

# THE DRESDEN DAILY

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DRESDEN, Thursday, May 31, 1906.

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## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

*London, May 29.*  
The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, informed the House that he had received a cable from the British Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, announcing that he had been given a special promise by the Chinese Government that in a few days a Note would be handed to him, in which the definite obligations recognised in the Loan Agreements of 1896 and 1898, whereby the Government undertakes to maintain the marine customs administration in its present form, will be briefly recapitulated and confirmed.

#### ANGLO-FRENCH CONVENTION.

*London, May 30.*  
Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Cambon, French Ambassador in London, signed a Convention today whereby the frontier of the English and French possessions between the Niger and Lake Chad are altered so that on the one hand France receives free communication between these two points, and on the other hand due attention is paid to the present political classification of native States and races.

#### THE NATAL RISING.

*London, May 29.*  
Reuter announces from Krantzkop (Natal) that a company of English troops has been attacked by the rebels. After a battle lasting two hours the enemy were driven back, leaving behind them 70 killed and many wounded. On the English side one man was killed and several wounded.

*London, May 29.*  
Reuter announces from Nkandhla (Zululand) that Colonel Mackenzie attacked the rebels on the banks of the River Insuru on the 29th, with a large force, and chased the enemy into the forest. The British force lost one man killed, the enemy 40.

#### THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS ENA.

*Madrid, May 29.*  
The reception of the special Embassies who have come for the King's marriage took place today with great ceremony. The Royal Envoys were received by the King and Princess Ena in the Throne room of the Palace, according to the ancient ceremonial, in the order of their entry. Later on they were received by the Queen Dowager. The diplomatic reception of all the extraordinary Embassies took place at the Ministry of the Exterior.

#### PRESIDENT CASTRO'S RETIREMENT.

*New York, May 28.*  
The *New York Herald*, the best-informed paper here in respect to South American matters, states that President Castro has issued a proclamation to the people of Venezuela announcing his definite retirement from public life, in the interests of his country. There can presumably be no doubt as to the actual issue of the proclamation, but there is a good deal of doubt as to Señor Castro's good faith in the matter.

Americans who know him personally are quite unable to admit that he intends to retire into obscurity, for he is too fond of power to relinquish it voluntarily. Moreover, in the new Cabinet which was formed at Caracas last week there are men who have hitherto been regarded as the devoted partisans of Castro. It may be presumed, without in the least outraging probability, that they are to look after the Castro interests, while their chief is masquerading for a time as a Venezuelan Cincinnatus. It is suggested that the new Ministry is intended to square the revolutionary leaders, who are, according to some reports, actually ready to begin work, but are open to "a better offer", and

then endeavour to settle the various foreign claims. Both jobs, it is thought, could be more certainly performed if the aggressive personality of Castro could be kept in the background.

In this connection, it is stated that Doctor Paul, the new Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs, cherishes the belief that all the European Powers regard The Hague Tribunal as a sort of fetish, and that they would gladly accept the first suggestion to refer to its arbitration all questions at issue with Venezuela. In regard to the claims of Venezuela against England and France, arising out of the fitting out of the privateer *Ban Righ* during the last rebellion, Dr. Paul would prefer to have the United States Government as arbitrator. A suggestion to that effect has, it is understood, actually reached Washington, and has not been received with enthusiasm.

Meantime, news is awaited here with some curiosity of the progress of the mission of the mysterious Venezuelans, who are at the moment said to be in Paris, after visiting London. Señor Cecilio Castro and his colleagues are believed to have concessions for sale, including a tobacco monopoly, which it is thought may have some attraction for European capitalists. It is believed that President Castro's retirement will not continue a week after those concessions have been happily placed, ratified, and paid for.

#### AMERICAN FINANCE.

*Washington, May 29.*  
The Secretary of State, Mr. Shaw, has determined that the deposits of Government money in the National Banks which have been going on for some time shall cease, since the exceptional conditions which rendered the measure necessary no longer exist.

#### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

##### THE CABINET COUNCIL.

*Paris, May 29.*  
At today's Cabinet Council at which the reform programme and the 1907 budget were discussed, the Prime Minister, M. Sarrien, informed the Cabinet that he was ready with his proposals for the reform of courts martial, and the proposals would at once be laid before the Cabinet.

The Minister of Public Works, M. Barthou, said that he would take care that legal requirements should be observed in the Lens mines, where lately the system of overtime had been introduced, quite illegally.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Bourgeois gave the Cabinet information as to the position of the question of the Ethiopian railways.

##### THE BISHOPS CONFERENCE.

*Paris, May 30.*  
The *Journal* announces that the Archbishop of Paris has received a sealed packet from the Pope, inscribed "To be first opened at the Bishop's Conference". The Conference opens today at 11 a.m.

##### ALLEGED BOURBON ARREST.

*Paris, May 30.*  
Prince Jaime of Bourbon states, with reference to the reported arrest of his secretary, that he had no secretary, and that he had nothing to do with the events leading to the arrest of the alleged secretary.

##### THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

*Vienna, May 29.*  
The conference of leaders, representing all the parties except the All-German, has appointed a Sub-committee of eight to draw up a sharply worded urgency resolution on the political situation. The draft resolution is to be considered at another conference of the leaders this evening, and brought before the House of Deputies at the sitting which has been demanded for tomorrow. The leaders will endeavour to secure the unanimous adoption of their resolution by the House at that sitting. If, in consequence of the adjournment of the House, a sitting tomorrow should be impossible, the leaders will bring their influence to bear on

the political Clubs so as to induce all the members who have been elected delegates to resign.

#### THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

*Buda Pesth, May 29.*  
The Bill relating to the Customs tariff was introduced into the House of Deputies today, and also a Bill which empowers the Government to make the Commercial Treaties with Germany, Italy, Belgium, Russia and Switzerland, and also the provisional agreements with Servia and Bulgaria.

Amid great excitement the Prime Minister Doctor Wekerle then spoke and developed a far reaching programme of reforms. "The great ideas of the nations, which dominate the public mind" continued the Minister, "we cannot carry out in a period of transition. In the front rank the Government place the carrying out of franchise reform on a basis of the universal right to vote. The Government intend further to strengthen the selfgovernment of districts and communities. In an economic direction among other things, the Government design the completion of the laws touching the claims of industry, as well as the increase of exports and the reorganisation of the State railways. Emigration must be checked by the further provision of work." With regard to financial matters, the Prime Minister announced the introduction of a progressive income tax. The circulation of 10 and 20 Kronen notes is to be diminished. As for Hungary's relations with Austria, negotiations are to be opened with the object of replacing the Customs Union by a Customs treaty (loud applause). In conclusion the Prime Minister begged the Coalition parties to support him with confidence in carrying out the Government programme (long continued applause). After the Prime Minister Herr Szell, the ex-Prime Minister in the name of the Constitutional party expressed his confidence in the Government.

On behalf of the Kossuth party, Herr Thaly said that they would, provided their principles were maintained, give their full support to the Cabinet in which they were represented by three Members. A similar statement was made by Herr Rakofsky in the name of the Popular party.

#### THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

*Geneva, May 29.*  
The participants in the Simplon opening festivities in Lausanne arrived here today and were welcomed by a speech from the town Councillor, M. Vincent. In the afternoon a banquet was held at which the President of the Town Council M. Fazy welcomed the guests in the name of the Canton of Geneva. A Member of the Federal Council M. Comtesse replied for the authorities and called for cheers for the people of Geneva. Then the President of the Italian Senate Signor Canonico cordially toasted Geneva, Switzerland and the Union of the people. The French Senator M. Prénet also toasted Switzerland and Italy. After the banquet the guests left amid the hearty cheers of the assembled crowds, for Montreux and Territet. In both places banquets were held at which further toasts were exchanged.

#### THE DUMA.

*St. Petersburg, May 29.*  
At the beginning of the sitting the President read an urgent proposal, signed by 36 members, to address an interpellation to the Prime Minister on the subject of the telegram to the Czar published in the official Gazette, and in which one part of the population is incited against the other, and the highest legislative body is insulted. The proposed interpellation asks, who caused the telegram to be published, and what purpose the publication was intended to serve, since it impairs the dignity of the Personage to whom it is addressed. The Duma voted urgency for the proposal.

M. Stakhovitch moved that the words referring to the Czar be left out. Count Heyden seconded M. Stakhovitch, on the ground that the personality

of the Sovereign must not be brought into the discussion. The interpellation should be addressed to the Minister without any personal reference to the Czar. The proposed interpellation was then adopted by the House, the proposers having consented that the words objected to should be struck out.

The House then commenced the discussion of the interpellation with regard to the conduct of local officials in the famine districts who are charged with placing obstructions in the way of private benevolence. Several speakers entered strong protests against the decision of the Government that peasants who had taken part in the agrarian disturbances shall not be entitled to assistance. The debate assumed a very sharp tone after the speech of a Cossack deputy, M. Sehnikoff, who said that all interpellations are useless, so long as the present Ministry remains in office. Count Heyden remarked that a vote of want of confidence is not in order, so long as the allegations of misconduct are unsupported by proof. The peasant Deputy Losseff, from Tambow, in a cutting speech, said the Russian Government wishes to leave the people in unrest and to let them starve. (The speaker was called to order.) The Socialist Labour Deputy M. Mikhaïlschenko said the Government alone is responsible for the agrarian disturbances, and should be put upon its trial. (The President here rang his bell, but the speaker continued, amid cheers from the Left): "The Duma is powerless, the country must be told so." (Continued shouts to the speaker to stop, and a call to order by the President).

Several speakers proposed verbal amendments to the interpellation, and the sitting was adjourned at 2 o'clock for an hour.

