

# THE DRESDEN DAILY

Office:  
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DRESDEN, Saturday, June 2, 1906.

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## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### THE ROYAL SPANISH MARRIAGE.

#### A DESPICABLE OUTRAGE.

Madrid, May 30.

A dastardly attempt was made this afternoon to assassinate King Alfonso and his young bride. As the royal procession was passing through the Calle Major a bomb was thrown which fell near the King's carriage. Fortunately the bridal pair were unhurt.

Madrid, May 31.

Numerous arrests have been made in consequence of the outrage of yesterday. It appears that the carriage in which King Alfonso and Queen Victoria were seated, halted for a moment before a house, No. 88, in the Calle Major. At this moment, someone in the upper story of this house hurled a bomb which fell on the ground between the two hindmost horses and the front wheels of the Royal carriage and exploded. A postilion was killed as were two horses. The Duke of Sotomayor, who was riding on the right side of the carriage was slightly wounded. Four soldiers of the company lining the street were killed on the spot. A lieutenant who was in the act of saluting was mortally wounded. Two women who were close to the spot were also killed. Numerous people were wounded, among them some who were on the balcony of the second story of the house from which the bomb was thrown.

Immediately after the explosion the Duke of Cornachneles sprang to the door of the carriage, opened it, and assisted the King and Queen to alight. Both were deeply moved. When their majesties had ascended the steps of the Palace the foreign Princes crowded round them and overwhelmed them with the warmest congratulations at their escape and expressed their deep horror at the attempt. No foreigner is as yet among the arrested persons. It appears that the bomb was of steel, about 1/2 cm thick. It is possible that two bombs were thrown. The house from which the attempt was made belongs to the Queen Dowager and is the only one she possesses in Madrid. Some days before the wedding, it is rumoured that the King received an anonymous letter warning him that an attempt on his life would be made. Such an enormous crowd surrounded the house, whence the bomb was thrown, all the afternoon that it was only with the greatest difficulty that the members of the Red Cross League were enabled to remove the dead and wounded.

It is officially announced that it is impossible to ascertain definitely as yet whether one or two bombs were thrown. The author of the outrage is known, his name is Manuel Duraw and he belongs to Catalonia. He hired the room whence the bomb was thrown on May 22 at 25 Pesetas a day, and paid in advance with a 200 Peseta note. He is well dressed and has expressed a very great love for flowers. Later intelligence states that the bomb was concealed in a bouquet of flowers. The authorities have arrested a foreigner and a Spaniard, the latter is very dejected. The royal carriage was very seriously damaged.

Madrid, June 1.

All the representatives of foreign powers are well. It is announced that the perpetrators of the deed at first hired an apartment in another street through which the procession passed, but gave it up because it had no balcony on the street. In the room was found a white powder which appeared to be dynamite, and a small glass syringe which smelt of prussic acid, and was intended, presumably, to be used to load the bomb at the moment that the procession passed. Besides these an excellent suit of clothes and some workmen's clothes were discovered. Seven persons were killed on the balcony whence the bomb was thrown.

Later news states that the perpetrator of the outrage bought a bouquet yesterday morning, and forbade any one to enter his room as he was unwell. At the moment that the Royal Carriage was

passing, he hurled the bomb and stepping hastily back changed his head gear without drawing any attention to himself in the general confusion. The French Ambassador gave a dinner last night, but in spite of the efforts of those present to be cheerful, a feeling of gloom was apparent, as it was at the subsequent reception.

### ANGLO-CUBAN TREATY.

Havana, May 31.

The Cuban Senate has adopted the commercial treaty with England. In the course of the debate one Senator remarked that, owing to pressure from the United States, Cuba is isolated and not in a position to conclude any treaty unless dictated by the U. S. Government.

### THE MEAT SCANDALS.

New York, May 30.

The indignation aroused by the revelations in regard to the Chicago meat packing trade has been increased by the knowledge that the Beef Trust magnates, by their creatures in the House of Representatives, are trying to prevent the passage this session of the Inspection Bill of Senator Beveridge. This measure is regarded as being, if anything, too considerate towards the trade, and it will certainly seem that the Trust is badly advised in attempting to obstruct its passage into law. There cannot be any doubt as to the urgent necessity for stringent inspection and examination of the packing premises, stockyards, and slaughter houses, and it is contended that the proposed regulations are, if anything, less onerous and vexatious than those which have been for years in force in London, Paris, and Berlin.

