

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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Entered into rest.

On the 2nd inst. at Dresden,

Marion Stuart Terry,

widow of Edward Terry, United States Navy.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, August 2.

In reply to a question the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, said: The British Government were fully informed as to the state of things in Persia and would be kept informed of current events. According to the latest information, about 12,000 persons had sought refuge at the British Embassy, compelling His Majesty's Government to recommend the Ministers of the Shah to put an end to this state of affairs by a speedy compliance with the reasonable demands of the refugees.

Replying to another question Sir Edward said that in Manchuria all limitations of the freedom of movement of foreign commerce and commercial agents had been removed, and that a British Consulate General would be established in Mukden.

To a question on Serbian affairs Sir Edward Grey replied that the Serbian Government had given satisfactory explanations, and guaranteed that the British Envoy would not be brought into contact with the regicides.

In the general discussion on the Appropriation Bill which followed, Major Seely, Liberal member for Aberromby, remarked that all the political parties and the Colonies should be represented on the Imperial Defence Committee. Mr. Balfour doubted the practicability of this suggestion, and went on to refer to the reduction of naval armaments and to the recent expression of opinion by the Prime Minister as to the two-Power standard and the improbability of a Franco-German combination. With regard to the two-Power standard he differed with Sir Campbell Bannerman. It was highly improbable that within the next two or three years Great Britain would be involved in a war with France and Germany; but it would be madness to say that Great Britain should so weaken her naval forces that, if such an unlikely combination did occur, she would be at the mercy of a confederacy. A more dangerous policy than that of the Government with regard to the Fleet had never been followed.

Sir Campbell-Bannerman was also of the opinion that Major Seely's proposal was inappropriate, and with regard to the remarks of Mr. Balfour said: I do not contend that this standard is not at times a very reasonable one, but when the two Powers adduced here as examples are those who are more likely to be opposed to each other than any other two Powers on the Continent, and when we know that we are in close friendly relations with one of those Powers, relations that have only lately been established and officially sealed, and that we stand on the best footing with the people and Government of the other Power; and when we know further that, if those two Powers build ships quickly, they do so in rivalry with each other, I must say that the idea, to take the combined strength of those two Powers as the standard of our naval strength, is an exploded idea. But even if we adopted that standard, an investigation of the kind and of the increase of their ships would not support the view of those who advocate a greater increase of the number of our ships.

The Prime Minister concluded by saying: the Government has done nothing to impair the efficiency of the Army and Navy so far as the defence of the country is concerned. If the Right Honorable



To be had everywhere in the English quarter.

gentleman maintains that it is possible, that friendships and alliances do not last long and that we should always be ready for every eventuality and for all circumstances, then I am of opinion that such a pronouncement is not calculated to serve the good of the country or the maintenance of peace.

The subject was then dropped and the discussion turned upon other questions. finally the Bill passed the second reading.

AMERICAN NEWS.

HEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

London, August 2.

The *Daily Express* published a telegram from Los Angeles describing the sufferings of the inhabitants from the heat in California. Many people have died from the effects of the heat and many lost their reason. A considerable number of mine-owners, travelling from their mines with their treasures to Los Angeles, died on the way. Their corpses lie on the road and are devoured by birds and insects. The gold, which the mine-owners were carrying with them lies beside their rotting corpses.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Madrid, August 2.

The *Imparcial* states that the Commercial Treaty with the United States of America was signed yesterday evening at San Sebastian in the presence of the American Ambassador.

Madrid, August 2.

Regarding the Commercial Treaty signed yesterday between Spain and the United States of America, the Finance Minister stated that the treaty was advantageous to Spain. The Minister further announced the formation of a direct steamship communication between New York and Vigo.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

New York, August 2.

Mr. Cummins, the leader of the Republican Tariff Reformers Party has been nominated by an immense majority for the Governorship of Iowa, while the meeting hissed demonstratively when the name of Mr. Shaw, Minister of Finance, was mentioned. This defeat of the Standpatters is characteristic of the feeling of the whole agricultural population of the middle West, which demands the fulfilment at last of McKinley's promise that an era of reciprocity should be inaugurated. New England also is beginning to take a stand against excessive Protection. The nomination of Mr. Foss as the Republican candidate for the post of Vice-Governor of the State of Massachusetts, appears to be the only possible way of averting a Democratic victory there. The surprising course of the electoral movement should compel President Roosevelt at once to put the subject of tariff reform before Congress, since the majority of the nation evidently condemns the Standpatters.

