

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR STORES SCANDAL.

London, October 16.

The sentences of the army council, in consequence of the enquiry into the irregularities in the employment &c. of war stores in South Africa, were carried out today. The ten non-commissioned officers in question were, in the presence of the whole company, paraded at Aldershot and after the decision of the Secretary of War had been read aloud they were formally degraded and dismissed. Besides being degraded they lose all military decorations.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE MUNICIPALE.

Paris, October 16.

The Lord Mayor and representatives of the city of London, this morning attended a déjeuner given in their honour by the committee for Exhibitions in foreign countries.

In connection with the toast of the English Royal Family and the prosperity of England, the Chairman of the committee promised his cooperation to make the Anglo-French Exhibition planned for 1908 a success. The Lord Mayor proposed the health of President Fallières and said that the Anglo-French Exhibition would be an embodiment of the *entente cordiale*.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

London, October 16.

The New York correspondent of the *Globe* writes that there is not the slightest diminution in the virulence of the electoral fight in the State of New York. The high pressure with which the struggle was commenced several weeks ago is maintained, and it will to all appearance continue for a couple of weeks more. Both candidates for the Governorship are comfortably under 50 years of age, and it was expected that both would stand the strain well.

Mr. Hughes, however, already shows signs of breaking down, and Mr. Hearst has felt it desirable to contract somewhat the too ample proportions of his oratorical programme, sending, as has also his Republican opponent, phonographic records of speeches, which are solemnly ground out by machine for the instruction and edification of rural audiences in the more remote districts. It is very generally admitted that the Democratic cause has been considerably benefited by the disclosures made in connection with the Missouri action against the Standard Oil Trust. It has transpired that the Trusts have commenced to make nominal transfers of their businesses to what are termed "holding companies" registered and having their legal headquarters in London or Paris or other European cities.

The legal advisers of the Administration have expressed the opinion that there is nothing illegal in this arrangement, although they make a successful prosecution for conspiracy, such as that now proceeding against the Standard Oil Trust impossible. The Trusts, it is further advised, can only be prevented by special laws, which would require in the first instance an amendment of the Constitution to make them constitutional. This, of course, makes confusion worse confounded, and this new aspect of the Trust difficulty is causing much popular exasperation. The Democratic candidate claiming to be the only genuine enemy of the Trusts, is naturally making the most of the

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scandal, and is admittedly doing well by it. Mr. Hughes has denounced Trusts, and has given public proof of the honesty of his principles in this connection, but all this avails him but little. The Democrats, fully aware of what is what, have actually started a daily afternoon newspaper printed entirely in Yiddish, for the educating of the non-English speaking alien, and the gathering of him into the Democratic fold.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

M. CLEMENCEAU ON L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS.
Villecroze, October 16.

M. Clemenceau has arrived here from Draguignan. In answer to an address from the Mayor of Flayose, the Minister referred to his attitude in the Dreyfus affair and said "We have saved the Republic by supporting it to the extent of getting rid of those officers who betrayed it. The army must not be mixed up in public affairs. We will not tolerate the army arrogating to itself the right to lay its hand upon the civil power. We must be strong in order to protect our rights and the Republic."

THE LONGCHAMPS INCIDENT.

Paris, October 16.

The Minister of Agriculture has refused to cancel his veto by which no more races may take place at Longchamps this year; he has, however, given permission to the Race Company to transfer the fixtures to the Chantilly course, with the exception of the meeting fixed for the 18th, which is definitely cancelled.

In the Ministerial Council M. Ruau referred to the regrettable incidents at Longchamps and described the precautions which he would take to prevent any repetition of such excesses.

At the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies M. Réveillaud will bring in as a motion of urgency, a measure to forbid totalisators, cock-fighting, bull-fighting and opium dens throughout France.

FRANCO-SWISS COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Paris, October 16.

At today's sitting of the Ministerial Council M. Bourgeois stated that an agreement had been arrived at between France and Switzerland as to a commercial treaty.

LOSS OF A SUBMARINE.

Biseria, October 16.

The submarine "Lutin", which left harbour this morning in a heavy sea for diving manoeuvres,

was announced as having disappeared from sight at about 10 a.m. Two torpedo boats and three tugs, which were at once sent out to search, have as yet been unable to ascertain the whereabouts of the submarine.

Later.

In confirmation of the report of the disappearance of the submarine "Lutin", a dredger occupied in the search has reported having met with a certain resistance at a depth of 40 metres.

St. Petersburg, October 16.

The Government has refused its assent to the party of "Peaceful Renovation" since it is a menace to public order by demanding the solution of the agrarian problem by compulsory expropriation of land.

Kungur, October 16.

