

# THE DRESDEN DAILY

Office:  
Struvestr. 5<sup>I</sup>  
open 9-6 o'clock.  
Telephone: 1755.

51° 3' 13"  
N. Latitude.



13° 44' 15"  
E. Longitude.

Expedition:  
Struvestr. 5<sup>I</sup>  
geöffnet von 9-6 Uhr.  
Fernruf: 1755.

№ 170.

DRESDEN, Saturday, August 25, 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 3.00. The subscription may commence at any time.

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## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### MORE PIRATES IN CHINESE WATERS.

Hongkong, August 23.

A gang of disguised pirates went on board the British steamer "Nanning" which was bound for Wen-chau. During the voyage they were reinforced at various harbours. Their numbers aroused the suspicion of the passengers, who gave information to the captain. The captain ordered the pirates to hold up their hands, threatening to shoot any one who showed any resistance. Three ringleaders were put in irons and handed over to the British Consul in Wen-chau.

### NEWS FROM AMERICA.

#### THE EARTHQUAKE IN CHILI.

Valparaiso, August 22 (via New York).

The loss of life from the earthquake of the 16th is probably not short of 3,000 persons, while the property destroyed is estimated at 100,000,000 dollars, probably more.

Order has been maintained with the utmost severity by military, police, and armed citizens. Patrols have been empowered to shoot looters on the spot.

With the first terrible shock of earthquake, buildings collapsed, the walls falling with tremendous noise, and the inmates were in many cases unable to escape.

This shock was followed almost immediately by a violent storm of wind, which prostrated the walls weakened by the earthquake and broke the electric tramway wires, which flashed incessantly.

The second shock was even heavier than the first. Five minutes afterwards fire broke out in every direction, and the whole town, which had been momentarily in darkness, was illuminated luridly by the flames.

The firemen made desperate efforts, but there was little water, as most of the mains were broken.

The Victoria and National Theatres, the Naval Club, the First September Club, the church of La Mercedes, the buildings of the French Fathers, the Navy Department offices, the City Hall, and other buildings were destroyed by the earthquake.

The destruction by fire was, however, infinitely greater. Probably sixty per cent. of the commercial houses were totally ruined.

In the Avenida Brazil alone nearly thirty blocks of buildings of from three to five storeys were burned.

New York, August 23.

A telegram of yesterday's date from Valparaiso to the *New York Herald*, says:—

"Shocks of earthquake continue to be felt, though they are less intense than heretofore. The authorities have requisitioned all available provisions. These are being distributed freely to the poorer classes, whose situation is appalling. Fresh water is very scarce.

"The atmosphere is saturated with the exhalations from the unburied corpses lying among the smoking embers.

"Men-of-war are assembling here, and are landing naval brigades.

"President-Elect Montt arrived today. Señorita Blanca Hillman, a young Chilean lady, who took a degree at the Women's Medical College at Philadelphia, has organised an ambulance corps."

New York, August 23.

During the general panic caused by the earthquake the convicts escaped from the prisons. Many crimes have been committed by these miscreants in Valparaiso, and also in Casa Blanca and Vina del Mar.

A hundred of these men, caught red-handed in acts of violence, have been summarily shot.

New York, August 23.

According to cables from Valparaiso some business houses were opened today for the first time since the earthquake. Telegraphic and telephonic



To be had everywhere in the English quarter.

communication with Santiago is restored but only Government officials are allowed, at present, to make use of it. The Custom house has been reopened and the post and railway services resumed. Martial law is still enforced.

### THE CUBAN REVOLT.

Havannah, August 23.

Information has reached the Government from San Luis that a detachment of *rurales* or country gendarmerie has defeated and dispersed a body of 300 rebels; in the fighting many of the latter were killed or wounded while three were taken prisoner. San Luis, however, is still occupied by the rebels. An attempt has been made to murder General Nunez, Governor of the Province of Havannah. A number of home and foreign bankers have offered President Palma their assistance. The insurgent General, Quintin Bandera, a negro, who played a rôle in the last revolution as leader, has been killed by the *rurales*.

Paris, August 23.

The *Agence Havas* learns from Washington that the Cuban revolt is most widespread in the Provinces of Pinal del Rio and Havannah. Among the persons already arrested are the Presidents of various clubs. The situation is, apparently, improving. The news that the United States intends to intervene, is not confirmed.

With regard to the feeling in the United States a correspondent of a London paper telegraphs from New York that the officials of the State Department at present in Washington profess to regard without uneasiness the reports which are now coming through from Havannah of a revolutionary movement in Cuba, but exceptionally well informed papers such as the *Herald* and the *Sun* regard the situation as serious. Conflicting statements are published as to the causes of the movement. There is said to be absolutely nothing in the economic position of the Island Republic to explain events. If the moving force is political it is little understood here. It would not be surprising, however, to find that the movement is the immediate result of the agitation which has been proceeding in the island for some time past, based upon the maxim, "Cuba for the Cubans".

