

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

MINERS' STRIKE IN WALES.

London, September 2.

In the Welsh mining districts 11,000 miners have struck work, owing to the refusal of the non-organised workmen to join the miners' union; 10,000 more miners have given out their intention to strike for the same reason.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

MR. ROOT'S TOUR.

Santiago de Chili, September 2.

The American Secretary of State, Mr. Root, arrived here yesterday and was received by a very large crowd. Mr. Root at once paid a visit to President Riesco. In honour of his visit the authorities are arranging various receptions and banquets.

Light earthquake shocks are still continuing in Valparaiso.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.

Havana, September 2.

The situation is graver than at any time since the outbreak of the revolt. There is a report, not yet published in the newspapers, that a rising has broken out in the Province of Santiago, which gives cause for grave anxiety. The American Chargé d'Affaires has taken steps to obtain a confirmation of this rumour and has been informed that the report is absolutely untrue; the report has, however, been confirmed from private sources. The view prevailing here is that the revolt in the Eastern side of Cuba is a severe blow for the Palma administration. Cardenas, where order has hitherto prevailed, has according to rumour, been the scene of conflicts between the police and *rurales* and insurgents.

MR. BRYAN.

London, September 2.

According to cables received from New York some of the Democratic papers are hesitating as to the line which they shall take in face of the advanced programme set forth by Mr. Bryan in his speech on Thursday night, while others appear to be waiting for a lead. Mr. Bryan continues to make speeches of more or less importance, and will continue so to do for some time to come, for he has started on what is intended by the organisers of his boom to be a triumphal procession all the way to his home in far Nebraska. The situation has lost none of its interest.

The Republican leaders frankly admit that the strength and dimensions of the boom have surprised them, but they promise to prick the bubble before many weeks have elapsed. This is interpreted to mean that occasion will be found for Mr. Roosevelt to make a speech dealing with the Democratic leader and his programme. Clearly something must be done by Mr. Roosevelt, although personally he would prefer to keep silence just now. But the autumn elections are within sight, and if care be not taken the Democrats may so work things as to secure control of next Congress.

The friends of Cuba hope that Mr. Bryan will within the next few days find opportunity so say some words of encouragement and warning in connection with the rebellion, which has neither been scotched nor killed, in spite of repeated official statements to the contrary that have been cabled from Havana. If there are, as is freely stated, American men and American money at the back of the rising, it is time that somebody of authority here spoke out. President Roosevelt is credited with saying the other day that the policy of the United States in this matter should be one of "Hands Off", but he has not said this formally and publicly.

If words mean anything, however, the present Administration at Washington will sternly decline to do anything calculated to encourage the designs of those who desire to bring about American intervention in Cuba. Mr. Bryan and the other Demo-

cratic leaders are even more resolutely opposed to the slightest interference with the independent action of the Cuba Government. President Palma has again assured the Washington Government that his Government requires no help to suppress an insurrection which has at no time had the sympathy of more than an infinitesimal fraction of the Cuban people. All the same, the friends of Cuba would like to see a little more energy put into the business of repression, if for no other reason than that delays are always dangerous.

U.S. STEAMER ASHORE.

New York, September 1.

A dispatch from Honolulu states that the United States transport Sheridan is ashore at Barber's Point. Efforts to send boats ashore have proved unsuccessful.

There is no beach in the vicinity, and the heavy surf made it impossible to effect a landing near by. The vessel appears to have struck amidships, and is lying broadside on to the shore.

A later telegram from Honolulu states that the Sheridan's main steampipe is broken, and the ship is helpless.

The captain says that if sufficient power can be obtained quickly, he believes the vessel can be saved; otherwise, there is little hope, as the swell is very heavy and the coral reefs are sharp.

Good order is maintained on board, but either the landing of the Sheridan's passengers or their transfer to another vessel will be a serious problem.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

ENGLISH GENERALS AT THE FRENCH MANOEUVRES.

Compiègne, September 1.