THE FIRST GERMAN SUBMARINE.

Kiel, August 2.

The submarine built for the Imperial Navy was launched in the Germania Dock here this morning. The further fitting out of the boat requires some five weeks, so that she will be able to undertake her trial trips in the middle of September.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Paris, August 2.

The French have occupied Djanet in the Sahara, which was formerly assigned to the Turko-Tripolitan

territory, with the full consent of Turkey. The Government at Algiers is on the point of establishing a civil administrator at Djanet, who will have to prepare for the future passage of French troops. The Algerian Government has further been requested to define the territory regarded as the sphere of French influence in Tripoli and to mark the point where the real French sphere of interest ends and the Franco-Tunisian sphere of interest begins.

Paris, August 2.

General Brugère has had to enter a clinic at Bourges to undergo an operation for appendicitis. His condition is very critical.

Lyons, August 2.

The session of the *Association française pour l'avancement des sciences* opened today.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

MUTINY AT CRONSTADT.

St. Petersburg, August 2.

According to an official report disturbances broke out yesterday evening at Cronstadt. The sailors of the 4th Fleet Equipage left their barracks after 11 p.m., united with the mob waiting for them in the streets, and marched to the house of the Harbour Commandant. A detachment of infantry was immediately called out, which opened fire upon the mob and dispersed them. Disturbances began simultaneously in the other Fleet Equipages. The sailors began to collect together and leave the barracks, but they were shortly persuaded to return to their quarters. Meanwhile a crowd, composed of sailors of the 4th Equipage and the rabble, advanced against the arsenal, intent on blowing up the gates; but they were again dispersed by infantry and machine-guns. Thereupon the mutineers turned towards Fort Constantine, which was evidently in league with them. The moment the mutineers appeared, a red flag was hoisted on the fort. The mutineers occupied the fort, which was then bombarded. About 5.30 a.m. the mutineers surrendered. In the conflict with the crowd, Flag-captain Rodinoff, Frigate-captains Dobrovolsky and Shunoff, and Captain Stojanovsky were killed. Rear-admiral Beklemysheff, Frigate-captains Krinitzki and Paton, and Sub-lieutenant Maltzeff were wounded. Order was restored by morning. The Imperial Guards Regiment of Finland has arrived at Cronstadt.

St. Petersburg, August 2.

The *P. T. A.* has received the following report from Cronstadt of the disturbances there: Yesterday evening the soldiers of the fortress miners' company revolted, and killed the officer in command of the company and his assistant, also the former's sister and the latter's mother. The mutineers then marched to the Lütke Battery, where they took the commanding officer of the Fortress Engineers and several other officers prisoners, and shut them up in a coach-house. The Engineers joined the mutineers. The mutineers then, among whom were several agitators in civilian clothes, seized a fortress train and proceeded to Fort Constantine. The loyal artillerymen there refused to join the mutineers, and in consequence were taken prisoners. The officers were bound, but nevertheless some of them succeeded in removing the breech-blocks from all the guns except one. After the mutineers had entered the fort they hoisted the red flag and fired a cannon-shot. The fortress was then fired upon from the breakwater with machine-guns and the fortress-guns of the Artillery Guard. At first the mutineers returned the fire; but then a panic broke out among them, and a portion of them sprang into the water while another party tried to escape on a steamboat, which was immediately pursued. At 5 a.m. the mutineers surrendered. Amongst them are 15 civilians. Telephonic communication with St. Petersburg has been cut off since last night. Telegrams from Cronstadt are no longer dispatched.

Cronstadt, August 2.

Martial Law has been proclaimed at Cronstadt. Seven mutineers of the Miners have been condemned to death for the murder of officers.

TWO APPOINTMENTS TO THE MINISTRY.

St. Petersburg, August 2.

According to the *Novoe Vremya*, M. Vinogradoff, the historian, has been appointed Minister of Instruction, and Senator Koni Minister of Justice.

THE MUTINY IN FINLAND.

Helsingfors, August 2.

As the general strike did not take place, the "Red Guard" has had recourse to deeds of violence. A contest is in progress between them and the police. Troops have been summoned. All the mutineers in the fortress of Sveaborg have surrendered. By Imperial Command a court-martial has been appointed to deal with the mutineers.

