

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

It is now settled that King Edward will arrive at Wilhelmshöhe this morning on a visit to the Emperor Wilhelm, and that His Majesty will remain at Wilhelmshöhe from 9 o'clock on the morning of that day until 8 o'clock in the evening, when he will resume his journey to Ischl, there to pay a visit to the Emperor of Austria. Besides Prince Bülow, who will have reached Wilhelmshöhe yesterday, the Secretary of State Herr v. Tschirschky will be present during the meeting of the King and Kaiser Wilhelm.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The second reading of the Bill allowing women to be members of Municipal and County Councils, was passed by 132 against 13 votes on Monday.

THE DISQUIET IN BELFAST.

Rioting broke out in Belfast on Sunday evening in the Nationalist quarter. The disturbances began as the police were taking two prisoners to the central barrack. As molestation was feared the police-van was driven through side streets, but nevertheless the police were attacked by hundreds of rowdies and stoned with the round paving cobbles. The mob were then charged by mounted police who succeeded in getting the van through. Foiled in their attempt to release the prisoners, the mob rushed after the van, and the uproar became general.

The police Depot barrack was attacked, troops were brought up in haste and were received with volleys of stones, thrown not only from the streets but from the upper windows of the houses. The troops thereupon received orders to fix bayonets and charge. The soldiers, although dozens of them were injured by the stone-throwing, showed literally the patience of angels. Only when they were gravely provoked did they make use of their bayonets. The mob sheltered themselves from the bayonet attack by pushing women in front of them, the women screaming "Jesus Mary, you would not harm women!"

At last the cavalry came up and charged with drawn swords. The streets were narrow and dark, the pavement slippery, horses fell right and left; nevertheless the cavalry charges were effective.

The magistrates who accompanied the troops called upon the rioters to retire to their houses, but received stones in reply. The rioting lasted far into the night.

The Nationalist quarter is surrounded by military and thus the trouble is localised. The Police, which consists partly of newly joined constables, behaved for the most part passively, confining themselves to arresting offenders and taking them to the lock-up.

TROUBLE IN DUNDEE.

Excitement prevails also in Dundee. The workmen in the bleaching fields marched on Saturday to Dundee, and by their threatening speeches against the proprietors of the bleaching fields created apprehension on the Jute Exchange; insulting the manufacturers and shop owners with shouts of "Down with the masters! Death to the tyrants! Into the water with them!"

TROOPS FIRE ON MOB.

The District Inspector of Police was on Monday pelted with stones while driving to the barracks. The riots became so violent that the troops had to fire on the mob, killing one person and wounding several.

Towards midnight the disturbances abated. The hospitals are full.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS' STRIKE.

The statement made in New York on Monday by Mr. Small, the President of the Operators' Union,



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and a similar statement of the national secretary Mr. Russel in Chicago, that the strike of the telegraph operators would within 24 hours become general throughout the United States and Canada, have put an end to the optimism hitherto indulged. Russel in his statement turns to the publishers of the States and of Canada and says that the Union has no wish to bring the newspapers into difficulties, but that the operators are fighting for their rights and consider that they are insufficiently remunerated. The Union approved of the demands now made; if they are not satisfied, the operators will be instructed to cease work.

The Western Union Telegraph Company operators in New York City joined the strike at noon on Monday.

It was reported from New York on Monday that thousands of meetings of delegates representing all branches of trade and commerce had been held throughout the country, and thereby the deputies of some 3,000,000 workers had pledged themselves to support the telegraph operators morally and financially. Resolutions to that effect were passed at all the meetings. Up to the present the strike has spread to fifty towns. The leaders of the movement are making preparations to paralyse the whole telegraphic service throughout the United States and Canada, if the Companies do not accede to the demands of the strikers.

The strike has spread to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cleveland. The operators in the Exchange,

as well as those of the *Associated Press* and in several newspaper offices have also struck; so have the Postal operators in New York.

The operators of the Postal Telegraph Company in Washington struck work on Monday evening.

NEWS-SERVICE PARALYSED.

The spread of news in America has been completely paralysed by the strike of 830 operators in the offices of the *Associated Press*.

ANTI-TRUST MOVEMENT.

From a competent source in Washington we learn that steps are about to be taken in order to compel Mr. Harriman to answer some questions which he refused to answer when before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. No further measures are at present contemplated either against Mr. Harriman or the Union Pacific Railway company.

The examination of witnesses in the matter of the indictment against the Standard Oil Company has been fixed to take place in New York on September 3.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam in the company of the Regent of Brunswick attended a grand military review in Brunswick on Monday.

