

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 3.4. The subscription may commence at any time.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE "DERBY".

The result of the Derby, run on Wednesday, was:

1. Major Eustace Loder's *Spearmint* by Carbine-Maid of the Mint D. Maher.
2. Mr. J. L. Dugdale's *Pieton* by Orvietto-Hecuba Mr. G. Thursby.
3. Duke of Westminster's *Troutbeck* by L-das-Rydal Mount J. H. Martin.

22 ran. The winner started at 6 to 1, Pieton at 18 to 1 and Troutbeck at 33 to 1.

Troutbeck was first away, and led up to Tattenham corner, when Pieton went to the front followed by Spearmint; at the distance the latter assumed command and won by a length.

This is Major Loder's first Derby, but he won both the Oaks and St. Leger with Pretty Polly in 1904. It is the third time that Danny Maher, the American jockey, has ridden the Derby winner, as he had the mount on Rock Sand in 1903 and on Cicero, last year's winner.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, May 30.

At today's sitting the Labour Members complained of the halting attitude of the Government towards the Unemployed Problem. Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board defended the Government for the indifference in its treatment of this question, and said that the Government felt itself bound by the pledge given in the King's speech to bring in a Bill on the subject. The debate was characterised by the bitter antagonism to Mr. Burns apparent in the speeches of the Labour Members.

The House adjourned until June 7.

THE SPANISH ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Madrid, May 30.

The signing of the marriage contract between King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Battenberg, who took the name Victoria on her conversion to the Roman Catholic faith, was witnessed by the Knights of the Golden Fleece, the Captains General, the members of the Government, the *corps diplomatique*, and the high officers of the Household. The Royal pair, in signing their names, used a gold pen which had been presented by journalists.

TORPEDO BOATS COLLIDE.

London, May 30.

This morning the two torpedo boats "108" and "81" collided while manoeuvring off Plymouth; both sustained serious damage, "108" being so badly damaged that it had to be at once docked in Devonport.

THE STRANDING OF H. M. S. "MONTAGU".

London, May 30.

The "Montagu" is still aground; she has a large hole in her bow. Several tugs have gone down channel from Bristol to assist in getting her off, but the fog is still very dense.

(The "Montagu" is a first class twin screw battle ship of 14,000 tons. She is of recent construction and was at first commissioned for service with the Mediterranean fleet, but when last year the English fleet in those waters was reduced in number, she was recalled and attached to the Channel fleet. She was one of the ships that visited the Baltic last autumn.)

THE MEAT SCANDALS IN AMERICA.

New York, May 29.

Senator Beveridge is the author of a Bill which is fully expected to establish a record in legislative speed. It is, in fact, hoped to pass it through both Houses of Congress within ten days of its introduction, perhaps less. It gives autocratic power to meat inspectors appointed by the Federal Government, and it is openly and avowedly aimed at the great "packing" firms at Chicago, Omaha, and elsewhere in the West, which have been setting

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all inspection laws at nought for years past, and putting millions into their pockets by selling food products made from diseased meat.

Revelations first made in what was at the time supposed to be a grossly sensational novel have been fully confirmed by officers specially appointed by the Washington Government to investigate the allegations on the spot. There is no doubt in the matter, and it may be said without exaggeration that the whole country is furiously enraged. The combination of big packing firms known as the Beef Trust met the original charges with bold denials, and even when Mr. Charles Neil, Commissioner of Labour, and Mr. James Reynolds, after special investigations, reported to President Roosevelt that many of the allegations were perfectly correct, the millionaires impudently threatened to prevent legislation, but they climbed down when it was intimated that if they remained recalcitrant the Administration would publish textually the report of Messrs. Neil and Reynolds, and Mr. Beveridge's Bill thereafter passed through the Senate practically without opposition, as it is likely to do in the House of Representatives.

It is many years since popular feeling was so thoroughly roused as it is at this moment over this loathsome business. All that the offending parties can say is that the allegations have been badly exaggerated, so that the exception has been made to appear to be the rule, and they deprecate an agitation which may ruin one of the country's leading industries.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET.

Vienna, May 31.

(From a special correspondent.) The *Neue Freie Presse* states that the following members of Parliament are likely to enter the Beck Cabinet: Derschatta, Prade, Gross, Pacák, Kramarz, and Dzieduszycki, in addition to one German-Conservative and one Polish member. It is expected that the Section leader Klein will continue to be Minister of Justice. Baron Beck is considered as being the special favorite of Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

Vienna, May 30.

Baron Beck unfolded his programme at separate interviews with the leaders of the parties. He accepts as his own the Hohenlohe franchise reform and considers it quite indispensable that it should be carried out at once. With regard to the Hungarian question his standpoint was that the Austrian Parliament should also accept the Customs tariff as an autonomous Austrian tariff, or at once proceed to the revision of the whole *Ausgleich*.

THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

Vienna, May 30.

The House and galleries were crowded. At the commencement of the sitting Herr Kathrein observed that the adjournment of yesterday had caused great misgiving among the Deputies. The conference of leaders had in no way regarded this adjournment as being in the ordinary course of business, but recognised that the President's action had been *bona fide*. The President, Count Vetter, said that he had adjourned the sitting because he had authentic information that the Ministry had resigned and would not appear in the House. That he had had any other design was quite untrue, and the motive ascribed to him that his idea was to prevent the House from considering the situation brought about by the Cabinet's resignation, was contradicted by the fact that he had at once arranged for today's sitting, as soon as the wishes of the majority of the House became known to him after the adjournment. (Applause.) In support of the motion of urgency, adopted, as

already announced, by yesterday's conference of leaders, Herr Kathrein said: "The urgency of the matter lies in the situation brought about by the resignation of the Cabinet. At a moment when Hungary is prepared to loosen our mutual relations in a one-sided manner and to our disadvantage, we dare not be mere silent spectators. We must not allow the rights of the Austrian people to be disposed of in any way without our concurrence. We were, therefore, bound to demand that the House should be called together so soon as circumstances required it." (Loud applause.) The speaker recognised the importance of the resolution in that it formed the first step towards a united defence of the rights of the Austrian Parliament and a closing up of parties. He demanded the adoption of the resolution unanimously if possible. Herr Klofac blamed the action of the President and declared that the Germans were responsible for the weakness and decline of the Parliament. The Austrian Parliament could effect nothing against a strong Hungarian Parliament. The Czech radicals were not inclined to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the Germans, and thereby insult the Magyars.

Herr Derschatta said that the introduction of an independent Hungarian customs Tariff was a breach of the *Ausgleich* of 1867, from which no deductions favourable to Hungary alone could be drawn. Every future Government would have to discuss the *Ausgleich* question as a whole. So long as no perfect agreement was arrived at there could be no question of any common dealing with the customs receipts, of any loan of specie, or of the surcharge of that half of the empire. He warned every future Government from coming to that House with any acceptance of the Hungarian customs tariff, or from taking refuge in paragraph 14 or in the dissolution of the House, for the crisis that had arisen could only be averted with the help of the people and of Parliament. (Applause.) Herr Breiter agreed with the urgency resolution, but considered, it lacked something, in that it contained no rule of conduct for future Governments with regard to their attitude to the *Ausgleich* question. He moved an Amendment whereby a committee should within 8 days lay before the House outlines of new regulations touching the economic relations between Austria and Hungary, such regulations to be adopted as the programme of the Parliament and to serve to protect Austrian interests in any further struggles that might await future Governments.

Herr Gross said that the urgency resolution arose from an act of violence on the part of the Hungarian Government to which the King of Hungary had given his assent, but which they regarded as a breach of the treaty. They were not disinclined to a new regulation of their relations with Hungary, but it must not be initiated in a one-sided way by Hungary. He demanded that the *Ausgleich* committee should meet as soon as possible, in order to prepare an *Ausgleich* from an Austrian point of view, and he invited all parties to join in protecting the rights and prerogatives of Parliament and the interests of Austria against all factors, and even against the King of Hungary. (Applause.)

Herr Prassek (Czech agrarian) expressed his disapproval of the urgency resolution, and blamed the German Members who, he said, had always abandoned the economic interests of the country; his party was for a separation of customs. Herr Lueger stated that, until the former state of affairs was restored in matters concerning the two countries, the Christian socialist parties would vote not a cent for either common expenses or a single recruit.

In the further course of the debate the majority of the speakers expressed their satisfaction at the agreement arrived at between most of the parties. All speakers agreed in saying that it was impossible that the rights existing between the two nations should be altered in a one-sided way, without the consent, or against the wishes of the Austrian Parliament. Herr Adler (Socialist) said that the blame of introducing an independent customs tariff in Hungary without asking the Austrian Parliament,

and in spite of the opposition of the Government, attached not only to the King, but also to the Parliament itself, which for years had been unable to win respect, since its small minded parties had by their petty jealousies refused to form a Government or accept responsibility. Only by creating a really popular representation by a franchise reform as speedy as possible, could Austria be saved from inevitable disaster. Herr Grabmayr demanded a revision of the laws of 1867. Only by new regulation of the whole question of the *Ausgleich* would it be possible to come to the necessary agreement satisfactory to both halves of the empire, with regard to their economic relations to one another.

