

ROYAL BELVEDERE

Grand Concert Daily

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



The Concerts begin on Week Days at 7.30 p.m. on Sundays and holidays at 5 p.m.

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

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general blood poisoning and purulent inflammation of the kidneys, as well as from the injuries to his spine. The jury asked also whether Dr. Adcock did attend the deceased major as a doctor. The major's own mother said he did, and a letter written by Dr. Adcock to Dr. Huxley seemed to confirm this view of the matter; the jury decided to return a verdict of manslaughter against him. The facts of the case are anything but clear, but it is certainly desirable, in view of the great spread of the Christian Scientist doctrines, especially in America, that the responsibility of persons who undertake to cure illness by its methods should be clearly defined. The coroner pointed out that the tenets of the Christian Scientists resembled those of the "Peculiar People" who also believe disease is better cured by faith than by works; but there is this distinction between the two sects: the Christian Scientist, as shown by this case, has no objection to taking a fee for his treatment, successful or not, which makes it still more desirable that the legality of his proceedings should be tested by a competent tribunal.

THE FATE OF FATHER GAPON.

There seems to be very little doubt that Father Gapon was discovered to be a Government spy and in consequence, was executed by the revolutionaries. To draw any clear inferences from the mass of conflicting reports is all the more difficult inasmuch as each version of the matter seems to be substantiated by credible proofs. But none the less, the communication from Berlin which appeared in all the St. Petersburg papers on May 2nd in almost identical language, certainly deserves most consideration. The communication was signed by the "members of the Vehmgericht"; its contents run pretty much as follows: "The Court of workmen possesses indisputable proof that Georgi Gapon, after his return to Russia in December 1905, entered into close relations with Herr Manuiloff, special service official of Count Witte, with Herr Lopuchin, formerly director of the Police department, with Ratschkofsky, assistant director of the Police department, and with Herr Gerassimoff, chief of the political police. These gentlemen promised Gapon to support his workmen organisations if he would only give information as to the revolution and the revolutionaries, which Gapon accordingly did. On the 15th of January 1906 Georgi Gapon wrote a letter to the minister of the Interior in which he furnished a report on the revolutionary activity prevailing up to that time, and on the occurrences of the 9th of January of the previous year. Gapon accepted the task laid upon him by Ratschkofsky and Gerassimoff of discovering by spies the details of the plots against the Czar, Witte and Durnovo. With this object, he persuaded a person in close relations with him to help, and promised her 25,000 roubles for her treachery. In Ratschkofsky's name Gapon promised her personal immunity in case the treachery was discovered. Georgi Gapon was pardoned by the Manifesto of October 21, 1905. Although he knew this, he obtained from the Government a pass made out in the name of P. N. Grebutzki, armed with which, he lived in St. Petersburg telling the workmen he was forced to live under a false name, because he was being pursued by the Government. Apart from the 10,000 roubles which Gapon got from England in payment for his description of the events of January 9, he received from a private individual in the summer of 1905, a subscription of 50,000 roubles for the workmen, which sum, however, never reached the workmen. When cross-examined, Gapon admitted the truth of the charges made against him, but declared he had acted under the influence of a change of opinions. Taking the facts narrated above into consideration, the Vehmgericht decided: "Georgi Gapon is a traitor and a police spy; he has squandered the money of the workmen and betrayed the honour of his comrades who fell on January 9th.

Georgi Gapon is condemned to death.

The sentence has been carried out.

The members of the Vehmgericht."

When Gapon was searched he was found to be in possession of a pocketbook containing 1,300 roubles, the key of safe No. 44 at the *Crédit Lyonnais* and a receipt signed F. F. Rebutzky for the charge for the hire of the safe; besides these, keys, ten different documents and the sketch of a treacherous report. The money, the pocketbook, and the other things were given to Herr Margolin, the solicitor. The Court hopes that Herr Margolin will be present at the opening of the safe and



III. German Industrial Arts Exhibition Dresden 1906

From May 12th to October 30th Ausstellungs Palast in the Stübel Allee.

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inform the workmen and the world what its contents were.

Börsen Courier.

(See also the latest telegrams. Ed.)

CANALS v. RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND.

Valuable evidence was placed on Wednesday before the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways by Mr. Sauer, engineer of the Weaver Navigation.