But compliance with them will, of course, cost money, especially at first, and this consideration seems to weigh with the Trust above those of prudence and common-sense. The more the matter is kept open for controversy, the greater will be the evil wrought to American trade abroad. It is stated that Mr. Upton Sinclair's book, the publication of which induced President Roosevelt to have the subject investigated by officers of the Federal Government, has been translated into German, and is being circulated gratuitously throughout the German Empire, and Berlin dispatches declare that it is bound to have very great influence upon the members of the Reichstag and the various State Parliaments. Nothing indeed could have suited the German agrarian party better, but this is no argument in favour of the attitude assumed by the Beef Trust magnates. The mischief arising from exposure has been done, and opposition to measures of reform will merely increase it.

That is the declared opinion of President Roosevelt, and therefore he will stand no nonsense from the millionaire monopolists. The Bill can easily be passed during the remainder of the present session, if there is no resort to obstructive tactics by its opponents. If it does not pass then the President will later in the year convene a special session of Congress to deal with that, and no other business, and it is promised that by that time the stringency of the regulations will have been increased in a fashion which will not be pleasing to the Beef Trust.

Frankfort a. M., May 31.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports today from New York that the Sanitary Department are causing an inspection to be made of the New York slaughter-houses, in which similar conditions to those in Chicago are said to prevail. According to recent disclosures the Meat Trust has been sending out agents to buy up faulty cattle, and last year 160,000 such animals were slaughtered for inland consumption.

### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

#### THE CHAMBER.

Paris, May 31.

In a Ministerial Council held today the principle was adopted that a Bill should be laid before the Chamber immediately on its assembling, whereby a general amnesty should be granted for all crimes

committed during the taking of the inventories, during the strikes and in connection with the anti-militarist propaganda, as well as for persons condemned for offences against the Press laws and the Unlawful Assemblies laws.

### THE BISHOP'S CONFERENCE.

Paris, May 31.

In spite of the secrecy imposed upon the Bishops, various particulars of the proceedings at yesterday's Conference are published by the newspapers. It is said, for instance, that the Pope's letter to Cardinal Richard contained no sort of instructions as to the acceptance or the repudiation of the Separation Laws. The Pope charges the Bishops to examine the questions laid before them solely from the highest point of view, that of the cure of souls and the welfare of the country. The letter closes with a reference to the persecutions which the Church in France will have to suffer, but that reference is in no way connected with the decision to be made by the Conference. The Pope cites the words of Christ to the Apostles that they shall be willing to suffer for His name's sake, and that he sent them forth into the world as sheep in the midst of wolves. The letter was at once acknowledged by the Conference in the following telegram:—"At the moment when the Bishops of France assemble, to deliberate in perfect freedom on the requirements of the time, they hasten to lay at the feet of your Holiness the homage of their entire child-like submission, and to offer the assurance that, whatever may happen, they will remain immovably loyal to the interests of the Faith as well as to the greatness and the welfare of the country which they passionately love and fervently wish to serve."

The Archbishop of Albi then read the report of the reception which the Papal Encyclical against the Separation Law had met with on the part of the Catholics of France. The Archbishop of Besançon put in a report on the question of Church societies which concluded with the recommendation that the existing parochial councils, controlling the church fabrics, be maintained and that the number of their members be increased in conformity with the requirements of the Separation Law. These Fabric Councils might be called by the Government societies for worship; care would be taken that, as before, they would be dependent on Church authority. Several Bishops pointed out that, if the Separation Law should be repudiated by the Conference, sums amounting to millions of Francs would be required from private sources in order to provide for Divine worship.

The majority of the newspapers express their belief that the Conference will find a way to solve the difficulty without any serious conflict with the Government.

This morning the Conference concluded the discussion of the Bishop of Besançon's proposal as to parochial councils. It is not known whether a decision was come to in the matter, but in the best informed circles it is believed that, in regard to the working of the Church societies, the Conference will find a solution reconcilable with canonical rights. It is confidently maintained that the Bishops will only consider themselves bound by their decisions if the Vatican, renouncing self, arrives at the same conclusions.

### NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

#### THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, May 31.

The Imperial Duma was today occupied with the resolution which proposes the abolition of the death penalty. M. Nabokof proposed that the Committee which is working out the Bill for the Inviolability of the Person should be entrusted with drafting a Bill for the abolition of the death penalty. M. Lednitzky remarked that the Government was committing political murder, it was a Moloch which was for ever demanding fresh victims. M. Aladin said that the Duma could not approach the Czar without the creatures the Government made use of getting in the way and mocking the Duma. The

comedy of interpellations must cease. The Duma was powerless. They had never asked for these ridiculous Ministers but they were stronger than the Duma, in that they possessed cannon. The nation must not accuse the Duma but they ought to know, who the guilty are.

A priest, M. Poyaroff, said that the Government paid no attention to the Duma, they were too courageous. They must ask the Czar to do away with the death penalty or else it would be better to leave St. Petersburg as it was unfitting to remain there and collect their salaries.

