of an eight hours day. The employers, who have founded a syndicate, have decided to proclaim a lock-out.

AN ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A BRIDGE IN PARIS.

An explosive machine was discovered on Wednesday on the Austerlitz Bridge. A terrible catastrophe was narrowly averted. The machine failed to explode owing to the inferior condition of the fuse.

FRANCO-CHINESE AGREEMENT.

The correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in Tientsin reports that France has come to an agreement with China in respect of the Nanchang outbreak last February. China acknowledges that the responsible official committed suicide, guarantees compensation to France, and the punishment of the ringleaders. A similar agreement, the correspondent adds, will shortly be concluded by China with England.

FRENCH MEDALS FOR GERMAN HEROES.

By an order dated April 26th, President Fallières has decreed that gold medals of honour are to be presented to twenty-seven members of the German salvage corps, who distinguished themselves by their bravery at Courrières.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

The Olympic Games came to a conclusion on Wednesday, when the distribution of prizes took place. To celebrate the conclusion of the games the King of Greece gave a banquet in Athens to which representatives of various countries, the victors in the games, and several diplomatic officials were invited. The King congratulated the representatives of the different nations and people, who in order to strive for the palm of victory had hurried to Athens, than which no other city was more fitted to be the scene of such contests.

COUNT WITTE'S RESIGNATION.

An Imperial Ukase respecting the retirement of Count Witte into private life was expected to be published yesterday. In well informed circles Goremykin is indicated as his probable successor. It is believed that he will carry out Witte's policy. Witte still enjoys the full confidence of the Czar, and his resignation is ostensibly due to illhealth, occasioned by his extraordinary overwork. He has determined to give himself a rest, since he is incapable of further exertions.

THE MOROCCO STATE BANK.

The share of the original capital of the Morocco State bank, which falls to America, amounts to 200,000 dollars. The Government are unable to take this over, and there is apparently no desire on the part of the financial Houses to do so.

FATHER GAPON.

According to news from St. Petersburg the Police do not know what place Father Gapon is residing in, but they have reason to believe that he is alive and staying somewhere in Finland.

DOCTORS IN MANCHURIA.

The foreign surgeons, whose services were accepted in the Army of Manchuria during the war with Japan are to be allowed to retain their appointments until the 14th of July next.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND FOREIGN HELP FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

According to private advices from New York, President Roosevelt has explained to Congress that his message declining subscriptions for San Francisco referred only to offers made direct to himself, and was not intended to affect private subscriptions tendered through Ambassadors.

A NEW AMERICAN IMMIGRATION STATION.

The General Immigration Commissioner, in America, Mr. Sargent, has proceeded to Galveston to open the new immigration station there.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

President Roosevelt received today the final report of Mr. Garfield, Chief of the office for Unions in the Labour department, touching his enquiries into the Standard Oil Trust. He then had an interview with Mr. Garfield and Mr. Moody, Chief of the Department of Justice, as to the special message to be sent to Congress on the matter. It is said that the message will contain severe criticism of the Standard Oil Company's business methods.

CONFERENCE OF COTTON SPINNERS.

At the international Conference of Cotton planters and spinners, the representatives of the former urged the setting up of direct relations between the planters and the cotton spinners, and expressed a strong desire that there should be no speculation in the cotton trade.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

The *Agence Havas* announces that fresh fighting has taken place between the troops of the Pretender and those of the Sultan of Morocco, on the Mulua river. The Sultan's troops feigned a retreat and then, returning, fell on the rebels and drove them back to the other bank of the river. It is reported that the rebels suffered an overwhelming defeat and left 30 dead on the field of battle.

THE COFFEE TRADE IN BRAZIL.

In the annual message to Congress President Rodrigues Alves expresses the opinion that the crisis in the coffee trade is nearing its end. He recommends the planters to try and increase the consumption of coffee by attractive circulars, and to establish conditions of credit on a sound economic basis. He declares that the idea that the coffee trade can only prosper with a low rate of exchange is contradicted by facts, and that it would, in his opinion, be most unwise to depart from the policy followed hitherto, of a high rate of exchange.

MINERS' BODIES RECOVERED AFTER 9 MONTHS.

The bodies of 22 miners who perished in the Borussia mine at Dortmund on the 10th of July of last year have just been recovered. When the disaster took place 39 miners lost their lives; 14 bodies were recovered immediately after the catastrophe, so that three still remain to be found.

STRIKES IN ROME.