At the banquet given in honour of the foreign military attachés, General Michet expressed his especial gratitude to General French for his presence at the manoeuvres, and said that he regarded it as a fresh proof of the deep sympathy which King Edward had for France, and also as a proof of the cordial relations existing between the two countries. General Michet then proposed the health of the King and Queen of England, of the army corps in Aldershot and of General French and the officers accompanying him. General French replied and thanked General Michet for the cordial tone of his speech. He reminded his hearers that Napoleon once lived in Compiègne and concluded by toasting the second French army corps.

THE WEEKLY DAY OF REST.

Paris, September 2.

The Minister of Trade has issued a circular intended to remove the uncertainties prevailing as to the administration of the law touching the weekly day of rest. The circular excludes from the benefit of the act all those who are not labourers or employés, especially newspaper editors and dramatic artists, who practise a free calling. Of those connected with the first of these professions, messengers, printers &c. may claim the benefit of the act, as may those connected with the theatres, machinists, doorkeepers, &c. Servants such as valets, chambermaids &c. are not affected by the act. The inspectors are recommended to act with great prudence in the early days of the new law.

Paris, September 2.

In spite of the law enforcing a weekly day of rest, the city wore its usual aspect today. Most of the shops which are usually open on Sunday were not shut today, except the large millinery establishments. Bakers, and butchers' shops, restaurants and bars were nearly all open.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Paris, September 1.

The radical papers express their satisfaction at the circular of the Minister of Education to the prelates respecting the division of church property. Apart from the fact that thereby a careful administration of the Separation law is assured, the cir-

cular, in view of the summoning of the full assembly of the French episcopate for the 4th of this month, contains a very definite warning to those bishops who wish to oppose the Separation law.

The circular whereby the Minister President and M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, empower the State Attorneys to take proceedings against those priests who accompany their reading of the Papal Encyclical with comments directed against the Separation law has been received by the Radicals with lively approval.

A MURDER IN A SWISS HOTEL.

Interlaken, September 2.

Yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Jungfrau a Russian lady about 22 years of age, fired several shots at a gentleman during *table d'hôte*, killing him on the spot. The victim is a private gentleman from Paris, by name Charles Muller, 73 years old. The Russian lady was at once arrested. At the examination she stated she had been ordered to kill the former Russian Minister, M. Darnovo, but refused to say anything more. The lady arrived here 4 days ago accompanied by an elderly gentleman. They entered their names as Mr. and Mrs. Stafford. The former left the hotel yesterday, saying that he wished to make an excursion into the mountains.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

CONTINUED UNREST.

Helsingfors, September 2.

As the cashier of the Vistula railway was on his way to Svenska to pay the wages of the railway navvies, he was set upon by four masked men and robbed of 20,000 marks. The robbers escaped.

Grodno, September 2.

Last evening a bomb was thrown at some policemen who were standing in the school square; 5 persons were wounded. As the Assistant Police Commissioner fired on the perpetrator of the outrage who was running away, shots were fired from the crowd that had assembled. The police returned the fire; of the police the officer and one constable were wounded, but not seriously, while of the crowd one man was dangerously wounded, a woman and two men receiving slight injuries.

Libau, September 2.

During last night shots were fired at a military convoy from houses in the neighbourhood of the prison. Shots were also fired at a police patrol in the Gospodskaja street and a police official was wounded. The military were summoned and surrounded the houses and fired on them. Firing continued for an hour and a half. None of the soldiers were wounded but 4 civilians were killed and 2 wounded; 32 men and 29 women were arrested.

Riga, September 2.

In Lenewarden near Riga the Lutheran pastor and his wife were murdered today.

THE SVEABORG MUTINY.

Helsingfors, September 2.

The Commander of the 22nd Army Corps, to whom the sentences of the Court Martial on the Sveaborg mutineers were sent for confirmation, has commuted the death sentence for one soldier to imprisonment for life, for three others to imprisonment for 20 years, for 6 others to imprisonment for 15 years and for the other soldiers and for two peasants to imprisonment for 12 years.

THE STOLYPIN OUTRAGE.

St. Petersburg, September 2.

On Wednesday the police arrested at Novy Peterhof a member of the Socialist Revolutionary party. As the officers approached him he hastily tore up and swallowed a document he had taken from his pocket. The police, however, administered an emetic, and the pieces of paper were recovered and pieced together. The document provided valuable information with regard to the planning of the Stolypin outrage.