Patriotic Cubans were much concerned over the action of their Congress last session in passing a Bill which practically placed the whole railway system of the country in the hands of an Anglo-Canadian financial syndicate, and by the operation of the existing law which unduly facilitates the acquisition of real estate in Cuba by foreigners. It was stated some month ago that the very best tobacco and sugar land in Cuba had passed into the hands of Americans. It is estimated that at the present moment Americans own quite three million acres of such land, and perfervid patriots want to know how it will be possible for Cuba to remain a sovereign independent Republic if alien influence is to continue to grow at the present rate. How they can improve the situation by going back to the bad old days of revolutions and pronunciamientos is not easy to understand.

But one thing they will speedily learn, and that is that the United States will not stand idly aside and permit "The Pearl of the Antilles" to relapse into anarchy. American interests, political as well as economic, are too great to allow of such a policy. For the rest, it will be taken for granted that President Palma and his Government are quite capable of dealing properly with the situation arising out of the revolutionary movement, and they will receive the fullest moral support from

the Washington Government. If material help should be required and asked for from the United States it will certainly be given, for the revolutionaries have no sympathisers here. Sentiment has ceased to be a factor in Cuban affairs.

Havannah, August 23.

The Cuban Government has requested the United States Government to send eight quick-firing guns to Cuba for the use of the Cuban artillery, which is to be employed in suppressing the rebellion.

### BRAZILIAN COFFEE GROVERS.

Frankfort, August 23.

The Brazilian delegates to the Pan-American Congress have proposed that a conference of all the 15 Coffee producing states should be summoned within the next six months, in order to take measures against the high coffee tariff. It will be proposed that the tariff in imports from all countries should be raised in proportion to the coffee tariff exacted in other countries.

### THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS INCIDENT.

London, August 23.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces from Tokio that since the Japanese Consul in Vancouver has reported that it is no longer possible to obtain an exhaustive and satisfactory report of the Aleutian Islands incident, when 4 Japanese were killed, the Japanese Government has decided to itself take steps in the matter. The Consul is instructed to make a personal enquiry into the matter.

### NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

#### THE RUMOURED CONVERSION OF THE STATE BANK.

St. Petersburg, August 23.

The *Paris Temps* has published an announcement from Wiborg that it is intended shortly to convert the Russian State bank into a company with a capital of six millions, to be subscribed by the banking firm of Mendelssohn & Co. and by French and other bankers. M. Witte was said to be intended to be the managing director of this new company. The *P. T. A.* is authorised to give an unqualified denial to this statement. Any reorganisation of this sort has not been planned, and the rumour belongs to the sphere of fantastic inventions.

#### A MAIL COACH ATTACKED.

Memel, August 23.

The Memeler Steamboat Company learns from Nimmersatt that the Russian post running between Libau and Polangen was attacked by six or seven young men as it was passing through a wood. The postillion succeeded in escaping with the mails intact, but he was seriously wounded by several revolver bullets.

#### FURTHER OUTRAGES.

Kiev, August 23.

Five men, armed with revolvers, have attacked the station master at Smjela and stolen 1,700 roubles from the cash safe. The station master and a passenger were wounded.

Moscow, August 23.

Several armed young men today attacked the cash office of the Goods station of the Kasan railway, and stole 14,000 roubles. In the pursuit of the thieves, who made good their escape, two passers-by were wounded.

Riga, August 23.

The family burial place of Baron Vietinghoff on his property of Kroppenhof in Livonia, has been outraged by revolutionary peasants. At Essenhof the farm buildings of the community that remained loyal to the Government have been burnt down. The incendiaries would not allow the cattle to be taken out, and fired at the burning farm and its fugitive occupants.

#### PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

Odessa, August 23.

Government representatives as well as those of the town, are taking measures to secure the town from attacks by armed men. In the interest of

house owners guards are stationed in the streets all day long.

*Riga, August 23.*

In the course of the last few days several revolutionary ringleaders have been arrested and many letters and documents confiscated.

#### BANK DEFALCATIONS.

*Odessa, August 23.*

At the local branch of the Peasants' Bank a shortage of 30,000 roubles has come to light. By the orders of the Governor the officials of the Bank were examined, when it transpired that some of them belonged to a revolutionary organisation for the benefit of which large sums had been stolen. A book-keeper and five officials were arrested.

#### RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

*St. Petersburg, August 23.*

Some time ago the Bulgarian newspaper *Vetscherni Poshla* published a series of articles attacking the Russian representative in Sophia. The paper was in a position to give publicity to the detailed contents of a correspondence between the representative of Russia, M. Shtsheglof, and the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs. In consideration of the fact that the communication to an organ of the Press of passages from the letters of a foreign representative is absolutely at variance with ordinary Diplomatic usage, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs demanded an explanation from the Bulgarian Government and an assurance that there should be no repetition of such attack. Since, in spite of repeated representations no satisfactory reply has been received, the Russian Minister has instructed the Russian representative in Sophia to withhold, until further notice, all reports of a political nature from the Bulgarian Government and to confine himself to sending up consular and current business.

