

THE DRESDEN DAILY

Office:
Struvestr. 5 I
open 9-6 o'clock.
Telephone: 1755.

51° 3' 13"
N. Latitude.



13° 44' 15"
E. Longitude.

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№ 169.

DRESDEN, Friday, August 24, 1906.

10 Pfennig.

"THE DRESDEN DAILY" will appear every morning except on Mondays and days following public holidays. It will be sent to any address in Dresden on payment of a Quarterly Subscription of 3.4. The subscription may commence at any time.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CHILI.

Valparaiso, August 20.

The fires here have been finally suppressed, largely by use of dynamite. The streets are being constantly patrolled by military and other forces. Many robbers have been shot and killed on the spot, under the martial law prevailing.

Telephone communication with Santiago was restored today. The telegraph wires are, however, still down. The railways are not yet working, and most of the communication is on horseback.

Letters outward bound, which are delivered at the municipal building in Victoria-square, are sent daily across the mountains by horsemen. The majority of the inhabitants of Valparaiso are not depressed or downcast; many are in high spirits.

Meat is distributed in the streets by order of the authorities. Trainloads of provisions have started hither from Santiago, but cannot get through. The steamer *Seni* has left here for Talcahuano, to fetch provisions.

The offices of the *Mercurio*, a five-storey building, are practically undamaged. The *Mercurio* is the only paper which is getting out daily editions.

It is firmly believed here that the Valparaiso earthquake was more severe than that at San Francisco, but estimates of losses of life and property are premature. The earthquake was not felt severely at Concepcion, Iquique, or Antofagasta.

Santiago de Chili, August 21.

At last temporary telephonic communication with Valparaiso has been established, and the disaster appears, if anything, to have been underestimated.

The *Mercurio* says that 2,500 persons have been killed at Valparaiso.

Another moderate shock of earthquake occurred a few minutes ago.

Buenos Ayres, August 21.

The first telegram from Valparaiso, which a correspondent who rode there from Santiago has dispatched here, says that everything at Valparaiso is in ruins, and that the losses are incalculable.

Santiago de Chili, August 21.

The Governor of Valparaiso, in an official report to the President, estimates the minimum number of killed and wounded in the earthquake as 300 and 800 respectively, and says that the town is practically a total loss.

Lima (Peru), August 21.

There was another heavy earthquake at Valparaiso last night.

According to the latest reports the town of Quillota was completely destroyed.

A slight shock was felt at Lima this morning, and Huacho was shaken by an earthquake yesterday.

[Quillota is a town of Chili, 26 miles east by north of Valparaiso, on the Santiago railway. It has a population of about 10,000 persons; and an altitude of over 400 feet.]

Santiago de Chili, August 22.

A *Reuter* telegram states that, according to reports from Valparaiso, the number of victims of the catastrophe amounts to several thousands. The estimates vary between two thousand and twelve thousand. The greater part of the city is completely destroyed. The rest is quite unusable as a place for dwellings. Shocks of earthquake recur at intervals.

New York, August 22.

Among those who have lost their lives in Valparaiso is Señor Samuel Silva, leader of the Liberal party. The Chilean Insurance Companies have been hard hit, because, by a law recently passed, they had expelled all foreign companies. The extent of the earthquake-affected zone is 6,000 kilometres. The work of removing the corpses from the ruins of the houses in Valparaiso is going on as quickly

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as possible. In most cases the bodies are unrecognisable. It is feared that thousands must be buried unidentified. There is a lack of fresh water, and the atmosphere is infected with the odour of half-burned and decomposing bodies.

THE WRECK OF THE MANCHURIA. SAFETY OF PASSENGERS.

Honolulu, August 21.

It is feared that the steamer "Manchuria", which has struck a reef at Rabbit Island, may become a total loss. The vessel is lying far inside the reef, and is pounding heavily. The cabin passengers have been landed. Those not brought to Honolulu have been lodged in the homes of plantation owners. During the landing the Asiatics on board made a rush for the boats, but they were soon quieted. Mr. James Smith, the Philippine Commissioner, was among the last to leave the vessel. The officers of the ship have remained on board.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LETTER TO MR. WATSON.

New York, August 22.

It has not yet been possible to obtain the views of leading politicians upon this lengthy document, while the newspapers naturally differ as to its meaning and importance. But upon the face of it, the letter to Congressman Watson embodies an appeal to the best elements in the Democratic party to support the Republicans against the forces of Socialism and political anarchy.