THE ANTI-GREEK MOVEMENT IN BULGARIA.

The official Journal of the Oecumenical Patriarchate publishes a telegram from Prince Ferdinand in answer to the protest from the Patriarchate and remarks "No other answer could have been expected from the Prince after the Bulgarian atrocities."

In answering the memorial of the Patriarchate, several of the Ambassadors have made reference to the iniquitous conduct of the Greek bands.

In local Greek circles, news from Sophia is current that the Minister of the Interior, in reply to the diplomatic remonstrances of the Representatives of the Powers, has stated that order is now assured, but that he cannot answer for its continuance if the Greek bands continue their misdeeds. It is believed here that Prince Ferdinand approves the latest attitude of the Bulgarian Government, that the Minister President, M. Petrov, will remain in office and will continue the policy adopted hitherto, and that interference from the Powers is not to be expected.

CHINA AND A CONSTITUTION.

Peking, September 2.

Yuanshikai has been here for several days and has taken part in the meetings of the Conference at which the constitution project is being discussed. The Emperor has issued an edict in which the introduction of a constitutional system of Government is promised for the moment when the people are ripe for it. The edict continues "Since the beginning of Our Dynasty wise emperors have ruled and have made laws suitable to their times. Now, when China has intercourse with all nations, our laws and our political system are antiquated and our country is continually in a state of unrest. It is necessary for Us therefore, to collect more information and to draw up a new code of laws; if We do not do this We shall not be worthy of the confidence of Our ancestors and Our people." The Emperor concludes from the report of the Commissioners sent to Europe, that the cause of China's weakness is the opposition between ruler and subjects; he promises administration and financial reform; as soon as they are passed and the people is educated to understand its relation to the Government, a constitution will be granted. The time of its accomplishment will depend on how quickly the nation advances to a higher understanding.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Those who take a delight in entertaining famous musicians at their hospitable boards may well take pause to think on perusal of a letter, just unearthed by a Paris paper, from the great violinist Paganini, to a gentleman whose name is not given. The letter runs: "To my great regret I find myself obliged to refresh your memory a little, with regard to certain sums owing to me from you. I must remind you of things which you ought never to have forgotten. I enclose my small account, which I request may be settled as soon as possible. "For twelve lessons to your daughter, advice on music which she performed in my presence, 2,400 francs. For performing myself eight times at your house, on various occasions 2,400 francs." In this account I have not included all those instructions given by me to your daughter by word of mouth, on the various occasions when I was invited to dinner by you, and when I wished to do her kindness for nothing, by giving her a real picture of musicianship, in order that she might make use of and profit by the same. I need not make any further remarks on the subject of it being our duty to pay people who do us a service, since you yourself made it very clear to me that I must pay Dr. C. 110 marks, because he fortunately restored me to health by some excellent advice, given me when he was sitting next me at dinner at your house. I am convinced that you can quite clearly see the difference between the so-called visits of this doctor and my own services, and that you will therefore agree that my demands, in comparison with his, are most modest. Your most obedient servant, Nicolo Paganini."

The devotion of old maids to cats is notorious, by some, indeed, the terms are considered synonymous, but sometimes the range of their affections is wide enough to include other dumb animals. Such was the case with an old lady who died some months ago in Vienna and who devoted her declining years to the care and support of numerous cats, parrots, though the latter hardly come into the category of dumb animals, and a dog named "Caro". When the old lady felt that she had not much longer to live, she bethought her of the ultimate fate of her pets. For the cats and the parrots she had no anxiety. Most people are not averse to having either the one or the other in the house, but the case of "Caro" was different; he was growing old and it was more than likely that her heirs would rid themselves of all responsibility by putting the animal to a painless death. So avoid this, the old lady determined to make her dog the possessor of a