The sailors and engine room personale of the ships belonging to the *Navigazione Generale Italiana* in Naples and Palermo have struck work.

The Government has taken steps to secure communication with the islands and to see that letters are forwarded into the interior.

ELECTION RIOTS IN HUNGARY.

A serious collision has taken place in Königsberg, in Hungary, between the soldiers and some electors. The mob threw stones at the soldiers, many of whom were wounded. Thereupon the troops fired upon the mob; two persons were killed and several wounded.

THE SERBIAN PARLIAMENT.

At the commencement of the sitting of the Skupschtina the ukase touching the nomination of the Government was read. In reply to a question of the Young-Radical, M. Stanojewitsch, the Prime Minister, Paschitsch stated that the *modus vivendi* with Austro-Hungary would remain in force until further notice. In answer to a question as to Anglo-Serbian relations, the Prime Minister replied that the Government would examine the question and solve it in the interests of the country. The Nationalist, Welikowitsch retorted that the interests of the country ought not to be allowed to suffer for the sake of retaining the services of the small number of officers in question. (Applause from the Left and the Galleries.) At the close of the sitting the ukase announced the day before, was read aloud.

During its reading the Nationalists and Social Democrats ostentatiously remained seated.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

THE INTERNATIONAL ELEMENT IN MODERN SPORT.

Few things are more remarkable than the way sport and athletic games of all kinds have, in recent years, been influenced by the international element which has been imported into them. And nowhere has this been seen to a greater extent than in the magnificently managed series of athletic contests which have just come to an end in the Stadion at Athens. These contests were, indeed, a worthy revival of the Olympic games, which were, as is well known, of such repute among the ancients that each recurring festival gave a number and a name to the year in which it took place. That any event of the sort should be thought worthy of such a distinction, is unparalleled, though there are, we understand, gentlemen in England with such sporting proclivities that the Epsom Derby is to them of far more importance than any other event in the year, and the equine hero which achieves success in this race is allowed to give its name to the year, and the year 1867, for instance, is always referred to by them as "the year Hermit won the Derby."

The international character of the modern Olympic games would certainly have horrified the original participants not a little. When the great athletic festival was at its zenith only free-born Greeks were allowed to participate in the contests, and it was only in later times that the Hellenisation of the East opened the lists to Romans, Asiatics, Macedonians and Egyptians. In the old times the Greeks desired to keep the advantages bestowed by their manly exercises to themselves. Strong wrestlers, agile boxers, speedy runners were the stuff from which the best fighting men were made, the men upon whom the country could rely in time of need. Nowadays athletic contests have a nobler goal; for us too, athletics signify the rational development of a healthy youth, capable of self-defence and a more than fitting reply to the frequently alleged degeneracy of the age; but besides this the international element in modern sport tends to achieve a more ideal object, namely the fostering of friendly and even fraternal relations between countries which are more wont to look upon each other as trade rivals. Perhaps nothing has contributed more to the cementing of those ties which bind England and her colonies together, than the cricket tours so frequently undertaken by English players. On the occasion of an Anglo-Australian test match all other events pale in importance; kings may be dying, dynasties be changing, but to the vast crowd seated round Sydney's peerless ground, or intently watching at Old Trafford, the question whether Australia's champion batsman will reach his century or whether a ball from the wily Yorkshire bowlers will find the wicket, is of far more importance than anything else. With America too, England has her international contests. Sir Thomas Lipton has yet to "lift" that cup, and though the summer games of the two countries are different and though to an Englishman a baseball match is as uninteresting as a long day's cricket would be to an American, in other branches of sport the two countries have long been friendly rivals. Oxford and Cambridge have had to strike their flag to Harvard and Yale in athletic sports; only a year or so ago an American golfer by his marvellously accurate putting became the amateur golf champion of Great Britain; even the invincible Doherty brothers,

whose victories in the lawn tennis world grow almost monotonous, have had once or twice to acknowledge defeat in the States, and no crews receive a warmer welcome at Henley Regatta than those from America.