Last night seven pud of dynamite intended for use in railway construction, as well as some rifles and cartridges, were stolen. Two guards were killed.

Morschansk, October 16.

Four bombs have been found near the cashier's office on the premises of the local bank.

Cronstadt, October 16.

The court martial on the 295 sailors of the cruiser "Alexander III" accused of mutiny, delivered its findings today. Acquitted were 45 men; some were condemned to six years penal servitude and the rest to various terms of imprisonment. Five unknown persons were arrested yesterday for having bombs in their possession. One of them escaped.

Moscow, October 16.

The ex-President of the Imperial Duma, M. Murowzeff, has been suspended from taking part in the sittings of the Moscow Semstvo and town Duma, since criminal proceedings have been instituted against him for signing the Viborg appeal.

Milan, October 16.

The sitting of the commission composed of 20 peasants, 20 landed proprietors, officials and representatives of the nobility and town, for working out local reforms was opened today by the Governor. On the motion of the Court Marshall, Prince Lieven, the commission sent a telegram to the Czar expressing their gratitude for his rendering it possible for them to discuss measures for the amelioration of local conditions.

London, October 16.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of a London evening paper sends a realistic account of the execution of 19 mutinous sailors at Cronstadt. On the eve of the day fixed for the execution a company of every branch of arms quartered in Cronstadt was marched into the battery. About an hour before the execution the condemned men appeared. A strong, cold wind was blowing. Every man was calm; they showed no signs of bravado or of fear. Seventeen of them received the last rites and his benediction from a priest; two of the men refused the priest's ministrations. Then an officer began to read aloud the sentence; but he could not finish it, for the condemned men lifted up their voices and sang the revolutionary funeral hymn: "We have fallen victims in the fatal struggle."

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Madrid, October 16.

The news that the Papal Nuncio in Madrid will be replaced by Cardinal della Chiesa has not been officially confirmed by the Vatican; such a change

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would, however, be looked upon with favour by the Spanish Government, even if it served as an excuse for the postponement of the solution of the ecclesiastical political problems, which, it is expected, will be laid before the Cortes at its first sitting by the Government.

THE GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE.

Madrid, October 16.

The Finance Minister denies the report that he has finally arranged with the Bank of Spain the conditions, under which the Bank is to take over the Treasury duties for the State Finance, and that too, under an arrangement by which the State will share in the increment obtained by the Bank in virtue of its monopoly.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE GENERAL UNREST.

Lodz, October 16.

In consequence of the refusal of the manufacturers to pay wages for the period during which the strike was in progress, 17,000 workmen from 77 factories have again struck work. The total number of the factories at Lodz amounts to 400 with 70,000 workmen.

Rostov, October 16.

The participants in the attack on the Friedberg bank, 3 Jews and 3 Christians, have been shot according to law.

Bielostok, October 16.

A new Society the "Erras Nichodin" has been formed here for the purpose of supporting, with money and advice Jews who emigrate.

The membership of the Jewish Union, the "Bund" amounts, according to latest returns, to 83,990, of whom 25,000 live in Poland.

REPORTED MINISTERIAL DISAGREEMENT.

St. Petersburg October 16.

Both Russian and Foreign papers announce that differences of opinion have arisen between the Prime Minister, M. Stolypin and the Minister of Finance, M. Kokowzoff. In consequence, some papers foretell the possibility of the resignation of M. Stolypin, others of that of M. Kokowzoff. The P. T. A. is authorised to state that all rumours of this kind are unfounded and that between the two Ministers the most perfect harmony has reigned since the commencement of their common action.

Then the sailors were driven to the place of execution, where two posts had been set up at a distance of about 40 paces, and connected by a rope at the height of a man's waist. To this rope the men were tied, and their request not to have sacks drawn over their heads was refused. Once more the men began the funeral hymn. The firing party was a company of light infantry. The soldiers, and especially the condemned men, shivered with cold. The sailors were clad so lightly that they begged the firing party to hurry up their work; they also begged the men to "aim straight" and kill them at once. Two cartridges were served out to every soldier. Suddenly a white handkerchief was waved in the autumn morning. That was the signal to fire. The firing party was shivering, and fired a muddled volley; only three men were killed outright; the others had received bullets in various parts of their bodies. The killed and wounded fell and dragged down the others until they became a confused mass cursing the firing party for its clumsiness, and it was impossible to take sure aim at such a jumbled mass. More cartridges were given out to the soldiers, who kept on firing as they drew closer. It became a veritable butchery. Little by little the howls and shouts grew weaker, and at last they ceased.