Professional politicians are scrutinising with especial eagerness the references to the vexed question of tariff revision, and most have arrived at the conclusion that they indicate an intention, or at least a willingness, to deal with that subject during the lifetime of the next Congress, which anyhow seems a pretty safe opinion to express. What Mr. Roosevelt really seems to have in his mind is that tinkering with the tariff, which both he and the Republican Party leaders have repeatedly in the past denounced, is unwise and mischievous. It may well be that Mr. Roosevelt, not for the first time, is speaking only for himself.

We have had Presidents who have jibbed against the handling of the reins by the party bosses, and a very few who have taken the bit between their teeth and bolted, but rarely, if ever, a President who makes great decisions on matters of supreme party importance, and then takes the people into his confidence without having given a thought to the professional wire-pullers, who until a few years ago always reckoned upon controlling both President and Cabinet, either directly or indirectly. Whether upon this occasion Mr. Roosevelt has taken the leaders of what is still, nominally at any rate, his party into his confidence remains to be seen.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.

Havana, August 22.

José Gomez was arrested yesterday on his farm in the province of Santa Clara. 610 persons have been arrested in Havana in the course of five days on suspicion of complicity in the conspiracy. In spite of official assurances that the province of Havana had been cleared of rebels, a band of insurgents appeared near Los Quinos, where they met with resistance. At Hoyo Colorado a second fight took place at daybreak between troops and insurgents. In this encounter the troops and country gendarmerie came to the assistance of a hundred citizens, and the rebels under General Sanderas were put to flight.

Havana, August 22.

In the Province of Pinar du Rio the rebels have seized the town of San Luis; a number of persons were killed and wounded. The town was defended by 100 men of the country gendarmerie, 50 of whom went over to the rebels. With the acquisition of

this town the rebels have obtained an important base for future operations. The President of Cuba, Señor Estrada Palma, has stated at an interview, that in face of the trifling spread of the revolution movement there is, at the present time, no ground for alarm.

A FRAUDENT BANK-MANAGER CAUGHT.

Berlin, August 23.

According to the *Lokalanzeiger* the fugitive director of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank in Chicago, Mr. Stensland, has been arrested at Agnes-Calientes in Mexico.

AN INVITATION TO THE KAISER.

St. Louis, August 22.

At a meeting of leading citizens it was decided to send an invitation to H. M. the German Emperor to visit America.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE POSITION OF THE CHURCH.

Paris, August 22.

Cardinal Gibbons, the Archbishop of Baltimore has, in the name of the American Episcopate, addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, expressing the wish that the Roman Catholics of France may soon enjoy the same freedom as their co-religionists in the United States, where all questions of Church property are settled by the civil authority to the general satisfaction in accordance with the dogmas of the church.

FRENCH FEARS OF GERMAN INFLUENCE.

Paris, August 22.

According to the *Echo de Paris* wireless telegraphy stations have been erected at Ben Ghasi (Tripoli) and the Island of Rhodes, which will be connected by wireless telegraphy with Constantinople. The journal sees in the fact that this important work has been entrusted to an Austro-German Company, a fresh proof of German influence at the Court of the Sultan.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER INCIDENT.

Cologne, August 23.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* learns from Berlin, that the incident at Campofluss has not yet been cleared up since Captain Förster's report has not been received. In any case the matter will be handed to the Franco-German boundary commission for settlement, since only on the spot can an absolutely satisfactory decision be arrived at.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE RED GUARD.

Helsingfors, August 22.

In many towns in Finland meetings of the Red Guard have lately taken place, at which, with reference to the recently published circular of the senate on the subject of the disbandment of the Red Guard, a discussion has been held on this question i. e. whether the Association should be disbanded or not. At most of the meetings resolutions were passed stating that the members were ready to comply unconditionally with the wishes of the senate. Many provincial sections of the Red Guard have been already disbanded. The so-called "fighting thousand", formed out of the whole Association, for the support of the Sveaborg garrison, has also been disbanded. Some persons were arrested. In individual cases the disbandment of the provincial sections met with some slight resistance. At the disbandment it was decided that emblems, and flags should be destroyed. In connection with the disbandment of this Red Guard and the weakening of the Social Democrat party, there is the obvious result that the Constitutional party is daily gaining ground. Since yesterday a Congress of the Socialists of Finland has been sitting.

ARMOUR FOR THE POLICE.

Riga, August 22.

With the assent of the Governor General, an appeal is to be published in all the papers this evening to all the inhabitants of the town, who will be in-

vited to supply funds for the purchase of coats of mail for the police, who are, at the present time, threatened by great danger. Since means are at present lacking to the Crown to render possible the purchase of the requisite armour, it is the duty of Society to come to the assistance of authority, on the principle of each for all and all for each, and in the interest of the protection of the community and not to suffer the activity of the police to be lamed by terrorism.