But this rivalry in sport is now by no means confined to English-speaking races. A French sportsman presented a magnificent trophy, representing Jason and the golden fleece, to be competed for yearly by the rowing clubs of Paris and Frankfurt, and German sportsmen are used to seeing, not without some slight compunction, the best prizes taken by French horses at the international race meeting of Baden-Baden. Only a week or two ago, the Corinthians, members of England's premier amateur football club, were playing against teams in Berlin and Hamburg, and though their victories were somewhat easily attained, their welcome was none the less hearty, the applause of the spectators none the less enthusiastic. How keenly another great winter-game of England has been taken up in Germany may be judged by the increase in the number of German hockey clubs, and here, too, the international element was recently *en evidence*, a team of Essex hockey players coming across the North Sea to try conclusions with their Hamburg rivals. No meeting, however, has ever had quite the international character of the Olympian games just concluded, which were daily crowded by spectators of all nations, and which have been graced by the presence of that essentially sport-loving monarch King Edward. Among the prize winners are Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Italians and Norwegians, while a Canadian came in first in the final event, the exacting race from Marathon to Athens. And who of the various competitors can fail to derive benefit from rubbing shoulders and exchanging ideas with men of such widely differing races? It is certainly to be hoped that other places besides Athens may see fit before the next Olympian games are due, to initiate an athletic festival on an equally large scale and of an equally international character, since such festivals can make for nothing but good and international amity.

THE TABAH QUESTION.

EGYPT'S CLAIMS WELL FOUNDED.

The right of Egypt to Tabah is incontestable. In the time of the Pharaohs the Sinaitic peninsula belonged to Egypt, and though in later centuries it was a kind of no man's land, when Mohammed Ali, in 1841, gave up all claim to Syria, the Sultan's Firman, recognising him as ruler of Egypt, assigned the peninsula of Sinai to Egypt as lying "within its ancient limits." The Firman, which was dated February 13, 1841, purported to be accompanied by a map showing the frontiers of Egypt, but if this map was ever prepared (which is doubtful) no copy of it has ever been produced.

On March 22, 1892, the Sultan re-signed the Firman investing the present Khedive, Abbas Hilmi, with the Khedivate. In this document the boundaries of Egypt were mentioned, as those "indicated in the Imperial Firman of 1841, as also on the map annexed to the said Firman."

In the hope of removing any cause of dispute the Khedive, on the suggestion of Lord Cromer, asked for a definition of the frontier between Egypt and Syria, and the Porte explained in a telegram from the Grand Vizier, dated April 8, 1892, that the Sinai Peninsula—"that is to say, the territory bounded to the east by a line running in a south-easterly direction from a point to a short distance to the east of El Arish to the head of the Gulf of Akaba—was to continue to be administered by Egypt."

The point "a short distance to the east of El Arish," from which it starts, is the place where two marble pillars were set up to mark the frontier, after the settlement of 1841. The other end of the line is the north end of the Gulf of Akaba, and it has always been understood that the line lies just to the west of the Turkish fort of Akaba.

The Gulf of Akaba is little frequented. It is a deep mountain trough, with coasts formed of granite cliffs. Its waters are over a hundred fathoms deep, the few ports afford little shelter and navigation is endangered by north-east gales. In the days of King Solomon the gold of Ophir was brought by the Phoenician galleys to the port of Ezion Geber, on the Gulf of Akaba. In our own time the only trade of the gulf is the pilgrim traffic between Akaba and Jeddah, the port of Mecca.

The Hamidieh-Hedjaz railway, constructed by German engineers under a decree of the Sultan for the purpose of carrying the pilgrim traffic, is to connect Damascus with Medina and Mecca. In 1904 this line reached Maan, which is connected by a few miles of caravan track with Akaba. At Akaba there is a Turkish garrison, with grain stores for the pilgrimage and a quarantine station. The railway has now been pushed far south of Maan, but until it is much nearer completion the stream of pilgrims will leave it at Maan to go on by sea from Akaba.

Tabah, which was lately occupied by a detachment from Akaba, lies to the west of the Akaba-

El Arish frontier line. At Tabah there is only a ruined fort, a few huts, a good well, and a clump of neglected date-palms. The name is applied loosely to the whole of the low-lying land at the head of the gulf.

"CHRIST OF THE EARTHQUAKES."

San Francisco has, of course, eclipsed in magnitude all recorded cases of calamity by earthquake, but in South America they are infinitely more familiar with visitations of this kind—so familiar indeed, that buildings are specially constructed with a view to their being easily demolished and as easily reconstructed. And in the Peruvian town of Cuzco there has been for three centuries—in fact, ever since the Spanish occupation, a special festival, in Easter week, in honour of "Christ of the Earthquakes." The whole town is resplendent with decoration, waxen effigies of saints are carried shoulder high, and last of all, on a massive silver stand borne by eight miserably-clad beggars, a waxen representation of Christ, so ingeniously equipped with inner springs that the whole frame appears to be in a constant quiver. The sight of these tremors makes such an impression on the kneeling crowds that on the close of the procession at the cathedral doors, the people, and especially the women, almost forcibly resist the taking away of the image of Him whom they regard as their special protector.