#### THE STRIKE RIOTS IN SPAIN.

*Bilbao, August 23.*

Some strikers, coming from Bilbao, have attempted to interrupt the railway communication with Castro Urdiales. The town guard who endeavoured to prevent this, were received with showers of stones. They fired a volley and two persons were killed and three wounded.

*Bilbao, August 23.*

Public traffic is maintained with the aid of troops. No newspapers have appeared today. A collision occurred between the police and the strikers, in which on both sides several persons were killed or wounded. All festivities have been postponed. The owners still refuse to grant the men any concessions.

*Later.*

Hand to hand fighting, in which several persons were seriously injured, took place today at the "Montequi" mine; many arrests were made and the workmen's club has been closed.

#### THE ANTI-GREEK MOVEMENT IN BULGARIA.

*Constantinople, August 23.*

The official organ of the Oecumenical Patriarchate publishes, under the heading "Bulgarian crimes" an article which begins by describing the historical development of Bulgaria since the Berlin Treaty, and the systematic oppression of the Greeks existing since that time; the article, in bitter words, categorically denies that the Anti-Greek movement in Bulgaria can be regarded as a retaliatory measure for the action of the Greek bands in Macedonia, which action the Patriarchate condemns. The article relates the misdeeds of the Bulgarian bands since 1903, accuses the Bulgarian Government of complicity in the recent occurrences, and expresses the hope that the Great Powers will not suffer any infringement of the spirit of the Berlin Treaty. Any such tolerance on the part of the Powers would be to bankrupt Europe in the eyes of the Eastern races.

*Sophia, August 23.*

The Government organ, *Nov Wjek*, considers that the rumour that Turkey has addressed a Note of protest to the Great Powers concerning the anti-Greek movement to be untrue and declares that under no condition could Turkey think of addressing such a Note to the Powers. If any country was to blame for the present unrest in the Balkans, it was Turkey. But by her sly policy Turkey had succeeded in diverting the hatred of the Bulgarian people from herself to the Greeks. Turkey was least of any country justified in believing that the Bulgarian Government had organised or tolerated the anti-Greek movement. The Bulgarians would, if they wished for reprisals for the atrocities in Macedonia, turn, not to Greece, but to Turkey. But if the Bulgarian Government were to demand satisfaction, it would do it, not by street demonstrations, but in the manner customary between different States.

#### THE OPENING OF DALNY.

*Tokio, August 23.*

Japan has informed the foreign Governments today that Dalny will be opened as a free harbour on September 1st.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

### NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS.

That he who digs a pit for others may be unfortunate enough to fall into it himself, is at present the sad reflection of a young Berlin doctor who has just been the hero of an adventure, more amusing possibly to other people than to himself. A few weeks ago he was married to the daughter of a rich Berlin merchant and the happy pair went to Belgium for their honey-moon, the last few days of which they spent in Brussels. The bride wishing to have some memento of this "Paris in miniature" asked her husband to purchase some genuine Brussels lace, but he declined, pointing out that the duty on lace was so high that it would be an extravagance. His wife then suggested that it would be quite easy to make up the lace into a small parcel and hide it in her dress, and the customs officials would never suspect anything. Her husband, however, bent on saving the money, gave her a stern lecture on the immorality of the suggestion and told her of the terrible pains and penalties inflicted on detected smugglers. The wife appeared convinced and the matter dropped. In due time the pair left Brussels, but when they reached the German frontier it occurred to the husband to teach his wife a lesson, and when the custom house officials entered the compartment in which he and his wife were seated, in reply to a question whether any one had dutiable articles on him, he pointed to his wife and said "That lady is trying to smuggle some lace into Germany." To his horror, however, the official declined to see in this remark the pleasantry that was intended, and the lady was ordered to come out of the carriage. She was given into the charge of a female searcher and the pair disappeared into the custom house building. In a quarter of an hour they reappeared, the searcher triumphantly waving a packet of lace which she had found concealed in the lady's dress. The husband was forced to realize that a wilful woman, had once more had her way, and that he himself had been responsible for her detection, and it was with bitter feelings that he found himself obliged to hand over to the officials several of the clean, blue 100 mark notes, bestowed on him by his father-in-law for the expenses of the journey.