In the further course of the debate the President called M. Voryerschof to order because he said that the executions in Riga were a smack in the face for the Duma.

Prof. Kusmin Karavief pointed out how useless it was to try and connect political murders with the death penalty. They must fight this epidemic of political murders by removing their causes, one of which was certainly capital punishment. The Duma then accepted the proposal of M. Nabokof to nominate a committee which was to draft a Bill for the abolition of the death penalty within five days.

After an hour's adjournment the House proceeded to discuss the Agrarian question. Prof. Petrajitsky made a long speech on the programme of the confiscation of private properties and declared that such kind of confiscation was necessary from the standpoint of the common weal. A very lively debate ensued. Many speakers recognised the necessity of taking steps to heal the social evils. Prof. Herzenstein, Deputy for Moscow, made a long speech which was frequently interrupted by applause. He came to the conclusion that the fundamental principle of forcible confiscation was not advisable for all Russia, though in isolated cases a different view might be taken.

The House adjourned at 7 p. m.

#### THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

Vienna, May 31.

According to the *Neue Freie Presse* the prospects of the formation of the Beck Ministry have sensibly deteriorated today.

#### SERVIAN COMMERCE.

Belgrade, May 31.

The commercial treaty with Austria-Hungary is to be quietly prolonged indefinitely by diplomatic action.

#### STRIKE IN HUNGARY.

Buda Pesth, May 31.

The Social democrats have arranged a general strike of agricultural labourers throughout the country.

#### A LUNATIC AT SEA.

Rome, May 31.

A boat has been picked up some 20 miles from Capri containing a young man half dead from hunger. It appears that the man is a lunatic.

#### THE SUNK GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT.

Kiel, May 31.

The search for bodies on the torpedo boat „S. 126“ has been finally abandoned. Lieutenant Kayser from Leipzig, two warrant officers, and 14 sailors and stokers are missing. Probably they found their way out of the boat alive and were afterwards drowned. The value of the raised hull is estimated at 1,200,000 Marks. The salvage company receives 250,000 Marks.

#### A JAPANESE LOAN.

London, June 1.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces from Tokio that according to the *Asahi* the Government have decided to take up a loan with the aid of the Yokohama bank and the large companies which send cotton, matches, cement, beer, timber and other wares to Manchuria.

#### FOOD RIOTS IN CHINA.

Shanghai, May 31.

It is reported from Juenschan, in the province of Kiangsi, that there also serious disturbances have broken out in consequence of the high price of food. The rioters are said to be supported by secret societies. The agricultural population are fleeing to the towns. H. M. gunboat „Snipe“, at present stationed in Nantschang will proceed tomorrow to the scene of the disturbances. The Governor has sent troops there. The riots are in no way directed against the Missionaries. *Reuter.*

#### THE OPENING OF THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

Milan, May 31.

To celebrate the opening of the Simplon Tunnel a banquet was held here today, at which the Federal President M. Forrer, Sig. Tittoni the Minister, representatives of the authorities and other distinguished persons were present. The Mayor, Sig. Ponti, Sig. Tittoni and the Federal President made speeches, which were loudly applauded.

#### THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna, May 31.

The Christian Social Union of the House of Deputies have resolved to take no part in the for-

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mation of the Cabinet for the present, and to demand from every Ministry uncompromising resistance to the encroachments of Hungary as well as the carrying-out of franchise reform. With those objects in view, they will maintain a waiting attitude towards the new Ministry.

#### TERRIBLE FIRE IN SWITZERLAND.

Freiburg, May 31.

A terrible fire broke out today in Plaffeien a village 15 kilometres south east of Freiburg. A strong S. W. wind fanned the flames and in two hours over fifty buildings were alight.

Later news states that the village is entirely destroyed. 45 houses are reduced to ashes and 50 families are homeless. During the fire two persons were seriously injured.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

## THE ZULU REVOLT.

A London paper publishes the following account of the situation.

At last there is news of further fighting, the details of which show that the Zulus have lost none of their daring, while it is also clear that whenever opportunity occurs the Colonial forces are able to give a good account of themselves. Too much importance should not be attached to isolated surrenders, and even if Umhlole, Sigamanda's brother, should surrender with his regiment, it would have little influence on the campaign. Early in the war of 1879, Uhamu, Cetewayo's brother, came in with all his people, yet the campaign was not shortened by a single day. It is really much more significant of the real attitude of the Zulus that Bambaata, who was supposed to be enclosed in a ring fence by the Zululand Field Force and by loyal natives, is able to flit about at will. The long, toilsome night march to beat Bambaata up in his stronghold had the only ending that could be expected considering the nature of the country and the season of the year. At this time the whole country is covered by a thick cold white mist from shortly after midnight till the sun has risen for some time, and it often comes on towards evening as well.

