

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

London, September 4.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught left London today for Germany, where he will be present at the Imperial manoeuvres. He is accompanied by the General Maxwell, chief of the General Staff and by his adjutant, Major Murray.

STRIKE RIOTS IN LONDON.

London, September 4.

In consequence of a strike of Jewish bakers in the East End serious disturbances took place today. The strikers destroyed several bakeries and the police were obliged to use their batons. In the ensuing melée many persons were seriously injured. Seven bakers' apprentices were arrested, and two were conveyed to the hospital.

MR. KEIR HARDIE ON RUSSIA.

London, September 4.

At a large meeting held yesterday Mr. Keir Hardie made a long speech approving of the Russian revolution. He bitterly attacked the Czar and, indeed, monarchies in general.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lahore, September 4.

The report published in the British Press that Lord Kitchener will shortly be appointed to the Irish command is discredited here, as it is thought that far too much remains to be done in India to justify the removal of the Commander-in-Chief, whose task is regarded as only half complete.

FLOODS AND FAMINE IN INDIA.

Lahore, September 4.

Serious floods have taken place in the Province of Behar. The indigo crop is destroyed; the grain crops are also much damaged. Numerous villages are inundated. The water is nine feet deep on the fields and for miles there is a vast lake. The peasants, driven from their houses, have fled to the higher roads, but in them the water has torn great holes and has washed away the bridges. The people, in their hunger, are plundering the few remaining wheat fields, though the grain is not yet ripe, without paying any attention to the orders of the police.

Calcutta, September 4.

The famine in Bengal caused by the failure of the rice crops is spreading; in many places the natives have plundered the store-houses.

CANADA'S OVERSEAS MAIL.

Ottawa, September 4.

Reuter telegraphs that the overseas mail reached the half-way station at Winnipeg, 1,588 miles from Quebec, early yesterday morning, punctual to time. One enthusiastic passenger, writing to the Press, says:—"This train may be regarded as the concrete expression of the idea of the unity and solidarity of the British Empire, of which we so often speak. The mails are being carried over two oceans and across an intervening continent, on steamships and trains of a Canadian company. Canada is a country with a population of only a few millions, and yet I venture to think that nowhere in the history of commercial and industrial development is there to be found anything that equals in magnitude and



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far-reaching results this achievement of a Canadian railway company."

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE CUBAN REVOLT.

London, September 4.

The *Globe* learns from New York that the situation in Cuba has grown decidedly worse within the past three days. It is clear that the insurgents have secured a footing in Eastern Cuba, which has heretofore been perfectly quiet, and to all appearance entirely free from the revolutionary taint. Elsewhere in the island the insurgents are displaying an amount of activity which gives the lie to official assurances of their complete dispersal.

Arms and ammunition have been landed at more than one point, and indeed it was pretty well understood from the first that if the rebels could provide the money they would be able to "get the goods", seeing that generations of struggles against the Spaniards have made most Cubans past masters in the art of gun-running. There are renewed rumours of American intervention, and complete silence thereon from both Washington and Oyster Bay.

Mr. Bryan, who was questioned on the subject on Saturday evening, expressed the opinion emphatically that the United States had not a shadow of right to interfere unless asked for assistance by the Cuban Government. Mr. Bryan is understood to have his eye on Cuba, in consequence of the growing belief that the present trouble is the result of the dishonest machinations of interested American capitalists, who hope to oust all interests other than Cuban and American from the island. Mr. Bryan is a force to be reckoned with in this connection, but President Roosevelt is not likely to give him the chance of saying that the Administration is in any way connected with this underground plotting against the little Republic.

The position of the United States Government is clearly defined by treaty, and Mr. Roosevelt will not go a step beyond the borderland of perfect legality. The friends of Cuba, while still confident in President Palma's ability to suppress the revolution, are concerned as to the possible economic effect of the rising. Everything was going well until the rebels raised their heads, but there has naturally been a serious set back. In many districts there has been almost complete cessation of agricultural operations. Moreover, the work of suppressing the insurrection is costing a lot of money which can be ill afforded, and it will be necessary to borrow money before long.

Frankfort, September 4.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* learns from New York that the insurgent General Menocal has had a conference with President Palma. A peaceful settlement of the dispute is considered probable.

UNREST IN MEXICO.

New York, September 4.