THE BUDGET.

Whatever be the verdict upon Mr. Asquith's Budget, he is certainly in better case than one of his predecessors, Mr. Childers. The latter's 1885 Budget was only agreed to on the day it was presented, and that same day the Government fell. Lord Rosebery wrote its epitaph:—

Here lies a Cabinet; I'll tell thee why,
It spelt its funeral bier without an "I."

Robert Lowe got his Match Tax approved by the Cabinet, but had to withdraw it in Parliament, and when he laid down his office, sang:—

Twenty millions of taxes I struck off,
Left behind me six millions of gains;
Of Debt sixty millions of debt I shook off,
And got well abused for my pains.

His experience was less happy than when Lord Derby asked Lord Palmerston, "Is it to be tea and turn out?" "No, paper and stationary," was the reply, which declared Pam's intention to resist the repeal of tea duties and abolish those on paper.

AN IRISHMAN, OF COURSE.

A committee of *vigilantes* captured an Irishman and a Swede and proceeded to despatch them by tying a rope about their necks and shoving them off a railroad bridge. When the Swede was pushed off the rope came untied and the man struck the water and swam ashore. The Irishman, says "Harper's," was next, and when the men were preparing him he said, "Boys, be darn careful about fixin' that rope, I can't swim a stroke."

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Friday, May 4th. 10.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.
Sunday, May 6th. III. Sunday after Easter. 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Wednesday, May 9th. 10.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, May 11th. 10.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Sunday, May 13th. IV. Sunday after Easter. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Revd. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichsstrasse.

Friday, May 4th. Service 10.0 a.m.
Sunday, May 6th. 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion.
11.0 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. 5.30 p.m. Afternoon Service and Recital.
Friday, May 11th. 10.0 a.m. Service.
Revd. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

The programme for the 12th Organ Recital at the American Church of St. John's next Sunday at 5.30 p.m. is as follows:

- 1) Prelude and Fugue Bach.
 - 2) Violin and organ. "Adagio, molto espressivo" Beethoven.
 - 3) "Prayer" Hiller.
 - 4) Violin and organ. "Adagio non troppo" Rubinstein.
 - 5) March on a theme from Händel Guitmant.
 - 6) Offertoire. Andante in E flat Heise.
- Soloists: Miss Cohen, contralto; Herr Josef Kratina, violin.
Organist: W. H. Williams.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH LIBRARY.

This Library is open and books may be borrowed: on Sundays from 9.45 to 10.45 a.m., and on Fridays from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. Subscription 75 pf. per month, or 2 marks for three months, or 5 pf. per volume per week.

Hermann,
Tannhäus
Wolfram
Walter vo
Biterolf,
Heinrich
Reinmar
Elisabeth,
Venus . .
A young

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John Wo
Algernon
Lady Bra
Gwendole
Coely Ca
Miss Pri
Kanoniku
Wolton
Mr. Crib
Merrimar
Lane, Me
Diener .

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15

TANNHÄUSER.

Opera in three Acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:	
Herrmann, Landgraf of Thuringia . . .	Herr Rains.
Tannhäuser, . . .	Herr v. Bary.
Wolfram von Eschinbach, . . .	Herr Scheidomantel.
Walter von der Vogelweide, . . .	Herr Grosch.
Biterolf, . . .	Herr Plaschke.
Heinrich der Schreiber, . . .	Herr Eri.
Reinmar von Zweter, . . .	Herr Nebusebka.
Elisabeth, niece of the Landgraf. . .	Fräul. Kessler.
Venus . . .	Frau Abendroth.
A young shepherd . . .	Fräul. Keldorfer.
	Fräul. Wenzel.
	Fräul. Olbrich.
	Fräul. Scheer.
	Fräul. Reinel.