Those who were disposed to say harsh things about the transport arrangements during the late war will see from the events in this small campaign that the fault did not rest with Imperial wrongheadedness. Too few water-carts have been taken with the field force, while they have long strings of ox-waggons dragging all over Zululand mealies which had been sent thence to Dundee to be crushed; and this in a country full of mealie lands. So great are the difficulties of drift and hill that in many places double teams have to be spanned in the waggons, which causes great delay. If, instead of the huge train of mealie waggons, there were more water-carts and more light mule waggons, the column could move at least an additional 10 miles a day. The one benefit which springs from the long transport trains is that a most efficient laager can be formed at night. This is 250 yards square, and is a protection for all the men of the column and all the animals belonging to it as well. The use of camels has been an unqualified success, and it is hoped to extend it. In one case a camel patrol lasted for 12 days, for seven of which the camels were without water, and yet returned in fair condition. This shows what can be done by adapting means to conditions. In Zululand at present what is really needed is a series of well-supplied depôts from which strong horse-patrols may be sent out, with a string of pack animals for carrying additional rations and ammunition. In the Mome district the hills take the form of ridges with steep shelving sides; the contour of the country is appalling, scarcely affording foothold for horse or man.

It is clear, from the full accounts of the latest fighting, that there were two separate engagements. In one the rebels were the aggressors, and in the other Col. Mackenzie had some sharp bush fighting. Col. Leuchars, with a force composed of the Reserves of the Umvoti district, advanced through the Umsinga and crossed into Zululand. He evidently was moving against the strong combined force of Natal and Zululand rebels, which had posted itself on Hlazagaza Hill. However, before this force had reached its objective it was attacked by the rebels belonging to Mehlokazulu, Faku, and Umtele. The fact that the rebels got within 50 yards of the camp makes it clear that the Natal forces are not indulging in a mere battue of un-

armed and helpless savages. It is significant that though the attack was beaten off the rebels continued sniping. But this determination on the part of the Zulus is only of a piece with the qualities shown in the fight between them and Col. Mansell's force at the beginning of the month near the Sibudeni Mountain. The valley of the Insuzi is a great nest of small rebel strongholds, and Col. Mackenzie evidently hopes to wear down the resistance of the rebels by constant hammering.

## MICHAEL DAVITT.

The death is announced of Mr. Michael Davitt one of the protagonists of the Irish Home Rule movement. The following sketch of his career appears in a contemporary.

Michael Davitt, whose chequered, busy life has now closed, was one of the best specimens of the Irish agitator. He was wild, passionate, impulsive; he said and did stupid and even criminal things; but he was honest according to his views, he took bravely the punishments which the law inflicted upon him, and by comparison with most of the many Parliamentary "leaders" of the Nationalist cause he appears in an almost attractive light. He was born in 1846 near Straid, a small village in County Mayo, the son of an impoverished farmer who was evicted when the subject of this memoir was but four years of age. This incident, and the bitter terms in which his mother used afterwards to remind him of it, affected the whole course of his life. The family came over to England and settled at Haslingden, in the Rossendale Valley, where young Davitt was sent into a mill to work. Here at the age of 11 he met with an accident and lost his right arm. Incapable of following manual employment he commenced to educate himself, found work in a local post-office, and when a youth of 17 joined the Fenian organisation. His ardour, his intellectual ability, his power of fierce declamatory speech, won the admiration of his friends. He was made the "centre" of the Rossendale Fenian "circle," and soon after became secretary for England and Scotland. The foolish attack on Chester Castle in 1869 organised by that body was very much to his mind. Unable with his single arm to shoulder a rifle, he carried a small store of cartridges in a bag made with a pocket-handkerchief. Of course, the police got to know all about the affair, which ended in a fiasco, and then Davitt employed his energies in collecting arms and forwarding them to Ireland—a proceeding quite as futile as the other, seeing that the police secured every single weapon the moment it reached the other side of the Channel. For this, however, and for other offences he was arrested, tried for treason felony at the Old Bailey, and sent to penal servitude for 15 years. One of the principal items of evidence against him was a letter he had sent to a brother Fenian at Manchester which, if words mean anything, was an incitement to the assassination of some informer. Many years afterwards, before the Parnell Commission, he declared that the real object of that communication—which he admitted was "stupidly criminal"—was to prevent a murder because he told the recipient to do nothing until he had seen two men indicated by initials. He refused at the trial to give this explanation, as before the Commission he declined to divulge the names of the men indicated; and from the witness-box at the Royal Courts of Justice he made an impassioned appeal to one of them, then in America, to confirm the truth of what he said. "I have suffered twenty years for that man," he exclaimed. The incident shows the chivalry of the man, for very few people now doubt the truth of what he said. He felt himself bound by an oath which is as illegal as it is wicked, and submitted to the consequences. He served seven years and a half of his sentence, mostly at Dartmoor, and was then released on ticket-of-leave. This was in December, 1877. He and some other amnestied Fenians were accorded a public reception in Dublin, and were entertained at breakfast by the late Mr. Parnell. A year afterwards he was a witness before the Royal Commission on Prisons, and his experiences at Dartmoor suggested certain reforms in the Penal Servitude Acts which were recommended by the Commissioners.