The American authorities in Arizona have discovered among the Mexican frontier population a

conspiracy, the object of which is to bring about a revolution in Mexico.

THE PRESIDENT'S CUP.

Boston, September 4.

The first German American special regatta for the Cup given by President Roosevelt resulted in a triumph for America. The American yachts "Auk" and "Vim" were first and second, the German boat "Wannsee" having to be content with the third place.

U. S. AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, September 4.

The Philippines Commission has abolished all tonnage and navigation dues as from August 31 for United States vessels.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Oyster Bay, September 4.

Yesterday morning President Roosevelt reviewed the greatest fleet of fighting ships that ever assembled under the American flag.

In all 43 ships were present, carrying 1,178 guns, and with a total complement of 812 officers and 15,235 men. The day opened with drizzling rain, but the weather cleared, and the review was held in brilliant sunshine.

A salute of 21 guns fired simultaneously from 40 warships greeted the President.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE BISHOPS' ASSEMBLY.

Paris, September 4.

The first session of the episcopal plenary Assembly took place this morning. About 82 prelates took part in it. Immediately after their arrival the Bishops entered the Chapel where the *Veni Creator* was sung, and then began their deliberations, no information as to which has been given to the Press. The second session took place in the afternoon, and after its close the bishops sent a telegram to the Pope assuring him of their unswerving obedience.

THE FLOODS IN SENEGAMBIA.

Saint Louis, September 4.

Railway and telegraphic communication with Kayes has been restored; the floods are sinking. On the other hand lower down the Senegal river the water is perceptibly higher. No Europeans have lost their lives in the floods. Five natives were drowned owing to the collapse of a bridge in Bammako. The Government has taken measures to prevent an epidemic.

News from Dakar announces that the floods there are retiring. Ten natives have been drowned. The loss in stores is enormous.

STORMS AND EARTHQUAKE IN THE ANTILLES.

Basse Terre (Guadelupe), September 4.

The French Antilles are being visited by tremendous rains and storms. The steamship "France" has been obliged to leave Fort de France and seek shelter in Pointe à Pitre. In Martinique and Santa Lucia earthquake shocks have been felt; no damage has been done by them.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Tiflis, September 4.

A meeting of Armenians held in Etschniazin has passed a resolution whereby the assembly is described as a legal representative meeting of the people, which is bound to satisfy the demands of the people and to solve all questions of school administration and of property, as well as social and

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other questions connected with the Armenian church. The meeting further claimed the right to express its views on questions affecting the whole of Russia especially the Caucasus. A resolution was proposed by the minority whereby the meeting would be justified in drawing up statutes and an educational programme, but with reference to other questions the meeting should be considered a preparatory congress for a future national assembly.

St. Petersburg, September 4.

An agent of the political secret police who a day or two ago, when in a drunken condition, fired a revolver at the door of the Italian embassy has been dismissed from the force and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Helsingfors, September 4.

The enquiry set on foot to discover how many Finns took part in the Sveaborg mutiny has now concluded. It appears that 180 Finns took part under the leadership of a certain Rantal, who himself was wounded and arrested; 79 of the guilty persons are in prison. They will be tried by the court in Abo. General Goutscharok, sent by the Czar to enquire into the military disturbances in Sveaborg, has arrived here.

St. Petersburg, September 4.

The central committee of the revolutionary socialists has issued a statement that General Minn was executed in consequence of a sentence passed on him by the northern "flying detachment" of the revolutionary socialists.

Riga, September 4.

A bomb was thrown today at a crowded tram-car which, owing to the protracted strike of the tram conductors, can only carry on an auxiliary service under police protection. One passenger and a policeman were wounded.

Helsingfors, September 4.

Two armed men today entered a local bank, threatened the officials with revolvers and robbed the bank of 9,000 marks. One person was later arrested on suspicion.

AGRARIAN REFORM.

The Ministerial Council determined at yesterday's sitting to issue a Government *communiqué*, affirming that the rumours that the Government intended to confiscate land belonging to the Cossacks for division among the peasants, are malicious inventions. In carrying out agrarian reform the Government will hold firm to the principle of the inviolability of private property. The Council recognised the right of the Jews to open lower and middle schools.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Constantinople, September 4.