Count Dzieduszycki deplored the attacks made on the crown in the course of the debate, and considered that the chief blame for today's situation and for the weakness of the Austrian Parliament, a weakness of many years standing, lay in the lack of a parliamentary Government. He emphasised the necessity of the maintenance of the general tariff in the interests of the whole monarchy. He favoured the appointment of an *Ausgleich* committee which would examine the state of affairs and lay down for future Governments the outlines of a solution of burning questions, a solution which would serve the interests of the realm.

The urgency resolution was carried by 240 votes to 8. An amendment of Herr Breiter, by which he sought to obtain the appointment of an *Ausgleich* committee which should within 8 days lay before the House proposals for a new regulation of the conditions prevailing between the two halves of the Empire, was rejected. The House meets again on June 7.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC UNION.

Vienna, May 30.

The International Union of Academies of Science met here today under the presidency of Professor Dr. Suess, the President of the Vienna Academy. The Academies of Berlin, Rome, Paris, London, Christiania, Copenhagen, Munich, and Buda Pesth had sent representatives. It was unanimously resolved to recommend to the Congress that the request of the Tokio Academy for admission into the Union be granted.

IBSEN'S FUNERAL.

Christiania, May 30.

The burial of Ibsen has called forth the first friendly *rapprochement* between Sweden and Norway. The Swedish Universities have sent wreaths, and a number of distinguished Swedish personages are arriving at Christiania.

THE FRENCH BISHOP'S CONFERENCE.

Paris, May 30.

The Archbishops of Chambéry and Cambrai, and the Bishops of Nancy and St. Fleur are not present at the Conference of the heads of the Roman Catholic Church in France. It is estimated that of the 77 high dignitaries present 51 will vote for the acceptance of the Separation Laws. But the strict secrecy of the proceedings ordered by the Pope will probably prevent particulars of the discussion and of the result reaching the public ear.

THE DISASTER AT RIGA.

Riga, May 30.

The steamship "Vilna" which foundered here yesterday, was raised this morning. 11 bodies were found in the cabins, among them those of two women. The number of the victims is now believed to have been 15.

RICE FAMINE IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, May 30.

In consequence of the high price asked for rice a large number of strikes are taking place in Yan-tse-tai. The merchants are holding back their stock with no regard to the great demand from the inundated districts of the province of Hunan. The Viceroy of Nankin is demanding special powers to enable him to forbid the export of rice.

THE SERBIAN GOVERNMENT.

Belgrade, May 30.

(The Vienna *K. K. Korr. Bureau*.) The Premier, M. Pasitsch, called the editors of the Belgrade papers together in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs today, and described the political situation to them. The Prime Minister said that, after the report of the Committee for the examination of the guns, the Government have only to choose between the models of the firms Schneider and Krupp. That circumstance rendered it impossible for the Government to comply with the request of Austria-Hungary in respect of orders for guns. The Government will rather accept the threatened tariff war, than give way on this question. The Minister President asked the journalists to support the Government in their attitude.

The fact of the chiefs of the conspirators having been pensioned, which we reported yesterday, is looked upon as a solution of the conspiracy question.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

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*.

Sunday, June 3rd. *Whit-Sunday or Pentecost*: 7.0 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 12.0 m.d., (Choral) Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong, Metrical Litany, Sermon.

Monday, June 4th. *Monday in Whitsun-Week*: 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins.

Tuesday, June 5th. *Tuesday in Whitsun-Week*: 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.0 a.m. Matins.

Wednesday, June 6th. *Ember Day*: 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Thursday, June 7th. 8.0 a.m. Matins.

Friday, June 8th. *Ember Day*: 10.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins.

Saturday, June 9th. *Ember Day*: 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.0 a.m. Matins.

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.

Friday, June 8th. Service 10.0 a.m.

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

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhardstrasse 2, at the corner of Bismarckstrasse and Winkelmannstrasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. and 6.0 p.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—Revd. J. Davis Bowden, Minister. Bernhardstrasse 2, I.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH LIBRARY.

This Library is open on Sundays from 9.45 to 10.45 a.m. Subscription 75 Pf. per month, or 2 Marks for three months, or 5 Pf. per volume per week.

EXCAVATIONS IN EGYPT.