PLLOT Tannhäuser, the minstrel, has been sojourning in the unholy Venusberg, but prompted by a longing for a holier life he determines to leave the goddess. Her endeavours to restrain him are in vain and he returns to his old home. Here he is discovered by the Landgraf Hermann and his old companions. Entreated by them to rejoin their ranks, he at first refuses, but he yields to the entreaties of his great friend, Wolfram, who tells him that the Landgraf's daughter Elizabeth still loves him. A great contest of song takes place at which, after other singers have sung in praise of ideal, pure love, Tannhäuser extols the sensuous passion he has enjoyed in the Venusberg. The others in their horror are about to kill him, but at Elizabeth's entreaties his life is spared and he, moved to repentance by the devotion of the maiden, determines to join a band of pilgrims proceeding to Rome and seek absolution from the Pope. As the time draws near for the return of the pilgrims, Elizabeth prays fervently for him and refuses to be comforted by Wolfram, when they return without him. Tannhäuser does come back and relates to Wolfram how the Pope had cursed him and foretold that he would never be forgiven until his pilgrim's staff burst into green leaves. Tannhäuser declares his intention of returning to the Venusberg, but the dead body of Elizabeth is brought in, and with a cry to her to pray for him he falls lifeless at her feet, while his staff is seen to be covered with green leaves.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.
(See the Standard-Opernglässe by Charles Ansoley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3,40 50,4.)

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

SALOME.

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

ERNST.

(THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.)

Eine triviale Comédie für seriöse Leute in 3 Akten von Oskar Wilde.

Cast:	
John Worthing . . .	Herr Wierth.
Algernon Moncrieff, sein Freund . . .	Herr Mehnert.
Lady Bracknell . . .	Fräul. Ulrich.
Gwendolen, ihre Tochter . . .	Fräul. Serda.
Cecily Cardew, Worthing's Mündel . . .	Frau Gasny.
Miss Prism, ihre Gouvernante . . .	Frau Bleibtreu.
Kanonikus Chasuble, Pfarrer in Wolton . . .	Herr Wiene.
Mr. Cribbsby, Rechtsanwalt . . .	Herr Eggerth.
Merriman, Kammerdiener b. Worthing . . .	Herr Höhner.
Lane, Moncrieff's Diener . . .	Herr Huff.
Diener . . .	Herr Taudien.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

EMILIA GALOTTI.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday: Salome. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, May 6th: Hoffmanns Erzählungen. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, May 7th: Don Juan. 7 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Saturday: Emilia Galotti. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, May 6th: Ernst. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, May 7th: Ernst. 7.30 p.m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening at 7.30

Ensemble-Gastspiel vom Berliner Residenztheater unter Leitung des Direktors Richard Alexander:

EINE HOCHZEITSNACHT.

Farce in three Acts by Bolten-Baeckers.

Cast:	
Anatole Durosel . . .	Richard Alexander.
Sidonie de Valburgis . . .	Vera Witt.
Laverdet, Polizeikommissar . . .	Richard Georg.
Valentine, seine Frau . . .	Martha Clemens.
Duportal . . .	Herrmann Werner.
Madame Duportal . . .	Emilie Krause.
Simone, beider Tochter . . .	Josephine Sorger.
Marguerite, ihre Freundin . . .	Marie Wimplinger.
Henri . . .	Julius Arnfeld.
Sorbier, . . .	Gustav Prah.
Langely, . . .	Reinhold Balqué.
Robriquet, . . .	Nagel.
Girardot, . . .	Richard Frings.
Gabrielle, . . .	Cäcilie Weigel.
Colette, . . .	Charlotte Treuth.
Julla, . . .	Else Becker.
Dubois, Polizeisekretär . . .	Ignaz Janda.
Theodule, Wachtmeister . . .	Alexander Olbrich.
Bridois, Schutzmann . . .	Gustav Christ.
Batinot, Hotelier . . .	Emil Gähd.
Ein Kellner . . .	Hans Füssler.
Josef, Diener . . .	Johannes Schrotky.
Claudine, Stubenmädchen . . .	Anni Schittenhelm.
Frau Pligache . . .	Sophie Sander.
Ein Küchenjunge . . .	Hans Füssler.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

EINE HOCHZEITSNACHT.

LOCAL.

The Dresden leather worker, Max Dittrich, seems to be a perfect monster, quite outrivalling Hennig who followed the same trade, when he did any work at all. Dittrich was arrested on Tuesday, being suspected of having committed more than one murder, but even the police were hardly prepared for the appalling list of crimes to which the man pleaded guilty in a confession volunteered by himself. It appears that on the 17th October last, he murdered a lady named Opitz in a wood between Gorisch and Königstein, on May 26th 1899 he murdered Hedwig Schönherr, a child only 6 years old, in Riesa, and in 1900 the wife of a sailor named Grasnich in Gosen. Besides this Dittrich confesses that, between the years 1898 and 1900, he committed four murders in Austria, as well as one in the neighbourhood of Berlin in the autumn of 1905.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays about 12.40 at the Schloss Platz.

FROM INCEPTION TO OPENING.