In the face of rumours widely circulated that Turkey is making preparations for war, it has been ascertained here that Turkey is by no means inclined to war and has absolutely no hostile intentions. The last Ministerial council and the meetings of military authorities were only for the purpose of deciding what measures would be ultimately necessary should the attitude of Bulgaria render any such desirable. The War Ministry has been given the task of taking precautionary measures.

It is said that Nedchif Pasha has two missions; first, he is to make enquiries as to the reason of Bulgaria's recent attitude and as to the meeting between Prince Ferdinand and King Edward, and to endeavour to exert a pacifying influence on the former; secondly, he is to exercise surveillance on the adjutant Ahmed Dsheladdin Pasha, who has been a fugitive for years, and who is living in Carlsbad or is shortly to arrive there, and is supposed to be going to hold a conference with the young Turks.

GERMAN COLONIAL MINISTER.

Berlin, September 4.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" states that Hereditary Prince Hohenlohe Langenburg has requested the Emperor to relieve him of his office of head of the Colonial Department.

Herr Bernhard Dernburg, Director of the Darmstadt Bank, will probably succeed him.

AN ACCIDENT TO ONE OF BUFFALO BILL'S AUDIENCE.

Treves, September 4.

As the vast crowd was pouring out of the tent where Buffalo Bill's troupe had been performing this afternoon, a street car ran over a man and crushed him to death.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

THE BRITISH LEGATION: Elisen Strasse 5 c.
Minister Resident: *Viscount Gough.*

THE BRITISH CONSULATE: Altmarkt 16.
British Consul: *H. Palmié, Esq.*

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL: Ammon Strasse 2, p.
American Consul General: *T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.*

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter from our New York correspondent.)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE TARIFF QUESTION.

With his letter to Mr. James Watson, member of Congress for Indiana, in which he breaks a lance for the Republican party and for Republican principles, President Roosevelt has publicly championed the cause of the Republican candidates for Congress. The elections to the House of Representatives take place in November. The President has, to a certain extent, officially opened the election campaign by this letter in which he lays down the programme and the political arguments of his party. His letter—the dignity of his high office prevents the President himself delivering speeches—will serve the Republican electoral speakers as a rule of conduct. A passage of the letter which is of special interest is that which touches on the tariff question.

The President writes: "We are unreservedly in favour of protection, and are not inclined to endanger our phenomenal industrial prosperity in the smallest degree, and it would be foolish to secure a few small advantages at the cost of a general business depression". By this attitude on the Tariff question the President had apparently ranged himself on the side of the out and out "stand patters" and protectionists. As an engrained "stand pater" he is regarded by the Democrat journals and by those papers which are in favour of tariff revision; to another statement made in this letter, that a general revision of the tariffs would only be undertaken, if the best interests of the country seemed to demand it, for then only would it bring more good than harm, hardly any importance is attached by these papers, any more than there is to the statement that if any alteration of the tariff becomes necessary owing to altered circumstances, it would be undertaken if the existing system was not thereby overwhelmed, because these two statements are too hedged in by stipulations.

It is, however, a question whether the President has really "given himself away" as an out and out "stand pater". As leader of the Republican party it was only to be expected of him that he should revere the principles of his party, and in spite of the tendency towards tariff revision in the Republican camp, the bulk of the party has at present no desire for any alteration in the customs policy. The whole campaign, so far as the Republicans are concerned, will turn on the personality and the successes of the President, and on the services of the Republican majority in Congress. The personality of the President at the last national electoral campaign, set in motion a flood of republicanism which still exists in its entirety. Possibly influenced by a fear that a sudden Democratic assault may win a few seats from the Republicans, the President has made up his mind once more to throw the whole weight of his personality into the campaign and to express himself on the campaign "issues". The Democrats desire to put the tariff question in the forefront of the campaign and hope to gain much political capital from this "stand-pat" declaration of the President. But as matters stand, it is not likely that in the Congress campaign things will come to a general trial of strength between the Protectionists and the revisionists; it is far more likely that the question will not be seriously tackled before the next Presidential campaign. It is also a question whether this statement of the President is to be regarded as showing him to be a genuine "stand pater" or whether it does not rather admit of the conclusion that the President has no intention of obstinately clinging to the principle of Protection but will himself support revision if the tendency in this direction grows more pronounced. As a matter of fact the letter is too short and ambiguous to allow of any definite verdict on his actual attitude. In any case it may be assumed that in his next message to Congress the President will express himself more clearly on the question. One may also adopt the standpoint that the President will not hear of the Tariff question being tackled until he has settled various other economic questions e.g. the Trust question. As has been said, his letter admits of various inferences.