One of the spots on the earth, to which a glimmer of romance and adventure has long belonged, and which has been endeared to the hearts of the youth of all civilised nations, has, as has already been announced, vanished from our ken in the cataclysm which has visited Chili and the Western slope of S. America. Juan Fernandez, the so-called Robinson Crusoe island is said to have sunk in the Pacific. As a matter of fact it was not one island, but a group of islands of which the largest are Juan Fernandez, or Mas a Tierra, and Mas a Fuera, of which the former is 95 square miles in extent, the latter 85. Both were of volcanic origin, and were about 3521 miles from the Province of Valparaiso to which they belonged. Mas a Tierra possessed a harbour in the N. E.; at its eastern end it was woody and mountainous, but the rest of the island was flat. It had a mild climate, and palms and myrtles and sandal-wood trees abounded. It was in consequence much in vogue as a Chilian summer resort and had a considerable population, who, it is presumed, have for the most part lost their lives. It was the fact that a Scotch sailor named Alexander Selkirk landed on the island and settled there at the beginning of the 18th century which led Daniel Defoe to write his famous "Life and adventures of Robinson Crusoe" which appeared in London in 1719, and which still remains a favourite book for boys of all nations.

Whatever advantages may be claimed for submarines, immunity from danger is certainly not one of them. Between 1902 and February of this year 22 accidents to submarines have occurred, 8 from collisions, 7 from explosions, 6 from defects in machinery, and 1 from stranding. Three officers and eighteen men have been suffocated, 1 officer and 23 men drowned, 3 officers and 17 men have met a violent death in some other way, and more than 23 men have been injured.

The *Berliner Volkszeitung* tells a good story of the way in which Herr Fröbel, a theatrical manager of the beginning of the last century, avoided all friction and jealousy between the various members of his theatrical company. Instead of allotting the various rôles, he was in the habit of putting them up to auction, thereby obtaining harmony among the artists and, incidentally, adding considerably to his own income. For example, when Schiller's "Robbers" was staged, he obtained for the part of Karl Moor, 2 gulden, for that of Amalie, 1 gulden 30 kreuzer, for that of Franz Moor, 45 kreuzer, for that of Spiegelberg 45 kreuzer &c. It appears from the high price paid for Karl Moor, that actors in those days had a decided predilection for "noble" characters.

A dispute which has been raging in Parisian theatrical circles is now in a fair way to be settled. It is a dispute about the libretto of an opera and so horrible is the subject of the libretto that it is

hardly likely the opera will have a very great vogue. The director of the Opera Comique, M. Albert Carré, had refused to stage an opera called "L'Énorsocillée" by Lazzari, the text of which was written by Bataille. The latter then re-wrote the libretto and renamed the work "La lepreuse" but even yet it did not meet with M. Carré's approval. But M. Bataille maintained that the director was forced by his agreement to produce the opera, and at last M. Carré has written to M. Bataille, admitting that in his opinion it would be fairer to leave the question whether the libretto is artistic and in good taste to the public to decide rather than to the law courts. The performance is to take place in December. In the opera a leper asks her lover to drink of a cup which she has touched with her lips in order that he too, may contract the loathsome disease. Truly as a subject, Salome out-Salomed!

Gainsborough's famous portrait of the "Countess of Bristol" is at present wasting its sweetness on the severe walls of the New York Customs house. It has been sent to America by the wellknown London art-firm of Thomas Agnew and Sons who value the picture at 3,094 guineas, but the custom house authorities value it at 6,000 guineas and threaten to confiscate the picture if this sum is not paid. The outcome of the dispute is being awaited with some anxiety in view of the fact that it will form a precedent for future cases. It is not known who is the art expert employed by the custom house and consequently it is not certain whether his idea of the value of the picture is caused by intense artistic instinct, or whether the whole affair is a piece of tyranny on the part of the custom house authorities. Some people are of the opinion that this is a case of intentional over-valuation employed as a set off to the numerous cases of under-valuation that occur. For it is well known that most travellers are never so contemptuous about their personal belongings or so inclined to undervalue them as when they arrive at a frontier.

### TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

The following account of the Turco-Persian frontier dispute has been given to a representative of the *Morning Post* by the Persian diplomatist on a visit to England whose views on the new National Council were published recently.

"The boundary question between Turkey and Persia is a very old one, dating back some three hundred years. There existed numerous treaties on the subject in the early Nineteenth and Eighteenth Centuries, in all of which the frontier question was referred to the Treaty of Sultan Murad of 1631. There is, however, no correct or confirmed copy of that Treaty, and as a consequence there have always been frontier disputes between the two countries and Governments. About 1835, however, affairs reached a crisis. In that year Ali Reza Pasha, Vali of Bagdad, suddenly besieged Mohammera in Persian territory and committed much plunder and bloodshed. The incident nearly ended in war, but Great Britain and Russia intervened and arranged that a Commission should be formed at Erzeroom for the settlement of the frontier question. This Commission, which was composed of representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Turkey, and Persia, met and discussed the questions at issue for four years. Both claimants magnified their claims and both endeavoured to claim the Treaty of Sultan Murad as an argument in their favour, but the boundary as determined in that Treaty was uncertain and vague. The mediating Powers thereupon determined that the clause in that Treaty relating to the frontier should be declared void and put aside. As a result the second Treaty of Erzeroom was concluded in 1845, and was signed, on behalf of the Persian Government, by the late Mirza Taghi Khan, Prime Minister of Persia. By this Treaty Mohammera and some other districts, notably the left bank of the Shatel-Arab, were declared in Persian territory, and by the third clause of the Treaty it was stipulated that Commissioners should be appointed by both sides for the further delimitation of the frontier.