The sitting was resumed at half past three. After a conversation on the interpellation the House proceeded to the discussion of the agrarian question. The Polish Deputy Skirmont, acknowledging the necessity of an improvement in the agrarian conditions, nevertheless pointed out the danger that besets the question and remarked: "Supposing we grant lands to the peasants, we shall not have solved the problem. There are many labourers in the towns who will remain without land, who will ask us for houses and factories, and we shall have no right to refuse them." (Uproar on the left. The President rang his bell.) M. Skirmont concluded: "Russia has suffered in the adventure with Japan and in the internal strife aroused by her Government. Will the Duma drag the country into a new adventure, economic, social, and still more dangerous?" (Continued uproar and hisses. The President declared he could not permit the expression of dissatisfaction, as the authority of the Duma rests upon the fact that it hears all opinions.)

Several speakers discussed various points of the proposed law for the regulation of the agrarian question. The peasant Deputy Pawloff said: "No attention should be paid to the assurances of the Government that expropriations are impossible. We know that the Czar will give us land if we ask him to do so."

M. Aladin informed the House of the sudden death of the Deputy M. Andrianoff, whereupon all the members rose to their feet. At eight minutes past five the Duma adjourned; the next sitting will be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

#### SERIOUS STEAMSHIP ACCIDENT.

*Riga, May 30.*

A steamship carrying 75 passengers and bound for the pleasure resort Dubbeln foundered here yesterday immediately after the landing stage had been put out; the occurrence was due, it is believed, to over loading; only 10 persons were saved.

#### RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

*Tokio, May 29.*

As has already been announced, difficulties are said to have arisen between Japan and Russia, since Russia is attempting to ignore the treaty concluded between Japan and Korea. The difficulties are due to the different interpretation put by the two Governments on the credentials issued to the Russian Consul General in Korea. The usual form which Russia is in the habit of adopting in the issuing of credentials to her consuls, seeks to obtain recognition of the consuls from the rulers of the country in which the consuls are residing. But this form is objected to by Japan in the case of Korea, since, on the ground of the treaty concluded between Japan and Korea, the latter's diplomacy must be subject to Japan's supervision. There is every probability that the matter will be settled in a short time in a friendly way.

#### THE TURKO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

*Constantinople, May 29.*

General Seki Pasha has been appointed president of the Commission for the settlement of the Turko-Persian frontier, in succession to General Wadschid Pasha who committed suicide.

#### A MONUMENT TO KING CAROL.

*Bucharest, May 29.*

The Chamber has voted 500,000 Fr. for the erection of a memorial to King Carol and in memory of the independence of Roumania.

#### THE ITALIAN CABINET.

*Rome, May 29.*

The new Cabinet is now formed and the places thus distributed. Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Sig. Giolitti, of the Exterior Sig. Tittoni, of Justice Sig. Gallo, of Finance Sig. Massimini, of War Lieut. General Vigano, of Marine Admiral Mirabello, of Education Sig. Fusinato, of Public Works Sig. Gianturco, of Agriculture Sig. Coccu-Ortu.

The new Ministers will take the oath of allegiance to the King tomorrow.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

#### A POSSIBLE ANGLO-AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

The present Government in England are finding their lines laid in anything but pleasant places with regard to the Colonies, and now in addition to Australian difficulties with the new Hebrides, and the serious native rising in Natal, comes the news of a fresh embarrassment likely to be caused by the reenactment by the Newfoundland legislature of last years Foreign Fishing Vessels Bill with the addition of amendments which make the Bill more drastic even than before. The leader of the Opposition went so far as to characterise the Bill as a "declaration of war against the United States", where certainly the new enactment is bound to be looked upon with grave disapproval; but none the less the Opposition did not challenge a division and the Bill was passed.

The colony is in fact united in its determination to support an aggressive policy against the American fishermen, who have for years been enjoying every concession that England could give them, in the hope that a reciprocity arrangement might ultimately be affected with America, whereby English fishery products might secure free entry. But when the treaty was before the American Senate, it was "stifled", although the fishermen still expected to enjoy the same privileges as hitherto. The treaty of 1818 gave them the right to take fish of every kind on the Southwest and West coasts of Newfoundland and to land and dry their catch on the former slip; but other concessions were withdrawn by the Foreign Fishing Vessels Bill. The American Government contended that two sections of the Act could be so construed as to seriously hamper American fishermen in the permit of their legitimate calling, where entitled thereto by treaty, and consequently in the Act just passed a new article has been inserted decreeing that these sections do not apply to foreign fishing vessels resorting to such parts of the coast as they have treaty right on. But with this proviso the Bill is sufficiently drastic in that it enacts that no foreigner not so entitled by treaty or convention shall fish in British waters, and that no British subject shall fish there on any foreign fishing vessel, shall go outside British waters for the purpose of joining such vessel, or shall sell, hire, lend, or give any such vessel any fishing gear, nets, or boats; while it is also provided that no craft shall carry men or gear outside British waters for the purpose of placing them aboard such vessel; that no master, owner, or agent of such vessel shall engage men or gear in British waters for such purpose; and that any foreign fishing vessel having such men among its crew shall be liable to confiscation. The Bill, moreover, provides that all foreign fishing vessels exercising rights under any treaty or convention shall be amenable to all laws of the colony not inconsistent with such rights.