Mr. Boscawen, the well known Egyptologist has contributed a note on recent excavations in Egypt to a London contemporary. In it he says:

One of the greatest works of archaeological exploration of recent years is that which the Egypt Exploration Fund has been for more than ten years engaged upon—the clearing and partial restoration of the great temple of Amen and Hathor at Dier-el-Bahari, near Thebes. It has been a most expensive work, having cost more than ten thousand pounds, but the results have been, both from an historical and artistic point of view, of the greatest importance. The work has from the commencement been under the direction of Professor Edouard Naville, who during the last three seasons has had the assistance of that able Egyptologist Mr. H. R. Hall, of the Egyptian Department of the British Museum. There were two temples at Dier-el-Bahari, the older the funeral temple of King Mentuhetep III. of the Twelfth Dynasty, about B. C. 2500, the later the splendid fane erected by the great Queen Hatshepsu, about B. C. 1500. This latter temple is the one on which so much time and money has been expended. But the outlay has not been wasted, for we have restored to us the memorials of the life and deeds of one of the most remarkable women the Orient has ever produced, and one who from her resemblance in mental capacity and enterprise to England's Virgin Queen may be fitly styled the Elizabeth of Egypt.

The daughter of Thothmes I. by his beautiful wife, Queen Aahmes, she was early associated with her father, and on the walls of the birth chamber of the temple we see the scenes representing her birth as a divine incarnation of her father, Amen-Ra. All monarchs of the great Theban dynasties were supposed to be children of Amen. On another wall is depicted the ceremony of her coronation as king, for she assumed male attire, even a false beard, and uses all the kingly titles in her inscriptions. One very important series of sculptures is that which represents the return of the great naval expedition which she sent to the incense-producing land of Punt, probably Somaliland, which, under Nashi, her admiral, the Raleigh of the period, returns laden with rich treasure and strange animals, birds, and plants. The new volume on the exploration which has just been issued by the Exploration Fund contains some very interesting matter, for it relates to the shrine of Amen-Ra and the forecourt, all of which were richly decorated with sculptures. The shrine, which consisted of two rooms, was entered by a lofty, granite doorway, and on either side of the door are representations of the man-queen, wearing the crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt. A specially interesting scene here represents the Queen being brought before Amen, and the god Thoth, or Hermes, acts as priest, and introduces her with a curious address:—

"She salutes thee she speaks (to thee). She cools thee with water, she gives thee incense. The double is satisfied when she fumigates thee with the eye of thy own body, her incense. O Amen, lord of the thrones of the two lands, when thou restest in thy abode, when thy beauties are worshipped, grant her life, strength and happiness."

Such is the threshold prayer. The shrine no doubt contained the two sacred boats of the morning and evening, boats in which he sailed across the sky. In the inner and dark shrine-chamber was the splendid Shrine of Ebony, in which the statue of the god was kept. A portion of this shrine was discovered in 1894 by M. Naville, and it is most interesting to mention the artist who made it. Indeed in Egypt, unlike other lands except Greece, the names of artists of great works are known, and handed down. In regard to this great temple we know that the architect was a man named Senmut—who, in addition to his artistic abilities, was a Minister of State, "Chancellor," and "Bearer of the Royal Seal." He it was who built this and many other temples for his Royal mistress. The work of decoration was given to a man named Tehuti—the record of whose life is found on a stele discovered by the Marquis of Northampton. He was the Benvenuto Cellini of the age. He it was who made the "splendid ebony shrine of Amen-Ra, King of the Gods," who "plated the doors of the temple with bronze and electrum," who made crowns, necklaces, and jewels for the Queen. These facts give a living interest to these discoveries, for they are, indeed, the work of the oldest masters. Another interesting series of sculptures, the works designed, no doubt, by one of those artists, represent the Queen making offerings to the shades of her father and mother, and the portrait of the latter is a beautiful piece of work. Particularly interesting as showing this school of realism in Egypt is a series of sculptured slabs representing the gardens of the temple. Here we see ponds lined with shady trees, or bordered with lotus plants, and full of fish. There we see a duck rising with a fish in his mouth—or resting on one leg and scratching his poll with the other. A fish nibbles at a lotus tree which touches the water, or a flock of flamingoes fly frightened away from a reed brake. Such is the art of which this remarkable Queen was the patroness, and Tehuti and Senmut her artist craftsmen—which has been rescued from destruction by the Egypt Exploration Fund.

THE SEDUCTIVE CIGARETTE.

The cigarette has much to answer for. During the past 30 years it has completely revolutionised the tobacco trade in Austria, and probably the same could be said of other countries. From official statistics in Vienna, it appears that wherever taste veered, the Government tobacco administration followed, regardless of hygienic or of any other consideration but profit. In 1875, 49 cigars per inhabitant were smoked, whereas now the number is 45; smoking tobacco in the same period has sunk from 1,143 to 943 grammes per inhabitant, and snuff from 113 grammes to 46 grammes. The cigarette alone flourished, the consumption rising from two cigarettes per head to 140. And the increase is all in the cheap brands. The price of cigars has risen during the period, but that of cigarettes has dropped by more than one half.

A MONUMENT'S VICISSITUDES.