His Siamese Majesty and Prince Paribatra left Brunswick yesterday morning. The Duke Regent Johann Albrecht accompanied his Royal guests to the railway station, where a cordial parting took place. The King and Prince were to make a short stop at Cologne and then to continue their journey to Paris, whence they will travel to Homburg von der Höhe, for a month's cure.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

Commander Peary's expedition has been postponed until next year, as the steamer selected for the purpose could not be got ready in time.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway at the Annual General Meeting at Montreal on Monday declared a dividend for the half-year ended on the 30th of June of 2 per cent on preference shares and 3 per cent on ordinary shares. Out of income from sales of land the ordinary shares receive a further dividend of 1/2 per cent. The gross receipts in the year ended June 30 were 72,217,528 dollars; the working expenses 46,914,219 dollars; the net receipts 25,303,309 dollars, and the total net income 27,667,790 dollars. The amount available for dividend was 18,376,054 dollars; 9,339,005 dollars were carried forward to the next account.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

The *Agence Havas* confirms the report that Spain had asked France whether in the opinion of the Government it would be expedient to address a Note to the Powers in order to make sure of a community of views and action between the two countries with regard to Morocco. The diplomatic negotiations continue. The French Government has no intention of sending more troops to Morocco, as the force under the command of General Drude is considered sufficient to re-establish order and to organise the Police. That programme will not be enlarged. The sending of a force to Oran is only to be looked upon as a precaution taken for security's sake against all kinds of emergencies that are happily beyond the bounds of probability.

In Casablanca the weekly Mahomedan services of prayer were held on the 9th instant and had a favourable influence on the native population. The French flag was hoisted over the Governor's Palace; for that fact and for the French protection Mulai Amin has expressed his gratitude.

From Mazagan it was reported on Monday that for the time all was quiet, but that the people's fury might break out at any moment and cause fresh disturbances. Tribes had approached the gates of the town and demanded money. The Captain of the "Amiral Aube" had informed the Governor that if any attack was made he would land troops and bombard the outskirts of the town. The cruiser "Galilée", which had just arrived from Casablanca with nine severely wounded men, had brought the news that the streets of Casablanca would be purified by burning the dead bodies in the presence of the native authorities. Troops had penetrated far inland in pursuit of the Kabyles.

A wireless telegram from Mazagan on Monday stated that 500 French troops had been landed for the protection of the town.

ALINARI'S photographs of the most famous works in the Dresden Gallery, to be had in all Art shops.

LONDON LETTERS.

(From our correspondent.)

EGYPTIAN MYSTERIES. II.

London, August 10.

There is truth in what a reviewer writes anent Mr. Blunt's latest book on Egypt, that:

"Incidentally, the book reminds us once again how short the public memory is, and how full the life of our nation. It is the concerns of 1880 that are in question, yet it seems the history of a far-off time. But it was a time of exciting and dramatic episodes, leaving consequences which are of great concern to us now, and it is well that we should have all the light that is possible upon every aspect of it."

Yes, but the reviewer might have added what Mr. Blunt says in one of his prefaces, namely that it is impossible to fairly judge the present state of affairs in Egypt, without a full and correct knowledge of the events of 1882 which he describes in his *Secret History*. This is merely applying appositely the dicta of Schiller:

"Die Weltgeschichte ist das Weltgericht" and:

"Was man von der Minute ausgeschlagen, Gibt keine Ewigkeit zurück."

The part played by Gladstone in those events, his hesitations and tergiversations—not exactly rare in his career but especially unfortunate in the Arabi crisis—must have caused some heart-burnings to his most eminent biographer, Mr. John Morley. There are several cardinal points which he leaves practically unexplained, perhaps because he did not care to explain too much, thereby injuring the memory of a great man and of a great personal friend whom he admired immensely.

Mr. Blunt obviously admired Gladstone, at one time especially, very much too, but his admiration was of another kind. Many admirers of Gladstone were disappointed with his feeble vacillations about the Egyptian crisis of the 80's, and it will be remembered that John Bright sadly but wrothfully seceded from the Gladstone Cabinet after the bombardment of Alexandria, considering it a breach of international law and the moral law, and vowing—as he declared more than once afterwards to Blunt and others—that he (John Bright) had been tricked into it by Gladstone and Granville, who had assured the great Apostle of Peace that the bombardment never would take place!

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department), Silesien Strasse 10b, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 9337.

