

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, June 28.

Mr. Thorn, Labour Member, West Ham, again endeavoured to extract a promise from the Government that in view of the recent massacres at Bielostok, the English should not be sent on a cruise in Russian waters. The Secretary of State, Sir Edward Grey, replied to the Hon. Member's question in the negative as he had done before to similar questions.

In replying to a question respecting the sentence of death passed on four Egyptians for the recent murder of an English officer, the Secretary of State described what had taken place and added that the Court in Cairo had expressed its sense of the great self-control shown by the English officers who were attacked by the Egyptian villagers. As for the Court itself there was every guarantee against any miscarriage of justice.

FIGHTING IN NIGERIA.

Lagos, June 28.

Sharp fighting has again taken place in Southern Nigeria. Captain Wayling's troops were attacked by the natives and lost 3 men killed and 31 wounded. Captain Wayling himself was slightly wounded and was forced to halt his force at Uteh. Captain Kudkin made his way from Agbor to Captain Wayling's assistance losing 1 man killed and 13 wounded on the way up. After a sharp fight the troops returned to Agbor.

THE GERMAN EDITORS IN ENGLAND.

London, June 28.

The representatives of the German Press today proceeded by water to Greenwich where they were entertained at luncheon by the proprietor of the *Daily News*. Lord Crewe proposed the toast of Anglo-German friendship and said it was the duty of the Press to remove every difficulty that could arise between the two countries. If the Press of both countries were to endeavour to do this, both countries would advance, as neighbours side by side, to salvation and the progress of civilisation. Herr Posse, Chief editor, in his reply said that all the editors were returning imbued with this idea and resolved to make it an accomplished fact.

In the evening the editors were present at a dinner given by Mr. Alfred Rothschild. Among those invited to meet them were the German Ambassador, the War Minister, Mr. Haldane, and the editor of the "Times", Mr. Moberly Bell. After dinner Lord Burnham, Sir E. Cassel and Baron v. Eckardstein joined the party.

THE MURDER OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER IN EGYPT.

Cairo, June 28.

The four fellaheen who were sentenced to death yesterday for wounding English officers were hanged today; six fellaheen were flogged.

ACCIDENT TO THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

Manchester, June 28.

The steam-ship *Cassia* yesterday collided with a lock gate in the Ship Canal near Irwell. In consequence of the damage done to the lock, the water in the canal fell 16 feet over a stretch of canal two miles long. The *Cassia* and other large ships went aground. It is expected that traffic will be blocked for a week.

AMERICA AND THE BIELOSTOK MASSACRES.

Washington, June 28.

President Roosevelt has expressed his agreement that the resolution passed by both houses of Congress attesting the horror of the people of the United States at the massacre of Jews in Russia should be handed to the State Department and given official publication.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS.

Paris, June 28.

At today's sitting of the *Cour de Cassation* the *Procureur Général* continued his speech and pointed out that he had, in his previous remarks, proved the worthlessness of the charges brought against Dreyfus, both with respect to the *bordereau* and to the secret dossier. He then dealt with other facts mentioned to Dreyfus' disadvantage at the Rennes court martial and took exception to the exaggerated importance accorded to them.

He also pointed out that Dreyfus' accusers had not thought it beneath them to once more introduce the treachery charges in the matter of the Robin grenade, although they knew perfectly well that Boutonnet was the guilty person and also the matter of loading grenades with melinite which was also betrayed by Boutonnet.

The *Procureur Général* went on to say that Dreyfus' simplest actions, and even his military zeal had been distorted into accusations against him. The whole conspiracy which had been organised to keep on Devil's Island a man who had been convicted in an illegal way for another's guilt, was nothing but a mystification from which the veil had now been drawn.

He then examined the information obtained from the foreigners involved in the affair. He reminded the Court of the curious doubts expressed by Generals Mercier and Cavaignac with regard to the official demeritis, even those from an Imperial and Royal source. He again drew attention to the protests, already mentioned by M. Moras, made by Foreign Governments as to the rôle foisted upon their Ambassadors, and concluded his speech with the words: "The innocence of Dreyfus has been as clearly proved as the guilt of Esterhazy."

The Court then adjourned until Saturday. It is reported that Major Cuignet and General Paty du Clam have written to the Public Prosecutor's office, taking exception to certain statements in the speech of the *Procureur Général*.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION.

St. Petersburg, June 28.

The greatest excitement prevails in leading circles on account of the unrest, amounting to a mutiny, in the first battalion of the Preobrashensky regiment. The second and third battalions at first had joined the first, but were then remorseful. The first battalion, known as "His Majesty's battalion," and which is quartered in the Winter Palace, had relaxed their discipline to such an extent, that grenadiers, lancers, riflemen and a brigade of artillery had to be sent from Krasnoje Selo to Peterhof to carry out the disarmament of the battalion. After giving up their ringleaders the battalion was sent to Krasnoje Selo. The Semenof regiment was not implicated in the disturbances.

