

# THE DRESDEN DAILY

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E. Longitude.

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DRESDEN, Thursday, May 31, 1906.

10 Pfennig.

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## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

London, May 29.  
The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, informed the House that he had received a cable from the British Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, announcing that he had been given a special promise by the Chinese Government that in a few days a Note would be handed to him, in which the definite obligations recognised in the Loan Agreements of 1896 and 1898, whereby the Government undertakes to maintain the marine customs administration in its present form, will be briefly recapitulated and confirmed.

#### ANGLO-FRENCH CONVENTION.

London, May 30.  
Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Cambon, French Ambassador in London, signed a Convention today whereby the frontier of the English and French possessions between the Niger and Lake Chad are altered so that on the one hand France receives free communication between these two points, and on the other hand due attention is paid to the present political classification of native States and races.

#### THE NATAL RISING.

London, May 29.  
Reuter announces from Krantzkop (Natal) that a company of English troops has been attacked by the rebels. After a battle lasting two hours the enemy were driven back, leaving behind them 70 killed and many wounded. On the English side one man was killed and several wounded.

London, May 29.  
Reuter announces from Nkandhla (Zululand) that Colonel Mackenzie attacked the rebels on the banks of the River Insuru on the 29th, with a large force, and chased the enemy into the forest. The British force lost one man killed, the enemy 40.

#### THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS ENA.

Madrid, May 29.  
The reception of the special Embassies who have come for the King's marriage took place today with great ceremony. The Royal Envoys were received by the King and Princess Ena in the Throne room of the Palace, according to the ancient ceremonial, in the order of their entry. Later on they were received by the Queen Dowager. The diplomatic reception of all the extraordinary Embassies took place at the Ministry of the Exterior.

#### PRESIDENT CASTRO'S RETIREMENT.

New York, May 28.  
The *New York Herald*, the best-informed paper here in respect to South American matters, states that President Castro has issued a proclamation to the people of Venezuela announcing his definite retirement from public life, in the interests of his country. There can presumably be no doubt as to the actual issue of the proclamation, but there is a good deal of doubt as to Señor Castro's good faith in the matter.

Americans who know him personally are quite unable to admit that he intends to retire into obscurity, for he is too fond of power to relinquish it voluntarily. Moreover, in the new Cabinet which was formed at Caracas last week there are men who have hitherto been regarded as the devoted partisans of Castro. It may be presumed, without in the least outraging probability, that they are to look after the Castro interests, while their chief is masquerading for a time as a Venezuelan Cincinnatus. It is suggested that the new Ministry is intended to square the revolutionary leaders, who are, according to some reports, actually ready to begin work, but are open to "a better offer", and

then endeavour to settle the various foreign claims. Both jobs, it is thought, could be more certainly performed if the aggressive personality of Castro could be kept in the background.

In this connection, it is stated that Doctor Paul, the new Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs, cherishes the belief that all the European Powers regard The Hague Tribunal as a sort of fetish, and that they would gladly accept the first suggestion to refer to its arbitration all questions at issue with Venezuela. In regard to the claims of Venezuela against England and France, arising out of the fitting out of the privateer *Ban Righ* during the last rebellion, Dr. Paul would prefer to have the United States Government as arbitrator. A suggestion to that effect has, it is understood, actually reached Washington, and has not been received with enthusiasm.

Meantime, news is awaited here with some curiosity of the progress of the mission of the mysterious Venezuelans, who are at the moment said to be in Paris, after visiting London. Señor Cecilio Castro and his colleagues are believed to have concessions for sale, including a tobacco monopoly, which it is thought may have some attraction for European capitalists. It is believed that President Castro's retirement will not continue a week after those concessions have been happily placed, ratified, and paid for.

#### AMERICAN FINANCE.

Washington, May 29.  
The Secretary of State, Mr. Shaw, has determined that the deposits of Government money in the National Banks which have been going on for some time shall cease, since the exceptional conditions which rendered the measure necessary no longer exist.

#### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

##### THE CABINET COUNCIL.

Paris, May 29.  
At today's Cabinet Council at which the reform programme and the 1907 budget were discussed, the Prime Minister, M. Sarrien, informed the Cabinet that he was ready with his proposals for the reform of courts martial, and the proposals would at once be laid before the Cabinet.