Paris, August 2.

A telegram of the *Matin* states that General Salza was sent to Helsingfors with orders from the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch to spare no means of checking the revolt. The manifesto of the Socialist Party is being distributed in the streets of Helsingfors by the soldiers. In Sveaborg, for some inexplicable reason, the white flag appeared, but the conflict still continues.

St. Petersburg, August 2.

The mutiny at Sveaborg has been suppressed. At Cronstadt last night disturbances took place among one Fleet Equipage. Thanks to the measures taken by the loyal sections of the troops the mutiny was soon quelled. But some use had to be made of fire-arms.

St. Petersburg, August 2.

At Helsingfors the "Red Guard" has been called up in full force. They meet with strong resistance from the "Blue Guard", the armed Constitutionalists. Captain Kock, the leader of the "Red Guard", is said to have been arrested. The Garrison Artillery has been sent from here to Helsingfors in an armoured train. A severe control is kept over those crossing the Finnish border.

St. Petersburg, August 2.

In consequence of the partial telegraphic strike in Finland, the Government has had the Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices, also Railway Stations, in and around St. Petersburg, watched by strengthened military guards.

St. Petersburg, August 2.

The disturbances at Sveaborg have ceased.

EXCITEMENT AT ST. PETERSBURG.

London, August 2.

According to a telegram of the *Daily Tribune* from St. Petersburg, great excitement prevails in the Russian capital. It is stated that a universal mutiny of the Russian army is impending. Troops have occupied the Main Telegraph Office in St. Petersburg, as startling events are expected. All communication between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt is cut off. A regiment of Guards was sent to surround Cronstadt and compel the mutinous garrison to surrender.

A CRUISER IN THE HANDS OF MUTINEERS. THE OFFICERS KILLED.

St. Petersburg, August 2.

A trustworthy report states that the Marine Ministry has received a telegram of Kolko-Wyek (Esthonia) to the effect that the crew of the armoured cruiser "Pamyat Azova" has mutinied, and put out into the Baltic with the vessel.

St. Petersburg, August 2.

A telegram to the *P. T. A.* from Reval confirms the report of the mutiny of the crew of the cruiser "Pamyat Azova". The captain and four officers were killed by the mutineers.

GENERAL MARKGRAFSKI MURDERED.

Warsaw, August 2.

(From a private correspondent.) General Markgrafski, the Assistant to the Governor General here, was murdered today at the summer health resort Otvoek, near Warsaw.

THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

Breslau, August 2.

It is announced from the Russo-German frontier that the occurrences in Russian Poland have caused the Prussian Government to order the concentration of gendarmes on the frontier. On the Russian side also the guard has been reinforced.

Kattowitz, August 2.

The situation on the Russian frontier is extremely critical. The Kattowitz-Sosnowice Railway is watched by the military, as an attack upon it is feared. Cossacks are continually riding down the line. At Sosnowice the shops near the monopolies have been warned in menacing letters that the latter will be blown up. On Wednesday a sotnia of Cossacks was stationed at Sosnowice, as attacks on the State buildings were feared.

SERVIAN COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Belgrade, August 2.

A blue-book was published here today containing the diplomatic communications exchanged between Austria-Hungary and Servia from March 17 to July 7 in the course of the negotiations for a commercial treaty.

THUNDERSTORMS IN THE NORTH.

Kiel, August 2.

Information is constantly coming in from all parts of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, of damage done by lightning and hail during yesterday's heavy storm. In the district of Apenrade numerous buildings were destroyed, and also in the environs of Segeberg, where several persons were struck by lightning. At Flensburg a building contractor and his assistant were struck and killed.

Copenhagen, August 2.

A violent thunderstorm broke yesterday afternoon and last night over the greater part of Denmark, causing great devastation. 8 people were killed and 80 farms and private houses destroyed by lightning.

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

Cuthaven, August 2.

A German private barque was towed into the harbour here from the sea in a very crippled condition. She had been in collision off Beachy Head with the English steamer "Ashford", which sank. The crew of the steamer were all picked up by an English tug with the exception of one ship's carpenter.

CHILD-MURDER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Berlin, August 2.