MORE ARRESTS.

Moscow, August 22.
In the suburb of Bashilofka many weapons and a bomb were found in a private house today by the police. Thirteen persons were arrested.

A MURDER FEARED.

Moscow, August 22.
The former Deputy and member of the Labour group M. Savely of has been missing for two weeks. It is believed that he was enticed to St. Petersburg by a bogus telegram and there murdered.

EDUCATION SCHEMES.

St. Petersburg, August 22.
In their endeavours to draft a Bill for general elementary education to lay before the Imperial Council and Duma at their next session, the Ministerial Council, at their sitting on the 21st of August, resolved to have the bill drawn up by a special Commission. The Council at the same time resolved that it was absolutely necessary, that the salaries of the teachers in the elementary schools should be raised and the number of these schools increased. For this object the council has set aside a credit of 5,330,000 roubles for next year.

THE ANTI-GREEK MOVEMENT IN BULGARIA.

Constantinople, August 22.
The Oecumenical Patriarchate has decided to issue a third memorandum to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers. In it will appear a detailed account of the Anchialo occurrences as related by Greek fugitives; these acts of violence will be protested against, the Bulgarian Government will be accused of complicity in the persecution of the Greeks, and the aid of the signatory Powers of the Berlin treaty will be requested, to restore the *status quo* in Bulgaria.

To combat the suggestion that the anti-Greek occurrences in Bulgaria are retaliatory measures for the misdeeds of the Greek bands in Macedonia, the Grecian Government has represented to the Porte and to the Great Powers that the scandalous behaviour of the Bulgarian bands has been going on since 1903 and many assaults have been made on Greeks, and that the Greek bands, on the contrary, have only recently come into existence for purposes of self-protection. For the excesses of the bands on Turkish soil the Grecian Government cannot be held responsible, but the Bulgarian Government certainly can be for attacks made in its own country, on peaceful inhabitants who are left by the authorities entirely without protection.

Vienna, August 22.

The *Political Correspondence* announces from Sophia: The Porte has addressed a note to the Bulgarian Government, expressing its grave displeasure at the anti-Greek movement in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Government has replied that it must regard this Note as non-existent since the Porte has no right to interfere in the inner affairs of the Principality. For the rest, the Bulgarian reply asserts that the persecution meted out to the Greek element in Bulgaria is only the natural consequences of the deeds of cruelty committed by the Greek bands in Macedonia. The Porte is invited first of all to establish order in its own dominions.

Sophia, August 22.

It is confidently asserted that M. Natachovitch, the diplomatic Agent in Constantinople, has handed in his letters of recall. This is significant, as showing that Turko-Bulgarian relations have become more strained, since M. Natachovitch was eager to bring about a rapprochement between Turkey and Bulgaria.

THE STRIKE RIOTS AT BILBAO.

Bilbao, August 22.

Troops to the number of 4,000 men are protecting the town and are stationed at all commanding spots. The mine owners have rejected the demands of the strikers as exaggerated. The general strike is to be proclaimed at midday, provided no settlement has been arrived at. The fleet is expected from Ferrol. It is believed that the movement is being engineered by the revolutionary committee. The War Minister will arrive here today, in order to await the King.

Later.

The newspapers have ceased to appear. Collisions have occurred between the strikers and troops, in which many persons were wounded. The Minister of Marine has arrived. Martial law was proclaimed yesterday.

A CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA.

The Dowager Empress intends to summon a Conference of high Dignitaries, among them several Viceroy, to discuss the proposals for a constitution.

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Sieber's Apple-tea in 1 Mark packets.
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The Commissioners, who recently returned from their tour abroad, are in favour of a gradual adoption of Constitutional Government and consider ten or fifteen years necessary to educate the people and make them ripe for such a system of Government.

A NEW STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Bremen, August 22.

On October 18th the first voyage of the new steamship line "Servicial Maritim Roman" will commence from Constanza to Alexandria. Two new twin-screw steamers will be employed. The agents of the North German Lloyd will sell tickets for the Royal Roumanian Line, and will issue combined tickets, whereby the travelling public will be enabled to travel from Marseilles, Genoa and Naples to Alexandria and via Constantinople—Constanza with the Orient Express to Buda Pesth, Vienna, Paris and vice versa.

FOREIGNERS IN SWISS SCHOOLS.

Zürich, August 22.

In accordance with a request of the Educational Council of the Canton of Zürich, the Government has determined to make the conditions under which foreigners are allowed to enter the Zürich High Schools, considerably more stringent.