Samara, June 28.

Last evening in the camp here a disturbance arose in consequence of the arrest of two soldiers who had neglected to give the military salute to their superior officers. After the other soldiers had rescued their comrades they marched, headed by their band, to a hall where they held a meeting and formulated their complaints. Today they are not performing any duty.

Moscow, June 28.

The whole of the first battalion of the mutinous Preobrashensky regiment is to be tried by court martial.

The Commandant of Cronstadt, General Belajef telegraphs to the Minister of Marine that the situation both in the army and navy is at the present time extremely ominous. For this reason the reinforcement of the troops in Cronstadt by reliable elements is necessary. General Belajef has gone to Cronstadt to quiet the naval crews.

Warsaw, June 28.

All telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg is interrupted.

THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, June 28.

The Duma accepted as urgent the interpellation respecting the 87 soldiers of the Mingrellen regiment accused of mutiny, and then passed an Order of the day whereby all interpellations that are not urgent are only to be discussed on one day in the week, viz. on Friday, in order to give more time for the working out of new Bills. After passing another resolution whereby three Quaestors were elected who are to receive 10 Roubles a day, also during the vacation, the House adjourned.

The President of the Duma has informed a confidant that it would be impossible for him to form a Cabinet. The chief element of the Duma, the cadet party, was only 150 Members strong, and that would not give a sufficient majority. To effect a compromise with the Left and Right was impossible for him.

THE AUSTRIAN DELEGATION.

Vienna, June 28.

Herr Dobernig advocated the protection of Austrian interests against Hungary. Herr Exner said that a united Customs district was to the interest of Austria as well as of Hungary, and expressed his unlimited appreciation of the Minister of the Exterior, especially in the matter of the consular service, and said that he intended to vote for the army budget and the budget of the Exterior. Herr Glabinsky recognised the services of the War Minister who at a time of great difficulty had contributed much to the warding off of a crisis. The Poles expressed themselves satisfied with the solution of the language question in the army which had been arrived at. Herr Sinely also recognised that the decision of the War Minister of 1905 in the matter of sparing the national feeling showed some progress. Herr Stein described the statement of Herr Deym that the German national feeling in German national circles had diminished, as an error; he pointed out, amid interruptions from Herr Schönborn, the growing prosperity of the protestant States in contrast to the decline of the catholic, and said that it rested with the majority of the people's representatives, with the Government and the Crown to make the German population patriotic again by altering the system of government adopted towards the Germans. The discussion was then adjourned until Monday.

THE HUNGARIAN DELEGATION.

Vienna, June 28.

In the discussion on the naval estimates Herr Kmety demanded that, as in the army there were Hungarian regiments, so as a complement to the whole navy there should be a Hungarian fleet; in the same way special companies of sailors should be drawn from soldiers who claimed Hungary as their home, and from the sum of these companies a Hungarian sailor corps should be formed. Herr Lasslo, captain of a corvette, said that the desired division of the navy was hardly practicable since it would introduce a weakness into the fleet, which then would in no way be adapted to perform the tasks required of it. It would lead to an absolute subversion of all their marine institutions. On this ground the naval Administration could not take part in the discussion of the question.

THE LATE HENRIK IBSEN.

Berlin, June 28.

In a letter to the *Vossische Zeitung* Herr Sigurd Ibsen, Minister of State, asks all those who may have in their possession unpublished letters or writings in the hand of Henrik Ibsen, to place them at his disposal that he may copy them, and he further requests all whom it may concern not to publish documents of that kind without his permission.

SERVIA'S ARTILLERY.

Belgrade, June 28.

The Servian Government has been officially informed that the firms of Krupp and Creuzot have

come to an agreement whereby any orders for guns placed with either firm will be equally shared between them.

SWEDEN AND RUSSIA.

Stockholm, June 28.

The *Svenska Tel. Byran* is informed that the newspaper reports that Sweden has requested the English and French Governments to declare that the landing of troops by Russia on the Asland Islands is an infringement of existing treaties, are without foundation.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN WALES.

The earthquake shock experienced on Wednesday in England was the most severe that has been recorded in the British Isles for many years. Great alarm was caused by the disturbance, especially in South Wales, where its effects were most sharply and generally felt, and here some remarkable scenes and narrow escapes from disaster were witnessed.

In some districts two shocks were noted. They occurred between half-past nine and ten o'clock in the morning, and in most cases lasted from two to three seconds. The usual symptoms of an earth tremor, such as the rattling of windows and the swaying of chairs and tables, occurred everywhere, but in many instances a shock was experienced of a violence unexampled locally within living memory.

Although South Wales appeared to be the centre of the seismic disturbance, shocks were felt as far north as Holywell, in Flintshire, and as far south as Lundy Island and Ilfracombe. The eastern boundary of the area may be traced by a line drawn through Bristol, Birmingham, and Shrewsbury.