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private fortune, and to this end she left a clause in her will by which the interest on a sum of 6,000 kronen was to be paid to any person who would be willing to take care of the dog, and who would, in the event of the dog's decease, receive the capital sum. The heir was reflecting how very near death the dog was, when a second clause was read out providing that in the event of the dog being ill-treated or dying by violence the 6,000 kronen were to go to a charity. The disappointed heir at once took the will into the law courts and endeavoured to have the dog legacy cancelled. But in vain; the just judge decided the clauses were good in law, and the dog and his income were handed over to the tender mercies of an old servant of the family. But "Caro's" troubles were not over yet, for it chanced that there was an antipathy of old standing between him and his new care-taker, and whenever she came near him he endeavoured to show his feelings by snarling and snapping at her. The servant, dismayed at the thought of losing the sum, which must ultimately come to him, conceived the idea of applying to the courts for an order that the dog was rabid and dangerous and should therefore be destroyed. But the judge, mindful of the former designs on the dog's life, ordered instead an examination by veterinary surgeons, who pronounced the dog completely sane, and only imbued with a strong dislike to one particular person. "Caro" was accordingly removed to the "Dog's home", where he lives in lordly ease and looks down on his pauper companions; and the institution which tends him will receive a nice little windfall, when in the fullness of age, he dies.

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During Lord Kitchener's recent tour in Northern India a non-commissioned officer in his escort became exceedingly intoxicated, and eventually fell from his horse to the ground. On the following day, says M.A.P., the man was ordered to appear before Lord Kitchener, and was fully prepared for reduction to the ranks with, probably, severe punishment in addition. To his surprise, however, the Commander-in-Chief received him alone in his tent, with neither escort, witnesses, nor orderlies present, and gave him a sound talking to about the folly of taking strong drinks in a hot climate. This done, Kitchener went on to ask about the injuries he had sustained by his fall, and finally sent him back to his place after making him promise not to drink again while on duty. Before the man left the tent Kitchener made him promise not to repeat what had passed between them.

M. Frédéric Masson, Member of the French Academy and historian of the Great Napoleon is up in arms, for the sword of Napoleon has been removed from the Invalides and placed in a museum. He gives the history of this sword which was the one Napoleon wore at Austerlitz. Napoleon left it in his will to his son, the Duke of Reichstadt, "as a most precious heirloom". Twenty days after signing his will Napoleon died, and his executors failed in their attempt to carry out his behest, for on March 22nd 1832, the Duke of Reichstadt died. The sword ought then to have been given to the Duchess of Parma, the ex-Empress Marie Louise. But the will of King Josef, head of the house of Bonaparte prevented this. He willed that "the arms of Napoleon should be entrusted to the protection of the people of Paris." This, however, did not then take place. For General Bertrand declared himself loyal to the then reigning dynasty, and gave the sword on June 4th 1840 to King Louis Philippe. When the body of Napoleon was brought to Paris in the following December and placed in the Invalides, Louis Philippe handed the sword to General Bertrand with the words "Here, General, take the sword of Austerlitz and place it on Napoleon's grave." The sword remained in the vault until 1843. Then, when the building of the monument under the dome was begun, it was given into the care of the Governor. Finally, in 1841, when the monument was finished it was placed in the chapel on an altar, opposite the colossal statue and the Emperor's

coffin. Over the altar hung 60 flags, taken by the conquerors in the campaign of '14. The sword has now been removed and put in a glass case, that all may wonder at it and, according to M. Masson, may easily steal it. "Visitors pass it by with a careless jest; one push and the glass is broken. Some American will give a huge price for it. The Orders of King William of Prussia were stolen from a well-guarded museum in Berlin. And the sword of Napoleon is worth more than such Orders." M. Masson's appeal has excited much attention and the authorities are expected to restore the sword to its fitting resting place.

CHINESE CUSTOMS CONTROL.