The letter has been, of course, praised in its entirety by the purely Republican papers. The politically independent New York *Evening Post* thinks that the President wished to amend the "stand pat" speech of M. Speaker Cannon in Danville, Illinois and wished to remove the impression that this speech was the embodiment of the Republican programme. In that speech Mr. Cannon declared himself unreservedly in favour of protection. Besides this he is at loggerheads with the organised labourers. The *Evening Post* which treats the letter in a humorous way, thinks that the President wished to make concessions on all sides without really making any concession to anyone in order to appeal to all the voters. In this way it would strike pleasantly on the ears of the Republican "revisionists" in Massachusetts, when he said that revision would take place if it brought

with it more good than harm. The Trusts would be pleased when he said that the Trust question and the tariff question had nothing to do with each other. The labourers would be pleased by the assertion that the Republic favoured the organisation of labour quite as much as the organisation of capital.

The New York *World* is of opinion that three quarters of the American people are of opinion that the tariff ought to be revised. The Republican *Tribune* states that the President's letter contains little consolation for those who flatter themselves that differences of opinion on the tariff question exist between the President and the Republican leaders.

The Democratic and independent papers decline to agree with the President that the Trust question and the Tariff questions cannot be dealt with together.

In his letter the President asserted that the tariff question had nothing on earth to do with the regulation of the Trusts. These could be absolutely controlled by the laws already accepted and to say that this could happen by alterations in the tariff was untrue.

In conclusion, to show how differently various passages of the letter are being interpreted, the friends of Mr. Speaker Cannon are claiming the letter as an endorsement of the Presidency "boom" for Mr. Cannon!

THE PRESIDENT ON THE LABOURS OF CONGRESS.

In the opening part of his letter to Mr. Watson, a letter which apart from the passage on tariff reform deals almost exclusively with the labours of Congress, the President champions the Republican party in general and the Republican majority in Congress in particular, in the following words: "If at the elections only party questions were to be decided I would hesitate to make any public statement. But this is not the case. I am of opinion that all good citizens who have the good of America at heart, will recognise the importance attained by the present Congress in its present organisation and how necessary it is to retain the present organisation in all its strength. With Mr. Cannon as speaker, the House has got through an absolutely phenomenal amount of good work. It has shown courage, common sense and patriotism, so that it would be a serious misfortune for the country not to recognise this. An alteration in the leadership and organisation of the house at the present time would mean that confusion would be caused among those who have been active in the successful, gradual introduction of a large and generally understood system of improvement of our social, economic and municipal conditions. Any such alteration would betoken an objectless confusion, a violent and disadvantageous interruption in the present regular advance within the boundaries of a usefully thought-out policy."

Never has a Congress, continues the President, done so much good in various domains as the present Congress in its first session. With regard to the Panama canal, the President points out that the obtaining of the land for the canal was due to the initiative of Congress, as was the fact that the work would be done in the most satisfactory manner. Without this active action on the part of Congress this giant work would never have been taken in hand or the works already begun would have ceased. Equally praiseworthy was the action of Congress in the matter of creating and maintaining an efficient navy. It was the duty of the country to maintain the Munroe doctrine, and to protect the canal route, and for that a strong navy was indispensable.

With regard to the Trust question the President wrote that the enormous social and industrial changes had made imperative a greater employment of the powers of the National Government in watching over the use of wealth in business, especially in the case of corporative wealth, in inter-State trade. It would not be saying too much to assert that the duties of the Government in this direction had now been observed for the first time. The task was all the more difficult since fanatic and wrong-headed extremists and reactionaries played into each others' hands, whereby the attainment of real and sufficient legislative and executive measures, which would not disturb business prosperity, was rendered all the harder, even if all could not share in them to the same degree, though that was the object they sought to attain. It was easy enough to play the demagogue, to be for ever pointing at the evils of riches, and to point out remedies whose only effect would be to destroy at one blow the prosperity of the country. It was equally easy to appear as an obstructionist, to refuse to recognise the evils of the present system, and to oppose their abolition, whereby they would be really supporting the advocates of extreme measures. It was not so easy, to take up, as Congress had done, a position between the two extremes. Instead of passing anti-Trust laws, by which the wished-for goal would not be reached, Congress had passed an Inter-State Trade Law which made possible full control of the charterers, so that they would be hindered from imposing exaggerated freight tariffs, and from benefiting one person at the cost of another. The late Congress