The objects of these amendments, which are very radical, and strike directly at the Americans, is to make impossible a repetition of the evasions of last winter. The history of what occurred is well known. When the American vessels came to Newfoundland West Coast waters in October to engage in the winter herring fishery, they found the Act enforced against them, restricting them to their treaty rights alone, which allowed them to take fish there in common with British subjects, but not to dry or cure their catch on shore. Formerly, the colony allowed them to buy cargoes of herring from the residents, who actually caught the fish, the venture being really a trading and not a fishing one on the part of the Americans. But now this concession was denied them, and as they could not, either, legally hire men in British waters to help on their vessels, they induced these to go outside the three-mile limit, with their boats and nets, the vessels also going out and taking them aboard there. These evasions were carried on under the eyes and, it is alleged, with the connivance of the American Fish Commission's cruiser "Grampus," which was sent to the scene by the State Department at Washington, with fishery experts on board to observe and report upon the progress of events; and it is also alleged that it was at the suggestion of these experts that other American vessels procured Newfoundland crews in different Nova Scotian ports where these were to be had; while the American fishing vessels, by common agreement, refused to enter or clear at British Custom houses, to pay

light dues, or to observe British fishery regulations contending that they recognised no laws of the colony in these respects, though they had always observed them, and paid fines for breaking them previously.

The question that now arises is whether the Imperial Government will uphold the Colony in its contentions in these respects, and, if not, why not? It is, of course, true that the friendship existing between England and America is far too valuable to be lightly disturbed. But the position of Newfoundland on the matter is a strong one and it is certainly to be hoped that Mr. Secretary Root will so far modify the policy which he adopted when dealing with Canada-Alaska question that there may be no recrudescence of friction when the herring fishery opens in September.

#### OLD FAITH CURES.

How strongly some of the strange folk-lore and superstitious beliefs still survive in some of the rural parts of Devonshire is illustrated by the following incident which took place recently at Sutecombe, and which is thus described by the rector (Rev. F. G. Scrivener) in a communication to the Press:—

"On Sunday the parish church of Sutecombe, a small village between Holsworthy and Hartland, was the scene of a revival of an interesting old faith-cure. A woman in the parish has of late been a sufferer from epileptic fits, and at the persuasion of a neighbour, who nineteen years ago had done the same thing, and had not suffered from fits since, she went round the parish and got thirty married men to promise to attend the parish church at the morning service.

"At the close of the service the rector desired the selected men to pass out one by one, and as they passed through the porch they found the woman seated there, accompanied by the neighbour who had done the same thing nineteen years ago (as many who were present remembered). Each man as he passed out put a penny in the woman's lap, but when the thirtieth man (the rector's churchwarden) came he took the twenty-nine pennies and put in half a crown. A silver ring is to be made out of this half-crown, which the woman is to wear, and it is to be hoped that the result will be as satisfactory in her case as it was on the previous occasion.

"In a small parish (less than 300 population) it was not easy to find thirty married men, but all were willing to help—farmers, labourers, and tradesmen—and the whole incident passed off very quietly, and all was done with the utmost reverence and decorum. The woman takes her seat in the porch when the preacher begins his sermon, and from the time she leaves her house until she returns she must not speak a word. We have not heard whether she complied with this condition."

The Rev. Roger Granville, of Pinhoe, formerly rector of Bideford, also tells an interesting story of Devonshire superstition. "On one occasion," he says, "a young farmer from the neighbourhood of Torrington called on me and asked me to tell him what was contained in a bag which he had worn round his neck since infancy, and which a white witch had given his mother as a preventative against fits. After cutting open several outer cases, well worn and sweat-stained, I came upon the original inner one, which contained a number of pieces of paper, each bearing one word.

"Piecing them together, I found they formed the following sentences: 'Sinner, Jesus died for thee' (thrice repeated), 'Therefore flee that sin.' At the man's request, these pieces of paper were reinserted in their several bags, and my maid-servant sewed them up again, and he, replacing the charm round his neck once more, went on his way rejoicing, being now in a position to tell a neighbour, whose child had also fits, that was a certain cure for them."

#### CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse.

Thursday, May 31st. 8.0 a.m. Matins.

Friday, June 1st. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 5.0 p.m. Choir Practice.

Saturday, June 2nd. 8.0 a.m. Matins. *Vigil.*

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 Reichs Strasse.

Friday, June 1st. Service 10.0 a.m.

Whit-Sunday, June 3rd. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. and 11.0 a.m. (Sermon.) Afternoon Service and address 5.30.

Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

#### ALL SAINTS' CHURCH LIBRARY.

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## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



This evening, beginning at 6, ending after 10

### TRISTAN UND ISOLDE.

Opera in three Acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Tristan	Herr Burrian.
King Marke	Herr Perron.
Isolde	Frau Wittich.
Kurvenal	Herr Klees.
Melot	Herr Höpf.
Brangäne	Fräul. Schäfer.
A young sailor	Herr Jäger.
A shepherd	Herr Kruis.
A steersman	Herr Nebuschka.

PLOT. Tristan has been over to Ireland to woo the princess Isolde for his uncle King Marke. Isolde loves Tristan, and finding him cold to her, attempts to poison herself and him; but Brangäne, her attendant, changes the poison for a love-potion. Under its influence, Tristan and Isolde have secret interviews after her marriage with Marke, but they are betrayed by the King's friend Melot. Tristan attempts to escape with Isolde, but is severely wounded by Melot. Kurvenal, his faithful servant, takes him to Brittany, and they watch in vain for a ship which is bringing Isolde to nurse him. When it comes in sight Tristan tears off the bandages from his wound and expires in Isolde's arms. King Marke has followed her, and Kurvenal kills Melot when he enters. Marke mourns over Tristan, and Isolde pours out a song of greeting to her beloved and falls dead at his side.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.  
(See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19 price 3.4 50 A.)

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

### MIGNON.

## REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

### OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday: Die Fledermaus. 7 p.m.  
Sunday, June 3rd: Tannhäuser. 7 p.m.  
Monday, June 4th: Der Freischütz. 7.30 p.m.

### SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Saturday: Die Wildente. 7 p.m.  
Sunday, June 3rd: Wallensteins Tod. 7 p.m.  
Monday, June 4th: Ernst. 7.30 p.m.

## ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10.30

### WALLENSTEIN.

A dramatic poem by Schiller.

### WALLENSTEIN'S LAGER.

Small piece in one Act.

Cast:

Wachmeister	von einem Terzky-	(Herr Eggerth.)
Trompeter	schen Carab.-Regim.	(Herr Huff.)
Constabler		(Herr Ricken.)
Scharfschützen		(Herr René.)
Zwei Holkische reitende Jäger		(Herr v. Strauwitz.)
Battlerischer Dragoner		(Herr Decarli.)
Arkebusiere v. Regiment Tiefenbach		(Herr Froböse.)
Kürassier von einem wallonischen Regiment		(Herr Dettmer.)
Kürassier von einem lombardischen Regiment		(Herr Helsing.)
Kroat		(Herr H. Neumann.)
Ulanen		(Herr Blankenstein.)
Rekrut		(Herr Wogritsch.)
Bürger		(Herr Höhner.)
Bauer		(Herr Everth.)
Bauernknaube		(Herr Taudien.)
Kapuziner		(Herr Gebühr.)
Soldatenschulmeister		(Herr Olbrich.)
Markotenderin		(Herr Walther.)
Aufwärterin		(Elsa Ricken.)
Soldatenjunge		(Herr P. Neumann.)
		(Herr Vetter.)
		(Fräul. Schender.)
		(Fräul. Leder.)
		(Dora Petters.)

## DIE PICCOLOMINI.

Comedy in five Acts by Schiller.

Cast:

Wallenstein, Herzog zu Friedland, kaiserl. Generalissimus im dreissig-jährigen Kriege	Herr Winds.
Octavio Piccolomini, Generalleutnant	Herr Wiene.
Max Piccolomini, sein Sohn, Obrist bei einem Kürassier-Regiment	Herr Wierth.
Graf Terzky, Wallensteins Schwager, Chef mehrerer Regimenter	Herr Blankenstein.
Illo, Feldmarschall, Wallensteins Vertrauter	Herr Bauer.
Isolani, General der Kroaten	Herr Gunz.
Buttler, Chef eines Dragoner-Regiments	Herr Müller.
Tiefenbach, Generale unter Wallenstein	(Herr P. Neumann.)
Don Maradas, Generale unter Wallenstein	(Herr Wogritsch.)
Götz, Generale unter Wallenstein	(Herr Everth.)
Kolalto, Generale unter Wallenstein	(Herr Dettmer.)
Rittmeister Neumann, Terzkys Adjutant	Herr Leichert.
Kriegsrat von Questenberg, vom Kaiser gesendet	Herr Eggerth.
Baptista Seni, Astrolog	Herr Walther.
Herzogin von Friedland, Wallensteins Gemahlin	Frau Voigt-Aly.
Thekla, Prinzessin von Friedland, ihre Tochter	Fräul. Politz.
Gräfin Terzky, d. Herzogin Schwester	Fräul. Ulrich.
Ein Kornet	Herr Gebühr.
Kellermeister des Grafen Terzky	Herr Huff.
Erster Diener Wallensteins	(Herr Richter.)
Zweiter Diener Wallensteins	(Herr v. Strauwitz.)
Dritter Diener Wallensteins	(Herr Ricken.)
Kammerdiener des Octav. Piccolomini	Herr H. Neumann.
Erster Diener Terzkys	(Herr Olbrich.)
Zweiter Diener Terzkys	(Herr Höhner.)
Dritter Diener Terzkys	(Herr Helsing.)
Vierter Diener Terzkys	(Herr Taudien.)