The troubles that overshadowed De Musset in life appear to follow his fortunes still. A statue of him was to have been inaugurated last week at Neuilly-sur-Seine, but an embargo had been laid upon it, and the ceremony could not take place. It lies ignobly in its case at the packers under seizure for storage. The circumstances, however, seem to show that the artist has had hard luck. The statue was sent to last year's Salon, and the sculptor, M. Garnet, thinking the packers' charges excessive, disputed them, though they were ultimately paid. This notwithstanding, at the close of the Salon the packer removed the statue to his own warehouse, instead of to M. Garnet's studio, and now refuses to deliver it up until £10 has been paid for storage. The law has been invoked, and the artist expects to see his monument unveiled on June 4.

SIMPLON SNOWS.

Some statistics have been published during the past two days as to the snowfall on the Simplon during 1905. The figures have been furnished by the hospice situated on the mountain. In January the fall was 39.6 inches, in February 48 inches, in March 72 inches, in April 82 inches, and in May 90 inches. During June, July, and September no snow fell. In October there were 10½ inches, in November 23 inches, and in December 22 inches. These figures seem to prove that in the late spring, and especially in its last and most beautiful month, snowfall on the Simplon is more terrible than in the worst months of winter.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

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



ROY

This eve

Opera

Wilhelm
Lothario
Laertes
Friedrich
Jarno
Antonio
Mignon
Philine
A servan
Zafari
The Souf

PLOT.

Suzetta,
treated by
him, and
him. Out
Wilhelm
the troupe
drawn here
induces Le
The guests
nostalgic
remorse, &
rescues by
Mignon to
love her.
Friedrich,
Compos
(See the
Carl Tittm

RO

This

A

Marquis
Griffin B
Gaston v
Touinon,
Ein Die

DE

Comedy

Argan
Belina, s
Angeliqu
Louison,
Berard, s
Cleant
Dr. Diaf
Thomas
Dr. Furg
Fleurant,
de Bonn
Touinette,

REI

TH

Sunday

Monday

Sunday

Monday

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15

MIGNON.

Opera in three Acts. Music by Ambrose Thomas.

Cast:	
Wilhelm Meister	Herr Jäger.
Lothario	Herr Scheidemantel.
Laertes	Herr Nebuschka.
Friedrich	Herr Erl.
Jarno	Herr Wachter.
Antonio	Herr Ernst.
Mignon	Frau Wedekind.
Philine	Frau Kleinert.
A servant	Herr Markgraf.
Zafari	Herr Meier.
The Souffleur	Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Lothario, disguised as a minstrel, is seeking his daughter, Sperata. He tries to protect Mignon, a gipsy, who is being ill-treated by the band, but Jarno, the chief of the gipsies scorns him, and a youth, Wilhelm Meister buys Mignon out of pity from him. Out of gratitude for the rescue follows love for her rescuer. Wilhelm is staying with a band of comedians. Philine, one of the troupe, loves him, and Mignoa in her jealousy is about to drown herself, but is restrained by hearing Lothario's harp. Mignon induces Lothario to set fire to the house where Philine is playing. The guests all rush out, and Philine asks Mignon to fetch her nosegay which she has left behind. Mignon, who is now full of remorse, goes into the burning house, but Wilhelm rushes in and rescues her. Lothario, who is Marquis of Cypriani, discovers Mignon to be his lost daughter Sperata. Wilhelm has come to love her, and Philine bestowing her affections on another adorer, Friedrich, Wilhelm and Mignon are united.

Composer: Ambrose Thomas, born 1811, died 1896.
(See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.40 3/4.)

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7 p. m.

DIE FLEDERMAUS.

ROYAL THEATRE

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10

WANN WIR ALTERN.

A dramatic prattling by Oscar Blumenthal.

Cast:	
Marquis von Fargueuil	Herr Stahl.
Gräfin Blandine	Frau Basté.
Gaston von Rieux	Herr Gebühr.
Toinon, Zofe	Fräul. Leder.
Ein Diener	Herr Walther.

DER EINGEBILDETE KRANKE.

Comedy in three Acts by Molière. German by L. Fulda.

Cast:	
Argan	Herr P. Neumann.
Beline, seine zweite Frau	Fräul. Diacono.
Angeliue, } seine Töchter	Fräul. Krüger.
Louison, }	Elsa Rieken.
Bernald, sein Bruder	Herr Bauer.
Cleant	Herr Dettmer.
Dr. Diafoirus, Arzt	Herr Huff.
Thomas Diafoirus, sein Sohn	Herr Gebühr.
Dr. Purgon, Argan's Arzt	Herr Helsing.
Fleurant, Apotheker	Herr Leichert.
de Bonnefol, Notar	Herr Gunz.
Toinette, Dienstmädchen bei Argan.	Frau Gasny.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7 p. m.