Then the soldiers began to put the corpses into big sacks, when all at once one of the tortured men cried out wildly through the sack over his head:—"Comrades, what is all this? I am still alive." There was a ringing shot, and the last of the mutineers was dead. The 19 corpses were huddled into nine sacks, taken into a boat, conveyed behind the Tabbouchine lighthouse, and there dropped overboard.

AUSTRIAN BISHOPS SYMPATHISE WITH FRENCH COLLEAGUES.

Vienna, October 16.

The Plenary Assembly of Austrian Bishops now in session here, has handed to Cardinal Richard a letter to the French episcopacy, expressing its deep regret at the sad events happening in the Church of France, and its congratulations to and honour for the French Bishops in their admirable united action and unshakable dependence on the Holy Chair. The letter closes with the assurance that the Austrian Bishops will pray that the plans of the enemy may be brought to nought.

SERVIAN COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Belgrade, October 16.

From reliable sources comes the news that in the answer sent to Vienna on October 14th to the recent note of the Austro-Hungarian Government respecting negotiations for a commercial treaty, the Servian Government declares that in the question of the supply of arms and ammunition it must still adopt the standpoint that it must be allowed a

free hand. With regard to other articles ordered by the Government, the latter is prepared to regard the interests of Austro-Hungarian interests to an extent already agreed upon, provided that a commercial treaty is signed. In case no treaty is signed the Servian Government will regard all their promises as non-existent, since they must insist on an absolutely free hand for granting mutual concessions in commercial treaties with other states.

TURKISH CUSTOMS.

Constantinople, October 16.

At its last session the Ministerial Council was still unable to arrive at any conclusion as to its answer to the Ambassador's Note respecting the 3 per cent increase of the customs. The Council has prepared a report showing that the Ministers were in favour of accepting the Note while the rest were against it. The decision of the Sultan is now awaited; he will probably order a fresh discussion of the matter by the Ministerial Council.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

Fräul. v. Spreckelsen

German teacher. Hanoverian. Winkelmann Strasse 9, III.

AN IMPUDENT ROBBERY.

A robbery of an extraordinarily impudent character is reported from Cöpenick near Berlin. A detachment of the fourth regiment of the Guard consisting of one Corporal and 11 men, were encountered by a man in the uniform of a captain. This officer showed them an order for the arrest of two prominent officials and, acting on his instructions, the party proceeded to the municipal buildings, where they arrested the Mayor and treasurer of the town. After the presumed Captain had taken into his own possession 4,000 marks which the Treasury contained, he ordered the soldiers to keep guard on the town hall for half an hour and then, as a military escort, to convey their prisoners to the "New Guard" in Berlin. The "captain" then departed and has not been seen since. The soldiers carried out their instructions but on their arrival at the "New Guard" the indignant Mayor and his companion were at once set at liberty, to soon recover their outraged civic dignity, but not alas! their 4,000 marks.

Miss Cumming,

certificated, English trained, surgical, medical and monthly nurse,
resides at Sedan Strasse 16 I.

THE CAREER OF MR. HEARST.

Mr. Maurice Low continues in yesterday's *Morning Post* his account of Mr. Hearst.

Until four years ago the public refused to take Mr. Hearst seriously. He disgusted the majority, whose self-respect would not permit them openly to read his newspaper; the people whose self-respect was less fine read his paper and laughed at it; it amused them; it catered to their love of the sensational, but it made little impression on them. In 1902 Mr. Hearst announced himself as a candidate for Congress from one of the Tammany districts, by the favour of the Boss of Tammany Hall. A nomination was equivalent to an election, and he was duly elected.

It was expected that Mr. Hearst, Congressman, would be as sensational as Mr. Hearst, yellow journalist. He disappointed expectations. He was seldom in Congress, and he rarely opened his lips there; but no sooner had he been elected to Congress than he began to wage a deliberate campaign to capture the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He sent his emissaries to many States to create a Hearst sentiment and to obtain pledges from delegates. His work did not attract notice for some months, but when at last it was seen that he was seriously trafficking for the Presidency there was consternation among Democrats.

The nomination was an empty honour, as it was self-evident that Mr. Roosevelt could not be beaten. No Democrat made a move to secure the nomination, no Democrat, that is, except Mr. Hearst, whose agents worked with redoubled vigour when they saw that they encountered no opposition. Mr. Hearst's candidacy, at first treated as a joke, excited serious apprehension. He had secured pledges from many delegates, there was apparently no limit to the money he was willing to spend, and men of undoubted capacity were managing his affairs. In 1904 he went to St. Louis to battle for the nomination, but he was beaten, and Judge Parker was made the nominee.