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

### WANN WIR ALTERN.—DER EINGEBILDETE KRANKE.

## RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening at 7.30

### DIE HÖHLE DES LÖWEN.

Farce in three Acts by M. Hennequin and P. Billaud.

Cast:

Gaston Chalindrey	Richard Alexander.
Barentin, Architekt	Richard Georg.
Gilberte, seine Frau	Martha Clemens.
Planturel, Richter	Ferry Sikla.
Antoinette, seine Frau	Vera Witt.
Edgard, Chalindreys Diener	Julius Arnfeld.
Hortense, Kammerzofe	Josephine Sorger.
Baptiste, Barentins Diener	Gustav Prahl.
Rose, Gilbertes Kammerzofe	Anni Schittenhelm.
Belois, Angestellter bei Barentin	Johannes Schrotky.
Gaby, Laufmädchen	Charlotte Treuth.
Françoise	Mila Krause.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

### FRÄULEIN JULIE und ANATOLS HOCHZEITSMORGEN.



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## LOCAL.

### THE ROYAL BELVEDERE.

Programme for this evening:—

1. Unter der Friedenssonne, Marsch. F. v. Blon.
2. Ouverture z. Op. "Indra". F. v. Plotow.
3. Paraphrase "Frühlingszeit". R. Becker.
4. Czardas aus "Ritter Parsmann". J. Strauss.
5. Vorspiel III. Akt und Tanz der Lehrbuben aus "Die Meistersinger". R. Wagner.
6. Serenade für Violine. F. Drdla. (Herr Concertmeister Fritz Frier.)
7. II. Suite aus "Peer Gynt". E. Grieg.
8. Orpheus-Ouverture. Binder-Offenbach.
9. Vergiss und frage nicht. Valse lento. L. Forwerk.
10. Sphärenmusik. A. Rubinstein.
11. Der Kilometerfresser, Galopp. V. Holländer.

### THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

Herr Hagenbeck's troupe of Performing Bears is a first-class show of its kind, and may fairly be described as one of the most remarkable groups of educated beasts in the world. The management of the Garden have given another proof of enterprise in securing such an attraction.

Seventy Polar Bears! Apart from this troupe, it can never have happened to any one to see such a herd of white shaggy monsters all in a heap, so to speak. The great North Pole explorer Nansen enjoyed no such opportunity. But here, without any sort of hardship, and at no cost except the gate-money, and perhaps a small sum for a seat in the Grand Stand, Dresden residents and visitors may witness the sight as often as they please—for a few days only, be it noted.

Only those who have tried it know what a difficult task a trainer sets himself in undertaking to educate such queer-tempered beasts of prey; how much physical courage and exertion, what a great store of patience, what ingenuity in overcoming wilfulness and dulness on the part of his pupils, he must exercise; only perhaps to find, after weeks and months of toil, that his class has made no reliable progress. Among wild, as among the domestic animals, varieties of intelligence are found; some learn quickly, some slowly, some never. Herr Hagenbeck has accomplished a great feat of animal training in this case.

It may be well to explain that the whole number of seventy bears are not always fit for duty. Five or six are sometimes *hors de combat*, owing to temporary indisposition or disablement by bites; but that does not in the least interfere with the performance as a whole, as there are always "under-studies" in training.

As regards the performance, the stage is in fact a spacious cage, flanked by two somewhat smaller and equally safe enclosures. The bears are first driven, from the waggons in which they live, through a long alley protected on both sides by strong iron railings, to their respective cages. The first number is a "pyramid", constructed of ten polar bears, ponies, monkeys, and dogs. Next comes "barrel rolling", executed by "Mr. August" and "Miss Mischka". A "bear sledging party" arranged in the right-hand cage drew round upon round of applause from the juvenile spectators, as the pretty little Shetland ponies with their monkey riders did their parts. In the cage on the left hand is a merry-go-round of boats in which bears sit, while a pony, driven by a large Pavian ape, supplies the motive power. There is also a gunboat, with a crew of six bears to fire the cannon. Another performance is "a see-saw". Two bears sit in chairs placed at either end of a plank. A pony keeps the plank moving while a dog "snakes" in and out between his legs and a large Russian "Steppehund" jumps backwards and forwards over the plank. It is said that the bears enjoy the up-and-down motion because they are sea-bears! In another scene "old chums", represented by two grave monsters, sit in chairs and drink out of bottles. The clown of the troupe is a little Malayan bear, named "Max", whose droll ways and clever tricks cause much laughter.