The following telegram has been received from London: According to a telegram of the *Evening Standard* from Coby, South Africa, a woman has been arrested there under suspicion of having murdered more than a hundred children. The crimes were discovered through the disappearance of an infant of one year old, whose body was found later in a pond. When the pond was emptied more than fifty skeletons of children were discovered in it. The woman declares that she could name a number of other women who have committed the same crimes.

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.

Berlin, August 2.

A curious accident happened on a Berlin suburban train from the Potsdamer Bahnhof to Gross-Lichterfelde on Wednesday afternoon, the stoke-hole door suddenly flying open on the locomotive and overwhelming the engine-driver and stoker by the wave of heat. The stoker fell off the train while in motion, but the driver was caught by the footboard. Summoning up all his strength, he climbed back on to the engine and succeeded in shutting the stoke-hole door. The train was already past Gross-Lichterfelde Station when he succeeded in bringing the train to a standstill. The stoker sustained serious injuries.

A TRAIN FIRED AT.

Essen, August 2.

Between the stations of Dalhausen and Steele a shot was fired at a passenger-train. The bullet penetrated the cushions of a 2nd Class compartment. Noone was injured. The offender escaped in spite of immediate pursuit.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Maxim Gorky, who has repeatedly aroused public displeasure during his presence in America, has now brought upon himself another bitter criticism. The papers publish the following article by the New York Coroner, Mr. Julius Harburger:

In my brief retirement to Seabridge Hill House, White Lake, Sullivan County, I read an article from the pen of Maxim Gorky, the well known Russian revolutionary, in which he writes:

'Nowhere are the people so enslaved as in New York'. And of the east side of New York he says: 'But the poverty on the east side is sadder than anything I have ever seen. Children search for corrupt bread in the receptacles for garbage on the curb, and devour it with the dirt and filth, and fight for it in the street in the dust and stifling air like dogs.'

This is simply a string of lies, the lively fantasy of a revolutionary brain, an article written for gold, the very thing that he always so wildly attacked; the work of a poisoned pen which displays his hatred for the greatest form of government founded upon free principles.

I was born on the east side of New York, was educated there, and have lived there for fifty-five years, but no living being has ever seen such scenes as the glowing fantasy of this representative of bloody ideas describes.

He himself could not have seen them, yet for the purposes of propaganda he created them from his own over-excited brain, or they were born of the dreams of his Nihilist and Anarchist followers. Our great Republic will live down these hallucinations of foreigners, who do not know our life, our customs,

our hearths, and our people. Their tirades may be published, but none will believe them.

In the name of the great east side of our city, I describe Gorky's aspersions as bare calumnies on our good name and reputation.

Yours &c.

Julius Harburger.

The submarine "Lake," of the Lake Torpedo-boat Company, has recorded an excellent performance in accomplishing the journey under water from Norfolk to Atlantic Highlands, a distance of 325 English miles. The boat, which is driven by a 250 horse-power gasoline motor, travelled at an average speed of seven knots per hour.

According to a compilation of the Trade Department the value of the entire American foreign commerce in the past fiscal year is estimated, in round numbers, at 2,970,000,000 dollars. If the trade with Porto Rico and Hawaii is also taken into account, the total worth of the foreign trade would considerably exceed the sum of three thousand millions of dollars. The imports as well as the exports were considerably higher than in any preceding year. The total value of the imports amounted to 1,226,000,000 dollars, and that of the exports to 1,744,000,000 dollars.

The great new Central Library at Brooklyn is to be built on a German model at the expense of two million dollars. The Library Committee has just decided to send the young and extremely capable architect Mr. Raymond S. Almira, in company with Professor Hamlin of the University Library, and the Librarian, Mr. Hill, to Germany, that they may inspect the most famous libraries in that country. Then the plans of the Brooklyn Library are to be drawn up from their observations in Germany. 25,000 dollars are being expended on the drawing of the plans alone.

The greatest and most perfect dry-dock in the world is about to be constructed by the Marine Department. The plans for this dry-dock, which will be capable of containing the largest ships and fitted with all the modern triumphs of science, are being worked upon by the Marine Department at the present time.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Sunday, August 5th. *VIII. Sunday after Trinity.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany. Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L. Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, Reichplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse. Sunday, August 5th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion 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 Winckelmann Strasse. This Church will be closed until September 7th.

UNCROWNED KINGS.

By Dr. A. v. W. in the *Berliner Börsen Courier*.