Canals, he said, could not compete with modern railways for the lower class of traffic, but they could compete for the higher classes, that is, the more fragile goods. Canal traffic was not appreciably slower than railway traffic. The time, for instance, of the delivery of parcels from London to Cheshire by rail was not under four or five days, unless it was particularly urgent. The canals would certainly take no longer than that. The old fly boats would go from London to Cheshire in three days, travelling day and night. It was almost a self-evident fact that the advantages of canals did not lie in their dividend-earning capacity, but in the public benefit to be derived from the means of cheap transport which they afforded, which would tend to the prosperity of industry.

"That is an argument," said the chairman, "in favour of using public funds as they are used in foreign countries, for improving the water-ways?"—"Yes."

Outlining a scheme for connecting the four great ports of London, Hull, Bristol and Liverpool by canals, Mr. Sauer said that the cost of constructing a canal from Birmingham to Bristol would be £680,000, and the cost of constructing one from Birmingham to Liverpool would be covered by a sum of

£2,220,000. The mineral output of the counties through which the proposed canals would pass was, according to Bluebooks, 129 million tons. It was quite possible that a large amount of that would go down these canals.

OBEDIENT TO THE LAW.

A health officer recently received the following note, says the "Tatler," from one of the residents of his district: "Dear Sir,—I beg to tell you that my child, aged eight months, is suffering of measles as required by Act of Parliament."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

St. Petersburg, May 14. (By a special correspondent.) The workmen maintain that they have not planned any demonstrations for today, Mayday; they only intend not to work. Some factories threaten to dismiss the men who do not work today. The police is very active since yesterday. Soldiers are held in readiness to assist them.

St. Petersburg, May 14. (By a special correspondent.) In Oserki, a summer resort near here, in a villa which was locked, the body of a man was found, and recognised as that of Gapon the priest.

St. Petersburg, May 13. Duma. The deputy of Odessa, Professor Stshepkin, in a speech today said: We try to define clearly the relations of the Duma and the supreme power. We do not demand an amnesty as a simple pardon for criminals, but as a matter of principle. We cannot look upon those as criminals who were the pioneers in the fight against the régime which now has been overthrown. It is only chance that our comrades in this fight are now in prison, while we today sit in the house. For us the person of the Monarch is without responsibility. The Speech from the throne is covered by the responsibility of the Ministers who, had they not approved of it, would have had to resign. Our answer to the Speech is not to be regarded as a personal appeal to the Monarch's heart, but as a programme for all future Ministers.

St. Petersburg, May 14. (By a private correspondent.) The Members of the Imperial Council held private conferences on the address to the Czar. Opinions differ as to the amnesty. Count Witte spoke in favor of it, declaring it to be the only way to pacify the minds of the people. The question of amnesty could not be allowed to become the cause of a revolutionary movement. The Czar would not refuse an amnesty if it was applied for by the Imperial Council. Shipoff moved that a revision of the organic laws should be demanded.

St. Petersburg, May 14. The commandant of the harbour, Kusmith, who was hated by the workmen on account of his severity, was beaten to death today by men whom he tried to force to work.

London, May 14. According to a *Times* report from Pekin the British *chargé d'affaires* there has presented a note to the Waiwupu in which he demands a satisfactory declaration to the effect that last Wednesday's decree with regard to the customs administration does not mean an intention to interfere with or block the present form of customs administration.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 12th of May, 1906.

Mr. W. Schultze, and Family, London, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. O'Connell, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. G. Kennedy, Edinburgh, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. Parker, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss A. Wright, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. J. Barnett, London, H. Bristol.
Rev. and Mrs. H. Handley, London, H. Bristol.
Mr. W. Robbin, Boston, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. E. Wisley, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. F. Hyde, London, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. F. Löffler, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Bardett, New York, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. A. Rohr, Bolton, H. Grand Union.
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cross, Chicago, H. Grand Union.
Miss S. E. Stark, Thomasville, P. Ill.
Miss H. J. Foster, West Hartlepool, P. Ill.
Miss H. J. Steel, West Hartlepool, P. Ill.
Mr. C. Wachsmann, London, H. Monopol.
Miss W. Pentlarge, Cincinnati, P. Victoria.
Miss A. Pentlarge, Cincinnati, P. Victoria.
Miss T. Pentlarge, Cincinnati, P. Victoria.
Miss J. Hornby, New York, P. Victoria.
Mr. N. Phillips, London, H. Weber.
Miss V. Fransen, England, H. Weber.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Weather, rather cloudy; Temperature, normal; Barometer, low; Wind, W.