The Minister of Public Works, M. Barthou, said that he would take care that legal requirements should be observed in the Lens mines, where lately the system of overtime had been introduced, quite illegally.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Bourgeois gave the Cabinet information as to the position of the question of the Ethiopian railways.

##### THE BISHOPS CONFERENCE.

Paris, May 30.  
The *Journal* announces that the Archbishop of Paris has received a sealed packet from the Pope, inscribed "To be first opened at the Bishop's Conference". The Conference opens today at 11 a.m.

##### ALLEGED BOURBON ARREST.

Paris, May 30.  
Prince Jaime of Bourbon states, with reference to the reported arrest of his secretary, that he had no secretary, and that he had nothing to do with the events leading to the arrest of the alleged secretary.

##### THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT.

Vienna, May 29.  
The conference of leaders, representing all the parties except the All-German, has appointed a Sub-committee of eight to draw up a sharply worded urgency resolution on the political situation. The draft resolution is to be considered at another conference of the leaders this evening, and brought before the House of Deputies at the sitting which has been demanded for tomorrow. The leaders will endeavour to secure the unanimous adoption of their resolution by the House at that sitting. If, in consequence of the adjournment of the House, a sitting tomorrow should be impossible, the leaders will bring their influence to bear on

the political Clubs so as to induce all the members who have been elected delegates to resign.

### THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

Buda Pesth, May 29.

The Bill relating to the Customs tariff was introduced into the House of Deputies today, and also a Bill which empowers the Government to make the Commercial Treaties with Germany, Italy, Belgium, Russia and Switzerland, and also the provisional agreements with Servia and Bulgaria.

Amid great excitement the Prime Minister Doctor Wekerle then spoke and developed a far reaching programme of reforms. "The great ideas of the nations, which dominate the public mind" continued the Minister, "we cannot carry out in a period of transition. In the front rank the Government place the carrying out of franchise reform on a basis of the universal right to vote. The Government intend further to strengthen the selfgovernment of districts and communities. In an economic direction among other things, the Government design the completion of the laws touching the claims of industry, as well as the increase of exports and the reorganisation of the State railways. Emigration must be checked by the further provision of work." With regard to financial matters, the Prime Minister announced the introduction of a progressive income tax. The circulation of 10 and 20 Kronen notes is to be diminished. As for Hungary's relations with Austria, negotiations are to be opened with the object of replacing the Customs Union by a Customs treaty (loud applause). In conclusion the Prime Minister begged the Coalition parties to support him with confidence in carrying out the Government programme (long continued applause). After the Prime Minister Herr Szell, the ex-Prime Minister in the name of the Constitutional party expressed his confidence in the Government.

On behalf of the Kossuth party, Herr Thaly said that they would, provided their principles were maintained, give their full support to the Cabinet in which they were represented by three Members. A similar statement was made by Herr Rakofsky in the name of the Popular party.

### THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

Geneva, May 29.

The participants in the Simplon opening festivities in Lausanne arrived here today and were welcomed by a speech from the town Councillor, M. Vincent. In the afternoon a banquet was held at which the President of the Town Council M. Fazy welcomed the guests in the name of the Canton of Geneva. A Member of the Federal Council M. Comtesse replied for the authorities and called for cheers for the people of Geneva. Then the President of the Italian Senate Signor Canonico cordially toasted Geneva, Switzerland and the Union of the people. The French Senator M. Prénet also toasted Switzerland and Italy. After the banquet the guests left amid the hearty cheers of the assembled crowds, for Montreux and Territet. In both places banquets were held at which further toasts were exchanged.

### THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, May 29.

At the beginning of the sitting the President read an urgent proposal, signed by 36 members, to address an interpellation to the Prime Minister on the subject of the telegram to the Czar published in the official Gazette, and in which one part of the population is incited against the other, and the highest legislative body is insulted. The proposed interpellation asks, who caused the telegram to be published, and what purpose the publication was intended to serve, since it impairs the dignity of the Personage to whom it is addressed. The Duma voted urgency for the proposal.

M. Stakhovitch moved that the words referring to the Czar be left out. Count Heyden seconded M. Stakhovitch, on the ground that the personality