# ROYAL BELVEDERE

## Grand Concert Daily

by the Royal Belvedere Orchestra, under the direction of Herr Willy Olsen.



The last number, the "water-slide", is the most exciting and amusing of all for young and old alike. The "slide" is steep, the bears, the whole crowd, get to the top of it by climbing a tower thirty feet high, then roll down promiscuously, some head first, some backwards, some topsy-turvy and head over heels, then climb up and roll down again, so that the effect is a sort of Niagara of polar bears!

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.40 p. m. before the guard-house in the Neustadt.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

**Vienna, May 30.** The *Neue Freie Presse* states that Freiherr v. Chlumetsky has again been summoned by the Emperor, and recommended His Majesty to entrust the formation of a Cabinet to Dr. v. Körber. In the opinion of the *N. F. P.* it is certain that Dr. v. Körber will decline the task.

**Munich, May 30.** The Eggenfelden district was visited yesterday by a fearful hurricane. The roads are covered with hundreds of uprooted trees, many farm buildings are seriously damaged, houses unroofed, sheds levelled with the ground. The cupola of the church tower in Bimbach was blown off into the fields, and three new buildings were blown down. The hurricane, which was accompanied with rain and hail, only lasted five minutes.

**Vienna, May 30.** The Emperor was present today at the Spring parade of the troops of the Vienna garrison.

**Kutais (Transcaucasia), May 30. (Pet. Tel. Ag.)** Two bombs were thrown today at the former Governor General, Alichanow, as he was driving to the railway station. The General was wounded in the hip. Of the passers-by, one was killed and three were hurt. The bomb-throwers escaped.

**Sitten, May 30.** Those who are taking part in the Simplon Tunnel festivities arrived here today in three special trains from Lausanne. The Swiss Government had prepared an *al fresco* luncheon for the guests. The President of the State Council of the Canton Wallis, M. Bieley, proposed a toast in honour of Switzerland and Italy, and the President of the National Council, Dr. Amman, in the name of the Federal authorities, gave a toast in honour of the Canton Wallis. The Italian Minister of Agriculture, Sr. Fantano, drank to the prosperity of the Swiss people. At 1 o'clock the guests left for Domo d'Ossola and Milan.

**London, May 30.** According to a Lloyds report from Lundy Island in the Bristol Channel, the battle-ship "Montague" is badly aground off Shutter Point. No particulars are yet to hand.

**Constantinople, May 30.** Information from Montenegro leads to the hope that the situation on the frontier has improved. The demobilisation of the troops has begun. The Montenegrin Chargé d'affaires has made a gratifying statement to the Porte on this head.

**Paris, May 30.** The French Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops have assembled today in the archi-episcopal Palace here, to confer as to the Separation Laws. The proceedings are secret.

**Paris, May 30.** With regard to the proceedings at the Ministerial Council yesterday, the newspapers report that M. Poincaré, the Minister of Finance, said: the Budget of 1907 will show a deficit of 230 million francs, according to the expenditure estimated by the individual Ministers. This deficit is caused: 1. by the new expenditure of 40 millions in the Marine Department and of 30 millions in the War Department; 2. by an expenditure of 70 millions which would become necessary under various laws, particularly the Workmen's Pensions law; 3. by the deficiency in the income of the current financial year, to cover which 90 millions will be required. M. Poincaré raised objections to the increase in the naval and military expenditure and to the bringing in of an extraordinary naval and military budget, inasmuch as a radical improvement of the financial situation is not to be looked for from the projected income tax.

Several of the Ministers then proposed that the present taxes should continue, and a tax be introduced affecting earned, but not inherited, incomes. The question was also discussed, whether the amount required to cover the deficit might not be raised by establishing new monopolies, in particular a petroleum-refining monopoly.

**Paris, May 30.** At a meeting of Cabinet today it was decided to send a warship to Tangiers to get satisfaction for the murder of the French bank clerk M. Charbonnier.

**Paris, May 30.** The *Agence Havas* hears from Tientsin that the situation in Manchuria is very serious. Many of the Chinese soldiers are deserting.

The Concerts begin on Week Days at 7.30 p.m. on Sundays and holidays at 5 p.m.

Admission, at the door, 1 mark, or 50 pf. if the ticket is bought beforehand at any of the cigar-shops of the firm WOLFF, Prager Str., See Str., Post Platz. At the Bureau of the Royal Belvedere 10 tickets may be had for 3 marks, up to 6 p.m. Admission to the Side Terrace and Pavilion free.

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Good references can be given.

## Lawn Tennis Courts

to be let by the hour, week or month.

Reichenbach Strasse, top of Uhland Strasse Frau Felber-Jacob.

**Belgrad, May 30.** In a Royal Ukase issued today the colonels Maschin and Popowitsch, the lieutenant colonels Mischitsch and Lazarewitsch, and Major Kostitsch are put on the retired list with full pension.