THE DRESDEN INDUSTRIAL ARTS EXHIBITION OF 1906.

By Prof. Dr. Cornelius Gurlitt.

(Continued.)

It is clear the work demanded courage. The new plan now had to be realised; a sound financial basis had to be established. And a plan of this nature might well cause the conscientious financier to stand aghast. Provision must be made for the cost of the buildings, for the expenses of officials, of the selection committee, for travelling expenses &c. and in each case the man who makes the estimates, declares that he has not the vaguest idea, if his estimate is high enough. Then too, among the estimated receipts are items, of which it can be said with even less certainty whether they will

ever come in or not. But the thing must be financed. We will put down so many thousand Marks for buildings, so many for advertisements, and we will make up our minds that the manager of each section should with his own private property guarantee that the grant for his section, when once it has been allotted, will not be exceeded, i. e. the artists who give their skilled labour to the exhibition gratis should be ready to spend their own money. Any other people except the really enthusiastic artists would be more likely to reply to such an offer by a complaint that they had been insulted.

Well then, it is settled, so and so many thousand Marks for advertising. Oh! but that is much too little, cry all the experts. You gentlemen don't understand the art of advertising. For years beforehand advertisements must be inserted in every newspaper in Germany; ten journalists must be employed to write about the exhibition night and day; hundreds of thousands of big posters must be printed; the money spent on them will all come back again. This is the cry from all sides. Perfectly right! But all that costs money. The question is whether we ought to alter our financial plans. You who protest so vigorously against all niggardliness, have you not made up your mind to put down a few hundred thousand Marks for the guarantee fund? Then we should be quite ready to estimate all the items at a higher figure, expenses as well as receipts. That is no wonderful feat and can be easily accomplished. But in the meantime we must keep our eye on the expenses, and still pin our faith to the receipts!

And so, forward on the path we have marked out! It must be a German exhibition. The Saxon Government places at our disposal its influence in inducing the other Federated States to contribute to the exhibition. It is to be an exhibition with a special purpose. It's programme runs: it is our task to give a picture of the artistic life of today, to give representations of artistic general effects as many-sided as possible, for which modern life is above all distinguished, to give examples of artistic interiors, spaces adapted to definite conditions and objects, not merely exhibition cases and show rooms of no particular meaning. There only remains to prescribe a standard for places outside Saxony, so that the uniformity of the picture may be preserved by the contributions from other places.

The respective Governments nominate Special Commissioners who meet in Dresden, where the bargaining begins.

"We have so much space to allot," says the president, "so we will give this room to Munich, that to Stuttgart, that to Magdeburg &c."

But one Commissioner after another says: "That won't do at all." "That's out of the question." "I want three times as much space." "I can't do with a top light." "I want a corner room." "I have various other requirements up my sleeve."

No small task this. With the individual artists delegated by the Governments as Commissioners it would be easy to manage things. But behind them are the Industrial Art Unions, men who take a pride in their productions, manufacturers with an eye to business. "What has the Commissioner managed for us in Dresden?" they say. "It is a scandal! the most miserable place, not room to turn round, much too small. A confounded clique; one can tell at once one is dealing with a *colerie* of artists, with people whose buttonholes are gaping for a decoration. A nice gang! Oh yes!"

The Dresdeners want to give an exhibition of art as applied to interiors: and it seemed to us all right enough that exhibitions should not merely be barter fairs, but real displays of art. But interiors are sometimes very large, and so the Dresdeners invited Munich to erect a Roman Catholic Church, to show how modern artists imagine such a building. Obviously there is only room for one artist in such a case. So to Bremen is allotted the erection of a hall, to Magdeburg that of a council-chamber, and so on. All stately apartments, not little models, not merely silly imitations of the effect sought, in a corner shut off by screens, but real rooms with

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their proper windows and ceilings, life-size. Gold brooches and wrought iron candlesticks can be exhibited by the dozen, but of churches one cannot have many examples. Will it not suffice if Dresden, in order to show how modern artists think ecclesiastical interiors should be fitted, exhibits two churches, three sacristies, one chapel and a synagogue? Then again church-yards and ballrooms, bathrooms and music-rooms, sittingrooms and courtyards, all of them must have plenty of space, if we want to show what modern art can do for their embellishment. Large as the Dresden Exhibition will be, it will not be bewilderingly so. It will contain the works of those whom artists themselves believe to be the best in their particular line.