A mixed Commission in which the four Powers were represented thereupon met at Bagdad to make surveys and fix the frontier posts. At this juncture the Porte suddenly occupied Kuttur, a district in Persian territory, intending, no doubt, by these tactics to nullify the work of the Commission and cause further delay. The mediating Powers persuaded Persia not to retaliate, but the matter at issue was protracted for a further six years, until the four Powers, by agreement, appointed engineers to draw up a frontier map from the Persian Gulf to Mount Ararat, embracing the territory in dispute—that is to say, a length of 240 miles and a breadth of from twelve to twenty-four. This idea was evidently brought forward to save the Commissioners the trouble and fatigue of travelling over the disputed tract. The map was commenced in 1857 and completed in 1860. Turkey and Persia each received an authentic copy, and there is doubtless a facsimile in the English India Office. The mediating Powers laid down that

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neither party should claim any point outside this map. The Commission then removed to Constantinople with the object of settling the frontier from the new map, but before anything further was done war broke out between Russia and Turkey and the Commission dispersed, having effected at least the result of limiting the Turkish claims by deciding that the *status quo* should remain—each disputant holding, within the limits of the map, the districts actually occupied at the time. An agreement to this effect was signed by Turkey and Persia in 1869. The question of Kuttur came before the Berlin Congress, and Persia's rights being considered unquestionable it was restored by Turkey.

Early in the summer of 1905 the Turks crossed the boundary line and occupied Vazneh and Lahijan, which are included in the above-mentioned map and were held by Persia. Persia protested to the Porte, but the Turks merely increased their troops in these places and further took possession of Passovah, which is to the east of the agreed map and indisputably in Persian territory. Thereupon Persia issued special instructions to her Governors and frontier authorities to refrain from any hostile action and referred the question of Vazneh, Lahijan, and Passovah to Russia and Great Britain. The two Powers remonstrated with the Porte, which proposed a new Commission. This would have entailed new and interminable delays, apparently the Porte's sole desire, and the Persian Government thereupon demanded the preliminary evacuation of the three districts on the basis of the Agreement of 1869. The Porte proving obdurate, the mediating Powers advised Persia to consent to a new Commission before the evacuation of Vazneh and Lahijan, on condition that Passovah was evacuated. Turkey put forward a further plea to the effect that a Persian official should visit Ahmed Vajid Pasha, commanding the Turkish troops at Passovah, and explain to him the Persian rights. Ahmed Vajid Pasha would withdraw his troops before the arrival of the Persian official, keeping there only a few guards, and after meeting Persia's representative would himself withdraw with these guards, surrendering the district to Persia. To this Persia agreed, and also to the convening of a mixed Commission. But whether the Turks will abide by this part of their undertaking remains to be seen. Their past conduct raises considerable doubts as to their good faith—indeed recent rumour says that they have strengthened their frontier posts and have even occupied other points. Persia's desire is that the mixed Commission should get to work as speedily as possible, and she is confident that her rights under the Treaty of Erzerum and the Agreement of 1869 will be substantiated by the good offices of the mediating Powers. I believe both Russia and Great Britain recognise that our cause is just, and I am of opinion that they should immediately insist on the evacuation of Passovah. Great Britain, I think, should be particularly sympathetic towards Persia in pressing her claims on the Porte, for the recent Turkish pretensions are remarkably similar to the Akabah question and Great Britain's own difficulties with Turkey. As to whether the Porte has any European support in its endeavour to advance the Turkish frontier as far to the east of the River Tigris as possible I am not in a position to say."

### NEW BOOKS.

Tauchnitz Edition, next week:  
**Unto this last, and Munera Pulveris** by *John Ruskin*,  
in 1 vol. Vol. 3910.  
On sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager  
Strasse 19.

### WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.  
Light northerly winds, with bright, dry weather.  
Warmer by day and cooler at night than yesterday.

## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending after 10

### UNDINE.

Romantic Opera in four Acts. Music by Albert Lortzing.

#### Cast:

Bertalda, Duke Heinrich's daughter	Fräul. Eibenschütz.
Hugo von Ringsstetten, knight	Herr Jäger.
Kühleborn, a mighty king of water-fairies	Herr Perron.
Tobias, an old fisherman	Herr Büssel.
Martha, his wife	Fräul. Schäfer.
Undine, their adopted daughter	Fräul. Seebe.
Father Heilmann	Herr Puttlitz.
Veit, Hugo's attendant	Herr Rüdiger.
Hans, butler	Herr Erwin.
The Duke's chancellor	Herr Past.