At Cardiff the Exchange and other large buildings were shaken. The shocks, which lasted about three seconds, appear to have been felt with greatest force at the docks, where for a few minutes there was quite a panic. The earthquake was preceded by a rumbling sound like distant thunder. Several considerable cracks were made in the walls of the Windsor rope works and the Brattice cloth works. The whole of the Exchange was distinctly affected, and a person who was on the premises described the occurrence as if the building appeared to move to one side and fall back into position. A gentleman on his way from Barry to Cardiff felt a severe shock, the whole train swaying backwards and forwards.

The shock was felt in a marked degree at Cardiff General Post Office. It was perceptible throughout the premises, but more especially in the instrument room. At one of the tables, where an operator was busily engaged, he was suddenly interrupted by violent knocking against his desk. He looked round expecting to see that a colleague had met with some mishap, but, to his astonishment, there was no one near the table. For a moment he was dumfounded. The other operators ceased their work, thinking that the slight disturbance at their desks was due to the passing of a heavy traction engine, but on looking out of the window no such engine was anywhere to be seen. The earthquake was felt in other parts of the building, especially by the superintendent of the telegraphs, who, after consultation with the other officials, came to the conclusion that there had undoubtedly been a tremor of the earth. Their opinion was quickly confirmed by the Swansea office communicating with them, telling them of the effects at that town.

The shock was felt all over Swansea. Many houses rocked, people rushed into the streets in alarm, and chimney stacks fell in all directions. Many narrow escapes are reported, including that of a postman from falling brickwork. The first indication of the shock was a roaring noise, as if some heavy weight had fallen suddenly on buildings. In all, hundreds of chimneys were destroyed. The children in the schools were sent home.

Two massive stone ornamental vases on the top of Swansea Post Office were precipitated to the ground by the earthquake, and several streets were littered with fallen chimney stacks.

A Merthyr Tydvil two shocks were experienced, the first being at a quarter to ten. There was much alarm at the public reading room. A heavy rattle accompanied the first vibration. The weather was overcast and rainy.

A telegram from Knighton states that the shock was distinctly felt there at 9.46, and tremors were also experienced at Llandrindod Wells and in South Shropshire.

At Bridgend, Glamorgan, people walking in the street were nearly thrown off their feet.

At Neath and Port Talbot house chimneys were hurled to the ground, and this also occurred at Llanelly, pictures being likewise shaken from the walls.

The shock was also felt at Carmarthen, where the people were considerably alarmed. At Abergavenny it was slight.

The shock was so severe at Aberdare that buildings rocked, and it is reported that a sergeant at the police-station was thrown off his chair.

The miners in the collieries in the Aberdulais Valley, near Neath, had terrible experiences. The earthquake shock pitched the men in all directions.

Workmen at the collieries in the Rhondda Valley were greatly alarmed, as many as a thousand men having to be brought to the surface at one colliery alone. The men were brought out of the pits at Treherbert, Pentre, and Ynysbir. Great consternation prevailed, fears being entertained that an explosion had occurred in a neighbouring colliery.

An earth tremor, lasting several seconds, was experienced at Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, causing houses to rock somewhat seriously, and the residents sought the streets, much frightened. Shocks are also reported from Llandilo and Porthcawl.

At Newport (Mon.) houses were shaken and crockery dislodged from shelves, while in several cases persons sitting at breakfast were thrown from their chairs. Women ran terrified into the streets, and great alarm was caused. As far as can be ascertained, damage to property was only very slight.

At Rhymney (Mon.) the doors of almost every room in some of the houses were burst open, pictures fell from the walls, and ornaments were thrown to the ground. In one house in the High-street, tables containing dishes were overturned, and the crockery was smashed to pieces.

A Lloyd's telegram from Lundy says that at about 9.50 in the morning a slight shock of earthquake was felt there, lasting nearly two minutes. A continuous dense wet fog prevails.

At Ilfracombe a distinct shock was felt at about 9.50 in the morning. At first there was a rumbling sound lasting a few seconds, and this was followed by a shock in the higher parts of the town. Plates, glasses, and crockery on shelves distinctly vibrated, and buildings trembled. In one instance a clock fell from a nail in the wall. The vibration lasted a couple of seconds.

In Bristol a shock of earthquake was felt about 10 o'clock in the morning in several parts of the city, notably in the vicinity of the City Docks. At many business places a loud rumbling noise was heard, and the buildings shook perceptibly. People ran into the streets in alarm, and the shock was the subject of general conversation.

The disturbance was distinctly felt at Weston-Super-Mare. The sensation to those who were seated at the time was as that of a triple wave.

The shock was felt slightly at Bath just before ten o'clock, buildings being noticed to tremble, and in some instances articles of furniture were shaken, but not sufficiently to cause alarm.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter from our New York correspondent.)

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR ON AMERICAN IDEALISM.