Hardly was he out of prison when he rejoined the Fenian Brotherhood, becoming a member of the Supreme Council. But his seven years' confinement had somewhat modified his views as to the method by which Home Rule agitation should be carried on. "I felt," he said naively to the Parnell Commission Judges, "that, while Nature has pretty well qualified Irishmen for agitation, she never intended them to be political conspirators, and I made up my mind that secret conspiracy would do no good whatever for Ireland." This determination, however, did not prevent him from joining hands later on with Patrick Ford and the other members of the dynamite gang in America. Of Ford he said publicly: "I have yet to meet a better man morally as a Christian and as a philanthropist." This was in cross-examination before the Parnell Commission after he had been confronted with the clearest proofs that Ford's paper

(Continued on page 4.)

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## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending about 10

### DIE FLEDERMAUS.

Operette in three Acts. Music by Johann Strauss.

Cast:

Gabriel von Eisenstein, gentleman	Herr Rüdiger.
Rosalind, his wife	Frau Abendroth.
Frank, governor of the prison	Herr Erwin.
Prince Orlofsky	Fräul. Schäfer.
Alfred, his singing teacher	Herr Saville.
Doktor Falke, notary	Herr Kiess.
Doktor Blind, lawyer	Herr Nebusehka.
Adele, Rosalind's maid	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Ida	Frau Kleinert.
Selli	Fräul. Lehmann.
Faustine	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Paula	Fräul. Kronau.
Felicita	Frau Lehmann.
Melanie	Fräul. Boden.
Minni	Fräul. Weinert.
Hermine	Fräul. Kretschmer.
Xandi	Fräul. Wenzel.
Berta	Fräul. Lehner.
All Bey, an Egyptian nobleman	Herr Gedlich.
Ramusin, a Japanese attendant	Herr Markgraf.
Murray, a rich Canadian	Herr Pleissner.
Cariconi, a Spaniard	Herr Kruis.
Lord Middleton	Herr Hahn.
Baron Oskar	Herr Seiter.
Frosch, prison warden	Herr Erl.
Ivan, the Prince's valet	Herr Büssel.
First	Herr Römer.
Second	Herr Wehrle.
Third	Herr Scheer.
Fourth	Herr Wolf I.
Fifth	Herr Hafner.
Sixth	Herr Mildner.
First	Herr Ernst.
Second	Herr Hinkel.

the Prince's guests

**PLOT.** Adele, Rosalind's maid, is invited by her sister Ida to an entertainment given by a Russian Prince Orlofsky; but Rosalind will not let her go. Rosalind's husband, Eisenstein, has been given a sentence of five days imprisonment, which, owing to the stupidity of his lawyer, Blind, has been increased to 8 days. Eisenstein turns blind out of the house. Rosalind has promised a lover, Alfred, whose tenor voice she loves, to admit him after her husband has gone; so when Eisenstein goes with a friend, Falk, to the Russian prince's entertainment, after which he is to go to bed, she lets Adele go, and admits Alfred, but is disturbed by Frank, the governor of the prison. She passes Alfred off as her husband and he is taken to prison. Adele creates a sensation at Orlofsky's ball, and though Eisenstein recognises her, no one believes him when he says she is a servant. Rosalind also appears masked, and Eisenstein flirts violently with her, she taking possession of his watch. At supper Eisenstein relates how Falk got intoxicated at a ball, and went to sleep in the street, when the crowd peered him, calling him Dr. Fledermaus. Frank is also at the ball, masquerading as a Marquis, and gets very intoxicated, and on his return home finds the prison warden, Frosch, still there so. Adele and Ida come to ask the Marquis to smooth the matters for Adele at the Eisenstein's; when a ring is heard, the girls are put in a cell: it is Eisenstein arriving to give himself up. Blind arrives to defend Alfred, the supposed Eisenstein, but the real Eisenstein turns him out, and putting on his gown and spectacles has Alfred fetched. Rosalind also arrives. Eisenstein reveals himself and mutual recriminations ensue, when Falk arrives with all the other guests and explains that the whole thing is a joke concocted by him to avenge the Fledermaus incident, and all pledge each other in champagne.

Composer: Johann Strauss, born 1825, died 1890.  
(See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Titzmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 50.)

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7 p.m.