Necessarily, Blunt's disgust with Gladstone must have been much keener, because the former, entirely relying upon Gladstone—who had emphatically repudiated in former days a British policy of interference in Egypt—had committed himself deeply in the eyes of the leaders of the so-called National Party in Egypt, particularly Arabi "the Egyptian" consequently felt the rebuff, the avowed repudiation of his indirect pledges, intensely.

Notwithstanding all these provocations to speak out, provocations that were continued during the events which succeeded Alexandria, in Tel-el-Kebir, Arabi's trial and exile, Blunt has kept silent, prompted no doubt by the same feelings that animated John Bright, who in 1883 and subsequently said in private conversation that "he had watched with grief, and tears the slaughter which had occurred in Egypt, after the bombardment of Alexandria, but that he had not had the heart to stand up and denounce his former friends."

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Imported cigars. Havana cigars at old prices in spite of a 10% increase of cost.

Blunt in 1882 kept a journal which he now publishes, with certain remarkable additions. Incomplete as it has remained, it is an extraordinarily interesting document, throwing a vivid yet a by no means always edifying light upon the stirring events of those days: It reveals a cobweb of diplomatic intrigues that one might have thought absolutely impossible of existence in this country.

Among other curiously exciting entries in Blunt's journal of 1882, there is one in which he reports a conversation with Gladstone in Downing-Street, after the author had handed the then British Premier the now famous appeal by Arabi. Upon that occasion it was that the two Gladstones within one Gladstone revealed themselves to Blunt. There was Gladstone, the large-hearted man, who sympathised "obviously and strongly" with the "National Movement" in Egypt; there was also Gladstone, the politician and opportunist, whose

"public life to a large extent was a fraud" . . . and "with whom the insincerities of debate had become ingrained". The "Vote of the House", a political necessity, had drowned in him, eventually, all the "private predilections of policy", and, towards the end of his career, "his own personal impulses of good had assumed the character of tastes rather than of principles".

With this extraordinary self-contradictory man Blunt spoke for a long time on that memorable day (March 22, 1882), and when the former went away, he parted with Gladstone the opportunist politician, who had finally declared, with hard-heartedness in his tone and manner portending little good for the future: "If they wish to judge of these (messages from Arabi), let them read what we say in Parliament, especially what I say, for I never speak lightly in Parliament. In our public despatches we are much hampered by the opinion of Europe, which we are bound to consider, and this is not favourable to Liberal institutions in Egypt."

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Blunt's revelations, of course, mostly relate to Egypt proper. But one, and that of a startling nature, concerns more closely the European ramifications of that question. His version of the conclusion and revelation of the Cyprus Convention and of the effect upon the Berlin Conference is new. He says he got it from Lord Lytton (then Governor-General of India and his own intimate friend), and afterwards had confirmation from various sources. The story is briefly as follows: The Cyprus Convention was secretly signed at Constantinople in May 1878. A month later, June 13, the Berlin Conference assembled. According to Mr. Blunt:

As the matters to be discussed were of the highest moment, and there was not a little suspicion of each other among the plenipotentiaries in regard to a possible partition of Turkey, it was proposed at the outset that a preliminary declaration should be made by each Ambassador affirming that his Government came to the Congress unfettered by any secret engagement as to the questions in dispute. This declaration Disraeli and Salisbury, who seem to have been taken by surprise, and were unprepared to make a clean breast of their secret doings with the Sultan, had not the presence of mind to refuse, and no less than the others formally agreed and gave their word to—it must be remembered that both were new to diplomacy. It may therefore be imagined how high a surprise it was, and scandal at Berlin when a few weeks later, July 9, the text of the hidden Cyprus Convention was published in London by one of the evening papers. The publication came as a thunder-clap on our Embassy at Berlin. Our two plenipotentiaries found themselves confronted with the unexplainable fact that they had perpetrated a gross breach of faith on their European colleagues, and stood convicted of nothing less than a direct and recorded lie. The discovery threatened to break up the Congress altogether. Prince Gortschakoff declared himself outraged, and he was joined in his anger on the part of France by M. Waddington. Both gave warning that they would withdraw at once from the sittings, and M. Waddington went so far as to pack up his trunks to leave Berlin. The situation was an ugly one, and was only saved by the cynical good offices of Bismarck, on whom Disraeli, as a fellow-cynic and a man of bold ideas, had made a sympathetic impression.

The compromise arranged by the German Chancellor as "honest broker" permitted France to find a convenient opportunity for occupying Tunis, and brought her to march *pari passu* with England in Egypt. It is a strange story and affords no pleasant reading, more will assuredly be heard of this.