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by passing the Elkin Law and other edicts had placed the employment of wealth in business under Government inspection. The law against food adulteration and the regular inspection of the Meat Industry were steps in the right direction. A favourable feature of these laws was that they excited the dislike of reactionaries and did not satisfy the extreme politicians. In that fact was plain the clear-sighted moderation of Congress, whose efforts would bring blessings to the country.

MR. COMSTOCK'S PRUDERY.

In American artistic circles in particular and amid the great public in general, there is much comment on a raid recently carved out by Mr. Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, a society which enjoys certain police privileges, on the Art Students League, the catalogue of which Mr. Comstock confiscated. At the same time the bookkeeper of the League, who was entrusted with the task of sending the catalogue to a small circle of artists, was arrested. The catalogue contained reproductions of pictures, some of which represented female figures "insufficiently attired." Artistic circles are most indignant at Mr. Comstock's action and declare he understands nothing about art. They accuse him of having endangered the reputation of New York as an art centre. The directors of the League who, at the same time, carry on the New York School of Art, intend to take legal proceedings against Mr. Comstock for having illegally arrested their secretary. It is said that the pictures complained of, from an artistic point of view are certainly not unwholesome, and merely serve the purpose of advancing art.

LOCAL.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Those who have long been accustomed to the sight of the American Eagle and the Stars and Stripes at the villa in Lüttichau Strasse, and who have pleasant memories of courteous receptions in the rooms on the first floor, may perhaps feel a slight pang of regret at hearing that the Consulate General is no longer at home there. But let such old friends take a look at the palatial villa in the Ammon Strasse where Consul General Gaffney now resides and where the Consulate General has been established on the garden level, and they will be more than reconciled. The new offices occupy a suite of four rooms, the Consul General's office being a luxuriously furnished apartment containing a signed photograph of President Roosevelt, pictures of George Washington, and the German Emperor as well as the framed diplomas possessed by Mr. St. John Gaffney as Consul General at Dresden and as member of the Legion of Honour of France, a distinction conferred on him by President Loubet. The Consular office is connected with Mrs. Gaffney's private apartments, the whole forming a very handsome and comfortable flat.

Herr Hofkapellmeister Kutschbach, who for so long was the second conductor at the Dresden opera has received most laudatory notices from the press on the occasion of his debut as a conductor at the Mannheim opera. The opera chosen was "Lohengrin" and the critics were unanimous in saying that so fine a performance had not been heard in Mannheim for some time. Certainly Dresden's loss is Mannheim's gain.

It is said that the Dresden opera management has discovered a new bass, in a certain Mr. Jankof, an American, reported to have a magnificent voice. He is shortly to appear at the opera as "Sarastro".

Fräulein Mathilde Dierks, the daughter and pupil of Frau Mathilde Dierks, has been re-engaged for the German Theatre in Milwaukee and Chicago, and has started on her journey thither. Fräulein Dierks was the first singer in that theatre for four

years under the direction of Herr Leon Wachser, who had an Order conferred upon him last winter by the German Emperor in recognition of his successful efforts in the cause of German art in America.

THE ROYAL BELVEDERE.

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

- I.
1. Overture to "Das Glückchen des Eremiten" Maillart.
2. Coronation march from "Die Folkunger" Kretschmer.
3. Mazurka, "Grüss Gott Dirndl" Forwerk.
4. Suite, "Maskerade" Sullivan.
- II.
5. Overture to "Der Freischütz" (by desire) Weber.
6. "Eine Steppenskizze" Brodin.
7. Tonbilder from "La Juive" Halévy.
- III.
8. Overture to "Traviata" Verdi.
9. Stringquartette "Le dernier sommeil de la Vierge" Massenet.
10. Waltz, "Russia" Bistram.
11. March, "Funiculi Funicula" Danza.

THE GUARDS IN THE CITY.