**PLOT.** Knight Hugo, with his attendant Veit, has been seeking adventure in accordance with the wishes of the Duke's daughter, Bertalda. Hugo falls in love with Undine, adopted daughter of a fisherman and marries her; though she says she has no soul, and is, in reality the daughter of Kühleborn, King of the water-spirits, who is very angry when he hears from Veit that Hugo may be unfaithful when he meets Bertalda again. Undine tells Hugo she is a water-spirit, and can only win a soul by a man's constancy. Bertalda is proved to be the daughter of Undine's foster-parents, and is turned out of the castle, but Hugo becomes unfaithful and Undine returns to her father, while Hugo takes Bertalda to live with him. He has all the wells closed, but Veit, in pity for Undine, uncovers one, and she appears just as Hugo is about to marry Bertalda. Hugo, in remorse, falls dead at her feet, the floods come up and cover everything, and Hugo's soul is pardoned on condition that he remains in the watery kingdom of Undine.

Composer: Lortzing, born 1803, died 1851.  
(See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/6 50.)

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7 p.m.

### FLAUTO SOLO.—DIE REGIMENTSTOCHTER.

### OPERA HOUSE.

Monday: Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg. 6 p.m.  
Tuesday: Hoffmanns Erzählungen. 7.30 p.m.  
Wednesday: Tristan und Isolde. 6 p.m.  
Thursday: Salome. 7.30 p.m.  
Friday: Figaros Hochzeit. 7 p.m.  
Saturday: Das Rheingold. 7.30 p.m.  
Sunday, September 2nd: Die Fledermaus. 7 p.m.  
Monday, September 3rd: Die Walküre. 6 p.m.

## ROYAL THEATRE

NEUSTADT.

Closed for the vacation. Reopens September 2.



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## 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	Herrmann Vallentin.
James Bartlet, Vicar	Hans Stock.
Frau Spencer	Clara Berger.
Ann, } ihre Kinder	(Berta Rocco.
Robert, }	(Else Becker.
Käte Curtis, Schriftstellerin	Gertrud Arnold.
Jane, Dienstmädchen bei Spencers	Marie Kühling.

Tomorrow, Sunday, at 7.30 p.m.

### UNSERE KÄTE.

### LOCAL.

Mr. Stephen Farelly, Managing Director of the American News Co., is staying, with his family, for a few days at the the Savoy Hotel.

M. Clemenceau, the French Minister for the Interior, on his return from Carlsbad, where he has been taking a cure, will pass through Dresden and Berlin on his way to Paris *via* Cologne.

### THE ROYAL BELVEDERE.

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

1. March, "Mit klingendem Spiel" . . . Forwerk.
2. Overture, "Mariotta" . . . N. Gade.
3. Paraphrase of the Song, "Frühlingszeit" . . . R. Becker.
4. "Danse Macabre" . . . Saint-Saëns.
5. Overture, "Le Cid" . . . Massenet.
6. Violin Concerto (first movement) . . . Tschalkowsky.
7. Ballet music from the Opera "La Gioconda" . . . Ponchielli.  
(a) The Morning Hours  
(b) The Hours of the Day enter  
(c) Dance of the Hours of the Day  
(d) The Evening Hours enter  
(e) The Hours of Night enter.
8. Overture, "Der fliegende Holländer" . . . Wagner.
9. Trumpet Solo, "Der Vorschluss auf die Seeligkeit", song from the Operetta, "Auf, ins Metropol" . . . Holländer.
10. Waltz, "Monte Christo" . . . Cotlar.
11. "Husarenritt" . . . Spindler.

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

The 17th Organ Concert given by Herr Alfred Sittard in the Exhibition will take place this evening at 6 o'clock, and be devoted exclusively to compositions by Max Reger. The D-minor Sonata, op. 60, some Chorale-pretudes from op. 67, the *Basso Ostinato* from op. 69, and the Fantasia on the Chorale "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott", will give a comprehensive view of the many-sidedness of Max Reger.