M. Jacques Lebaudy, who styles himself "His Majesty Jacques I, Emperor of the Sahara", continues gaily to play the rôle of operetta emperor. He still keeps up an "Imperial Saharan Embassy" in Brussels, refuses to take in letters addressed to plain M. Lebaudy, and every time his numerous creditors summon him he protests that as a foreign sovereign he is not subject to the law of France—but that protest has never helped him much yet.

In this son of a millionaire sugar manufacturer of Paris we see the type, distorted to an absurd caricature though it be, of the adventurous colonist who claims for himself the sovereignty of a kingdom across the sea. But prior to His Saharan Majesty there have been men who have incorporated this type in a far more manly and more dignified fashion. A French author, Baron Mare de Villiers, has now taken upon himself, in a book just lately published, the task of giving a review of the lives and deeds of all these men, whom he styles "Rois sans Couronnes". In his book, which is well worth reading, he takes us through a period of five hundred years, from the Norman knight Jean de Béthencourt, who styled himself "King of the Canary Islands", to the present day. Few traces of Jean de Béthencourt can be discovered now in his former kingdom, but history rightly speaks of him as a bold conqueror and clever organiser. King Henry III of Castile had endowed him with the somewhat ephemeral property of the Canary Islands, and so in 1402 he sailed from La Rochelle in order to subdue his possessions. It was a work of no small trouble, the principal hindrance being the lack of endurance and faith among his followers. But after manifold difficulties

Béthencourt one of the whence he converted m attracted he was ju his work He was nephew M ville in 1 been com Henry of The ki Baron, Th shorter varied w cans to w on April Being un the Genoe he died i gone thr Walpole i and curts had a mo of St. An "Destiny daily bres The hi good qua picture painted i periences they did Siberia, a of Madag such a n that he emperor. but later his love persuadin whose he to take a A French him for e an armed died with nature, b But th Esther St of Pitt, w him as se and made she dazle to make Queen of due to r the found she died few faith The 19 prosaic, l have striv Neuho, a Baron de which he colony. understand independe New Zeal deny ooc guarantee and theref and annex Excellen from the claimed h Araucania French b had succo his side, Chilians, h self there made a consolidat

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Béthencourt succeeded in establishing himself on one of the islands, which he christened Lanzarote, whence he subdued the rest of the islands, converted many of the natives to Christianity, and attracted industrious colonists from Spain. Thus he was justified in assuming the title of King. But his work came to an end even before his death. He was paying a visit to France, leaving his nephew Maciot as viceroy, when he died at Granville in 1425; but a year prior to this Maciot had been compelled to give up the island to the Infante Henry of Portugal.

The kingdom of the better known Westphalian Baron, Theodor von Neuhof, proved to be of even shorter duration. This man, after many and varied wanderings, was called upon by the Corsicans to lead them against the Genoese, and then, on April 14, 1736, proclaimed "King Theodor I". Being unable to maintain his position either against the Genoese or his opponents in his own country, he died in poverty in London, where he had undergone three years imprisonment for debt. Horace Walpole instituted a public meeting for his benefit and curtailed his term of imprisonment; he also had a monument erected to him in the churchyard of St. Anne, Westminster, bearing the inscription: "Destiny gave him a crown, but denied him his daily bread."

The historians have long done justice to the good qualities in Theodor von Neuhof; but the picture of the Hungarian Count Benyowski is painted in less decided colours. His early experiences were no less stormy, acquainting him as they did with all the horrors of banishment to Siberia, and finally casting him up on the island of Madagascar, where he was clever enough to win such a measure of confidence from the natives, that he could assume the position of tyrant or emperor. At first he enjoyed French protection, but later the Ministers at Versailles began to fear his love of independence, and then he succeeded in persuading a group of men in North America, at whose head stood no less a person than Franklin, to take an interest in the cultivation of his land. A French Expedition, which was sent to punish him for encroachment, and which he opposed with an armed force, was the cause of his death. He died without fear, as he had lived, a condottieri nature, but with strong criminal instincts.

But this gallery is not without its lady. Lady Esther Stanhope, the beautiful and talented niece of Pitt, who had managed his household and served him as secretary, retired at his death to the East and made her home in Syria. By fairylike splendour she dazzled the Arabs, and had the necessary tact to make use of their superstition. They called her Queen of Tadmor, and treated her with the honour due to royalty. Her royal glory vanished when the foundation of it, her wealth, began to fail, and she died in 1839, at Dshihun, attended only by a few faithful followers.