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CHURCH SERVICES.

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Wednesday, August 14th. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Litany.

Friday, August 16th. 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.

CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

(By letter dated July 29th, from our New York correspondent.)

THE JAMESTOWN EXHIBITION NEARLY FINISHED.

Surely there never was an Exhibition subjected to such sharp criticism as the one at Jamestown. The critics have presumed even to bring the gravest charges against the Management, culminating in the assertion that the Exhibition was a mere landowners' speculation for the benefit of a small *coterie*. So far as the criticisms were not too sharp they were in a certain respect justified. No Exhibition has been so very much behindhand at the time of the official opening as was the Jamestown Exhibition. If the grand fleet programme had not been provided, probably few people would, in consequence of the many reports of the unreadiness of the Exhibition, have allowed themselves to be induced to visit it. In the first months after the opening there was indeed very little to be seen for the fifty cents admission. The enormous prices charged in the whole of the surroundings of the Exhibition prevented thousands from visiting it. That the Exhibition was so far behindhand was due in the first place to the fact that in starting it the inhabitants of Norfolk had taken upon themselves a burden that they were obviously unable to bear; eternal financial difficulties added to its weight, and of course the public at large had to suffer.

Now at last the Exhibition is in a fairly presentable state. The German section is also completed. Germany is represented by various branches of industry. Works for artificial, purely chemical manures play a great part. The spirits exhibition is wholly under the auspices of Germany, and affords an interesting survey of the progress which has been made in Germany and America in the employment of spirits for industrial purposes. There are hundreds of apparatuses that can only be manufactured in Germany and at comparatively very low prices. The American spirit-using manufacturers have the single advantage over the Germans that in the denaturalizing process they employ benzine and wood-alcohol instead of the not altogether agreeably smelling stuffs employed in Germany. The expert must, however, admit that the Germans manage to obtain with the simplest materials far greater results than the otherwise so practical American has to show. The Exhibition as such unfolds the great future that spirit has as a heating, lighting, and power agent.

One of the most interesting buildings in the Exhibition is that devoted to aeronautics. What America has accomplished in the way of air-ships does not, it is true, come up to what has been done in Europe. On the other hand the Americans can boast of the greatest advance in flying-machines. The well known aeroplane of Israel Ludlow is also exhibited. The apparatus is like a gigantic kite, consisting of a bamboo frame to which various lifting surfaces are attached. By means of two long floats the apparatus can be used on the water; with the help of a fast tug steamer to tow it, it can be made to rise into the air, and then its own machinery is set in motion.

TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS.

A New York paper lately published an interesting caricature. A figure seated at his ease in a chair represented the American people. Before him stood a candidate for the Presidential nomination who talked of his highly important political programme. "The people" interrupt him impatiently with the remark that his political plans were worth nothing, what the people wanted to know was, what he drank. The caricature was a play on the incident at the house of Vice-President Fairbanks who, although himself an opponent of all alcoholic drinks, nevertheless had "cocktails" served at a reception in honour of the President, and so drew upon himself the disfavour of the temperance people and endangered his political future. The caricature pointedly suggests the laughable doings of the "saints", who have long attempted to regulate high politics. Now, however, the teatotalers, who in their excess of zeal go so far and make themselves quite ridiculous, have received a gentle blow from an unexpected quarter. The Convention of the Army and Navy Union has declared itself in favour of the military canteens, and in a series of resolutions has taken up a position against the temperance societies. The resolutions affirm that experience shows that the sale of beer and of other light drinks in the Army canteens has proved to be a temperance measure, and that the moral welfare of the men has been thereby promoted. Congress should take energetic action with regard to the question, and not allow itself to be influenced by persons who have no idea of the actual life in the Army and Navy.

THE JEWISH MEAT SCANDALS.

A so-called "pure-meat" clamour has for some time past been heard in America. It is a consequence of the rise in the price of meat and is

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mostly made by women. New York lately witnessed a commotion of the kind, and yesterday there were very lively scenes in Philadelphia. There, as the reports state, in the Southern part of the city which is chiefly inhabited by Jews, a number of small disturbances occurred, planned by Jewish women against the "pure-meat" butchers in consequence of a rise in their prices. Early in the morning the butchers' shops in the Ghetto were surrounded by crowds of excited women, and people who attempted to buy meat were in some cases roughly handled. The meat in some of the shops was thrown into the street where acid was poured over it, and in three shops every bit of meat was drenched with tar oil. The police had their hands full in the endeavour to keep these excesses in some degree in check. Twenty-eight arrests were made of women and men charged with assault, inciting to assault &c.: As the majority of the culprits were women, the police at first hesitated to employ force against them. But the situation soon became so serious that the police clubs had to be brought into use. A number of women and men were subsequently admitted to hospital. Later in the day a meeting was held in the middle of the disturbed district, at which the people were advised to contend with the butchers in a less energetic manner. They should be boycotted. In the evening the "pure-meat" butchers held a meeting and resolved to keep their shops closed until the wholesale dealers lowered their prices on a reasonable basis.