PRINCE VREDE PAYS UP.

Vienna, August 22.

The Carlsbad Hotel "Goldner Schild" has received a letter from a Berlin lawyer requesting a receipt for the settlement by Prince Vrede of the account for the missing plate. The Hotel at the same time received 87.75 kronen.

A BODY IN A WOOD.

Görlitz, August 23.

While hunting yesterday, some Jägers found the body of a well dressed man in a wood. The body had apparently been there for weeks. Murder is suspected.

A DARING CRIMINAL.

Halle, August 23.

As a train was passing through a tunnel at Walkenwieder, at to rate of 60 km. an hour, a prisoner who had freed himself of his handcuffs, sprang from the carriage. The guard who jumped after him was seriously injured.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

For the
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Dr. Klopfer's *Glidin*. (Pure albumen with Lecithin.)
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CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH, Wiener Strasse.

Friday, August 24th. *S. Bartholomew.* 8.15 a.m. Holy Communion. 9.0 a.m. Matins.
Sunday, August 26th. *XI. Sunday after Trinity.* 8.0 a.m. and 12.0 m.d. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

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.
Sunday, August 26th. 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.
This Church will be closed until September 7th.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS.

The *Hamburger Zeitung* publishes an interesting commentary on the fact that King Edward has consented to be one of the sponsors of the Kaiser's first grandson, and recalls the circumstance not generally known, that one of King Edward's own god-parents was a Prussian King. This was King Frederick Wil-

liam IV., who not only accepted the invitation to be a god-father to Queen Victoria's eldest son, but was present at the christening which took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, in January 1842. Heinrich Treitschke, author of "German history in the 19th century", has given a very life-like description of the Prussian King's visit to the English Court and of the comments made in Germany on the occasion of this visit. He writes: "When an heir-apparent was born to the new Saxon-Guelph Royal House, the parents, on the advice of Baron Stockmar, determined to pay a cleverly thought-out compliment to the King of Prussia, by asking him to be a god-father. They themselves, in accordance with Coburg traditions, did not attach much value to church ceremonies. King Frederick William, on the other hand, saw in the invitation a solemn symbol of the alliance of the two great Protestant Powers, and declared himself ready to attend the christening in person. In January 1842 Frederick William reached England on a fortnight's visit and was given a most brilliant reception in official circles. Festivity followed festivity and solemn toasts extolled the friendship of the two Protestant nations. Queen Victoria was as charming as she could be, personally invested the Prussian King with the Order of the Garter and at all festivities wore a bracelet with his likeness. The King appeared highly delighted with all British institutions, although he had no idea of imitating them in his own country, and he attended the opening of Parliament, not as a casual spectator, but—wonderful to relate—as a relative of the Sovereign of Great Britain, in full state with a special seat between the Queen's throne and the Peers' benches. He listened to the service in St. Paul's Cathedral with great attention, and did not shy at the constant genuflections so repugnant to German Protestant feelings; accompanied by the pious quakeress Mrs. Fox, he paid a visit to Newgate prison, and as a literary connoisseur admired with due attention performances of Shakespeare's plays in their original form. His short holiday was soon over, but without teaching him any particular lesson or bringing any political incident in its train. The King's journey was, however, looked upon with great suspicion by the enlightened Berliners. In their censorious way they thought the King had fallen headlong into the toils of the Anglicans and High Tories. But the religious atmosphere of this christening journey the King long bore in mind. He had a silver shield made as a baptismal gift for his god-son, after a beautiful design by Cornelius; in the middle was the Saviour's head, underneath being a representation of the two English sacraments; on the border was Christ's entry into Jerusalem and a representation of the god-parent's journey; there is the monarch clad in pilgrim's mantle and hat with the cockle shell, in a boat guided by an angel and driven on by the snorting demon of steam, near him are Humboldt with an olive-twigg in his hand, Anton Stolberg and General Natzmer: there on the strand awaiting him stands the patron saint of England, St. George, with the Prince Consort and the Duke of Wellington,—a combination which may well have appeared incongruous to the Coburg prince as well as to the German naturalist, and which called forth many a scathing article from the sceptical German press." It would be interesting to know what the present King of England has done with this curious baptismal gift.

While Mr. Wellmann is making his preparations for his adventurous balloon trip to the North Pole, a Frenchman, by name de la Vaulx, is making like preparations for a voyage in a dirigible balloon, but his objective is the South Pole. Paris has been chosen as the headquarters for trial trips, since many advantages are forthcoming there. Workshops are easily available, where any damage to the vessel can be quickly made good, while any improvement suggested by these trials can be added with comparative ease. Recently Mr. de la Vaulx made his first ascent near St. Cloud. The balloon is 720 cubic metres large. The owner was alone in the car, and while never rising more than 60 metres above the earth's surface, effected a landing and restart 50 times. He was entirely satisfied with the result of his experiments.