Well, the Committee is at last successful in arranging the matter of space to be allotted. They break up their sitting, with hearty farewells. Now we have got a year before the exhibition is opened. "Gentlemen, in three months we must know definitely, how exactly you have disposed of the space. We undertake the cost of the buildings, you must be answerable for the inside arrangements. You supply the plan of the rooms, and we will build walls and ceilings for you. So we must be told in plenty of time, what you want!"

The months slip by. "Has the Commissioner for X. at last sent those plans?"—"Not a line!"—"But we can't get on like this. You must write to him, coax him."—"I did that long ago, but he won't answer."—"Well then telegraph."—"I have already, long ago, three times reply paid, but no answer."—"Well, go and see him."—"Yes, that'll be best. I'll go."—This conversation a third man overhears.—"You are thinking of going away? Then you might as well go on to Carlsruhe and discuss this and that with the Commissioner there." Or a fourth listener breaks in, "While you're on the way you might go and help the Königsberg Committee of selection, which decides what things shall come to the exhibition from Prussia." A fifth adds: "In Hamburg you mustn't fail to have a talk with the firm of N."

Then the sectional managers of the exhibition put their heads together. Now, there are only three months left. "What will become of us? A. won't be ready, he can't make up his mind whether he will do it this way or that. B. sends nothing, absolutely nothing. I don't know how I am to get on. The whole thing is one gigantic hitch. C. is sulky, but oh! well, he'll get all right again. But if we could only get some news of D. Then E. wants 5,000 Marks. He can't get on with what he is allowed, and the finance committee won't vote another penny. The man is rabid, he'll leave us altogether in the lurch in the end. Then the Entertainments Committee are causing trouble. They ought to bring us money; instead of that they scream louder than anyone for more money.—It can't be helped, we must get on, we must bring the thing through, come what may!"

At last the Exhibition Grounds are open for use. The building begins. The halls, the grounds, the garden must all be arranged in accordance with a hundred separate plans. We won't have any grand buildings, we want to show that we can achieve fine results with simple means. Only no rubbish, no sham elegance, no trying to make a great hit; only clever, honest work!—It is true, the massive walls of real houses can't be put up. In six months the whole exhibition has to be taken down again. So the buildings must be lath and plaster, and the carpenters' plane must drone as he fashions a framework which will support the imposing panelling, the glass mosaics and the decorative paintings, and which is to last as long as the Exhibition itself.

A terrible hurly-burly. Many people to be made, of one mind, many demands to be satisfied. When at last the Commissioners appear from all parts of Germany, each with a horde of assistants, when hundreds of men are working hastily, each of them has in the back of his mind the thought: "Shall we be ready on the 12th of May? Get on! Get on! give us more workmen, no time for sleep, get on! We won't be beaten by anyone!"

At last the opening day arrives. All through the night the halls have re-echoed with the blows of the hammers, growing ever quicker. "How can we have it all ready by midday?" At 10 all workmen must leave the building, that is a strict order. Then come the charwomen. What is not ready must remain unready. Now, out with everyone who is not wearing ceremonial dress. Only do let us have some sort of order quickly. The Committeeman's coat flies into the corner: "Quick, pack it up, we've no more time. Where is the gardener? Flowers in that corner which is not ready, more flowers. Isn't there a bust of some one we could put up there? Quick, get on!"

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"Professor, the Minister has arrived!" "Good heavens! where is the man with my dress coat? My dress coat, my dress coat! thunder and fury, where on earth is that man? Where have you been hiding? Now quick, put it on!"

"Your Excellency, I am delighted to inform you, our section is quite ready."

"My dear Professor, you must really pay a visit to Carlsbad. I have noticed lately, your are sometimes quite out of breath!"

—Finis—

HIS FIRST TEST CENTURY.

Mr. Jackson tells in the "Daily Graphic" of some exciting cricket matches in which he has played. The most exciting of all, for himself, he says, was that in which he made his first century against the Australians in 1897. He had scored 91 in the Lord's match, but at the Oval a month later England had such a "terrific" batting side that Grace said, "Here, Jaeger, you had your turn at Lord's; you'll have to let some one else have a go this time," and he was placed seventh on the list.

"When Mold, the last man, came in, I was still just short of the hundred. Now Mold was an awful batter—his average for Lancashire that year was 4!—but somehow he managed to stop the four balls left in the over. Then I got my turn and played the first up to third man. Well, if you please, Mold shouted, 'Come on!' and came pounding up the pitch. So he had four more balls to face, and was almost out to each of them. However, after Giffen had nearly finished me, I got hold of one and lifted it over the ring, and there was my coveted century."