DIE WILDENTE.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

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

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

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

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft des Direktors Paul Linsemann:

This evening at 7.30

FRÄULEIN JULIE.

Naturalistisches Trauerspiel von August Strindberg.

Cast:	
Fräulein Julie	Else Sarto.
Jean, Diener	Willy Hagen.
Christine, Köchin	Jutta Versen.

ANATOLS HOCHZEITSMORGEN.

Ein Act von Arthur Schnitzler.

Cast:	
Anatol	Hans Stock.
Max	Paul Bildt.
Hona	Henny Alsen.
Franz, Diener	Hans Ehrlecke.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p. m.

FRÄULEIN JULIE

und ANATOLS HOCHZEITSMORGEN.

LOCAL.

THE THIRD GERMAN INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.

In compliance with wishes which have been generally expressed, the authorities of the Exhibition have resolved to institute occasionally, and exceptionally on Saturday evenings, one of their **Organ Concerts** in the Evangelical church building. The fourth organ concert will therefore take place tomorrow evening, the 2nd of June, beginning at six o'clock. Residents who would otherwise be unable to be present at the concerts, and Whitsuntide holiday-makers visiting the Exhibition, will thus have an opportunity of appreciating the merits of the great Jehmlich organ through Herr Alfred Sittard's performances. The programme will contain only organ compositions, headed, according to rule, by one of J. S. Bach's, the A-minor Prelude and Fugue, which will be followed by Gullmant's "Concertstück op. 24". This latter work, as well as the "Suite gothique" of L. Boëllmann, which stands third on the programme, is eminently fitted to exhibit the powers of tone-expression possessed by a modern organ. Both pieces belong, in a purely musical sense, to the most successful examples of French organ style. The above performances will be supplemented by a "Berçeuse" of Saint-Saëns and an "Idylle" by Botti, two productions of a melodious and attractive character.

The price of admission to this Concert is 1 Mark; the next will take place on June 6, at 12 o'clock noon.



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DISCOVERY OF OLD PORCELAIN. In the year 1741 Johann Martin Heinrici, then aged 30, was admitted to the Royal porcelain factory at Meissen, and soon distinguished himself as a miniature and portrait painter, so that he came to be extensively employed by the Court and princely families. In 1757, during the Seven Years War, he fled, with others then employed in the Meissen works, to Höchst or Frankenthal; but in 1761, as it had been found in Meissen that he could not well be dispensed with, he was brought back there, and old documents show that the title of "Court Painter" was conferred upon him. In 1764 he was made "Farbenlaborant", and in 1786 he died.

Hitherto no work of Heinrici's has been known to be in Dresden. All the more agreeable, therefore, was the recent discovery by his Royal Highness Prince Johann Georg, after the removal of a wooden back from a picture in his possession, of the signature "J. M. Heinrici, 1756". His Royal Highness has thus found the first work of an artist hitherto known to us only by name. A companion picture to the Prince's was found almost immediately afterwards in the collection of Princess Mathilde, bearing the same signature, with the date "1754". The two half-length pictures represent the Elector Friedrich August II. (August III.) and his wife Maria Josepha; both are very finely executed on Meissen porcelain. They have been graciously lent to the Exhibition, and placed in the Technical Department, where, by their merit as works of art and because the artists' names are so seldom found on Meissen porcelain, they should awaken special interest.

THE STEAMERS ON THE ELBE.

In a few days seventy years will have elapsed since the commencement of the Saxon passenger steamship traffic. It was started not by the town of Dresden, which only granted a five years concession, but by certain far-seeing citizens who founded a company in 1836. Development was slow at first. At the first general meeting of the Company, it was decided that two steamers should be constructed. The vessels were built in a shed some 80 yards long, in the old Vogelwiese. The engines were made by the firm of Eggels in Berlin. On the 30th of July 1837, the steamship "Maria" made the first trial trip to Meissen, and in August to Rathen; for some years the three steamers "Maria", "Prince Albert" and "Dresden" supplied a service respectable enough, but hardly rapid, to Tetschen, but generally only as far as Rathen. A ticket to Pillnitz cost six "Neu-Groschen", to Tetschen one "Thaler", while down the river from there cost 1 1/2 Thalers. In 1839 these three steamers carried 33,441 passengers, and for freight earned 16,262 Thalers, 9 Groschen, 5 Pfennigs. The ships' engines were of 40 to 50 horse power, and the steamers' draught 22 to 26 inches, while in summer, since in those days little had been done for the river in the shape of dams or dredging, they often had great difficulties to contend against. The chronicles of the Company relate that King Friedrich August of Saxony, while on a steamboat trip in 1838, met King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., who was coming down stream in a boat. In the year 1846 the new steamer "Friedrich August" for the first time went as far as Leitmeritz. In those days a post carriage went from Lobositz to Prague in 7 1/4 hours. A trial was made of extending the traffic to Melnik and Obristoy, but the actual local traffic was a later development. A landing stage was first built in Loschwitz in 1851, and no stop was made at Blasewitz until a far later date. People who lived at the latter place had to cross the river to Loschwitz and take the steamer there, until about 1876. The number of passengers conveyed grew from 33,400 in 1839, in the next eight years to 102,800 in 1847, while in 1865-66 1,024,000 passengers were carried, a number which rapidly increased, and in 1885, the 50th year since the foundation of the Company, no less than 2,035,600 persons made use of the boats. The Bohemian traffic received a considerable check in 1841, when a certain Captain Rusten was given a monopoly of the traffic between stations on