The *Globe* points out that the Oriental occultism, of which the late Mr. Grant Allen made such effective use in his stories, has just had what is alleged to be a real application in the very practical and actual case of the missing French priest, the Abbé Delarue, of Chatenay, whose strange disappearance, after being seen cycling, has been the sensation of France during the past twelve days. The Abbé, as a country priest, was in the habit of using a bicycle, and by reason of the cassock or gown always worn in public by the clergy, the machine was a lady's. Very active search had been made, without result, for this bicycle by the police, but it has been found by a Hindoo, named Devah. This man, claiming by Hindoo science to "see before his eyes" a wood, a stream, and an object within, went into the district of Volnay, and in a wood which corresponded to his description he succeeded in finding the Abbé's bicycle leaning against a tree, and almost hidden

by bushes found is the road some day district, who is engaged sniffing confides poor man who talk that they hungry a ployment sensible of the anim strikes or efforts, unmitigated the animal four chicks hardly so

With r spondent the missing more cur its various heart of all the res ful incant for the fit joined in new arriv Ramanah Brahmin neighbour alarmed have been the two m Devah of the forme stands n Hebrew, these lan, the hidden such an i are quest but mean and a the scene to s the hypn tectives s more tha on suspic as the pe on the m that migh has also e long out that the small poli that at t of his mo had a son

A Paris Normandy the Norma a notice p ing for ho a day; he he went find out longer ea gave the r horses wi continually were thus long-tailed flies are of the clever evidently *Blätter* in years ago.

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by bushes. The wood in which the bicycle was found is about a mile and a half from the spot in the road where the Abbé's hat had been found some days previously. Devah is a stranger to the district, but he is by no means the only person who is endeavouring to discover the whereabouts of the missing Abbé. At this moment there are engaged in the search, one mystic who depends on sniffing the air and licking stones; another who confides his impressions of the locality where the poor man was last seen to the stars; two more who talk to the flowers, apparently in the hope that they will be induced to reply; and, finally, a hungry and, we trust, intelligent hyena. The employment of the last-named is by far the most sensible expedient adopted yet, though the use of the animal's horrible instinct for such a purpose strikes one as not a little gruesome. The hyena's efforts, however, do not seem to have been an unmitigated success up to date. It is stated that the animal has, in its researches, killed a sheep and four chickens and bitten a boy in the leg. This hardly seems the highest class of detective work.

With reference to the above the Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes that the mystery of the missing priest of Châtenay becomes deeper and more curious. It has now reached the stage when its various developments would have rejoiced the heart of a Guy Boothby, to say nothing of taxing all the resources of a Sherlock Holmes. The resourceful incantations and sorceries are on the increase, for the first Hindoo thought-reader Devah has been joined in the investigation by others. One of the new arrivals is also a native of Madras, named Ramanah, who describes himself as a learned Brahmin versed in occult arts. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who are partly astonished and partly alarmed at this invasion of the mysterious East, have been witnesses of an unedifying quarrel between the two men, for Ramanah, not unnaturally, accuses Devah of being an impostor. He has no right, says the former, to exercise occultism, and he understands neither Hindoo, Pali, Sanskrit, Greek, Hebrew, nor Latin. Whether the knowledge of these languages *per se* entitles a man to practise the hidden arts, and why the dusky magicians take such an interest in the disappearance of this priest, are questions on which we are left in the dark; but meanwhile the magicians quarrel—in English—and a third thought-reader has appeared on the scene to see what he can do—Professor Pickmann, the hypnotiser. Should one of the amateur detectives succeed in finding the priest's body, it is more than likely that he will be arrested at once on suspicion of knowing more than he divulges, as the police of Etampes do not look favourably on the mysterious; and this is a development that might not please them. The political question has also entered into the mystery; it could not be long out of it in France. Someone has discovered that the Abbé some time ago contributed to a small political newspaper, which is now dead, and that at the time of the last elections he and one of his most formidable political opponents met and had a somewhat violent altercation.