The 19th century, so much abused as sober and prosaic, has also produced a number of men who have striven to emulate the deeds of Béthencourt, Neuhof, and Benyowski. There is the Frenchman, Baron de Thierry, whose goal was New Zealand, which he wished to win for his country as a colony. The Government of Charles X did not understand him, so he tried to establish his power independently. He styled himself "Sovereign of New Zealand and King of Nukahiva", until it suddenly occurred to the English that they had guaranteed the independence of the native chiefs, and therefore were obliged to drive out the usurper and annex New Zealand themselves.

Excellent material for a farce could be drawn from the life of "His Majesty Orélie I", who proclaimed himself on November 17th, 1860, "King of Araucania", being by birth the son of an honest French butcher, and by profession a lawyer. He had succeeded in getting the mightiest tribes on his side, and having been twice driven out by the Chilians, had twice returned to France; finding himself there an object of derision and mockery, he made a third attempt, with tenacious energy, to consolidate his kingdom. This phantastic monarch

ended his existence in a small village in Périgord. King Orélie I dragged out a bare and needy existence on the monies derived from investing people with the order which he had founded, after his efforts to raise a public loan for the cultivation of the treasures of his kingdom had finally failed, and brought him into unpleasant relations with the law.

James Harden-Hicky, the "Prince of Trinidad", is the last operetta king before Jacques Lebaudy. Born at San Francisco in 1854, he came at an early age with his parents to Paris, was educated in the Military School of St. Cyr, and when an accident debarred him from the career of an officer, he threw himself, a millionaire, into the whirlpool of the social and public life in Paris, founded a newspaper, fought a number of famous duels, and was finally banished from France. When entirely impoverished he, by marrying a second time, came once more into the possession of many millions.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Today closed.—Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7 p.m.

CARMEN.

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

Closed for the vacation. Reopens September 2.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gesamtgastspiel
unter Leitung von Direktor Halm:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

DAS BESTE MITTEL.

Schwank in drei Acten von Alexander Bisson.

Cast:

Alphonse Dutacq	Hermann Vallentin.
Marceline, seine Frau	Hedwig Lange.
Arsène Castabel, Maler	Arthur Retzbach.
Jules Desrosiers, Schriftsteller	Richard Starnburg.
Paulette, seine Frau	Berta Rocco.
Auguste Babiolo, Arzt	Werner Steineck.
Zoe, seine Frau	Gertrud Arnold.
Tourteline	Marie Preller.
Henri Deschamps	Max Adriano.
Marianne, im Dienst bei Dutacq	Clara Berger.

Tomorrow, Sunday afternoon, at 3.30

BOUBOUROCHE. — MIMENSIEGE. — DER DANKBARE JULIEN.

At 7.30 p.m.

DAS BESTE MITTEL.



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travelled all over the world, threw his money about in handfuls, and announced one day, in September 1893, to the Powers, that he had ascended the princely throne of Trinidad as James I. His principality was, he declared a kind of large camp, particularly suited for the spoiled sons of rich parents. But for some incomprehensible reason the rich parents never sent their sons; and discouraged, his pride shattered, and his hopes disappointed, this uncrowned monarch put an end to the life that had seen so many changes of fortune by taking poison, in the year 1898, in Texas.

LOCAL.

THE ROYAL BELVEDERE.

The programme of this evening's Concert will include the following pieces, among others:—

Festal March, "Hohenzollern".....	Raebel.
Czardas-Scenen	Hartenstein.
Overture, "Rienzi"	Wagner.
"Air varié", for Violin	Vieuxtemps.
II. Hungarian Rhapsody	Liszt.
Overture, "Rakoczy"	Köler-Béla.
Intermezzo, from "Hoffmann's Erzählungen"	Offenbach.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS.

According to the report of the Committee appointed to adjudicate on the claims arising out of the Boer war, some extraordinary claims were brought forward. Such trifles as a woman asking £600 for cattle and horses, when, on investigation, it was discovered that the only four-legged animal she had possessed was a wounded horse that had been looted by her fiancé: as a man asking £9,000 for damage to buildings and furniture of a house which it was proved did not belong to him, are nothing. But one farmer really did deserve compensation, if not for his actual losses, at least for the ingenuity of his claim. He asked for £45 compensation for war losses for the value of the eggs which his fowls might have laid had they not been destroyed. In fact not only did he require compensation for the actual fowls and their hypothetical eggs, but required £509 for "moral indemnification" for the loss of the fowls. He obviously did not go far enough; why did he not also require compensation for the eggs which might have been laid by the fowls which might have emerged from the eggs which might have been laid by his fowls. This is not so involved as it appears at first sight.