Extremely interesting and worthy of note was the speech delivered by the German Ambassador, Baron Speck von Sternburg, on the occasion of the festivities marking the end of term in the Illinois State University in Urbana. It was the second time that the German Ambassador had made a speech on an occasion of this kind before an American University. In the speech, which dealt with "The relations between good training and good government", occurred the following passage on German idealism. "It has often occurred to me", said the Ambassador after pointing out what an important factor intellectual relations between Germany and the United States had been, especially during the last 30 years, and what an influence the universities had had upon the life and prosperity of the people in America and Germany, "when I hear of the impressions which travellers from abroad have obtained in America of the country and the people, that these persons have often gone away with the impression that the American is at bottom a realist who strives for power and riches and visible comforts, and that the sole object of his life is the piling up of the almighty Dollar. People who judge in this way seem to me to be blind to all that is under the surface. They seem to have merely studied the great factories and industries at their central points, and not the character of the American man and woman. They seem to me to have been taken by the external symptoms which the opening up of a new country with national resources of necessity brings to light, without being capable of estimating the real importance and the object of those forces working in the American people. Since I came to this country for the first time I have gained the impression that in America the ruling spirit is an idealist one, and that the average American is actuated by idealist impulses. Those who contradict me in this matter, have never penetrated the depths of Ralph Waldo Emerson's philosophy, can never have really studied Abraham Lincoln's life and speeches, nor the far-reaching influence of these two on the people of America. Nothing is more striking in Lincoln's character

than the way he fused reality with the most lofty ideas, or than his gift of attaining the ideal by practical methods. This capability lent him a far-reaching, almost superhuman power which enabled him to pierce those clouds which veiled the horizon of the most courageous statesmen and thinkers of his age. Could it be otherwise than that a people that had produced such men as Lincoln and Emerson should be unselfish, charitable, and enthusiastic for the value of the ideal; that they follow the footsteps of their ancestors and are imbued with the conservative spirit? Such a people will always be more easily led by feelings than by calculations, by moving inspiration than by egoistic expectation. Ask any stranger who are the most real representatives of the actual American. If he knows the American people from his depths he will reply, Lincoln and Emerson. Emerson trained the heart of the new world to one harmonious beat, and his impulses have penetrated all the limbs of the body of your mighty Republic. Only look around you and you will recognise that idealism from the weal of the people has done more and is still doing more than cold logic could ever have been in a position to effect. Have not the American Universities always kept alive the flame of idealism, which Emerson first lit? Has not Harvard but recently honoured the great philosopher by a Memorial Hall?

In every one of you, if you are true Americans, are welling the idealist tendencies of these two great men. You have been created by the circumstances of your birth to follow the call of duty, and your inmost nature compels you to place duty above pleasure. These words may seem superfluous to you today, since you enjoy the privilege of developing yourselves beneath the ever watchful eye of this University. With the leading and guidance of distinguished men of science, amid these refined surroundings, you have peacefully sought the grains of wisdom. When you leave Urbana look to it that you preserve what you have gathered here. You are on the point of joining the company of millions of men whose only aspiration is happiness. You will see evil passions in every form, deceit, dishonour, avarice, lust. But you will only find these vices if you seek them, for it is a law of life that man finds what he seeks. By this I do not mean that you ought to step aside when these vices cross your path. That would be but a sorry exercise of the duty of a citizen and would be like grovelling before a man who has done you harm. Vice is spread abroad the whole world over, but when you meet it on your threshold, in your domain, it is the first duty of a man or a woman, who has any pretensions to the name of a good citizen, to come to grapple with it with the utmost energy. Life will appear to you as a tempter, and will aim at destroying the germinating seed implanted in your soul, by awakening self-seeking greed and a life of pleasure and lust. You will discover soon enough that the conscience of society is not so active as your own conscience, and that public life is often a distorted picture of private life. But you will do well to esteem the heavenly spark in every human being.

The Faust legend showed us long ago that only by ideal spirit and a sense of duty can real happiness be attained. The greatest philosopher of every age and every race would have agreed to this, in Europe and in Asia. When Frederick the Great wrote his "Anti-Machiavelli" the Emperor Kang-Hi ruled in China who, like the great Prussian king, had come to the conclusion that he was only the first servant of his people. Kang-Hi in his "Holy Edict" laid down a series of aphorisms which hold good in every age and amid every people."

The Ambassador went on to point out that a large number of the most famous sayings of President Roosevelt bore a surprising likeness to the proverbs of the Emperor Kang-Hi. The speaker concluded his speech with the words addressed by the Chinese Emperor Yaung-Chuing, son of Kang-Hi, to the graduating students on the occasion of the festivities marking the close of a term at a Chinese University: "The learned man stands at the head of four classes of the people. The respect which others show him should lead him to respect himself, and not to degrade his profession. If he remains in harmony with himself his neighbours will respect him as the pattern of a man. He ought therefore to prize highly the duty of brotherliness; he must consider general knowledge as the first, and literary polish as the last commandment. The companions that he chooses must be all tried characters. He must guard the truth strictly and let honesty prevail, otherwise he digs his own grave and brings shame on his college walls. He must not strive breathlessly for fame, nor devote himself to queer doctrines and give himself into the arms of scientific depravity. Think always that our Universities are not only there for the learned, but for the advancement of the people in general. Only he, who upholds these principles, is a true man of science."—"Friends", concluded the Ambassador, "these words were spoken 200 years ago to the students of an oriental college. Can we in our day of marvellous progress and advancement add anything to them. Let me say to you in parting: Remain always true men of science."