In view of the interest taken in the matter of the Control of the Chinese customs by both England and America, and also in view of the ignorance generally prevailing on the subject, the able letter published by the Times from its Shanghai correspondent is of special interest. He says that there exists amongst Chinese officials generally, and amongst the rising generation of Western-learning students, a conviction that their national movement enjoys the sympathy of England and the United States; this fact deserves to be borne in mind whenever, as frequently occurs, that movement finds its expression in methods or manners which we deplore. In such case the views of Europeans on the spot are lightly regarded by the Chinese; with some reason, they regard them as interested parties, whose opportunities would be lessened by the restoration of China's rights, and they look confidently to the support of public opinion in those far-off Anglo-Saxon lands, whose sympathies, as they have been taught to believe, are always with the cause of liberty and enlightenment. They deduce from recent history, from the part played by England in the abolition of extra-territoriality in Japan, from our sincere desire to maintain the integrity of Chinese territory, and from the utterances of our Parliament and Press, the justifiable conclusion that they can safely count upon the British people to lend moral support to the national movement in China. Unfortunately, however, they go further, and, relying on the general ignorance which obtains in England and America in regard to China and her affairs, they expect that the methods actually adopted in the name of the patriotic movement will not be closely scrutinized or readily opposed. Hence, since the bugbear of dismemberment disappeared with the defeat of Russia by Japan, the marked activity of Young China, the persistent clamour for restoration of sovereign rights, and the abolition of privileges granted to foreigners under the Treaties; hence also the determined attempt to obtain control of important sources of revenue hitherto controlled on behalf of the Central Government, by Europeans; hence the increasing violence of the vernacular Press and episodes such as that which led to the Mixed Court riots of December last. The national movement is not in one direction only; its by-paths and irresponsible leaders are many, and it is, therefore, important to suspend our judgment as to its probable results while we watch carefully the resultant of the forces at work. It is unwise to generalize in regard to a national policy in China. As for the question which has now arisen over the control of the Customs, it is well to bear in mind that this is but one of several recent manifestations of the new "national" spirit, and the very fact that all the Powers are for once united in opposing the action taken by the Chinese Government justifies us in looking more closely into the movement and its objects.

That there is a wide-spread movement of a new kind few will deny, and it is undoubtedly national in the sense that its activities are noticeable in every province. It was inevitable that something of cohesion and organization against the foreigner should result from the many undeniable acts of aggression and injustice inflicted by Western nations on China in recent years; inevitable, too, that the effect of Western education should be to inform this movement with increasing intelligence and energy. It may, I think, safely be said that, wherever it finds its expression in the awakening of patriotic instincts (as distinct from blind hatred of the foreigner), in increased national efficiency, in improved administration, and a genuine desire for reform, the movement has the hearty good will and support of Anglo-Saxons, whether in China or at home. On the other hand, it is useless to deny the fact, patent to every observer in touch with events, that the country at large is as yet totally unfit to advance its claim to join the comity of nations on terms of equality; equally plain that any encouragement of the methods now adopted by those who chiefly direct the movement is calculated to defeat all hopes of a healthy nationalism. The child is growing, no doubt, but unless his present vices are checked he will never live to be a healthy man.

To speak smooth things is pleasant, and the rôle of the pessimist is irksome; nevertheless, it is impossible to contemplate the present proceedings of Young China and of the official class without serious misgivings. It is impossible to avoid the conviction that the legitimate aspirations of the

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The pro be as foll 1. March 2. Overtu 3. Nocturne 4. Waltz, 5. Vorspie (by 6. Improv 7. Tonbild 8. Overtu 9. String a. b. 10. Intern 11. March

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masses, the enthusiasms of the student, and the patriotic instincts of the people are alike being diverted into channels intended to increase the wealth and power of the corrupt mandarin. The dense ignorance of the struggling millions makes this the easier task. The cry is "China for the Chinese," but the result is likely to be China for the Chinese official, for it will require many years of education before this people learns, and is able to use the knowledge, that the realization of its national ideals depends not upon exclusion of the foreigner, but upon abolition of that ancient official system which instinctively opposes all honest administration and progress. It is this system, this venerated result of Chinese theories of government, which must go; not until the "consciousness of nationality" produces this result will China enter upon the path of emancipation. It is to education that most men look for this consummation, since the system has hitherto resisted all the efforts of economic pressure from without; but here again pessimism lifts its unwelcome head, for the fact is notorious that amongst Chinese officials those who have enjoyed the benefits of foreign education and travel are not remarkable for the sense of duty and the honesty of purpose which constitute the highest form of patriotism. That native merchants and gentry realise this truth is significantly shown by the stipulation with which they habitually accompany "patriotic" subscriptions for provincial railways—I. e., that the official class shall have nothing to do with the management of these enterprises; and the officials who now control railways are foreign-educated Cantonese to a man.