Mr. Hearst revenged himself by splenetically attacking his successful rival and helping the Republicans. Judge Parker was denounced as the tool of the trusts, whose nomination was brought about by monopolists who had always plundered the people. The people were told to revenge themselves by defeating him. Mr. Hearst naturally preferred to see Mr. Roosevelt rather than Judge Parker elected. Judge Parker had been nominated because he was conservative and temperate. It was Mr. Hearst's object to show that the country did

not want that kind of Democracy. Although defeated for the Presidency he secured a re-nomination for Congress, which was not difficult, as the nominations were controlled by Tammany, and Mr. Hearst had an understanding with Mr. Murphy, the successor of Mr. Croker as the Boss of Tammany. Mr. Murphy plays an important part in Mr. Hearst's political fortunes.

In his second term in Congress Mr. Hearst distinguished himself no more than in his first, and it was not until last year that he really demonstrated his political strength. Mr. McClellan, the present Mayor of New York, was renominated after Mr. Hearst had vainly tried to induce Mr. Murphy to abandon Mr. McClellan and support him as the Democratic nominee. When Mr. Murphy refused, Mr. Hearst had himself nominated as an independent candidate, much to the amusement of Mr. Murphy. Tammany held New York in its grip; Tammany had a political machine which was the perfection of political science; Tammany had its cohorts and its legions whose fidelity had so often been tested that disloyalty was not to be feared. What could Mr. Hearst do? Where could he find votes? Tammany would take care of the great horde of voters who voted as they were directed. Mr. Hearst, as a menace to the supremacy of Tammany, was not worth losing a night's sleep for.

To the amazement of everybody Mr. Hearst developed extraordinary strength. His preachings had at last borne fruit. His disciples were numbered by the thousands, and they had the devotion of the zealot. Mr. Hearst represented to them a cause; Mr. Hearst was the champion of their rights and the guardian of their liberties. It is the cardinal principle of yellow journalism always to claim everything; to refer in type an inch high to what "we" have done. It was Mr. Hearst's proud boast that he brought on the war with Spain. According to his newspaper it compelled Mr. Roosevelt to settle the great coal strike. There has been no great question that the *New York Journal*, if one may accept its own modest statement, has not forced upon public attention and brought to a successful conclusion. The very extravagance of these claims ought to have been proof of their unworthiness, but the cumulative effect of iteration caused even the doubtful to believe.

Mr. Hearst possesses two qualities that must command admiration. He is a passionate hater; he would have filled Dr. Johnson's heart with joy. Beaten, he at once plunged into a new fight to attain his ambition. Defeated for the Mayoralty he fixed his eye on the higher office of Governor. But meanwhile he would have the delight of attacking Mr. Murphy. The columns of the *Journal* ran riot with pictures of Mr. Murphy in a felon's stripes; he was cartooned and lampooned; he was denounced as "the common enemy," "the chief criminal of them all;" he was told that the *Journal* would put him in the dock and send him to prison. There is a Governor of New York to be elected this year, and Mr. Hearst determined to secure the Governorship as a stepping-stone to the Presidency. He threatened to stand as an independent candidate if he was not nominated by the Democrats, and after having made that threat he sent his agents throughout the State to secure delegates, while other agents were hard at work forming an "Independence League," which was to adopt Mr. Hearst as its candidate for the Governorship. The Democrats, including Murphy, again underestimated Mr. Hearst's strength. They said that he might be a fluke manage to be elected Mayor of New York—New York with its teeming East Side and its hundreds of thousands of aliens; New York, where there is always an enormous purchasable vote; New York, where the *Journal* was read morning and evening, though it was different outside the city. But the Democrats in New York were much in the same position as they had been at St. Louis two years ago. There no one really wanted the Presidential nomination; this year there was the same reluctance on the part of Democrats of prominence to accept the gubernatorial nomination. And now comes the fitting climax to this story of yellow politics. The City of New York, because of its population, exercises a preponderating influence in a State convention. The city delegates were in the grip of Mr. Murphy, and he, the man who had been pictured in the stripes of a felon in Mr. Hearst's newspaper, who had been denounced and vilified by Mr. Hearst, now discovered "a strong sentiment in favour of Mr. Hearst's nomination," and threw his delegates to Mr. Hearst, ensuring his nomination. Mr. Hearst's argument must have been very potent thus so quickly to have converted Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Murphy must be a man of very Christian-like character thus to kiss the hand that so rudely smote him. But in America one is used to such episodes, and motives are the last thing into which one is expected to examine in politics. Mr. Hearst, four years after he first entered politics, is the candidate of a great Party for the Governorship of New York, next to the Presidency the most important political office in the country. It is a meteoric rise.

Mr. Hearst cannot be laughed at or whistled down the wind as a man of brass without brains.

(Continued on page 4.)