Mr. volved Amer First preve begins menci is in laid b althou gramm if the the C satisfi called the dis respon when blocka proper is to s no nat from i Root v next H with t comme accepts Confer how fa ment o Arge against After posed v be ask employ of nati to what But c satisfy endeavo America which v hemisph self, wh of Arge circumst program itself by Anoth siderable South A the gres the asse next ye America quest of active i Hague C spurred to take to play Ecuador necessary vitation S A very brought Smith; h "race-su socialist people, a young ma girl befo inform th he wish Further Magistrate widower under 18. born in l educated be sent

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THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Mr. Secretary Root is at the present moment involved in embarrassment in regard to some South American republics, and that in two directions. First of all, it will need all his diplomatic skill to prevent the 3rd Pan-American Congress, which begins in Rio de Janeiro on July 21, from commencing in discord. As a matter of fact, Argentina is in no way satisfied with the programme to be laid before the Congress; and several other republics, although they certainly do not object to the programme so much, sympathise with Argentina, and, if the latter republic decides to hold aloof from the Congress, they will do so also. All the dissatisfied republics are protesting against the so-called Drago doctrine—for the inception of which the distinguished Argentine jurist L. F. Drago was responsible, and which he promulgated at the time when English, German and Italian fleets were blockading the Venezuelan harbours—not being properly discussed by the Congress. The doctrine is to set up the principle in international law, that no nation may employ force to exact payments from its citizens to another nation. Mr. Secretary Root wishes to see this doctrine put before the next Hague Conference, and the committee entrusted with the drawing up of the programme has recommended to the Congress in Rio de Janeiro for acceptance a resolution whereby the second Hague Conference will be requested to discuss the question how far force is legitimate in the exaction of payment of national debts.

Argentina and various other Republics protest against this evasive treatment of the question. After a lively discussion, a resolution was proposed whereby the second Hague Conference is to be asked to consider the question whether the employment of force for the exaction of payment of national debts is permissible at all and, if so, to what extent.

But even this form of the resolution does not satisfy Argentina and the other republics, who are endeavouring to bring it about that the Pan-American Congress should itself pass a resolution which would bind all the nations of the western hemisphere to the Drago doctrine. Mr. Drago himself, who is to attend the Congress as the delegate of Argentina, has already declared that under the circumstances he will hold aloof. An alteration of programme can still be adopted at the Congress itself by a two thirds majority of the delegates.

Another matter which is causing Mr. Root considerable uneasiness is the fact that several of the South American republics are suddenly showing the greatest indifference to the Hague Conference, the assembling of which has been postponed to next year in order not to clash with the Pan-American Congress. Mr. Root himself, at the request of South American republics, was extremely active in procuring this postponement of the Hague Conference, but that fact has by no means spurred the republics on to declare their intention to take part in it. Panama has directly declined to play any part in the Conference, and Venezuela, Ecuador and Nicaragua have not as yet deemed it necessary to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the Hague.

STATE REGULATED MARRIAGE.

A very remarkable piece of legislation has been brought into the Louisiana legislature by a Mr. Smith; his Bill endeavours, in order to prevent "race-suicide", to regulate marriage on a State-socialist basis. The Bill is only to apply to white people, and contains the following clauses. "A young man is forbidden by law to court a young girl before he is 24 years old. He is obliged to inform the parents or guardian of the girl to whom he wishes to pay his addresses, before doing so. Further he is obliged to state on oath before a Magistrate that he intends to marry the girl. A widower of more than 40 may not court a girl under 18. After the passing of this Bill all children born in lawful wedlock are to be brought up and educated at the cost of the State. All boys are to be sent to the State University in Baton Rouge,

and all girls to the Normal school in Natchitoches. A grant of 17 million dollars is to be made to carry out the educational scheme as planned by these proposals."

A GIANT CYPRESS.

Some botanists who have been on a voyage of discovery in Mexico have found a cypress at Chepultepec which has a girth of 36 metres. According to their estimate the tree must be about 6,200 years old. The examination of its rings seem to suggest that at least.

DRESDEN POST OFFICE NOTICE.

For Post cards and printed matter sent to addresses inside the town and only stamped with 2 pfennig stamps, the addressee will, for the present, have to pay the difference, namely 3 pfennigs, i. e. there will be no fine in addition, presumably because the authorities think that the somewhat hasty introduction of the increased tariff may not yet be universally known.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Closed for the vacation. Reopens August 5.