A Paris journalist in describing a tour through Normandy, gives an illustration of the cuteness of the Normandy peasant. In a tiny village he saw a notice posted up outside a small field. "Pasturing for horses; horses with short tails 50 centimes a day; horses with long tails 1 franc". Puzzled, he went in search of the owner of the field to find out the significance of the increased price for longer caudal appendages. The peasant gladly gave the required information and pointed out that horses with short tails, when bothered with flies, continually keep turning their heads round and were thus disturbed at their meals, whereas the long-tailed horses keep on quietly feeding, while the flies are dispersed by the swishing tail. This was the clever explanation of the peasant who had evidently been a student of the Munich *Fliegende Blätter* in which the same story appeared some years ago.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



This evening, beginning at 7, ending about 10.30

RIENZ!

Opera in three Acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:

Cola Rienzi, Papal notary	Herr Forchhammer.
Irene, his sister	Frau Abendroth.
Steffano Colonna, head of the family	
Colonna	Herr Rains.
Adriano, his son	Fräul. v. Chavanne.
Paolo Orsini, head of the family	
Orsini	Herr Höpfl.
Raimondo, legate of the Pope in Avignon	Herr Wachter.
Cocco del Vecchio, Roman citizens.	Herr Nebuschka.
Baroncelli,	Herr Kruis.
A messenger of Peace	Fräul. Keldorfer.

PLOT. Rienzi, a Roman notary, abetted by the papal legate Raimondo dreams of throwing off the yoke of the haughty patricians. The head of the Orsini tries to abduct Irene's sister, but she is saved by Adrian Colonna, a member of the rival faction. The nobles leave Rome to fight out a quarrel and the people shut the gates and elect Rienzi tribune. A plot to murder Rienzi by the Orsini is betrayed by Adrian, and the nobles are condemned to death, but at Irene's entreaty Rienzi relents and pardons them. They again rebel and in a battle the chief of them are slain; this turns Adrian against Rienzi. The people begin to distrust Rienzi, the church excommunicates him. Adrian in vain implores Irene to fly with him. She and Rienzi retire to the Capitol, which is set on fire in the midst of a popular rising, and they, together with Adrian perish in the flames.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

UNDINE.

OPERA HOUSE.

Sunday, 26th: Samson und Dalila. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, 27th: Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg. 6 p.m.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

UNSERE KÄTE.

Nach dem englischen Lustspiel in drei Acten von Hubert Henri Davies.

Cast:

Frank Desmond, Maler	Hermann Vallentin.
James Bartlet, Vicar	Hans Stock.
Frau Spencer	Clara Berger.
Anni, ihre Kinder	Berta Rocoo.
Robert,	Elsa Becker.
Käte Curtis, Schriftstellerin	Gertrud Arnold.
Jane, Dienstmädchen bei Spencers	Marie Kühling.

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.

UNSERE KÄTE.



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ROYAL THEATRE

Closed for the vacation. Reopens September 2.

LOCAL.

THE THIRD GERMAN INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION, DRESDEN.

Today, Friday, a Reaper's Fête will take place in the Park. The terrace and concert ground will be decorated suitably to the occasion with harvest wreaths and sheaves, &c., and illuminated after dusk. The music, which will of course be made to accord with the character of the day, will be performed by the band of the 2nd Grenadier regiment No. 101. The festival procession will exhibit many original rustic types. If possible, the procession will be repeated in the course of the evening; and in any case the rustic dances will take place at different points.

On Sunday next the Fête will be repeated; and there will be a procession in the afternoon and evening. The rustic dances will also be performed more than once.

In regard to previous history, and to the object of the models and constructions placed at the disposal of the Committee for the cultivation of domestic art and architecture on the grounds of the Third German Industrial Art Exhibition, incorrect views have been expressed in many quarters. The complete parochial school-house, as well as the separate models of country school buildings exhibited in one of its school-rooms, and the adjoining structure for small dwellings, are only intended to suggest that, in supplying the need for such buildings, more attention might be paid to aesthetic, practical, and economical considerations than has been paid hitherto; and in particular to bringing the exterior features of such erections more into harmony with the character of our home landscapes. The enlargement of the roof for domestic purposes, after approved examples of an earlier time, has also attracted considerable notice. The Committee are also well aware that the interior fittings of the school teachers' apartments and small dwellings are not—as stated in the printed Guide—in all cases adapted to the incomes of those for whose accommodation they are supposed to be designed, and that they might be treated in a uniform manner. The attainment of such a result, which was thoroughly desirable and actually kept in view, would have required more ample means than were at the Committee's command. For example, six weeks before the opening of the Exhibition, it was still uncertain whether the construction of the small family dwelling-house would be practicable; and the decision to build the parochial school-house, and to exhibit single models of country school buildings, with the ground plans, &c., appertaining to them, was only taken a few weeks earlier. So much the more worthy of recognition, therefore, is the achievement of the architects Kühn and Grothe, as well as of the numerous firms entrusted with the structural work; who, in the very short time allowed them, not only prepared the architectural designs but carried them out successfully up to the date of the opening of the Exhibition. But it was just the shortness of the time that unfortunately rendered it impossible to devote to this subject the careful study, with experimental construction, that was given to similar buildings, and which could be given during a preparatory period of several months.