### THE ROYAL BELVEDERE.

A beautiful, warm evening and the fact that the deservedly esteemed conductor, Herr Willy Olsen, was taking his annual benefit and had arranged an exceptionally fine programme, brought a very large audience to the Belvedere concert on Thursday evening. A considerable proportion of the audience was American, and it is certainly not to be wondered at, that visitors to Dresden speedily find their way to the Brühlische Terrasse, for nowhere in Dresden can an evening be more enjoyably spent in summer than there, listening to the strains of Herr Olsen's excellent orchestra, and revelling in the picturesque view of the Elbe and of the twinkling lights of the Carola bridge. As a rule at these summer evening concerts, Herr Olsen provides somewhat light fare, but on Wednesday, for his benefit performance, he catered more for himself and for the lovers of music, the evening being devoted to compositions of Wagner, Liszt, and Tschalkowsky. Of the first composer the orchestra played the "Tannhäuser" overture, the *Vorspiel* and *Liebestod* from Tristan, and a paraphrase from the "Meistersinger" in which Herr Olsen himself

played, and played with rare feeling, the exquisite *Preislied*; of Liszt's compositions were played the Grand Polonaise in E-major and "Les Preludes", to the latter of which Wagner confessed that he owed so much inspiration when writing *Siegfried* and the *Walküre*. There followed the wonderful "1812" overture of Tschai-kowsky, with its marvellously pathetic pictures of Napoleon's disastrous campaign, its delicate and harmonious treatment of the "Marseillaise" melody, and its final triumphant and soul-stirring introduction of the Russian hymn. The programme concluded with the same composer's exquisite "capriccio Italien" in which the delightful oboe passages were particularly well given. Needless to say, Herr Olsen and his orchestra were warmly applauded after each excerpt, the recognition of their really fine performance being especially noticeable after the "1812" overture. Herr Olsen himself was the recipient of many wreaths and floral tokens, and it can only be hoped that he has as much reason to be satisfied with his benefit as his audience most certainly had.

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.

#### ARTISTIC PROMISE.

The competitions of the Paris Conservatoire which have just concluded, have revealed one student for whom, if the schools give any clue at all to the future, it is safe to predict a very brilliant career. This fine theatrical promise lies before a young lady not yet out of her teens, Mlle. Lamarre. She has conquered everything before her, and in every department. First honours were awarded to her for singing, first for opera comique, and first for opera. She is a Parisian by birth, but during her childhood her parents removed to Rheims, where a lady friend of her mother's, a local teacher of singing, detected in the growing girl "a voice." For her debut at the Opera she hopes she may be allowed to sing the part of Marguerite.

#### BEEES STOP A POSTAL SERVICE.

The postal service at Tregustick, near St. Colomb, Cornwall, has just been interrupted by an invasion of honey bees, which took possession of a wall pillar-box, and there commenced honey-making operations. Several attempts by the local postman to dislodge the invaders were in vain, and for a considerable time he was awaiting instructions from head-quarters as to further action. No posting could take place during the day. In the afternoon the aperture of the box was completely clogged. When it was opened it was found to be almost full of bees, and on the bottom was a deposit of honey and wax an inch thick.

#### MYSTERY OF A BOMB.

A queer type of infernal machine or bomb has just been discovered at Dyon, under the soil of a workshop on the Burgundy Canal. It is like the head of one of the old spike-headed battle maces of the middle ages, only that every spike was in reality a capped gun "nipple", full of fulminate of mercury. There are eighteen of these spikes. The bomb is in two halves, for facility of charging. It was found at a depth of 20 inches under ground, and there is no clue to the length of time it had been there.

## Curhaus Weisser Hirsch

Hotel and Pension.

Large Restaurant with beautiful garden.

Spacious glass verandah and Café.  
Recherché cuisine. Wines of the best firms.

Agnes Wiesner.

#### LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 24th of August, 1906.

Mr. C. Kohler, Croyden, H. Austria.  
Mr. T. Tres, Croyden, H. Austria.  
Miss J. Meyers, P. Becker-Opitz.  
Miss R. Meyers, P. Becker-Opitz.  
Miss E. Meyers, P. Becker-Opitz.  
Mr. L. Thomas, Chicago, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. Freiburg, Cincinnati, H. Bellevue.  
Mr. J. Freiburg, Cincinnati, H. Bellevue.  
Miss H. Uszakaruit, New York, H. Central.  
Miss J. Lederer, New York, H. Central.  
Prof. E. Sonnenschein, Birmingham, H. Drei Raben.  
Mr. A. Sonnenschein, London, H. Drei Raben.  
Mr. T. Orton, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. P. W. Schuster, London, H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mr. B. Blumenthal, and Family, San Francisco, H. Eur. Hof.  
Mr. and Mrs. S. Ascher, New York, H. Eur. Hof.  
Miss M. John, London; H. Europäischer Hof.  
Mrs. A. Wright, St. Louis, H. Grand Union.  
Miss F. Wanner, St. Louis, H. Grand Union.  
Mr. C. R. Waentig, and Family, New York, H. Gr. Union.  
Dr. J. W. Watzek, and Family, Davenport, H. Gr. Union.  
Mr. A. V. Brown, Strait Settlements, H. Grand Union.  
Mrs. A. Tamisier, Niagara-Falls, H. Grand Union.  
Miss O. Kokoszynska, New York, H. Grand Union.