ROYAL THEATRE

Closed for the vacation. Reopens September 2.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Schauspielgesellschaft
des Direktors Paul Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

DIE MACHT DER FINSTERNIS.

Schauspiel in 5 Akten von Leo N. Tolstoj.

Cast:

Pełér, ein reicher Bauer	Erwin Kopp.
Anisja, seine Frau	Henny Alsen.
Akulina, Pełér's Tochter aus erster Ehe	Jutta Versen.
Anjutka, Pełér's Tochter aus zweiter Ehe	Else Sarto.
Nikita, Knecht im Hause	Kurt Ehrle.
Akim, Nikita's Vater	Paul Bildt.
Matrjona, seine Frau	Alwine Arendt.
Marina, ein Waisenmädchen	Lena Waltin.
Mitritsch, ein alter Arbeiter	Ernst Legal.
Marfa	Eug. Türschmann.
Der Brautwerber, ein griechgrämiger Bauer	Fritz Lion.
Marina's Mann	Hans Ehrlecke.
Der Amtmann	Georg Mendel.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

DIE MACHT DER FINSTERNIS.



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THE ROYAL BELVEDERE.

The programme of this evening's Concert is as follows:—

1. March, "General O'Byrn" Trenkler
2. Overture, "Der Waffenschmied" Lortzing
3. Waltz, "Ganz verlassen" Waldteufel
4. Battle music, from "Rienzi" Wagner
5. Overture, "Sakuntala" Goldmark
6. Violin Concerto, 2nd movement (Herr Frier) M. Bruch
7. Spanish Rhapsody Lalo
8. Overture, "Der Zigeunerbaron" J. Strauss
9. a) Cradle Song Mozart
b) "Wanderlied" Schubert
10. Mazurka, "Im Mondschein" Fährbach
11. March, Soldiers in the Park Monkton.

THE CIRCUS SARRASANI.

This excellent travelling Circus is crowded every evening with an enthusiastic public. Every number, whether serious or comic, produces rounds of applause. Director Sarrasani is highly successful in providing varied as well as attractive entertainments for every evening.

A speciality is the so-called "High Life Evening", which will take place this evening at 8 o'clock. On such an occasion the best of everything is brought out; Ring-masters and artists don their best uniforms and smartest costumes; the choicest numbers, the funniest clown intermezzos, the most ornamental harness and properties are produced.

In Berlin and other large cities, the Director has been honoured on like occasions, by a large attendance of officers and the higher classes of Society.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the 2nd Grenadier Regiment No. 101. The band plays 12.40 p. m. at the Schloss Platz.

MR. ROCKEFELLER IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of a contemporary states that Mr. Rockefeller and his wealth have immensely struck the imagination of the Parisians. The story of the "Oil king's" swift rise to sudden wealth carries with it all the charm of the incomprehensible; and this is added to by Mr. Rockefeller's unobtrusive sojourn at Compiègne, instead of his dashing about in costly automobiles. He would have attracted less attention had he given extravagant dinner at Paris Hotels, as that would only have been what was expected of him. It will be remembered that a few days ago the *Matin*, wishing to obtain an interview with the man of dollars, published its offer to him of a cheque of Fcs. 5,000 for a few minutes' conversation, having esteemed this as the value of his time. But Mr. Rockefeller intimated that he did not wish to sell his leisure even at this sum. Now, however, M. Jules Hedeman, of the same paper, has had a conversation with the millionaire—and for nothing! The journalist tells us with what frank curiosity he gazed on the "extremely interesting" features of the great man as he sat opposite to him at a rustic table under a tree at Compiègne. His pale face, we are told, resembles not a little that of Leo XIII. when the late Pope was about Mr. Rockefeller's age. His eyes are small, but extremely blue, and what struck the Frenchman most was Mr. Rockefeller's enormous mouth and his thin—almost invisible—lips. His glance is somewhat stern, but very agreeable when he smiles. Another curious fact is that Mr. Rockefeller does not speak a word of French or of any other language than his own. Mr. Rockefeller is very pleased with his visit to France, and with the way in which he is left undisturbed. He will stay another month, and will then probably return direct to the States. Asked what most interested him in the country, the plutocrat spoke of the economical habits of the French people. He thinks Americans spend their money much too easily, and he wished the people of the New World had somewhat more of the economical instincts of the French peasants. On his journey from Cherbourg he was particularly struck by the fact that every square yard of the ground was cultivated.

ROYAL BELVEDERE

Grand Concert Daily

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



NATURE IN FAVOUR OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

The *Berliner Börsen-Courier* prints the following from its correspondent in Washington:—
„The *Courant*, a journal of high repute published in Hartford, gives an interesting account, received from its correspondent in Panama under date June 18th, of an extraordinary occurrence that took place in the Canal zone on the day of the great earthquake in San Francisco, the 18th of April last. On that morning, at the very minute of the worst shock in the Californian capital, an earthquake which had a remarkable result, was felt in Panama. A mountain about a mile in length was detached and slipped; and the most remarkable feature of the phenomenon was that the mountain, before it moved, stood in the direct line marked out for the Canal. Months of hard work have thus been saved to the engineers and workmen engaged in building the Canal, inasmuch as tons of thousands of tons of rock and rubble have been removed which would otherwise have had to be laboriously carried away. According to the correspondent's account, very little work was done that day in the Canal zone, as every one hurried off to the scene of the landslip to observe its effects. The Government officials on the spot at once reported the occurrence to Washington.”