Nothing in this explanation affects the debt of sincere thanks which the Committee owes to the several firms for their willing and disinterested efforts and for the excellent work they accomplished in fitting up the interiors of the respective dwellings and school building.

TROMBONE CONCERT.

On Sunday, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock, a Trombone Concert will again be given in the Evangelical

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Grand Concert Daily

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church building in the Exhibition. The programme will contain a selection from the rich German treasury of beautiful Motets and Chorales, as well as sacred and secular folk-songs. The cultivation of religious music is the *raison d'être* of "Trombone Choirs", whose name—the instruments are not confined to slide and valve trombones—denotes biblical relations.

The admission fee of 30 pfennigs serves to cover necessary expenses only.

The following pieces will be performed: Chorale, "Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier", by Ahle; sacred song, "O selig Haus, wo man dich aufgenommen", 1854; folk-song, "Die Blümelein, sie schlafen", old German; motet, "Die Himmel erzählen die Ehre Gottes", Haydn; sacred songs, (a) "Harre meine Seele", by Malan; (b) "Danket dem Herrn", by Schultz; folk-songs, (a) "Am Brunnen vor dem Tore", by Fr. Schubert; "Zu Augsburg steht", old German; motet, "Alles, was Odem hat, lobe den Herrn", by Silcher; Chorale, "Die güldne Sonne", by Ebeling.

The firm of F. Ries will again give five large "Philharmonic Concerts" in the coming season. They will take place in the Gewerbe House on October 23rd, November 27th, December 11th, January 15th, and February 19th. These concerts are so largely attended and such favourable criticisms have been passed on them since their foundation that Messrs. Ries have once more taken great pains to provide only the very first rate talent. The names of the artists engaged and the subscription list will be published shortly. Applications for season tickets not yet sold may be made to Messrs. Ries, Kaufhaus.

On her visit to the Albertfest last Sunday, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager paused at the stall of Herr Moritz Canzler, purveyor of mineral water and non-alcoholic beverages, Drehsasse 4 to 6, who has become agent for Messrs. Flach & Co., Barr i. Els., Geestemünde and Berlin, for Dresden and East Saxony.

Her Majesty tasted the delicious "Grape Champagne" and pronounced it excellent and gave Herr Canzler a large order for her household. Other members of the party tasted and highly approved of the non-alcoholic, sparkling cider.

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

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 23rd of August, 1906.