STOCK OF HAVANA CIGARS LOW.

Bad news for smokers! In February last about 20,000 workmen in the cigar factories in Havana struck work. The strike was in full swing until lately, and even now the differences between the workers and manufacturers are not finally settled. In consequence of the long strike a dearth of Havana cigars begins to make itself felt. Only a few of the factories have been able to keep their works going during the strike. Thus it happens that the new crop of Vuelta Abajo tobacco, of which the true Havana cigars are made, is a very short one, and a considerable rise in the price of "real Havanas" appears unavoidable. The short supply of "Havanas" is already noticeable in New York—or rather, those who understand something about "real Havanas", take advantage of it. So-called "Havana Cigars", are of course abundant. How sharply the strike has cut into the business of the cigar manufacturers in Havana, is shown by the fact that in the first five months of this year only 63,897,190 cigars were exported from Cuba against 105,111,686 in the corresponding period of last year. In May the number was only 4,521,376 cigars, compared with 19,825,247 in January.

AN ARTIST DIES IN A POORHOUSE.

Carl Weiss, once a famous bass singer, died in great poverty lately in Allentown, Pennsylvania. Weiss was born in Germany 79 years ago, and came of a respected family. In his early youth he showed great musical talent, and was educated for the grand opera stage. He was popular as an artist in all the chief European cities and towns, and numbered Mendelssohn, the tenor Steger, the bass Staudigl, and Fräulein Johanna Wagner, also a singer, among his intimate friends. Weiss came to America to continue there his famous musical career. But luck deserted him; he met with nothing but disappointment and, at enmity with the world and himself, withdrew into the solitude of the Lehigh Valley in Pennsylvania, there to lead the sad life of an hermit. Left in the lurch by friends and acquaintances, he was admitted a short time ago to the Poor House in Allentown, where he died. Thus a career begun with fame found a tragic end.

THE DINGLEY TARIFF.

On the 24th of July the Dingley Tariff had been ten years in operation. This Tariff is considered with reason to be the nursing mother of Trusts. The Protectionists, however, point with feelings of the greatest satisfaction at the high Customs receipts since the Protection tariff came into existence. In the ten years of its operation the Customs revenue under the Dingley Tariff amounted in all to 2,527,689,826 dollars. The highest receipts were attained in the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, when they stood at 330,000,000 dollars, or more than a million dollars for every business day of the year. If the Dingley Tariff continues in force, as Federal Senator Hopkins says, without alteration until the Spring of 1909, the total receipts since it was introduced will amount to more than 3,000,000,000 dollars.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending about 10

Der Barbier von Sevilla.

Comic opera in two Acts. Music by G. Rossini.

Cast:

Rosine	Frau Wedekind.
The Count of Almaviva	Herr Grosch.
Figaro	Herr Kiess.
Don Basilio	Herr Raina.
Don Bartolo	Herr Erwin.
Bertha	Fräul. Reinel.
An officer	Herr Büssel.
Florillo, servant of the Count	Herr Lüdner.
A notary	Herr Ernst.
Ambrosio, Bartolo's servant	Herr Seiter.

PLOT. Count Almaviva loves Rosina, ward of Bartolo, who wishes to marry her himself. Figaro, the barber, urges the Count to gain admission to Bartolo's house as a soldier on billet. Rosina loves the Count, who is known to her under the name of Lindoro. The Count appears as a drunken dragon at Bartolo's house; Bartolo declares he is exempted by license from having soldiers billeted on him; while he looks for his license the Count makes love to Rosina. On Bartolo's return a quarrel ensues which is only ended by the guard. The Count gets into Bartolo's house for the second time disguised as Basilio, a musician. Figaro bribes the real Basilio when he appears. Rosina is overjoyed to find that Lindoro and the Count are one and the same. Figaro bribes the notary who has come to marry Rosina to Bartolo, and he marries her to the Count, Bartolo, in error, signing the marriage contract. Bartolo is content with Rosina's dowry.