The haven, American Royal the P began

The Johann is due absent

The which unfort morning Elbe the sea affected Elbe engine in any have regula cannot carrying able to goods on the be res panies have k will ta allows is not and f dealer for the miners at pre Their the ri stocks groun of wh

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LOCAL.

The King of Saxony on his arrival at Cuxhaven, immediately boarded the new Hamburg-Amerika liner "König Friedrich August". The Royal Saxon Standard was hoisted and saluted by the Port with 21 guns. The trip to Heligoland began at noon.

The postponement of the marriage of Prince Johann Georg with the Princess Maria Immaculata is due to the fact that the Bride's brothers are absent at the Spanish manoeuvres.

The strike of the Elbe steamship employes, which has been dreaded for some weeks is now, unfortunately, an accomplished fact. Since Tuesday morning all the stokers and dock hands of the Elbe steam-tug company have been on strike. On the section Aussig-Magdeburg some 600 men are affected, of whom nearly 500 belong to the United Elbe steamship companies. The helmsmen and engineers have not at present joined the movement in any large numbers. But two Dresden companies have found themselves obliged to suspend their regular traffic, and have issued a notice that they cannot at present carry out their contracts for the carriage of freight. The companies hope to be able to carry on a limited amount of shipping, but goods will only be accepted at the various stages on the understanding that the companies cannot be responsible for their speedy transit. The companies believe that the stokers and dock hands have broken their contracts by going on strike, and will take such proceedings against them as the law allows. The Saxony-Bohemian Steamship Company is not affected and continues both its passenger and freight traffic. On the other hand the coal dealers are in a precarious condition. Their supply for the winter, owing to a lack of trucks and the miners' strike, is all insufficient and they are forced at present to live, so to speak, from hand to mouth. Their hopes that owing to the increased water in the river they would be able to replenish their stocks with all speed, have now been dashed to the ground by this strike, the immediate consequence of which must be a rise in the price of coal.

Mischa Elman, the violin soloist at the first Philharmonic concert on Tuesday next is likely soon to appear again in Dresden for the last time; as he has obtained a brilliant engagement for a concert tour in America, and will be lost to Germany for a considerable time. In London he is numbered among the artists most in request. On the occasion of a musical festival in Mannheim a critic wrote: "The chief interest centred in Mischa Elman. That his technique is perfect goes without saying: That which is generally called 'Vortrag', the mental grasp of and manner of representing a composition—of his fabulous technique and giant memory nothing need be said—is quite phenomenal; it compels the hearer to believe that a supernatural power lives and moves within him, and so it is. So sweetly and appealingly can none but an artist by the grace of God sing on the violin."

The firm Ibach Sohn, pianoforte makers to the Imperial and Royal Courts, have obtained two prizes at the Milan Exhibition; one of them being for excellence of interior work and for beautiful tone, the other for style in the outward form and appearance. The Ibach exhibits were also honoured by the close inspection of the Queen of Italy. The firm is represented in Dresden by F. Ries, Kaufhaus.

CONCERT NOTICES.

Herr Alfred Reisenauer will, in his pianoforte concert in the Palmengarten on October 27, play works by Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, Field, and Chopin.

The second Petri quartet evening will be on Tuesday October 30, in the Palmengarten.

BROWNING CLASS. A course of Browning lectures for ladies is to commence as soon as possible. In order to keep the fees as low as possible it will be necessary to start with at least six ladies, but as many more as like to join the class will be welcomed. It is proposed that the fee shall be one mark for each lecture, with a reduction for a ticket for the whole course of 12 lectures. Full particulars may be obtained from Miss Straith, Schnorr Strasse 20, I.

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, ending after 10.15

TANNHÄUSER.

Opera in three Acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:	
Herrmann, Landgraf of Thuringia . . .	Herr Rains.
Tannhäuser, . . .	Herr v. Bary.
Wolfram von Eschinbach, . . .	Herr Scheidemann.
Walter von der Vogelweide, . . .	Herr Jäger.
Biterolf, . . .	Herr Plaschke.
Heinrich der Schreiber, . . .	Herr Erl.
Reinmar von Zweter, . . .	Herr Nebusehka.
Elisabeth, niece of the Landgraf . . .	Fräul. Kessler.
Venus . . .	Frau Abendroth.
A young shepherd . . .	Fräul. Keldorfer.
	Fräul. Wenzel.
	Fräul. Olbrich.
	Fräul. Scheer.
	Fräul. Reinel.