## ROYAL BELVEDERE

### Grand Concert Daily

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



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 WOLF, Prager Str., See Str., Post Platz. At the Bureau of the Royal Belvedere 10 tickets may be had for 3 marks, up to 6 p.m. Admission to the Side Terrace and Pavilion free.

## Schramm & Echtermeyer, Dresden-A.

18, See Strasse (Minister Hotel) Telephone 1696. 27, Landhaus Strasse Telephone 3260.

500 brands of cigars

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Direct importation from Habana, largest stock, lowest prices.  
250 kinds of cigarettes. Tobacco. Briar Pipes.  
Catalogues sent free on application.

## Schöne Aussicht, Loschwitz.

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Food and drink of the best.

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## CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,  
Wiener Strasse.

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. After-  
noon 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.

Mrs. A. Carrere, New York, H. Grand Union.  
Mr. V. Prochaska, Liverpool, H. Herzogin Garten.  
Mr. L. Best, and Family, Glen Buckle, H. Hohenzollern Hof.  
Miss E. Whulock, New York, P. Hübler.  
Miss M. MacAlarny, New York, P. Hübler.  
Miss J. M. Clift, Oakland, P. Ilm.  
Miss J. B. Clift, Oakland, P. Ilm.  
Mrs. J. C. Guy, Baltimore, P. Ilm.  
Miss E. Port, Washington, P. Kotschy.  
Miss G. Knight, Washington, P. Kotschy.  
Miss J. Breckons, Washington, P. Kotschy.  
Miss C. Breckons, Washington, P. Kotschy.  
Mr. L. Fleischer, Detroit, H. Rheinischer Hof.  
Mr. S. B. Strang, Chattanooga, P. Victoria.  
Dr. T. H. Kincaid, Knoxville, P. Victoria.

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

New York, August 24. It is here considered improbable that the United States Government will intervene in Cuba, as the general belief is that the Cuban Government will be able to restore order.

Santiago de Chile, August 24. Fresh shocks of earthquake occurred yesterday forenoon, followed by a slight one in the evening.

Santiago de Chile, August 24. Reuter's Bureau reports from Valparaiso that energetic measures have been adopted for the maintenance of order. More than 130 people have been shot. The finding of bodies continues; 1,500 have been buried by the authorities. An epidemic seems almost inevitable. In Santiago the condition of the buildings becomes worse hour by hour in consequence of the persistent shocks.

Havana, August 24. The contradicted report that the Cuban Government had requested the Government of the United States to supply eight quick-firing guns is explained by the fact that the Cuban Government has ordered four such weapons from an American firm, and that further orders will be placed if the guns when delivered prove suitable.

London, August 24. The report from Havana that the Cuban Government had requested the Government of the United States to supply eight quick-firing guns to be used in suppressing the insurrection, is declared by the Reuter Bureau to be unfounded.

Paris, August 24. According to *Le Matin*, the Franco-Turkish incident of the Djanet oasis in the Tripoli Hinterland may be regarded as settled. A telegram from Constantinople states: the Porte has given orders that the Turkish troops shall quit the oasis if they are already there, or if still on the march to it that they shall return to the nearest Tripolitan station. The Porte has also expressed a desire to negotiate further with France on frontier questions.

Toulon, August 23. In a fierce fire which broke out in the pine woods here, three soldiers were burnt to death six; other are missing; several others suffered more or less from burns.

Berlin, August 24. The *Deutsch-Überseeische Elektrizitätsgesellschaft*, repeating a telegram just received from Valparaiso, makes known that the line to Limahe is again in working order. On the tram line Avenida-Adnana communication will be possible in about a week; while it is as yet impossible to say when the line Independencia-Vittoria-Pariosa will be restored. The material damage is estimated at 300,000 pounds sterling. The business of the above-named Company will scarcely be affected.

Stettin, August 24. The members of the Dock Labourers Union, about 1,100 men, have struck work today. As the strike was expected, after the failure of the negotiations between the Union and the Shipowners Protection Society, the shipowners had made arrangements that the discharging and loading of the ships should proceed this morning without interruption. The ships to be discharged will, as far as possible, be brought within the boundaries of the Free Harbour; where they will be unloaded, partly by their own crews, partly by labourers engaged in the last few days.

St. Petersburg, August 24. (From a special correspondent.) In Simferopol, in the courtyard of a house formerly belonging to a rabbi and now occupied by the Staff of the Artillery corps, a discovery has been made of bombs, a printing press, and revolutionary proclamations.

In Ersentuki near Pjatigorak, a railway cashier and a gendarme who accompanied him, were severely wounded, while travelling in a crowded railway carriage, and robbed of 17,000 roubles. The robbers jumped out of the carriage and disappeared in the forest. In Kineshma near Kostroma, the cashier of the Babakin factory was robbed of 28,000 roubles, and the cashier of the factory Janjunenski in Ivanow-Wosnessensk of 30,000 roubles; the robbers escaping in both instances.

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