BALAAAM—NEW STYLE.

It is odd, but in the freaks of time and fortune it has come to pass that from a leading republican journal in France, which has metaphorically pitched her own throne "into the Seine", there should come the panegyric and the apology for kings. This striking tribute is from the pen of the editor of the *Eclair*. Referring to the incessant plots against heads of States, M. Judet declares that "the majority of the emperors and kings of our time form an élite more by services rendered than by right of birth. Their popularity and their prestige are in no way artificial or unjustifiable. The men of little value on the thrones of Europe are rare nowadays”.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Sunday, July 1st. III Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a. m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p. m. Evensong and Litany.
Wednesday, July 4th. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.
Friday, July 6th. 11.0 a. m. Matins and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Friday, June 29th. Service at 10.0 a. m.
Sunday, July 1st. Holy Communion 8.0 a. m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a. m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p. m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winkelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a. m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister. Bernhard Strasse 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.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Davenport, June 29. The battleship "Essex" specially commissioned for the naval manoeuvres, put in here today and reported that in firing a blank cartridge from a six-inch gun, an explosion took place. One A. B. was killed, an officer and three men wounded.

St. Petersburg, June 29. By an Imperial Order of the Day the 1st Battalion of the Preobraschensky regiment of the Body-guard is converted, from the 28th of June, into a special battalion of infantry, and deprived of the privileges appertaining to the Guards.

St. Petersburg, June 29. The official Law Gazette publishes a law which was approved by the Czar in May, and which fixes the term of active service for Infantry and Foot Artillery at three years, for other branches of the Army at four years. Service in the Reserve varies from 7 to 16 years. For the Navy the term of active service will be five years and the same period in the Naval Reserve. Certain advantages are allowed to men who give proof of a prescribed degree of education.

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 Pavillion free.

Telephone 4507. Telephone 4507.

Circus SARRASANI

Dresden Neustadt. König Albert Strasse.
Largest and most magnificent travelling Circus in Europe!
This evening June 30th at 8 p.m.
High-life-Evening.

Gala-evening! Gala-programme! Gala-performances!
Gala-costumes! Gala-uniforms! Gala-trappings!
NB. These evenings are a speciality of the Circus Sarrasani, and are patronized by Royalty, Nobility and Gentry.
Price of Seats: Boxes 2.50 M. Reserved seats 1.75 M. Front seats 1.50 M. Second seats 80 Pf. Third seats 60 Pf. Gallery 30 Pf.
Box office open all day from 10.0 a.m. at the Circus and at Wolf's Cigar shop, See Strasse.
No smoking allowed.

Alkoholfreies Gesellschaftshaus.—Non-alcoholic Restaurant.

Johann Georgen Allee 16.
Teetotal café and restaurant. Meeting place of nearly all the teetotal Associations of Dresden. Meat and vegetarian diet.

Emil Schubart

Dresden Prager Strasse 44.
Opposite Hotel Europäischer Hof Telephone 1707.

Gentlemen's outfitter.

Latest fashions from England.

W. Kelling,

Dyer and Cleaner.

The finest fabrics carefully handled.

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

Articles for cleaning received at:
Bismarck Platz 10 (in the house of the Reichsapotheke).
Struve Strasse 12 (nearly opposite Victoria Strasse).
Prager Strasse 37 (Hotel Europäischer Hof).

WORCESTER HOUSE SCHOOL

preparatory for Schools and Universities.

Thorough English education.

Instruction in English or German.

Boarders received.

Private instruction if desired.

H. VIRGIN, M. A. Oxford. Gutzkow Strasse 19.

Established 1835
Schramm & Echtermeyer, Dresden-A.
18, See Strasse (Minister Hotel) Telephone 3201. 37, Landhaus Strasse Telephone 3202.

500 brands of cigars

from 24 Marks to 15000 Marks per thousand.
Direct importation from Habana, largest stock, lowest prices.
250 kinds of cigarettes. Tobacco. Briar Pipes.
Catalogues sent free on application.

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).

Bed-feathers and Down

Quilts of all kinds manufactured
Old established business

Oskar Fröhner formerly O. Heduschka
9 Scheffel Strasse 9.

Madrid, June 29. During divine service in the church at Castellana a revolver shot was heard. A terrible panic ensued; many people were injured. It is said the pistol was fired by accident.

Bern, June 29. The report that heavy masses of rock had fallen in the side galleries of the Simplon tunnel and had considerably endangered the main tunnel, and destroyed the hot water pipes, is much exaggerated; there is no cause for anxiety as to the condition of the tunnel.