PLOT. Tannhäuser, the minstrel, has been sojourning in the unholy Venusberg, but prompted by a longing for a holier life he determines to leave the goddess. Her endeavours to restrain him are in vain and he returns to his old home. Here he is discovered by the Landgraf Hermann and his old companions. Entreated by them to rejoin their ranks, he at first refuses, but he yields to the entreaties of his great friend, Wolfram, who tells him that the Landgraf's niece Elizabeth still loves him. A great contest of song takes place at which, after other singers have sung in praise of ideal, pure love, Tannhäuser extols the sensuous passion he has enjoyed in the Venusberg. The others in their horror are about to kill him, but at Elizabeth's entreaties his life is spared and he, moved to repentance by the devotion of the maiden, determines to join a band of pilgrims proceeding to Rome and seek absolution from the Pope. As the time draws near for the return of the pilgrims, Elizabeth prays fervently for him and refuses to be comforted by Wolfram, when they return without him. Tannhäuser does come back and relates to Wolfram how the Pope had cursed him and foretold that he would never be forgiven until his pilgrim's staff burst into green leaves. Tannhäuser declares his intention of returning to the Venusberg, but the dead body of Elizabeth is brought in, and with a cry to her to pray for him he falls lifeless at her feet, while his staff is seen to be covered with green leaves.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.
(See the Standard-Opernglas by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3.50 M.).

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7 p.m.
MANON.



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REPertoire OF THE ROYAL THEATRES FOR THE WEEK.

OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday: Orpheus und Eurydice.—Flauto solo.
7 p.m.
Sunday, October 21st: Oberon. 7 p.m.
Monday, October 22nd: Salome. 7.30 p.m.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS.

Saturday: Prinz Friedrich von Homburg.
7.30 p.m.
Sunday, October 21st: Ernst. 7.30 p.m.
Monday, October 22nd: Gyges und sein Ring.
7.30 p.m.

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

This evening, beginning at 6.30, ending after 10.15

MARIA STUART.

Tragedy in five Acts by Schiller.

Cast:	
Elisabeth, Königin von England . . .	Fräul. Lissl.
Maria Stuart, Königin von Schottland, Gefangene in England . . .	Frau Salbach.
Robert Dudley, Graf von Leicester . . .	Herr Blankenstein.
Georg Talbot, Graf von Shrewsbury . . .	Herr Müller.
Wilhelm Cecil, Baron von Burleigh, Grossschatzmeister . . .	Herr Froböse.
Graf von Kent . . .	Herr Eggerth.
Wilhelm Davison, Staatssekretär . . .	Herr Tiller.
Amin Paulet, Ritter, Hüter der Maria Mortimer, sein Neffe . . .	Herr Dettmer.
Graf Aubespine, französischer Gesandter . . .	Herr Decarli.
Graf Bellievre, ausserordentlicher Botschafter von Frankreich . . .	Herr Gunz.
Okelly, Mortimers Freund . . .	Herr Bauer.
Dragoon Drury, zweiter Hüter der Maria . . .	Herr Gebühr.
Melvil, ihr Haushofmeister . . .	Herr Olbrich.
Hanna Kennedy, ihre Amme . . .	Herr P. Neumann.
Margarethe Kurl, ihre Kammerfrau . . .	Fräul. Guinand.
Ein Page der Königin Elisabeth . . .	Frau Firlé.
Ein Offizier der Leibwache . . .	Fräul. Kaiser.
Burgoyne, Leibarzt der Maria . . .	Herr Leichert.
Gertrud, . . .	Herr Höhner.
Bertha, . . .	Fräul. Schendler.
Alix, . . .	Fräul. Schulz.
Rosamund, . . .	Fräul. Leder.
	Fräul. Schneider.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

DER ZERBROCHENE KRUG.—DER VERLORENE SOHN.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

SEIN ALIBI.

Schwank in 3 Acten von Wilhelm Wolters.

Cast:		
Dr. phil. Norbert Klussen, Privatgelehrter . . .	Schulfreunde	Carl Witt.
Max Haltenhof, Bankier . . .		Rudolf Opel.
Eugen Kramer, Fabrikbesitzer . . .		Emil Gähnd.
Helene . . .		Frieda Kollendt.
Marie . . .		Bertha Menzel.
Elly . . .		Marie Wimplinger.
Helz Klussen, Gymnasiast, Norbert's Bruder . . .		Carl Wilhelm.
Liselotte Lehnert, Helenens Cousine . . .		Elsa Becker.
Dr. jur. Burgsmüller, Rechtsanwalt . . .		Willy Schröder.
Frau Kommerzienrat Julie Höpfner, Helenens Freundin . . .		Emmy Neumann.
Ein Oberkellner . . .		Adolf Braunstein.
Ein Piccolo . . .		Charlotte Treuth.
Ein Droschkenkutscher . . .		Alexander Olbrich.
Gebhardt, Schreiber bei Burgsmüller . . .		Camillo Randolph.
Anna, Dienstmädchen bei Klussen . . .		Ida Kattner.