It is well, too, to remember that underlying the avowed objects of the national movement in the provinces there is a distinct element of revolution, an anti-Manchu faction whose headquarters are in Kwan-tung; its financial resources from overseas are considerable, and its propaganda is widely spread through the agency of secret societies. Many Chinese regard with growing apprehension the dominant position of the Cantonese and the power which they wield wherever Government undertakings offer lucrative opportunities; they aver that it is to the activities of these intelligent and ambitious southerners that are due all the recent attacks upon the revenues controlled by foreigners and the creation of a situation which, unless speedily checked, must bring the Central Government into conflict with the Western Powers. In the south the policy of China for the Chinese has developed remarkable force and has revealed unsuspected qualities of organization and leadership; were it not for the deplorable corruption of those who control it, and who profit by its results, we might well accept the movement as a sign of robust nationalism. But it is tainted throughout with venality and individualism.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL.

THE ROYAL BELVEDERE.

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

1. March, "Belvedereklänge"..... Trenkler.
2. Overture to "Die Zauberflöte"..... Mozart.
3. Nocturne from "A midsummer nights dream"..... Mendelssohn.
4. Waltz, "Am Wörther See"..... Koschat.
5. Vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger" (by desire)..... Wagner.
6. Impromptu..... Schubert-Kempler.
7. Tonbilder from "Carmen"..... Bizet.
8. Overture to "Zampa"..... Herold.
9. String quartette
a. "Liebchen träumt"..... Komzak.
b. "Überseelig"..... Komzak.
10. Intermezzo from "Näila"..... Delibes.
11. March, "American Life"..... Rost.

CENTRAL THEATRE.

The winter season at the Central Theatre began on Saturday evening, and a crowded audience showed by their applause their satisfaction that

such gloomy and incoherent plays as the "Juden" had been replaced by lighter fare. There are several good items in the programme, but there is one performer, whose efforts will alone suffice to bring large audiences into this beautiful theatre every evening this month. Herr Otto Reutter, described as a comedian, is far more than an ordinary music-hall comic singer. His songs are all written by himself and as he is possessed of a very pretty vein of satire, and delivers the songs with indescribable point and remarkably clear enunciation, he is greeted with uproarious applause. On Saturday evening he sang no less than 7 songs, to a running accompaniment of laughter. Naturally enough modern "Weltpolitik" does not escape his genial satire, and if he is particularly hard on England, he is only copying the example of his confrères in England who delight in belabouring this country, but in a far more clumsy way. Of his songs, that describing the visit of his uncle Fritz to Berlin, and that which outlines his actions were he to win the first prize in the State lottery, are perhaps, the best. Of the other items in the programme, the Poncherry troupe of wire walkers give an exceedingly graceful and daring performance. Two musical comedians of whom one is a "gentleman of colour" are clever and amusing, and Messrs. Grey and McCarty in a comic acrobat act speedily established themselves as favourites. Herr Mérian's trained dogs, all of which invariably walk on their hind legs, go through a regular pantomime and in fact do everything except talk. Mr. Sinclair is a very fine whistler but the theatre is a little too large for him.

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

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10.15

MIGNON.

Opera in three Acts. Music by Ambroise Thomas.

Cast:

Wilhelm Meister	Herr Jäger.
Lothario	Herr Plaschke.
Laertes	Herr Nebuschka.
Friedrich	Herr Erl.
Jarno	Herr Wachter.
Antonio	Herr Ernst.
Mignon	Fräul. Seebe.
Philine	Frau Abendroth.
A servant	Herr Markgraf.
Zafari	Herr Meyer.
The Souffleur	Herr Seiter.



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PLOT. Lothario, disguised as a minstrel, is seeking his daughter, Sperata. He tries to protect Mignon, a gipsy, who is being ill-treated by the band, but Jarno, the chief of the gipsies, scorns him, and a youth, Wilhelm Meister buys Mignon out of pity from him. Out of gratitude for the rescue follows love for her rescuer. Wilhelm is staying with a band of comedians. Philine, one of the troupe, loves him, and Mignon in her jealousy is about to drown herself, but is restrained by hearing Lothario's harp. Mignon induces Lothario to set fire to the house where Philine is playing. The guests all rush out, and Philine asks Mignon to fetch her nosegay which she has left behind. Mignon, who is now full of remorse, goes into the burning house, but Wilhelm rushes in and rescues her. Lothario, who is Marquis of Cypriani, discovers Mignon to be his lost daughter Sperata. Wilhelm has come to love her, and Philine bestowing her affections on another adorer, Friedrich, Wilhelm and Mignon are united.