That pleasant literary gossip, "O. O." of the *Sketch*, has a clever and interesting note this week on the American literary Ambassador, who, it seems, tends to die out. He shows that the honourable tradition that in America eminent literary men should be appointed Ambassadors is in danger of extinction under the pressure of social-financial conditions. "The days are past when officials can afford to live below the rank of the nation for which they stand."

Mr. Nicholas Longworth, it seems, has been telling a story of an American Minister in a European capital who established his Legation in a suite of rooms in which the odours of the kitchen were pervasive. Moreover, "to complete the impression," he received his visitors in his shirt sleeves, and then handed each a card inscribed with the words, "Consider your call returned." One quite understands that the days are gone by when literature can cultivate diplomacy on a little oatmeal.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

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LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 3rd of August, 1906.

Miss E. Sprent, Hobart, P. Becker-Opitz.
Mr. J. Sprent, Edinburgh, P. Becker-Opitz.
Mr. A. Sprent, Edinburgh, P. Becker-Opitz.
Mr. A. F. Marsh, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mrs. K. Bimm, Dayton, H. Bellevue.
Miss H. B. Marsh, Chicago, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Rue, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue.
Miss R. G. Rue, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue.
Miss A. Laurence, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Miss S. Laurence, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Miss W. Laurence, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Parks, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. G. Wickham, Paris, H. Bellevue.
Mr. W. Wickham, Paris, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. Presspich, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Herbert, Lackwood, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bloodgood, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Marsh, Chicago, H. Bellevue.
Mr. E. Piton, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. M. P. Debogag, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. C. Browne, Baltimore, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. Jennings-Carell, Baltimore, H. Bellevue.
Miss C. Lanahan, Baltimore, H. Bellevue.
Miss G. Lee-Meduch, Baltimore, H. Bellevue.
Mr. H. J. Bahls, Danville, H. Bellevue.
Mr. O. Hurst, London, H. Central.
Miss F. A. Reed, New York, H. Cullander Haus.
Miss F. H. Reed, New York, H. Cullander Haus.
Miss A. Hackländer, Blue Earth, P. Donath.
Miss S. Hackländer, Blue Earth, P. Donath.
Mr. F. Fuld, Albany, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss M. Polieka, Portland, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss G. Polieka, Portland, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. I. K. Easton, Cairo, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. I. C. Hampson, Cairo, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. S. Friedemann, Albany, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss H. Harrington, Vienna, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. A. Kaucher, Manchester, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss H. Hamilton, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. H. P. Case, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Dr. E. W. Perkins, New York, P. Fritzsche.
Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Shively, New York, P. Fritzsche.
Mr. B. J. Welsh, Richmond, H. Stadt Görlitz.
Mr. J. Browne, New York, H. Stadt Görlitz.
Mr. E. White, Chicago, H. Stadt Görlitz.
Mr. A. Pearson, Boston, H. Stadt Görlitz.
Mr. J. Mutton, Philadelphia, H. Stadt Görlitz.
Mrs. M. C. Joung, New York, P. Görnemann.
Miss I. C. Joung, New York, P. Görnemann.
Miss M. C. Joung, New York, P. Görnemann.
Mrs. J. M. Russell, Providence, P. Görnemann.
Mrs. S. Wheeler, Boston, P. Görnemann.
Mrs. M. J. Kavanagh, New York, P. Görnemann.
Mrs. E. Perry, Brooklyn, P. Görnemann.
Miss H. Perry, Brooklyn, P. Görnemann.
Miss H. M. Loche, Arlington, P. Görnemann.
Miss E. Watson, Edinburgh, H. Grand Union.
Mr. D. Dodge, St. Louis, H. Grand Union.
Mrs. H. Dodge, St. Louis, H. Grand Union.
Mrs. R. V. Potts, New York, H. Grand Union.
Miss E. Wickstrom, New York, H. Grand Union.
Mr. J. Whyte, Oxford, H. Grand Union.
Mr. J. Rhodes, Oxford, H. Grand Union.
Mrs. H. Miller, Edinburgh, H. Grand Union.
Mr. O. W. Johnson, Baltimore, H. Grand Union.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Milan, August 3. At 5 o'clock this morning, in the Exhibition, the Hungarian and Italian sections of the Decorative Art Department, and a portion of the Architectural Department, were on fire. The further spread of the flames was happily prevented. Some of the exhibits in the Hungarian section were saved. The other parts of the Exhibition are in no danger. The German sections, the Postal Museum, and the Fishery Exhibition have escaped damage.