Tomorrow, Friday, at 7.30 p.m.

DIE CHANSONETTE.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Light southerly winds, sky clearing, generally dry somewhat warmer.

(Continued from page 2.)

a man who has advanced thus far by the claptrap methods of the showman. Mr. Hearst has none of the attributes of greatness, and yet he represents a cause. That is where his strength lies; that is the significance of his nomination as Governor, and that is the danger to society. He has preached discontent, but not the discontent which is essential for the progress of society. He has taught men to believe that all wealth has been corruptly gained; he has striven to inflame their passions; has offered remedies which only serve still further to arouse class hatred. My sympathies have always been with the reformer, with the man a little in advance of his times, with the man brave enough to risk martyrdom if need be in defence of principle. But such a man must not be self-seeking. Mr. Hearst has created, or if not created at least crystallised, a party of unrest, of discontent, of revolt; a party so close to anarchy that it menaces society without having the intellectual power or the restraint to regenerate it. That he has been able to call into existence such a party shows that Carlyle's prediction of America wrestling with "the pythons and mud demons" was the vision of the seer. Radicalism in America is rampant, and no one who is not a Carlyle dares to say whether before she has strangled the "enormous megatherions" her hands will not be torn in the struggle.

DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI.

The *Daily Graphic* publishes a letter from Mr. F. A. Knowles describing an elephant hunt, and the narrow escape of the Duke of the Abruzzi. The first day was not of great incident, but, says Mr. Knowles, "the second day the Duke insisted on going out with me alone, as he said, very truly, that it was impossible to hunt with so many people. So we started out at daybreak for a place where we were told we were sure to find some elephants. At about 7 a. m. we sighted a herd of about twelve beasts, standing in thick cover, with an old bull at some little distance away from the rest. I pointed out to the Duke that it was a risky place to stalk them in, but he insisted on going, so we made for the old bull, which was a very big animal. On our way we passed quite close to the herd, which were on our left. Before we knew how close we were, we found ourselves within about ten paces of the big bull.

"The Duke had asked me to fire first, but in order to do so I had to get round a bush a bit nearer still. The beast must have heard us, for he became on the alert, and I saw his great head beginning to move. There was no time to wait longer, and I fired at his left eye. He went over flat, making a tremendous bellowing. The rest of the herd then began screaming and trumpeting, and, as we heard afterwards from some of our men standing on the next hill, they crowded round the wounded elephant, helping him along. This little episode escaped our notice on account of the long grass, which hid the elephants from our sight.

"We now heard a tremendous noise, and thought it must be the bull struggling on the ground, but almost immediately after there was more bellowing and a wild rush, and then we saw the bushes and small trees falling down flat in front of us, and, to our horror, we found that the whole herd were upon us. There was nothing for it but to run, and I guided the Duke to a small tree, which stood a little to one side. We were only just in time, as the huge beasts came charging by us. It was an unpleasantly narrow escape, although so soon over, and it was quite a pleasure to find ourselves still alive after it was all over.

"I escorted the Duke to the borders of my province shortly after this, but we did not come across any more elephants."

AN INTERRUPTED SERMON.

A country clergyman has abandoned the custom of preaching with a window of his church open during hot weather. The open window gave him a view of a farmyard. "Nothing occurred," he says, "until I was well on with my sermon, and then, happening to look out of the window, I saw a farm hand, carrying a pail on his head, followed by a troop of little pigs. One of the pigs got in his way, the man was thrown down, and the contents of the pail were distributed over the hungry little porkers. I could not help laughing out loud, much to the annoyance of my congregation, and, I fear, to the detriment of my sermon."

A DEVICE FOR SWELLING THE OFFERTORY.

A Methodist minister in Philadelphia has hit upon an ingenious idea for filling his church. Instead of having patriarchal deacons to show the worshippers to their seats he selected twelve of the comeliest ladies from his flock. They were arrayed in robes of radiant white. Looking like detached bridesmaids they created a profound sensation (the *Morning Leader* states). They handed round the collection plate, and the young gentlemen vie with one another in giving the biggest dollar bill and winning the sweetest smile.

French young lady gives conversation lessons.
— Best references. — Apply A. Office of this paper.

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Best situation. Excellent board. Comfortable rooms.

German French Italian.
The Berlitz School of Languages
Prager Strasse 44, I. Kurfürsten Strasse 9, pt.

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Richard Born

Ladies' Tailor.

21, König Johann Strasse 21.

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Pension Hahnefeld

Lüttichau Strasse 23, I.