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the Bohemian Elbe and Moldau, and the Saxon Company were warned that a penalty of 100 Ducats would follow any breach of this convention on their part. This rivalry was maintained by Rusten for several years, until, induced by the losses sustained by both parties, the Saxon Company, after buying up the rival steamers, once more gained complete control of the steamboat service on the Elbe in Saxony and Bohemia. From that time the enterprise prospered increasingly, and the Company were enabled to acquire their own wharfs, to improve the steamers' paddles, to purchase strips of land to build landing stages on, and to construct a large winter harbour, and in 1865 it took the name of the Saxon-Bohemian Steamship Company. To satisfy modern requirements, the Company today possesses a fleet of over 40 steamers. The number of passengers in 1903-4, when owing to the low water in the Elbe traffic was interrupted, was quite abnormal; on the upper stretch between Dresden and Leitmeritz only 2,113,596 passengers were carried.

Dresdner Anzeiger.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.40 p. m. at the Schloss Platz.

TELEGRAMS.

Constantinople, May 31. (Vienna K. K. Korr. Bureau.) The Porte yesterday delivered to the Oecumenical Patriarch a demand, in the form of an ultimatum, for the removal of the Greek Metropolitan of Monastir.

Berlin, May 31. The Kaiser was present today at the Spring parade of the Guards Corps, excepting the Potsdam garrison, on the Tempelhof ground. The troops were in the usual formation, and under the chief command of General von Kessel. The Kaiser, in the uniform of the 2nd Guards regiment, was on horseback, the Empress in an open carriage drawn by six horses. The Crown Prince and Prince Eitel Fritz were present. The troops presented arms and gave three cheers for the Kaiser, who, as he rode along the front of the line, was followed by the Empress, the Princes, and a brilliant Staff. Among the foreign officers was the Argentine General Roca. In the march-past, the Kaiser led the 2nd Guards regiment and saluted the Empress. After the review and the short "Kritik" that followed it, the Kaiser, attended by his sons, placed himself at the head of the Colour company and led it back to the Castle. The weather was cool and cloudy.

St Petersburg, May 31. The Chief Engineer of the City Sewers, M. Grotowski, was shot at in the open street and severely wounded by five bullets. His assailants are all Socialists. The outrage is attributable to a quarrel.

Paris, May 31. The Socialist Deputy M. Constant has given notice of an interpellation on the conduct of the authorities in regard to the miners' strike at Montluçon.

Vienna, May 31. The *Neue Freie Presse* reports that Freiherr v. Beck is negotiating with the party leaders. The only difficulties experienced are with the Czechs, who insist on the fulfilment of national demands. Baron v. Beck is said to have decided to form a Cabinet if necessary without the Czechs, and to keep their places open. The negotiations will probably be concluded tomorrow evening, as the Emperor particularly wishes that a Cabinet shall be formed before Whitsuntide.

Madrid, May 31. Princess Ena arrived today at 8 o'clock in the morning from El Prado and alighted at the Ministry of Marine. The weather is exquisite but extremely hot. The town is gay with bunting. The King was conducted from the Palace and Princess Ena from the Marine Ministry to the Church in a brilliant procession; they were enthusiastically greeted by an enormous crowd. King Alfonso awaited his bride on the steps of the Church. The marriage was solemnised by Cardinal Sancha, Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain. The Bishop of Nottingham officiated as deacon.

TO BE POPE FOR NINE YEARS.

When the Pope gave a dinner to celebrate his elevation to the Cardinalate, he remarked to one of the guests, the *Tribune* says, that he had been nine years at the seminary, nine years curate at Tombo, nine years rector of Salzano, and nine years Bishop of Mantua. Pius X. was also Patriarch of Venice and Cardinal for nine years; and, as he said, laughingly, at this dinner, it is only in the nature of things that he should be Pope for nine years too.