During the absence of the main body of the Garrison at the Manoeuvres from September 6 to 24 the Guards in the city will be furnished by mixed detachments from the 12th Army Corps, constituting a separate command under Major Freiherr v. Könnertitz of the Schützen regiment No. 108. The following are the arrangements announced: The band of the Pioneer battalion No. 12 will attend the Guard-mounting and play in the Neustadt on Sundays and Tuesdays; that is to say, on the 9th, 11th, 16th, 18th and 23rd of this month. On Fridays, the 7th, 14th, and 21st, the same band will play in the Schloss Platz. On the other days during the period named the guards will mount without music.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10

CARMEN.

Opera in four Acts. Music by Georges Bizet.

Cast:	
Carmen	Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Don José	Herr Jäger.
Escamillo, bull-fighter	Herr Höpf.
Zuniga, lieutenant	Herr Wächter.
Moralés, sergeant	Herr Nebuschka.
Micaëla, a country-girl	Frau Nast.
Dancairo, } smugglers	{ Herr Büssel.
Remendado, }	{ Herr Rüdiger.
Frasquita, } female gipsies	{ Fräul. Keldorfer.
Mercédès, }	{ Fräul. Schäfer.
Lillas Pastia, innkeeper	Herr Seiter.



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PLOT. Don José, a soldier, is loved by a peasant girl Micaëla, but he forgets her when he meets the handsome gipsy Carmen, to whom he becomes betrothed; Carmen has been arrested; but Don José connives at her escape and promises to meet her at the inn kept by Lillas Pastia. Meeting her there with the other gipsies, in his infatuation Don José deserts; but the fickle Carmen transfers her affection to the bullfighter Escamillo. He and Don José fight. Escamillo is worsted, but Carmen stays her former lover's arm. Micaëla persuades Don José to come and see his dying mother. A bullfight takes place in Madrid, and Carmen, though warned of Don José's threats of vengeance, determines to be present; but at the moment of Escamillo's victory Don José stabs Carmen through the heart.

Composer: Bizet, born 1838, died 1875. (See the Standard-Opernglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3,8 50.)

Tomorrow, Friday, at 6 p.m.
SIEGFRIED.

REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday: Fidelio. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, 9th: Der Trompeter von Säckingen. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, 10th: Götterdämmerung. 6 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

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 after 10.30

DER REICHE JÜNGLING.

Trauerspiel in vier Acten von Carl Rössler.

Cast:	
Der reiche Asarja	Herr Mehnert.
Nathanael, sein Sohn	Herr Wiecke.
Joram, sein Bruder	Herr Froböse.
Ruth, die Witwe seines verstorbenen Sohnes	Fräul. Serda.
Rabbi Jehuda	Herr Wiene.
Rahel, eine blinde Bettlerin	Fräul. Lissl.
Simon der Besessene, ihr Sohn	Herr René.
Malchiel, ein Bettler	Herr Müller.
Zachäus, ein Sandalenmacher	Herr Huff.
Perez, der Zöllner	Herr P. Neumann.
Phabas, der Babylonier	Herr Dettmer.
Spintharos, der Kyprer	Herr Stahl.
Lea, Nathanael's Amme	Frau Bleibren.
Ein Freuder	Herr Decarli.
Der starke Ephraim	Herr Eggerth.
Jesse, der Wasserschöpfer	Herr Helsting.
Samaya, der Bettler	Herr Fischer.
Mariamne, seine Enkelin	Fräul. Verden.
Annas, der Gesetzesschüler	Herr Gebühr.
Rahab, die Dirne	Fräul. Kaiser.
Ein alter Fischer	Herr Bauer.
Ulam, } Ölpresser	{ Herr Tiller.
Beria, }	{ Herr Höhner.
Japhis, } Weinbergarbeiter	{ Herr Gunz.
Machir, }	{ Herr Leichert.
Addas, } Knechte	{ Herr Wogritsch.
Rechab, }	{ Herr Olbrich.
Ein Wohlhabender	Herr Taudien.
Ein Zweiter	Herr Walther.
Ein Alter	Herr Melzer.
Ein Weib	Frau Firle.
Ein Zweites	Fräul. Leder.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.
DER REICHE JÜNGLING.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Closed until September 7th.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate westerly winds, more cloudy, passing showers, cooler.

ROYAL BELVEDERE

Grand Concert Daily

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



THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANCHURIA.