St. Petersburg, June 29. According to a report from Charbin, dated the 24th instant, the last division of the Army of Manchuria has now started on the return to Russia. The small number of troops still remaining in Manchuria will be withdrawn by degrees next year.

Weissenfels, June 29. The *Weissenfelder Tageblatt* reports that a violent hailstorm occurred yesterday in the valley of the Saale, doing great damage in the district from Weissenfels to Corbetta and Rossbach. In Weissenfels the seed and nursery gardens in particular suffered severely.

Berlin, June 29. At half-past seven o'clock this morning a violent thunderstorm with torrents of rain broke over Berlin and lasted half an hour. The thermometer marked 77° Fahrenheit.

Vienna, June 29. A storm of rain and hail resembling a cloud-burst, broke over the city and suburbs yesterday; masses of water, several feet deep, inundated the fields and gardens. This year's harvest is for the most part destroyed.

Madrid, June 29. Rain, storm and hail have devastated the vineyards in the valley of the Ebro. In many places great damage has been done to gardens, field and olive plantations.

London, June 29. Violent storms, accompanied by very heavy rain during last night, have caused whole districts in North London to be inundated, so that all street traffic is suspended; enormous damage has been done in the fields and gardens in the suburbs.

Owing to severe thunderstorms in the neighbourhood of Berlin, telephonic communication between Dresden and that city was interrupted yesterday afternoon.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 27th of June, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Plant, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss B. Berolzheimer, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. F. Berolzheimer, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Steiner, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Aronson, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. Silbey, Rochester, H. Bellevue.
Miss E. Silbey, Rochester, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Beardsley, Chicago, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Stern, London, H. Bellevue.
Miss F. E. Kappes, New York, H. Central.
Miss A. Reinhardt, New York, H. Central.
Mr. H. Macanghasty, Belfast, H. Central.
Mr. J. Williamson, Manchester, H. Curiänder Haus.
Miss M. Aronson, New York, H. Deutscher Herold.
Mr. H. Aronson, New York, H. Deutscher Herold.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Bonton, New York, H. Deutscher Herold.
Dr. and Mrs. E. O. Jones, Salt Lake City, H. Edelweiss.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilner, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Philadelphia, H. Stadt Gotha.
Miss J. MacIntosh, Chicago, P. Ilm.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Voss, Milwaukee, H. Härtig.
Mr. T. Davison, London, H. Härtig.
Miss K. Beel, Minneapolis, H. Hospiz.
Mr. F. Guidding, London, H. Kaiser Wilhelm.
Mr. J. Wilhelm, London, H. Kaiser Wilhelm.
Miss J. T. Ripley, New York, H. du Nord.
Miss E. Davis, New Jersey, H. du Nord.
Miss M. Barrow, P. Rudeloff.
Miss E. Brittain, P. Rudeloff.
Miss E. Shields, London, H. zum Schweizerkeller.
Miss K. Müller, Auburn, H. zum Schweizerkeller.
Miss C. Müller, Auburn, H. zum Schweizerkeller.
Mrs. MacBean, Chicago, H. Weber.
Miss L. Cushing, Chicago, H. Weber.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Chose, Chicago, H. Weber.
Mr. O. Beel, New York, H. Wettin.
Prof. Dr. J. B. Smith, and Family, New Jersey, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. Jourdan, St. Louis, H. Bellevue.
Miss J. Le Conte, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue.
Miss R. Haverli, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. Hettermann, Louisville, H. Bellevue.
Miss H. Hettermann, Louisville, H. Bellevue.
Mr. S. H. Buchanan, Louisville, H. Bellevue.
Dr. J. Meyer, St. Louis, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. M. Hellmann, St. Louis, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Anderson, Texas, H. Europ. Hof.
Miss E. Menefee, Texas, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mrs. O. Mergenthal, Baltimore, H. Europäischer Hof.
Dir. L. D. Ginzburger, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. L. H. Mansbach, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Knox, Philadelphia, H. Grand Union.
Mr. C. B. Demarest, New York, H. Hospiz.
Mr. C. Barrère, Columbus, P. Ilm.
Miss A. Barrère, Columbus, P. Ilm.
Miss M. Barrère, Columbus, P. Ilm.
Miss J. Barrère, Columbus, P. Ilm.
Mr. W. Fowler, Madras, P. Ilm.
Miss H. Fowler, Madras, P. Ilm.
Miss E. Hendrichsen, Chicago, P. Ilm.
Mr. A. S. Libby, Spartanburg, H. Trompeterschloessen.
Miss C. Slade, Spartanburg, H. Trompeterschloessen.
Miss N. Slade, Mooreville, H. Trompeterschloessen.
Mr. H. M. Boldinghouse, Elberfeld, H. Wettin.
M. H. Bogert, New York, H. Wettin.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate westerly winds, with generally dull weather and a good deal of rain. Temperature cooler.