Composer: Rossini, born 1792, died 1868.
(See "The Standard-Operaglass" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3 M 80 J.)

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

Werther.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday: Lohengrin. 7.30 p.m.
Saturday: Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday, Aug. 18th: Carmen. 7 p.m.
Monday, Aug. 19th: La Bohème. 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL THEATRE.

NEUSTADT.

CLOSED.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gastspiel der Schauspielgesellschaft
des Directors Linsemann:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

Der Bund der Jugend.

Comödie in 5 Acten von Henrik Ibsen.

Cast:

Kammerherr Bratsberg, Eisenhüttenbesitzer	Max Thomas.
Dora, seine Tochter	Erna Nitter.
Erik, sein Sohn, Grosskaufmann und Rechtskandidat	Paul Köllner.
Selma, dessen Frau	Elvira de Miot.
Dr. Fjeldbo, Hüttenarzt	Paul Barleben.
Rechtsanwalt Stensgard	Walther Tautz.
Gutsbesitzer Monsen, Gutsherr auf Stori	Hugo Werner-Kahle.
Bastian, sein Sohn	Hans v. Wolzogen.
Ragna, seine Tochter	Johanna Becker.
Kandidat Helle, Hauslehrer auf Stori	Robert Babinsky.
Hütteninspector Ringdal	Paul Cahnbley.
Gutspächter Lundestad	Georg Mendel.
Daniel Hynse	Ernst Legal.
Frau Rundholm, Inhaberin einer Restauration	Mia Thomas.
Buchdrucker Aslaksen	Walther Blencke.
Dienstmädchen beim Kammerherrn	Gertrud Guder.
Mädchen bei Frau Rundholm	Lucy Böhleke.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

Klein Eyolf.

CENTRAL THEATRE.

Gastspiel Emanuel Reicher vom Lessing-Theater
in Berlin:

This evening, beginning at 8, ending after 10

Der Dieb.

Ein Stück in 3 Aufzügen von Henry Bernstein.

Cast:

Raymond Lagardes	Richard Bendey.
Isabella, seine Frau	Marianne Gonja.
Fernand, sein Sohn aus erster Ehe.	Joh. Schrotky.
Richard Voysin	Emanuel Reicher.
Marie Louise, seine Frau	Martha Clemens.
Herr Zambault	Otto Pahlau.

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

The same performance.

REPertoire OF THE CENTRAL THEATRE FOR THE WEEK.

Friday and Saturday: Die Diebin. 8 p.m.
Sunday, August 18th: Verwehte Spuren. 3.30 p.m.
Die Diebin. 8 p.m.

LOCAL.

His Majesty King Friedrich August has been pleased to confer on Herr Burrian, the Dresden "hero-tenor", the Knight's-cross (first class) of the Albrecht order.

As the engagement of Herr Emanuel Reicher at the Central Theatre ends tomorrow the 15th instant, the sensational play "Der Dieb" can only be given twice more. This evening's performance will be the last but one.

On Friday evening the 16th instant "Die Diebin" (Leah Kleschna), by McLellan, one of the most interesting comedies of late years, will be given for the first time. The piece has had great success in Vienna and Hamburg.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere, will be as follows:— (1) "Hamburg bleibt Hamburg", Marsch, R. Vollstedt; (2) Overture zur Oper "Die vier Haimonskinder", E. Balfe; (3) Königsgebet aus der Oper "Lohengrin", R. Wagner; (4) Introduction und Mazurka aus dem Ballet "Coppelia", L. Delibes; (5) Overture "Friedensfeier", C. Reinecke; (6) "Die Nebensonnen", Lied, F. Schubert; (7) Tonbilder aus der Oper "Hoffmann's Erzählungen", J. Offenbach; (8) Overture zur Oper "Das Tal von Andorra", H. Halévy; (9) "Con amore" (Mit Liebe). Valse lente (1. Mal), P. Jullien; (10) "Die türkische Scharwache", Charakterstück, J. Michaelis; (11) "Sie flieht mich", Galopp, C. Faust.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Schützen Regiment No. 108. The band plays about 12.30 p.m. in the Schloss Platz.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 12th of August 1907.