### TANNHÄUSER.

On Tuesday evening in memory of Henrik Ibsen, Beethoven's funeral march from the Eroica symphony will be played, followed by the late dramatist's play *Brand*.

## REPERTOIRE OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

### OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday:	Zar und Zimmermann.	7.30 p. m.
Wednesday:	Salome.	7.30 p. m.
Thursday:	Undine.	7.30 p. m.
Friday:	Orpheus in der Unterwelt.	7.30 p. m.
Saturday:	Das Rheingold.	7.30 p. m.
Sunday, June 10th:	Die Walküre.	6 p. m.
Monday, June 11th:	Rigoletto.	7.30 p. m.

## SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Tuesday:	Brand.	7 p. m.
Wednesday:	Die Wildente.	7 p. m.
Thursday:	Maria Stuart.	7 p. m.
Friday:	Ernst.	7.30 p. m.
Saturday:	Klein Dorrit.	7.30 p. m.
Sunday, June 10th:	Die Jungfrau von Orleans.	7 p. m.
Monday, June 11th:	Die Journalisten.	7.30 p. m.

## ROYAL THEATRE

### NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10.30

### DIE WILDENTE.

Comedy in five Acts by H. Ibsen.

Cast:

Werle, Grosskaufmann und Hüttenbesitzer usw.	Herr Mehnert.
Gregers, sein Sohn	Herr Wiecke.
Der alte Ekdal	Herr Müller.
Hjalmar Ekdal, des Alten Sohn, Photograph	Herr Fischer.
Gina, Hjalmar's Frau	Frau Salbach.
Hedwig, ihre Tochter, 14 Jahre alt	Frau Gasny.
Frau Sörby, Haushälterin bei Werle	Fräul. Diacono.
Relling, Arzt	Herr Stahl.
Molvic, gewesener Theologe	Herr René.
Gräberg, Buchhalter	Herr Gunz.
Petersen, Diener bei Werle	Herr P. Neumann.
Jensen, Lohndiener	Herr Helsing.
Ein beleibter Herr	Herr Bauer.
Ein Herr mit einer Glatze	Herr Höhner.
Ein kurzsichtiger Herr	Herr Walther.
Ein Herr	Herr Olbrich.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7 p.m.

### WALLENSTEINS TOD.

## 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 Ehrlicke.



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## LOCAL.

### LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

The Annual Journament of the Dresden L. T. Club commenced yesterday with the ladies singles competition for the cup presented by H. J. Twiss Esq. and at present held by Baroness Montgelas. In the first round Countess Soumarokoff defeated Baroness L. Knorring 6—0, 6—2; Miss P. Papenhagen was successful against Miss Green the score being 6—0, 1—6, 6—3.

### THE THIRD GERMAN INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION, DRESDEN.

It is a well known fact that great Exhibitions are seldom complete on the day they are opened. If this is the case with Art Exhibitions, it is all the more easily understood in collections of Art Industry products. The man in the street does not stop to think how many factors go to make up the problem with which the Executive of such an Exhibition has to deal. Numberless unforeseen difficulties, from the failure in the "firing" of a batch of tiles and delay of railway transport to great labour strikes, hinder the completion of the several departments. It has been so in our Dresden Exhibition this year. On the day of the opening many of the rooms were incomplete. But we are happy to be able to state that, thanks to strenuous efforts on the part of all concerned, every part of the Exhibition will offer to Whitsuntide holiday visitors a finished and brilliant example of German industrial art.

20,000 Season Tickets sold. The sale of twenty thousand season tickets in the three weeks which have barely elapsed since the Exhibition was opened, speaks well for the favourable impression made on visitors by its varied and valuable contents. There is, in fact, such a variety and such a multitude of objects worth seeing that they cannot be satisfactorily examined in a single visit. That, at least, was the opinion of Professor Sering of Berlin, Chairman of the Berlin Union for secondary education in Political Economy. When the Union was visiting the Exhibition lately, he remarked:—"You, the men of Science, are overwhelmed with the number of wonderful impressions which the Exhibition makes upon you. Dresden has long been the home of Art; but here is something which hardly any other City could present today, the artistic ennobling of all that which frames—in modern human life. You will have convinced yourselves that truth and solidity have indeed triumphed over spurious art and uncultured taste. The Exhibition has made upon all of you an indelible impression, which you will endeavour to deepen by repeated visits".

We would call the attention of our readers to the attractions of Klein-Zschachwitz, a delightful summer resort on the Elbe, surrounded by pine woods. A concert takes place there every Wednesday and no better place could be found to spend a summer evening, while at Heinrich's Kurhaus the cooking is excellent.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100. The band plays about 12.40 p. m. at the Schloss Platz.