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HAVOC IN A LABORATORY.

Wild work was wrought by an exploding shell at the French naval gun range at Saint Chamond. A chief artificer named Duranton was drawing the charge from a shell in a workshop, when it exploded, injuring him severely, though he managed to crawl out, while the flame from the explosion set fire to papers and other inflammable material, firing other small packets of powder lying about, and finally reaching a melinite shell charged for battleship practice. Instantly there was an explosion that shook half-a-dozen surrounding townships as if there had been an earthquake, the workshop was obliterated, leaving not a trace behind above ground-level, and large objects weighing 150lb. were afterwards found 200 yards away, while trees for a great distance were carbonised.

EMOTIONAL JUSTICE.

It would be an error to suppose that the emotional side of French criminal procedure, with which we are familiar, is restricted to the freaks of juries. Even the usually non-susceptible magistrate is sometimes infected. A case of the kind has just taken place in Paris, where a wretched anti-militarist, arrested for his unpatriotic action, told a sad story of being gradually forced downwards after one minor lapse from probity, until at last long-sustained destitution drove him into the arms of the Anarchists. It was a recital of the descensus Averni as it is lived by only too many of the "submerged," and after listening to it the magistrate asked the poor fellow if the thought of his mother had never stayed him in his downward course. That broke him down completely. He begged piteously that his disgrace might not be exposed to her, and expressing a wish to redeem himself in the Foreign Legion, that famous refuge for the outcasts of the whole world, he was taken at his word. Arrangements are now being made for his transfer.

A GRANDEE OF SPAIN.

The Duke of Wellington, who is a specially-invited guest for the Royal Marriage at Madrid, is, says the "Onlooker," by inheritance a grandee of Spain, and a guest who bears a name which must ever be sacred to the Bourbons of the Peninsula. At Apsley House is housed a superb collection of Spanish pictures, given by the Spanish Bourbons on driving out the French. It is not generally known that the insignia of the Golden Fleece conferred upon Wellington was that actually worn by Columbus, and, as a special mark of Spain's gratitude, this insignia was made hereditary, so that the present Duke is the proud possessor of the star worn by the discoverer of America.

UNPUBLISHED DE MUSSET.

There will shortly be given to the world some hitherto unpublished poems of Alfred de Musset. He had bequeathed to his former governess, Madlle. Adèle Colin, a number of papers to which he attached some importance. Among these were letters to George Sand, which she was forbidden to read. But there were also a number of verses scattered over loose leaves, or jotted down on the margins of newspapers, as they flitted through the poet's mind during his walks or moments of leisure. These verses the faithful governess has read, and she finds them so beautiful that she has decided to publish them, in order that nothing may be withheld from the public which could contribute to the honour of De Musset.

SPECIALISED SWINDLING.

For six months there has been conducted in France an extensive trade in automobiles fraudulently obtained. Nearly all the leading firms in Paris and the provinces have been victimised. The method of the swindlers was to obtain possession of valuable cars upon fictitious guarantees, and then to sell them at ridiculous prices. So numerous have complaints become that all the resources of the Paris detective department were at last set in motion for the suppression of what was evidently an organised gang of clever thieves. In the result three men, named Rous, Gerville, and Simeon, have been arrested. At their rooms documents have been seized which show that they have netted £8,000 from the sale of machines worth four times that sum.

NEW BOOKS.

Next week. Tauchnitz Edition:

Beyond the Rocks. A Love Story. 1 vol. By Elinor Glyn. Author of *The Visits of Elizabeth*, *The Reflections of Ambrosine*, &c.
To be sold at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 30th of May, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Tacher, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Belches, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Miss E. T. Belches, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Miss D. W. Crosby, Brooklyn, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Kranz, Sharpville, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Cost, Buffalo, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. Geller, New York, H. Central.
Mr. F. Shong, St. Paul, H. Continental.
Mr. J. Bloom, New York, H. Continental.
Mr. T. S. Marshall, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. A. v. Seala, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Dir. H. Corried, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. M. Herzberg, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
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Mr. R. Fulton, and Family, London, H. Grand Union.
Mr. C. J. Richter, St. Paul, H. Grand Union.
Mr. J. Porter, and Family, St. Louis, H. Härtig.
Mr. C. Rathmann, Chicago, H. Kaiser Wilhelm.
Mr. G. Turner, London, H. Neustädter Hof.
Miss S. Robinson, Lexington, P. Schaumberger.
Miss F. Robinson, Lexington, P. Schaumberger.
Miss E. Satterthwaite, New York, P. Todd.
Miss R. Satterthwaite, New York, P. Todd.