THE OBDURATE LADY.

When Lord Ossulston was Speaker a scene in the Ladies' Gallery of the House occurred. Admiral Sir John Dalrymple Hay thus tells the story in the "Times":—

It was an afternoon sitting, and the subject to be discussed was one which was not quite fitting for ladies to hear. Mr. Henley, then member for Oxfordshire, recognised this, and in order to have that gallery cleared said, "Mr. Speaker, I spy strangers." The Speaker ordered the gallery to be cleared, but a fair face still was perceptible through the grille. Again Mr. Henley said, "I spy strangers." The Serjeant, Lord Charles Russell, himself ascended and endeavoured to persuade the lady to go. But she still remained. Again

Mr. Henley repeated, "I spy strangers." I happened to be sitting near the Speaker's chair, and he called me to him and said: "Tell Henley, will you, that the debate must proceed. The lady has twice been warned. She will not leave, and I believe her to be the deceased wife's sister."

REMARKABLE HENS.

It is not many months since a Swiss village in the Argau canton commemorated with much ale swilling and other popular forms of jubilation the prowess of a village hen which had laid its thousandth egg. A similar celebration is to be given at Kollshenn, in Alsace, within a few days, to celebrate and incidentally to advertise the "laying" qualities of native Alsatian poultry. One of the villagers had a redoubtable hen to which his affectionate pride had given the name of "Olga." "Olga" was a remarkable fowl. Hatched on the 21st March, 1898, she laid her first egg on August 22 in the same year, and from this excellent beginning went steadily forward until, after scoring 989, she was found dead on her nest having just failed to complete the ninety. The pathos of the case has appealed to the Alsatian Ornithological Society, and "Olga," her meritorious life and exemplary end, are to be drunk and sung in story throughout the province.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5. The journal *Rjetch* is confident that the new Ministry will be constituted as follows, under M. Gorenynkin as President: Minister of the Interior, M. Stolypin, hitherto Governour of Saradov; Minister of Justice, the present Procurator General of the Synod; Professor Schtscheglovitow, the present chief of the Department of Commerce, will be Chief Law Officer. It is intended also to include some members of the Cadet party in the new Cabinet. But that intention, says the journal quoted, only proves how little the high personages who control affairs really grasp the situation; since the Cadet party will be little disposed to work with men such as M. Gorenynkin and Professor Schtscheglovitow.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3. Several of the newspapers declare that M. Durnovo also has sent in his resignation, but nothing official is yet known on the subject.

VIENNA, May 3. The emperor today received Freiherr v. Gautsch, hitherto the head of the Cabinet in audience, and presented the Minister with his signed portrait, in a handsome frame.

WARSAW, May 3. (From a special correspondent.) While the voting for the Duma elections was going on today, a bomb exploded in front of the polling-house. Some windows were broken, but no one was hurt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3. The Special Court in Ueskub has condemned to death the robber chief, Martinow, who, when arrested in Ueskub on March 3rd, threw a bomb at Captain Teric, of the Austrian police.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 2nd of May, 1906.

Miss A. Petrie, London, P. Becker-Oplitz.
Miss M. E. Traver, Detroit, H. Bellevue.
Miss F. Traver, Detroit, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. M. Elliot, Detroit, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Parquy, Pittsburg, H. Bellevue.
Mr. M. A. Graupe, Pittsburg, H. Bellevue.
Mr. M. R. Tuman, Pittsburg, H. Bellevue.
Dr. A. Murray, Chicago, H. Central.
Dr. H. S. Arnold, New Haven, H. Central.
Mr. R. Barnett, London, H. Continental.
Mr. H. Barnett, London, H. Continental.
Mr. E. Farthing, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. F. Schmidt, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. H. Endres, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Snyder, Kansas, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. D. Johnson, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Stamp, London, H. Grand Union.
Mr. A. Jacob, Bournemouth, H. Grand Union.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hill, Chicago, H. Grand Union.
Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Eichelberger, Baltimore, H. Grand Union.
Mr. J. Ekensteen, Sydney, H. Monopol.
Dr. J. Lindner, New York, H. du Nord.
Dr. F. Smith, New York, H. du Nord.
Miss C. Smith, Berlin, H. Weber.
Miss G. Smith, London, H. Weber.
Miss J. Hardy, London, H. Weber.
Miss M. E. Hardy, London, H. Weber.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Weather, bright and dry, excepting possible thunder showers. Temperature, normal. Barometer, high. Wind, SE.