### THE PLEASURE TO REGRET.

A native postman on the Gold Coast after bathing sent, says the "County Gentleman," the following letter to his postmaster:—

"Dear Master,  
"I have the pleasure to regret to inform you that when I go bath this morning a billow he remove my trouser. Dear Master how can I go on duty with only one trouser? If he get loss where am I? Kind write Accra that they send me one more trouser so I catch him and go duty.  
"Good day, Sir, my Lord, how are you?  
"Your loving corporal,  
"J. ADDIE."

# ROYAL BELVEDERE

## Grand Concert Daily

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



Continued from page 2.

had collected money for and was the organ of the dynamiters. This is an instance of how his strong political passion could blind his judgment. During 1878 he lectured in England and Scotland and paid a brief visit to America, where his mother had gone to live. He came back to Ireland just when everything was ripe for a violent agitation, and, starting at Irishtown, in his native county, he founded, on April 20, 1879, what developed in the course of the next six months into the notorious Land League. He was almost ubiquitous at this time—hurrying all over the South and West delivering speeches on Land Reform and Home Rule and arousing all the passions of his easily-excited countrymen. He was a vehement orator, with a powerful voice, a dark, eager, almost vindictive-looking face, and eyes piercing and restless. When the Land League was formally constituted he was one of the hon. secretaries, and he was chiefly responsible for the distribution of the relief fund collected in America at the close of 1879 by means of the visit of Messrs. Parnell and Dillon. In May, 1880, he went to the United States to organise the Land League there, having a few months before been the subject of an abortive State prosecution in respect of one of his many speeches. In February of the following year he was arrested on the revocation of his ticket-of-leave, and was kept at Portland for 15 months, but was put to no convict labour during that time. His re-imprisonment led to a violent scene in the House of Commons and the suspension of all the Nationalist members. With the conclusion of the Kilmainham Treaty in May, 1882, he was released, Mr. Parnell and other members of the party journeying to Weymouth to receive him on his discharge. After a short lecturing tour in America he returned to Ireland, and induced Mr. Parnell to start the National League, but did not himself hold any executive office in it. In February, 1883, he was again in prison. He had made a speech at Newtown inviting the peasantry to take possession of certain lands from which he said their ancestors were driven. Prosecuted and refusing to find bail to keep the peace, he spent four months in a Dublin gaol. During the next three years he lectured much in the United Kingdom and in America. One of the persons implicated in the charges which gave rise to the appointment of the Parnell Commission, he was not represented by counsel, though Sir C. Russell (afterwards Lord Chief Justice) examined him for the convenience of the Court. He delivered a long and, in parts, eloquent speech in his own defence, upon which he was complimented by the President—afterwards Lord Justice Hannen.

Mr. Davitt had been a constant contributor to British, colonial, and American newspapers and magazines. He started in 1891 a journal called the *Labour Leader*, but it was not a success. Outside Irish affairs he was a pronounced Radical and an adherent of Henry George, of "single tax" fame. He never cared much for Parliamentary life, and a little of it more than satisfied him. In 1882 he was elected for Meath, but being still on ticket-of-leave was declared disqualified by a vote of the House of Commons. Joining the McCarthyite section after Mr. Parnell's death, he stood in 1891 against Mr. J. E. Redmond for Waterford and was defeated, but at the General Election in the following year he was returned for North Meath. He was unseated as the result of that petition which showed the depth and intensity of priestly interference in Irish elections. His side found him a safe seat for North-East Cork, but with that love which always animates Irish politicians after they have quarrelled, his opponent at Meath instituted bankruptcy proceedings against him in respect of the cost of the petition, and Mr. Davitt, after less than a year's experience of Parliament, quitted it, as he then said, for ever.

There is no doubt that Mr. Davitt was, as he said at the time, "sick of the House of Commons", and looked askance at what he was disposed to regard as its sordid and profitless controversies. The bickerings in his own party, too, had considerably soured him of Parliamentary life, and he devoted the next two years mainly to lecturing and writing. He was never a man to court repose. Despite, however, his declared intention of shaking the dust of the House of Commons from off his feet he was at the General Election of 1895, while absent in Australia, returned unopposed for East Kerry and South Mayo and elected to sit for the latter constituency. The great majority obtained by the Unionists in 1895 made Home Rule appear more than ever hopeless, and though Mr. Davitt was fairly regular in his attendance at the House of Commons his interventions in debate were infrequent

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.

## SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German, French and Latin.

A small number of resident pupils taken. German and French resident governesses.

Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

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The finest fabrics carefully handled.

Summer dresses, blouses, and suits, cleaned in the shortest time.

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Struve Strasse 12 (nearly opposite Victoria Strasse).  
Prager Strasse 37 (Hotel Europäischer Hof).

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Direct importation from Habana, largest stock, lowest prices.