Composer: Ambroise Thomas, born 1811, died 1896.
(See the Standard-Operaglas by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3/4 50.3.)

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

DIE ABREISE.—FLAUTO SOLO.—DIE PUPPENFEE.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday: Carmen. 7 p.m.
Friday: Siegfried. 6 p.m.
Saturday: Fidelio. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, 9th: Der Trompeter von Säckingen. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, 10th: Götterdämmerung. 6 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Thursday: For the first time: Der reiche Jüngling. 7.30 p.m.
Friday: Der reiche Jüngling. 7.30 p.m.
Saturday: Zopf und Schwert. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, 9th: Der reiche Jüngling. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, 10th: Brand. 7 p.m.

ROYAL THEATRE

NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.30

CYMBELINE.

Romantic play in five Acts by William Shakespeare.

Cast:

Cymbeline, King of Britain	Herr Mehnert.
The Queen, his wife	Fräul. Lissl.
Imogen, his daughter by a former Queen	Frau Salbach.
Cloten, son to the Queen by a former husband	Herr Froböse.
Posthumus Leonatus, husband to Imogen	Herr Decarli.
Belarius (Morgan)	Herr Eggerth.
Guiderius (Polydore)	Herr René.
Arviragus (Cadwal)	Herr Gebühr.
Philario, } Romans	Herr Bauer.
Jachimo, }	Herr Stahl.
Milo, a French gentleman	Herr Leichert.
Caius Lucius, general of the Roman forces	Herr Dettmer.
Cornelius, a physician	Herr P. Neumann.
Pisano, servant to Posthumus	Herr Gunz.
Helen, woman to Imogen	Fräul. Kaiser.
A Court lady	Frau Firl.
British noblemen	Herr Tiller.
British officers	Herr Höhner.
A Roman officer	Herr Olbrich.
A singer	Herr Huff.
	Herr Walther.
	Herr Taudien.
	Herr Gedlich.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 7.30 p.m.

DAS VIerte GEBOT.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Closed until September 7th.

DERELICTS IN THE ATLANTIC.

It is reported from New York that the American steamer "Philadelphia" on her voyage across the Atlantic sighted on Wednesday last a derelict which might easily have been overlooked, as its deck was

ROYAL BELVEDERE

Grand Concert Daily

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on Sundays and holidays at 5 p.m.

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just under water. Other steamers were at once warned by wireless telegraph, and informed as to the exact position of the floating wreck. Such wrecks, drifting in a much used track are a great danger to passing steamers. If collisions with ships manned and under control are not always avoidable and as a rule accompanied by terrible catastrophes, it can easily be imagined that, particularly in the darkness of night, a derelict may be the cause of equally serious accidents. In a number of cases in which ships have been posted as "missing" and never heard of again, it is assumed that drifting wrecks may have been the fateful cause. In the early part of this summer the wreck of the cargo-ship "Dunmore", which had been drifting in the Atlantic since the 19th of January last, created such uneasiness in shipping circles that two British men-of-war were sent to look for and destroy it. The "St. Louis" sighted the "Dunmore" on a clear moonlight night in March right in her own track, and was just able to steer clear of it; as she would perhaps not have been able to do in dark or snowy weather. The "Dunmore" is a comparatively rare example of an iron ship remaining so long above water after having been abandoned. She was thirty days out from Cardiff and bound to Newport News when her screw-shaft broke and she sprung a leak; the crew, exhausted by their combat with the elements, and fearing that they would either go down with the ship or die of hunger, abandoned her and were taken on board a passing German steamer. Since then the wreck has been drifting about the Atlantic Ocean, sighted by more than twenty steamers, some of which attempted in vain to take her in tow. It would be well if this wreck were sunk by a torpedo, and the sea for ever rid of it; as, if an attempt is made to tow such a vessel into port, it may break adrift again in stormy weather. Navigation is also threatened by the two wooden derelicts "Bronson H." and "Mary Maning", which were abandoned several months ago. On the East coast of the United States, from Florida Northwards, the wrecks of many wooden schooners, belonging to the American coasting trade, are always drifting. The United States war-ship "Atlanta" fired several shells at the wreck of the British schooner "Golden Rod", the stern of which was ten feet above the water and the bow awash, and was eventually obliged to ram the wreck before it could be sunk. Experience shows that wrecks are astonishingly "tenacious of life". In 1899 the "Siddartha" drifted for several months, was often sighted, and set on fire by three different steamers, till at last she was brought into harbour by the British cruiser "Melampus". The "Ada Cummings" drifted 5,000 miles in 549 days, from New Jersey across the ocean nearly to the Equator, being at last driven ashore on the coast of Columbia and there broken up by the inhabitants. She was sighted nearly fifty times, and set on fire by twelve steamers, but would not burn because she was full of water. The "Fanny Walston" covered a distance of 9,000 miles in 1,408 days, drifting mostly in mid-ocean from East to West and from North to South, and so getting into the great ocean highways and nearly to the Equator; thence northwards to the Gulf of Mexico and along the American coast; where she was last seen, four years after her abandonment, off Cape May, apparently soon to founder. It has been suggested that, in view of the serious danger to navigation offered by these floating wrecks, the great sea-powers should agree to have certain ocean districts systematically searched by ships of war, in order to sink all drifting wrecks. Many a good ship and crew would thereby be saved.