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Studio: 35, Lindenau Strasse, II.

— Miniature Painting. —
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Studio Helmholtz Strasse 2, I.

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Private instruction if desired.

Miss Virgin, Schnorr Strasse 80 (Villa).

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

Thursday, October 18th. *S. Lukes Day.* 8.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Friday, October 19th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.

Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

Friday, October 19th. Service 10.0 a.m.

The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

THE LAST AUSTRALIAN CONVICTS.

Now that the last five ticket-of-leave men in Western Australia have received the royal pardon, the final relic of the old penal system has just been abolished. It is now many years since New South Wales ceased to import convicts to Botany Bay, but in the younger colony of the Swan River, which grew into Western Australia, the convict

system was of longer duration. This batch of five veteran criminals were all that remained after a number had received pardons at the Diamond Jubilee, and more at the inauguration of the Commonwealth.

Curhaus Weisser Hirsch

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Large Restaurant with beautiful garden.

Spacious glass verandah and Café.

Excellent cuisine. Wines of the best firms.

A. Wiesner.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 17th of October, 1906.

General and Mrs. A. B. Mills, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. A. Eager, New York, H. Bellevue.
Lieut. F. Clark, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. L. Williams, Richmond, H. Bellevue.
Mr. A. F. Smith, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. S. Gilchrist, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. J. Tschantre, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. H. Remstedt, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss A. Hamilton-Lewis, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
Miss W. Brewer, California, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Pollack, Philadelphia, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. F. Page, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. M. Schreiber, America, H. Grüne Tanne.
Miss S. E. Ballard, Barrow, H. Kronprinz.
Mr. J. Cimtor, London, H. Neustädter Hof.
Mr. K. Bredses, London, H. Neustädter Hof.
Miss E. Pope, Boston, P. Petereit.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Mendeball, Worcester, H. Weber.
Mr. A. Souder, Philadelphia, H. Weber.
Miss C. Souder, Philadelphia, H. Weber.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, October 17. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in Tokio reports that, as a result of the visit of M. Takahashi, the Government have it in contemplation to reconstruct the financial situation by the conversion of existing loans; but no new loans are to be contracted nor will the taxes be increased. The Army is to consist of seven Army Corps, each of two or three Divisions.

The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent in Washington telegraphs that the Government has resolved to take effective steps to protect American interests in China and the Far East generally. Four armoured cruisers have consequently received orders to proceed to Asiatic waters.

Marseilles, October 17. The Criminal Police Court imposed a fine of 100 francs on the Italian anarchist Cyrillo for making a false report of himself, but acquitted him on the charge of being unlawfully in possession of explosive materials. De Angelo, who was accused of the same offence, was also acquitted.

Berlin, October 17. The sword of the disguised robber "captain" from Cöpenick was found at the Rixdorf station. The man changed his clothes there and put the uniform in a card-board box, which he took with him. The sword he was obliged to leave behind, because it was too long to go in the card-board box with the other things.

Rome, October 17. The *Giornale d'Italia* publishes an article by Signor Potamenghi Crispi, the nephew of the former Premier, defending Prince Bismarck against the complaint in the Hohenlohe memoirs that the Prince wished to go with Russia in the Bulgarian question and to leave Austria-Hungary and the Dreibund in the lurch. Signor Potamenghi Crispi prints extracts from the diary of his uncle, which is shortly to be published, and in which the late Italian premier records interviews that he held with Bismarck in the years 1887-1889. Bismarck then said that the Bulgarian question did not interest him at all, and that if it should lead to war, Germany would not join in the war so long as France remained quiet. He did not doubt the loyalty of Austria-Hungary; and if peace should be disturbed in the Orient, Germany would act with her allies.

Constantinople, October 17. All the shopkeepers in Kerbela in the Bagdad vilayet, most of them Persians, have risen against the Turkish authorities, in consequence of the rigorous measures adopted by the latter in levying the monthly market taxes. The shopkeepers closed their shops and took refuge in the British Consulate. The Persian Ambassador here communicated with the Turkish Government, and received from the Grand Vizier an assurance that orders had been issued to stop the levying of the taxes. The Persian Ambassador then instructed the Persian Consul in Kerbela to induce the refugees to leave the British Consulate.

Warsaw, October 17. In the Nalevski street some robbers attacked the passers-by, wounded a policeman, and fled into a shop. A military patrol who hurried to the spot fired repeatedly. Several persons were killed.

Toulon, October 17. In replying to a speech of the Commander-in-Chief of the French Mediterranean fleet M. Clemenceau, the Minister of the Interior, said: "We do not wish to be an aggressive people, but to be in a position to defend ourselves whenever we are attacked."