Mr. L. Hauck, and Family, Cincinnati, H. Bellevue.
Miss A. Weill, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Miss P. Weill, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Mr. M. Weill, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. E. King, Dayton, H. Bellevue.
Miss A. Haney, Toronto, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. Haney, Toronto, H. Bellevue.
Mr. R. King, Toronto, H. Bellevue.
Mr. C. Bidleman, Dayton, H. Bellevue.
Mr. H. Bidleman, Dayton, H. Bellevue.
Mr. R. N. King, Dayton, H. Bellevue.
Miss S. Benedict, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss C. Benedict, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss F. Dittman, Cincinnati, H. Bellevue.
Miss A. Sattler, Cincinnati, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. Rawson, Cincinnati, H. Bellevue.
Miss L. Rawson, Cincinnati, H. Bellevue.
Mr. E. Rawson, Cincinnati, H. Bellevue.
Mr. E. Rawson, Cincinnati, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Matthews, Baltimore, H. Bellevue.
Miss H. Garreth, Baltimore, H. Bellevue.
Dr. R. Warfield, Baltimore, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Dickens, Reigate, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Dodge, Florence, H. Bellevue.
Miss H. Cruse, Florence, H. Bellevue.
Col. H. Clarke, and Family, London, H. Bristol.
Mr. N. Comstock, Ivorytown, H. Bristol.
Mr. E. Comstock, Ivorytown, H. Bristol.
Mr. M. Timmer, Charleston, H. Bristol.
Mr. H. Tufts, Nova Scotia, H. Bristol.
Mr. R. Joung, Newton, H. Bristol.
Mr. A. Faulkner, Chicago, H. Bristol.
Mr. A. Block, Chicago, H. Bristol.
Mr. G. Block, Chicago, H. Bristol.
Mr. M. Bateman, London, H. Bristol.
Mr. H. D. Manau, and Family, Chicago, British Hotel.
Mr. C. V. Spanswick, London, British Hotel.
Mr. J. C. Spanswick, London, British Hotel.
Mr. E. Schaffrau, Sheffield, H. Central.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Nelson, Inverness, H. Curländer Haus.
Dr. J. Harvey, Chicago, H. Curländer Haus.
Dr. H. O. French, New York, H. Curländer Haus.
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Elliott, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. J. Washburn, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. V. Blatz, and Family, Milwaukee, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. W. F. Gade, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss L. Turner, Arkansas, P. Görnemann.
Miss E. Faust, Little Rock, P. Görnemann.
Miss V. Baker, New York, P. Görnemann.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanford, Brooklyn, H. Grand Union.
Mr. A. Kochmann, New York, H. Grand Union.
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Miss E. Handloser, Pittsburg, P. Ilm.
Mrs. B. Handloser, Berlin, P. Ilm.
Mrs. C. Birkenwald, Milwaukee, P. Ilm.
Mrs. I. Dooter, Milwaukee, P. Ilm.
Miss A. Costenoble, Berlin, P. Ilm.
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Miss E. Chamberlin, Elmira, P. Ilm.
Miss B. Horne, London, H. Kronprinz.
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Miss A. Steldmayer, Ohio, P. Kotschy.
Miss L. Steldmayer, Ohio, P. Kotschy.
Mrs. H. Clark, Boston, P. Kotschy.
Miss A. Clark, Boston, P. Kotschy.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Brandow, London, H. Monopol.
Miss A. Taussig, New York, H. New York.
Mrs. S. Taussig, New York, H. New York.
Mr. J. Campbell, Winnipeg, H. New York.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Applegate, Louisville, H. New York.
Miss J. Hennings, Louisville, H. New York.
Mr. A. Winternitz, New York, H. New York.
Mr. A. Taussig, Prague, H. New York.
Dr. E. Grabill, Vermillion, P. v. Oertzen.
Mrs. C. Grabill, Vermillion, P. v. Oertzen.
Miss M. Townsley, Vermillion, P. v. Oertzen.
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Miss H. Able, Philadelphia, H. Savoy.
Mr. E. Cary, and Family, New York, H. Savoy.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Cranford, Chile, H. Savoy.
Miss E. Gillians, Bedford, H. zum Schweizerkeller.
Dr. A. Rupp, and Family, New York, P. Todd.
Miss E. M. Richardson, Salt Lake City, P. Victoria.
Miss C. C. Buck, Graham, P. Victoria.

TURKISH CHAUVINISM.

Relations are again in a highly strained condition between Turkey and Persia. Notwithstanding the persistently pacific assurances given by the Porte to the Persian Ambassador in Constantinople, the Ottoman representatives on the frontier assume a very different attitude. Secret orders have, it is said, been sent to Suleiman Pasha, commander of the Sixth Army Corps, to evacuate none of the disputed territory, and to put every strategical point in a state of defence. Similarly, the Ottoman delimitation commissioners have been instructed not to concede any of the Persian claims, however well founded. The Persian commissioners finding that Persian territory is still in Turkish occupation, have refused to proceed to the frontier.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Warsaw, August 23. General Skalon has issued an order that a witness to acts of violence to person or property who refuses assistance will be liable to arrest and imprisonment for three months, unless his life would have been endangered, or other good grounds for declining to help are shown. All persons who fail to give information of any kind of crime or intended crime that comes to their knowledge, will be liable to a like punishment.

Paris, August 23. During a parish school excursion to the Bois de Vincennes, two of the children and a teacher who went to their assistance were drowned.

Rio de Janeiro, August 23. The Pan-American Congress has resolved to lay the Drago doctrine before the Hague Conference.

Paris, August 23. M. Beau, the Governor General of French Indo-China, who has arrived here, informs a reporter that he wishes to submit to the Colonial Minister a proposal for a new loan of a hundred million francs, to be devoted to supplying the whole of the colony under his administration with churches, schools, and irrigation works. With reference to the defence of Indo-China, M. Beau is of opinion that the building of all necessary forts, barracks, and blockhouses would cost at least twenty millions of francs, and the maintenance of an expeditionary corps forty millions; but, in view of the understanding with England that at present exists, the absolute necessity of putting Indo-China in a state of defence need not first of all be taken too seriously.

San Sebastian, August 23. The Royal Yacht "Giralda" with the King and Queen of Spain on board arrived here this morning. Their Majesties at once proceeded to Moramar castle.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute. Strong westerly winds. More cloudy. Rain in many places. Temperature somewhat lower.