**London, May 30.** The "Montagu" has lost both screws. The apparatus for wireless telegraphy has gone overboard. Several compartments on the starboard side are full of water. The engines are under water. The weather is still foggy.

### BRIDAL MADRIGALS.

Of all the devices which Spanish sentiment and Spanish chivalry have devised for associating the nation with the joyful spirit of their young Sovereign's approaching nuptials, there is at least one possessing sufficient originality and feeling to appeal to the fancy of the great public which looks on with sympathy in other nations. It is styled the madrigal competition. Every Spaniard, man or woman, young or old, to whose loyalty, patriotism, pride, or emotion the union of these two young and Royal hearts suggests a generous thought, is invited to commit it to paper and to forward it to the organising committee. From the whole number sent in, 10,000 will be selected, handsomely bound in albums, and presented to Princess Ena on her arrival in Madrid as a message direct from the heart of the Spanish nation to her own. They are still chevaliers in Castile!

### VANISHING BONAPARTISTS.

The last of the French royalists who had any close relations with a king has long since passed away, and the ranks of Imperialists who can remember an emperor is thinning fast. Another of the few remaining has been removed by the sudden death of M. Cuno d'Orano. He was not only a Bonapartist himself; he was the son of a Bonapartist. His father had been an officer of the gardes d'honneur of the Great Emperor, and his own boyhood was passed under the Second Empire. Though not a soldier by profession, he entered the ranks to serve his country during the terrible war of 1870-71, but returned to civil life at its close, and had spent 30 strenuous years in politics and journalism. He first entered the Chamber in 1876, and had ever since been one of the foremost fighters in the cause of the Napoleons.

### SUBMARINES BY NIGHT.

The French naval authorities at Toulon are making preparations for putting submarines to a new test. Recent experiments of various kinds have been so successful that practical experience is to be sought as to the suitability of submarines for night attacks. A night will be chosen when the sea is calm, and the first object sought will be to ascertain whether it is possible for submarines, with just the kiosk above water, to approach an enemy's ship outside the harbour near enough to fix the striking point, submerging the boat as soon as this is determined.

### MR. ROOSEVELT AND PEACE.

The French Parliamentary group pledged to international arbitration has paid a marked compliment to President Roosevelt, and one which also serves the patriotic purpose of recalling to the world that in this, as in other fields of the domain of ideas, it was France that originally led. The group sent to the President a large folio first edition copy of Henri IV's "Ordonances Royales," edited by his even more famous Minister, Sully. In these ordinances is set forth Henry's great scheme for the organisation of the States of Europe of his day on a basis of permanent peace. In compliance with the President's request for the signatures of all contributors to the gift, an address beautifully illuminated on vellum has been sent to the White House. Mr. Roosevelt, in acknowledging this, wrote:—"It is no empty phrase to say that France is loved and honoured in America."

### LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 29th of May, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Walker, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Miss A. Cramp-Freed, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue.  
Miss J. C. Baeder, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue.  
Miss C. M. Dowell, Pennsylvania, H. Bellevue.  
Miss K. Pierce, Pennsylvania, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. J. O. Connell, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Miss A. Cressler, Fort Wayne, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. A. Cressler, Fort Wayne, H. Bellevue.  
Miss A. Wimpfheimer, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Miss J. Wimpfheimer, New York, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. and Mrs. M. Hahn, London, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. J. E. Eichler, Boston, H. Central.  
Mr. J. C. Mullaly, Boston, H. Central.  
Count and Countess Sergardi née Martin of New York, H. Continental.  
Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Browning, St. Louis, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. F. Bertin, London, H. Stadt Gotha.  
Mr. A. Jacobs, Bournemouth, H. Grand Union.  
Mr. W. Pemberton, Burnley, H. Grand Union.  
Gen. S. A. Fanshawe, London, H. Grand Union.  
Mr. and Mrs. Carswell, Belfast, H. Grand Union.  
Mr. R. Baird, and Family, Belfast, H. Grand Union.  
Mr. F. Jee, Liverpool, H. Hoeritzsch.  
Mr. and Mrs. F. Brevillier, Erie, H. Kaiser Wilhelm.  
Mr. and Mrs. F. Brevillier, Erie, H. Kaiser Wilhelm.  
Mr. J. Martin, New York, H. Savoy.  
Miss M. Prath, London, H. Savoy.  
Miss E. Brown, London, H. Savoy.  
Mr. C. J. Lemb, Philadelphia, H. Savoy.  
Miss L. K. Rogers, Whitching, H. Savoy.  
Miss E. J. Rogers, West Virginia, H. Savoy.  
Dir. W. Bates, Manchester, H. Weber.  
Mr. H. Wiggins, Manchester, H. Weber.  
Miss H. Burt, Chicago, H. Wettin.

### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Weather, rainy. Temperature, below normal. Barometer, low. Wind, W.