Mr. M. König, and family, New York, H. Amalienhof.
Miss C. Simson, Berlin, H. Angermann.
Mrs. A. Schultheis, New York, H. Härtig.
Mr. A. Schultheis, New York, H. Härtig.
Mr. D. Schultheis, New York, H. Härtig.
Mr. L. Schultheis, New York, H. Härtig.
Miss M. Renker, America, H. Härtig.
Mr. F. Haucken, Minnesota, H. Härtig.
Mr. R. Tiesler, St. Louis, H. Härtig.
Mr. D. Hill, St. Louis, H. Härtig.
Dr. H. Ginsbury, New York, H. Härtig.
Mr. J. Gordin, New York, H. Härtig.
Mr. C. Simon, St. Louis, H. Härtig.
Miss M. Whitley, Buffalo, H. Härtig.
Mr. F. Whitley, Buffalo, H. Härtig.
Miss C. Whitley, Buffalo, H. Härtig.
Miss E. Waterton, Buffalo, H. Härtig.
Mr. C. Take, Buffalo, H. Härtig.
Mr. D. Brewer, Buffalo, H. Härtig.
Mr. D. Clark, Buffalo, H. Härtig.
Dir. H. Fritschel, Milwaukee, H. Palmenzweig.
Mr. H. Worandt, Washington, H. zum Schweizerkeller.
Mr. A. Beuven, Washington, H. zum Schweizerkeller.
Mr. E. C. Macdonald, Glasgow, H. Trompeterschlosschen.
Prof. L. Lubovius, Glasgow, H. Trompeterschlosschen.
Mr. E. Epprecht, Lincoln, H. Wagner (garni).
Mr. and Mrs. F. Müller, Cleveland, P. Fricke.
Miss P. Müller, Cleveland, P. Fricke.
Miss N. Lewis, Elyvia, P. Kinze.
Miss J. King, Chardon, P. Kinze.
Miss E. Preatt, New York, P. Rudeloff.
Miss A. Friedrich, New York, P. Rudeloff.
Miss E. L. Rosenbaum, Boston, P. Schmalz.
Miss M. Stettin, San Francisco, P. Wriedt.
Mr. W. Stettin, San Francisco, P. Wriedt.
Mr. E. Jörgenson, Portland, H. Austria.
Mr. B. Jörgenson, Portland, H. Austria.
Miss H. Stark, London, H. Stadt Berlin.
Miss K. Stork, Lubie, H. Stadt Berlin.
Mr. C. Wood, Prague, H. Stadt Berlin.
Miss W. Rogall, New York, H. Edelweiss.
Mr. S. Gelkisson, Texas, H. zum Forsthaus.
Mr. P. Curtis, Texas, H. zum Forsthaus.
Mr. G. Dillmann, San Francisco, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. H. Wiegand, Baltimore, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Wallace, San Francisco, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Cave, Leicester, H. Stadt Gotha.
Miss M. Spagal, Cleveland, H. Stadt Gotha.
Miss E. Spagal, Cleveland, H. Stadt Gotha.
Miss C. Wilten, Michigan, H. Stadt Gotha.
Miss M. Ladd, Michigan, H. Stadt Gotha.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Carrie, Boston, H. Imperial.
Miss E. Glide, California, H. Stadt Rome.
Prof. J. Hinds, Tennessee, H. Stadt Rome.
Mrs. R. Hinds, Tennessee, H. Stadt Rome.
Mr. F. Schlesinger, New York, H. Weber.
Prof. H. F. Green, Toronto, H. Weber.
Miss M. Messenger, New York, H. Weber.
Miss E. Dolitscher, New York, H. Weber.
Miss A. Chamberlain, New York, H. Weber.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

In the *Evening Standard* we read that the "Buckeye Daisies"—the twenty-four American girls whose popularity with the readers of their local newspapers has secured them a free trip to Europe—reached Paris late on Tuesday last, after lightning visits to Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Switzerland.

They rose early on Wednesday morning intending to spend a long day shopping, but Mme. Berthe Delaunay, of the *Matin*, was too quick for them. She drove up to their hotel with a charming smile, seven carriages, and nineteen words of English. With these she persuaded the entire bunch of "daisies," headed by their conductor, Colonel Wilson, to drive to the *Matin* office and be photographed.

The "daisies" liked it. To their delight they were received by one of the *Matin* editors, who addressed them in excellent English. Colonel Wilson replied in American, and the twenty-four "daisies" chimed in with a chorus of "Why, he is just as lovely as he can be."

Then champagne corks popped, and the young ladies from Ohio were asked to give their views of Paris. "Don't be afraid to criticise," said Mme. Delaunay, and the twenty-four, with one voice, promised to "hand it in on plates".

There were more champagne, cakes, and a little demonstration of three. It appeared that the "daisies" are not all of them from Columbus, Ohio. Three of them hail from Peoria, Illinois—Miss Emma Boyd, Miss Georgia Durham, and Miss Blanche Macnamara.