Christiania, August 3. In honour of King Haakon's birthday, the ships of the German squadron lying here hoisted the Norwegian standard at the main, and fired a salute of 21 guns.

Milan, August 3. A fire broke out in the Exhibition shortly before 4 o'clock this morning, in the pavilion of Italian decorative art. Police and firemen were promptly on the spot and battling energetically with the flames.

Milan, August 3. It appears that the fire which broke out in the Exhibition this morning began in the Hungarian section of the Department of Decorative Art, and spread rapidly to other sections in that department. The British, Dutch, Japanese, and Swiss sections are uninjured. The efforts of the firemen were directed to preventing the spread of the flames to the Goldsmiths' Department and the Fine Arts Exhibition, which latter was gravely threatened, and they were successful in localising the fire. The Carabinieri and police, in their fear lest the Fine Arts Exhibition should be involved, had removed some of the paintings into the open air. A few of the firemen were slightly hurt.

Milan, August 3. It is believed that the fire at the exhibition is to be traced back to a short circuit in the electric light installation. Any suspicion of crime is out of the question. The fire-brigade and the military are working at the scene of the conflagration. In the department of decorative art the English, German, Russian, Dutch, Japanese, Persian, and Chinese sections remained untouched, whereas the Italian and Hungarian sections are entirely destroyed. One pavilion of the department of Italian art-building is also demolished. The damage is estimated at some four million lire.

St. Petersburg, August 3. The *Petersburg Telegraphic Agency* reports that Kock, the leader of the "Red Guard" in Helsingfors, has been arrested.

St. Petersburg, August 3. The negotiations regarding the admission of non-bureaucrats to the Cabinet have come to a standstill. Count Heyden has retired to his country estate. The military guards in the streets and public buildings, among which are the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Offices, have been considerably strengthened. Since last night the Neva has been watched by a cruiser lying off the Baltic Wharf, armed with a searchlight. The battleships and yachts lying at anchor here have received orders to keep themselves ready for immediate action.

St. Petersburg, August 3. The report that members of the Imperial Council and non-bureaucrats would be summoned to take part in a sitting of the Ministerial Council, has proved to be unfounded.

Helsingfors, August 3. Some hundreds of young men here have offered to assist the police in restoring order. This citizen force, which is called the "White Guard", is endeavouring, under police leadership, to prevent further revolt. The tram traffic is carried on under its protection, in spite of the "Red Guard" which attempted to stop it. The White Guard, when fired upon by the Red Guard from an ambush, returned the fire. Since the appearance of troops on the scene, the Red Guard has retired. A second encounter took place near the railway station. At the present moment the streets are quiet, but the situation is still serious. The stir among the workmen fostered by the Red Guard continues. Sveaborg is in possession of the Commandant, and order has been re-established in the forts. The number of victims of the émeute is estimated at 100. The war-ships "Cesarevitch", "Bogatyr", and "Sslawa", and one cruiser, are at anchor in the roads.

Cronstadt, August 3. According to statements in the papers Rear-admiral Beklemysheff has succumbed to his wounds.

Gotha, August 3. On the occasion of the birth of an heir, the Duke has decreed an amnesty for the following offences: *lèse-majesté*, offences against lawful authority, against public order, against Sections 196 and 197 of the Criminal Law, and against the Imperial Press law; as also the remission of all police fines not exceeding 20 marks.

Immenstadt, August 3. In the ascent of the mountain Kleiner Wilder, a tourist named Blank and the bearer Müller of Oberstdorf lost their footing, fell, and were killed. A second tourist, who also fell, was uninjured.

Constantinople, August 3. The Vienna *K. K. Korrespondenz* states that private letters from Philippopolis speak of rumours prevalent there that the Bulgarians are planning to attack the Greeks in Philippopolis and other places on the 8th instant.