250 kinds of cigarettes. Tobacco. Briar Pipes.

Catalogues sent free on application.

—usually on the land question—and he finally resigned in 1899, about the time of the outbreak of the South African War. Thus released from attendance at the House of Commons, Mr. Davitt went to the Transvaal, where the Boers received him as a frank sympathiser, and it is on record that he did his best to encourage the Burghers to resist "the common enemy"—England. He acted as correspondent with the Boer forces for an American journal, and also published several contributions in French newspapers, but he perceived long before the Boers did that their power of resistance was broken and quitted the scene of action. His general views on the war are contained in his book "The Boer Fight for Freedom", published in 1902. His last contribution of any note to literature, "The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland", was issued in 1904, and his last journalistic mission was to Russia about the time of the outbreak of the recent disturbances. Though many bitter disappointments and disillusionments shadowed his career, Mr. Davitt had an invincible belief in the ultimate triumph of the Celtic race. His patriotism, genuine though it undoubtedly was, was largely begotten of racial prejudice. In 1898 he wrote a series of letters to prove that the Anglo-Saxon race was destined to be dominated and finally vanquished by the United States because of the large admixture of Celtic blood in the American people.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse.

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.  
8.0 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.

## 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.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, June 1. The *Times* of Simla announces that on Monday last the first moiety of the Thibet indemnity was paid in Calcutta amounting to 850,000 Rupees, which equals £56,666.

Paris, June 1. Further details are announced as to the Madrid bomb outrage. The number of those who lost their lives is said to be 20. Among the dead are three officers. In the house, whence the bomb was thrown 8 persons were killed among them being the Duke of Alameda, the Marquesa Tolosa and her daughter, all of whom were on the balcony.

Berlin, June 1. Last night a Turkish Order valued at 24,000 Mark was stolen from the Arsenal. The thief got himself locked in and escaped later by means of a rope.

New York, June 1. President Roosevelt has sent Neill Reynolds's report on the slaughter houses in Chicago to Congress with a message in which he urgently recommends the acceptance of Mr. Beveridge's Amendment to the Agricultural Bill. This Amendment provides for the minute inspection not only of the slaughter houses but of the meat itself.

Tonlon, June 1. The whole of the crew of torpedo-boat 250 mutinied while on a training cruise off Bonifacio. They all landed, but after an address from the Captain returned on board.

Madrid, June 1. The whole Press speaks disapprovingly of the outrage. The workmen agree that the attempt was the work of an adherent of anarchism, for the King is loved by his people; his marriage too, which is more a love match than a political marriage, has made a favourable impression on the people.—The perpetrator of the deed has not yet been arrested.

## LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 31st of May, 1906.

Miss J. Bruggmann, Melbourne, H. Austria.  
Miss M. Bruggmann, Melbourne, H. Austria.  
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Stonehill, Chicago, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. Kohn, Chicago, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. E. Philippi, London, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. M. Philippi, London, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jayne, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. J. Dewar, M.P., and Mrs. Dewar, London, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Tritsch, Denver, H. Bellevue.  
Miss E. Rumley, London, H. Bellevue.  
Sir A. and Lady Lyall, London, H. Bellevue.  
Miss E. Crabb, London, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. S. Lippmann, London, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. J. Whitworth, Sheffield, H. British.  
Mr. E. Phillis, New Orleans, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. H. Lancaster, London, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. M. v. Halle, Bradford, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. and Mrs. L. Keaton, Philadelphia, P. Fricke.  
Miss C. Atcherley, London, P. Görnemann.  
Mr. E. Thomas, New York, H. Grand Union.  
Miss A. Delano, New York, H. Grand Union.  
Miss E. Cowan, New York, H. Grand Union.  
Miss E. Earnest, New York, H. Grand Union.  
Mrs. M. Peterson, Manchester, H. Hospiz.  
Mr. H. V. Pratt, Elmira, P. Ill.  
Miss A. Pratt, Elmira, P. Ill.  
Miss A. Pratt, Elmira, P. Ill.  
Miss K. Chamberlin, Elmira, P. Ill.  
Miss E. Chamberlin, Elmira, P. Ill.  
Miss C. Bonsfield, Bay City, P. Ill.  
Miss E. Darby, St. Louis, P. Ill.  
Miss R. Loud, Au Sable, P. Ill.  
Mr. A. Schneider, Liverpool, H. Imperial.  
Dr. J. H. Parsons, London, H. Kaiser Wilhelm.  
Dr. E. E. Henderson, London, H. Kaiser Wilhelm.  
Miss F. Thompson, St. Louis, H. Weber.  
Baroness H. Dafour, New York, H. Stadt Weimar.

## WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Weather, finer. Temperature, below normal.  
Barometer, low. Wind, NE.