They have been sent to Europe by the Peoria paper, and they were anxious that this should be put on record in Europe, as the Columbus "Despatch" was reaping all the laurels.

After the demonstration, which ended peacefully, the twenty-four marched out to the boulevards. These they patrolled till lunch-time, finding two Sisters of Mercy "just too thrilling," declaring that a passing funeral made them want to weep the whole Atlantic Ocean, "yes, sir," and thoroughly enjoying themselves in true Columbus fashion, and in Peoria fashion also.

While they were buying picture-postcards, of which one of the Peoria ladies proudly claimed to have sent off 700 since she started—"and the most of them with writing on, too"—the twenty-four suddenly expressed their annoyance at the levity with which the British and Continental Press was treating them. "We are out for educational purposes, and don't you forget it," they declared.

Then the "daisies" asked that it should be written down that one of them was a deputy-clerk in a law court, another in the pension office, and that six were schoolmistresses.

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Classes in English, Arithmetic, Mathematics, German French and Latin.

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Private instruction if desired.

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Pension Kosmos Streblener Strasse 10, I. close to Hauptbahnhof. Comfortable home, excellent board 4 marks a day.—English cooking.

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Admission, at the door, 1 mark, or 50 pf. if the ticket is bought beforehand at any of the cigar-shops of the firm WOLF Prager Str. See Str. Post Platz. At the Bureau of the Royal Belvedere 10 tickets may be had for 3 marks, up to 6 p. m. Admission to the Side Terrace and Pavilion free.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, August 13. According to a report of a Simla newspaper, 22 more men of the crew of the steamer "Teutonia", which on July 22 was wrecked on the coast of the independent Arab State Oman, arrived safely at Muskat on the 8th instant. The English gunboat "Lapwing" is searching the inhospitable coast of Oman, which is infested with Arab pirates, for two of the "Teutonia's" boats that are still missing, and which contained nine German and seven coloured seamen.

New York, August 13. The Central Bureau of the Western Union Telegraph Company announced at a late hour yesterday that more new hands had applied for employment than they could take on. A telegram from Chicago states that the general strike had today been proclaimed for all telegraph operators in Canada and the United States.

Paris, August 13. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, informed various reporters as follows: "The troops at present in Morocco are sufficient and we have no desire to send more. The programme laid down for the troops is very clear; they will remain where they are and make no expedition into the interior, but confine themselves to restoring order, to chastising native offenders and ensuring quietude, as well as organising the Police in Casablanca and its vicinity. We are in close agreement with Spain. Five hundred Spanish troops have arrived at Casablanca and more are ready if they should be wanted. Spain and France will be true to the mandate which they have received from Europe and will take good care not to go beyond it. At no price do we wish for a work of conquest, and we will undertake no expedition that would otherwise be against the country's wish. Our rôle is bounded, and we are resolved to stand fast on that boundary-line. As I have often given the official assurance in Parliament, the Government is as far as it can possibly be from seeking for any adventure; it wishes that the rights of France and the interests of subjects of allied States shall be respected. The Government will by decisive measures prevent the repetition of blows struck against the foreign settlers in a country in which France has in that respect received a special mandate. The whole of Europe understands and approves our proceedings."

SHIPPING-NEWS.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. OF BREMEN.

Next Departures for New York:

S. S. "Gneisenau", direct, August 17th.

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.", via Southampton and Cherbourg, August 20th.

S. S. "Bremen", via Cherbourg, August 24th.

For Baltimore:

S. S. "Cassel", direct, August 15th.

S. S. "Frankfurt", direct, August 22nd.

S. S. "Rhein", direct, August 29th.

S. S. "Breslau", direct, September 5th.

For Galveston:

S. S. "Frankfurt", via Baltimore, August 22nd.

S. S. "Hannover", do. September 12th.

For China and Japan:

S. S. "Goeben", from Genoa, August 14th.

S. S. "Kleist", from Hamburg, August 15th.

S. S. "Roon", August 28th.

For Australia:

S. S. "Scharnhorst", from Genoa, August 18th.

S. S. "Bülow", September 4th.

S. S. "Bremen", October 2nd.

When American Mails are due in Dresden:

By S. S. "La Lorraine", August 17th (French Line). Apply to Fr. Bremermann, Cabin Booking Office, Reading Room. Dresden, Prager Strasse, 49 near Hauptbahnhof.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate south-westerly winds, sky clearing, dry and warmer.