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Large Restaurant with beautiful garden.
Spacious glass verandah and Café.
Excellent cuisine. Wines of the best firms.
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LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

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Miss J. Kisch, Newark, H. Austria.
Mr. H. Barney, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss W. Kirkpatrick, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss D. C. Harris, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. D. M. Harris, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. G. Best, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Hauelsen, Indianapolis, H. Bellevue.
Mr. C. Vevey, London, H. Bellevue.
Mr. M. Fordati, Farnham, H. Bellevue.
Mr. M. Hamel, Farnham, H. Bellevue.

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Mr. E. Helsen, and Family, America, H. zum Schweizerkeller.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, September 3. The correspondent of *The Morning Post* telegraphs from Washington that Mr. Bryan's advocacy of the purchase of the railways by the State has given rise to a very lively discussion in the Press; Republicans and Democrats alike declaring that he has thereby lost his chances of the Presidency.

London, September 3. *The Times* correspondent in Pekin reports that Tuan-fang, one of the members of the study-Commission sent to Europe, has been appointed Viceroy of Yang-chen.

New York, September 3. The correspondent of *The New York Herald* in Valparaiso telegraphs that the Chilean and foreign insurance companies have issued a notice in common that they will make no payments for damages caused during and after the earthquakes.

Washington, September 3. It is officially reported that five Japanese have been arrested on St. George's island in Behring's Straits on a charge of illegally killing seals. It is further stated unofficially that a Japanese schooner had anchored three miles distant from the island, and that the crew are supposed to have landed to explore the island. The Japanese declare they were only looking for water.

San Sebastian, September 2. The King and Queen sailed today in the yacht "Giralda" for Bilbao.

Paris, September 3. The Bishop of Orleans publishes in the *Gaulois* a long legal and theological memorandum on the importance of the Papal encyclical. The memorandum runs: "We will fulfil the sacred duty imposed upon us. We are held up as Romanists, and we accept the designation; knowing that he who will be a good Catholic must subject himself to the Pope, but knowing also that he can nevertheless love his country with his whole heart and soul. The Pope commands us to be neither rebels nor traitors. We have never been rebels, and we do not wish to play the part of traitors."

St. Petersburg, September 3. (From a special correspondent.) Reports having been in circulation here that a courier of the Council of Ministers had been set upon and robbed of important papers by the driver of the droschke which was conveying him, it has been explained that the courier and papers are safe; and that the driver was drunk, drove off the road and fell asleep.

Warsaw, September 3. In Zyrardow yesterday disturbances took place in connection with the funeral of a workman who had been shot by the military. The soldiers on duty fired a volley, which killed six and wounded about twenty persons.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light easterly winds. Bright dry weather. Somewhat cooler.