With reference to the fact that Dalny or Tairen is this week to become an open port, the Japanese correspondent of a London paper writes that any advantages that may accrue to traders in general by the Chinese not having set up a Customs station on their frontier, beyond the limits of the Japanese-leased territory, in respect of the entry of foreign goods into Manchuria through that channel will be obtainable by the people of all nations indiscriminately. Japan has no objection to a Chinese Customs station being established at Tairen itself for the collection of dues on merchandise which it is intended shall pass beyond the boundary of the Kwantung Peninsular leased territory, but it was expected at first that Pu-lan-tien—a town situated on the border line at the head of Society Bay—would be made the collecting station for China's dues, it being a railway station on the South Manchurian line about thirty-five miles by train north of Tairen. The entire length of the leased territory from Laotie-shan, the headland south of Port Arthur, to Pu-lan-tien is just fifty miles. Port Arthur, by the way, is known officially in Japan as Rio-jun. This, be it understood, is not a change of name, but merely the Japanese pronunciation of the Chinese symbols used to write the name, just as Tairen is the Japanese form of Ta-lien, under which name the port was previously known to visitors, the "bay" being, of course, Ta-lien-"Wan". The question of the establishment of a Chinese Customs depot at Tairen is now again under discussion by the Peking Foreign Office, as also the subject of the timber-felling concession at the Yalu, which it is sought to procure for a joint enterprise promoted by Chinese and Japanese capitalists. The organization of this lumber-felling concern is expected to be similar to that of the South Manchurian Railway, with an office in Tokio and a branch at Antung, the capital needful for the undertaking being subscribed equally by Chinese and Japanese shareholders. It will be remembered that the Yong-am-pho timber-felling question became acute, owing to Russian action, at the close of 1903. In the hands of a joint company the concession ought to be a valuable one, as the forests from which the timber is procurable border the Yalu River for many miles.

Among the most profitable developments in Manchuria are likely to be those relating to mining enterprises, the Fushun Collieries in particular bidding fair to become highly remunerative to their owners. Good coal from these pits is laid down at Dalny at ten shillings per ton and fetches eighteen shillings in Shanghai. The Fushun coalfield is believed to be one of the richest in the world though China did but little with it herself. It is thought that the profits to be derived from these mines will off-set the necessary outlay on the Antung and Mukden section (184 miles) of the railway system, which is requisite to fit it for regular traffic. In the end the Manchurian railways are safe to yield a handsome profit, for, while the present estimate of their gains is based on the traffic in merchandise exported from Manchuria only, it is inevitable that with time there must arise a vast increase in the earnings of the lines from one or both of two causes, namely, the demand for Japanese goods which it is calculated will be met with in Manchuria and the utilisation of the railway facilities—as soon as the connection with the Trans-Siberian line is effected—for the transport of goods that require speedy delivery in Europe and of articles that would be injuriously affected by the head of the tropics. From Tairen northwards as far as Chang-tu, some 275 miles, the main line of the South Manchurian Railway can be worked in its present condition, but beyond Chang-tu it will have to be relaid, owing partly to the depredations of banditti and Russia's failure to protect it. Of the branches, that between Antung and Mukden must be wholly changed from a Decauville light line to one of ordinary gauge, but that joining Tashichiao with Newchwang will be workable forthwith. China is herself to build the short section from Mukden to Sinmingting, and thereby connect the old Manchurian capital with Peking. It is to be regretted that, while this activity is being manifested in the south of Manchuria, Russia still finds it convenient to maintain her grip as closely as ever on the northern section of the Manchurian territory, standing firm on the strict letter of the Portsmouth Treaty, which allows her to remain practically in possession until next April. The Peking negotiations still hang fire, and it is not surprising to learn that in some quarters the St. Petersburg Government is suspected of an in-

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18, See Strasse (Minister Hotel) Telephone 2095.

27, Landhaus Strasse Telephone 2283.

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attention to prolong the delay in order that Russian subjects may establish for themselves a footing in North Manchuria which, whenever the articles of the Treaty come to be discussed, will have assumed the character of an accomplished fact. It is in pursuance of this policy, the vernacular Press of Japan urges, that Russian settlers are busy in cutting timber in the Amur region, in purchasing lands, and in mining, despite the repeated remonstrances of the Peking Foreign Office. M. Pokotiloff pleads absence of instructions from his Government, and the Chinese are obliged to acknowledge that the internal condition of Russia itself is such as to account in some measure for the delay—a delay, however, which those on the spot in the Far East seem disposed to make the most of.

PARSIMONY AND TIME.

An attempt is being made to get up a little public spirit at Turnham Green. The vicar and churchwardens of Christ Church decline to re-start the clock in the tower of the church until the public bears a portion of the cost of some recent repairs, on the ground that the clock serves the interests of the public more than those of the congregation. The district council of Chiswick have by a majority decided not to make a contribution, and as there is only one other public clock in the district, the attitude of the authorities will in all probability force the public to contribute.

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Large Restaurant with beautiful garden.

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LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 5th of September, 1906.

Miss Maud Bolton, London, P. Peterreit.
Miss Constance Anderson, Cheltenham, P. Peterreit.
Miss A. Last, Romania, P. Becker-Opitz.
Miss W. Stone, New York, P. Becker-Opitz.
Miss E. P. Simons, New York, P. Becker-Opitz.
Miss C. S. Furness, Torrytown, P. Becker-Opitz.
Miss M. Cobb, Massachusetts, P. Becker-Opitz.
Miss E. Cowford, Ohio, P. Becker-Opitz.
Miss M. Cowford, Ohio, P. Becker-Opitz.
Mrs. L. Arkins, Denver, H. Bellevue.
Miss C. Arkins, Denver, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Milton, Cincinnati, H. Bellevue.
Miss A. Page, Ansted, H. Bellevue.
Mrs. W. V. Page, Ansted, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Sherman, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mrs. E. Sheldon, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Temple, Chicago, H. Bristol.
Miss A. Dean, Nottingham, H. Drei Raben.
Mrs. E. Dean, Nottingham, H. Drei Raben.
Mr. E. Dean, Nottingham, H. Drei Raben.
Mr. W. J. Morgan, San Francisco, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Lawrence, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. S. M. Jacobsen, Kingstown, P. Fricke.
Mr. H. Sammet, Malta, P. Fricke.
Mr. G. Thaw, London, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. D. T. Bolen, London, H. Grand Union.
Mr. W. J. Evans, London, H. Grand Union.
Mr. H. F. Simpson, Wisbech, H. Grand Union.
Mrs. D. D. Simpson, Louth, H. Grand Union.
Miss D. Mann, Leamington, H. Grand Union.
Mrs. M. Mann, Leamington, H. Grand Union.
Mr. L. Fable, New York, H. Grand Union.
Mr. K. Pillai, India, H. Stadt Metz.
Rev. V. Rapacz, Chicago, H. New York.
Mr. G. P. Langton, London, H. du Nord.
Mr. F. R. Langton, London, H. du Nord.
Miss E. R. Leahy, London, H. du Nord.
Mr. S. Malherbe, Edinburgh, P. Schadowell.
Mr. F. Fouché, Edinburgh, P. Schadowell.
Mrs. W. Caldwell, St. Louis, P. Schilling.
Miss L. Caldwell, St. Louis, P. Schilling.
Mr. A. Caldwell, St. Louis, P. Schilling.
Mrs. V. Lansdale, Baltimore, P. Schilling.
Miss M. Lansdale, Baltimore, P. Schilling.
Mr. and Mrs. P. Coeligh, Deventer, H. Weber.
Mr. J. H. Shirburne, Boston, H. Weber.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Brinton, St. Davids, H. Weber.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

St. Petersburg, September 5. In the place of the hitherto existing Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Manchuria, Russian Consulates General will be established in Charbin, Mukden, Kirin, Zizikar, and Dalny; and a Vice-Consulate in Kuantsenshi.

Cronstadt, September 4. The Empress Dowager and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrowitch started this afternoon in the Imperial Yacht "Poljarnaja Swjesda" for Denmark. The Czar, Czarina, and Prince Christoph of Greece accompanied the Empress on board and returned later to Peterhof on the Imperial Yacht "Alexandria."

Constantinople, September 5. All the Great Powers to whom the Porte addressed a Circular on the attitude of Bulgaria, have returned reassuring replies as to Bulgaria. Turkish commercial agents in Bulgaria report the continuance of the anti-Greek movement and the likelihood of its being extended to Turks and Armenians.