

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE ROYAL SPANISH MARRIAGE.

A DESPICABLE OUTRAGE.

Madrid, May 30.

A dastardly attempt was made this afternoon to assassinate King Alfonso and his young bride. As the royal procession was passing through the Calle Major a bomb was thrown which fell near the King's carriage. Fortunately the bridal pair were unhurt.

Madrid, May 31.

Numerous arrests have been made in consequence of the outrage of yesterday. It appears that the carriage in which King Alfonso and Queen Victoria were seated, halted for a moment before a house, No. 88, in the Calle Major. At this moment, someone in the upper story of this house hurled a bomb which fell on the ground between the two hindmost horses and the front wheels of the Royal carriage and exploded. A postilion was killed as were two horses. The Duke of Sotomayor, who was riding on the right side of the carriage was slightly wounded. Four soldiers of the company lining the street were killed on the spot. A lieutenant who was in the act of saluting was mortally wounded. Two women who were close to the spot were also killed. Numerous people were wounded, among them some who were on the balcony of the second story of the house from which the bomb was thrown.

Immediately after the explosion the Duke of Cornachneles sprang to the door of the carriage, opened it, and assisted the King and Queen to alight. Both were deeply moved. When their majesties had ascended the steps of the Palace the foreign Princes crowded round them and overwhelmed them with the warmest congratulations at their escape and expressed their deep horror at the attempt. No foreigner is as yet among the arrested persons. It appears that the bomb was of steel, about 1/2 cm thick. It is possible that two bombs were thrown. The house from which the attempt was made belongs to the Queen Dowager and is the only one she possesses in Madrid. Some days before the wedding, it is rumoured that the King received an anonymous letter warning him that an attempt on his life would be made. Such an enormous crowd surrounded the house, whence the bomb was thrown, all the afternoon that it was only with the greatest difficulty that the members of the Red Cross League were enabled to remove the dead and wounded.

It is officially announced that it is impossible to ascertain definitely as yet whether one or two bombs were thrown. The author of the outrage is known, his name is Manuel Duraw and he belongs to Catalonia. He hired the room whence the bomb was thrown on May 22 at 25 Pesetas a day, and paid in advance with a 200 Peseta note. He is well dressed and has expressed a very great love for flowers. Later intelligence states that the bomb was concealed in a bouquet of flowers. The authorities have arrested a foreigner and a Spaniard, the latter is very dejected. The royal carriage was very seriously damaged.

Madrid, June 1.

All the representatives of foreign powers are well. It is announced that the perpetrators of the deed at first hired an apartment in another street through which the procession passed, but gave it up because it had no balcony on the street. In the room was found a white powder which appeared to be dynamite, and a small glass syringe which smelt of prussic acid, and was intended, presumably, to be used to load the bomb at the moment that the procession passed. Besides these an excellent suit of clothes and some workmen's clothes were discovered. Seven persons were killed on the balcony whence the bomb was thrown.

Later news states that the perpetrator of the outrage bought a bouquet yesterday morning, and forbade any one to enter his room as he was unwell. At the moment that the Royal Carriage was

passing, he hurled the bomb and stepping hastily back changed his head gear without drawing any attention to himself in the general confusion. The French Ambassador gave a dinner last night, but in spite of the efforts of those present to be cheerful, a feeling of gloom was apparent, as it was at the subsequent reception.

ANGLO-CUBAN TREATY.

Havana, May 31.

The Cuban Senate has adopted the commercial treaty with England. In the course of the debate one Senator remarked that, owing to pressure from the United States, Cuba is isolated and not in a position to conclude any treaty unless dictated by the U. S. Government.

THE MEAT SCANDALS.

New York, May 30.

The indignation aroused by the revelations in regard to the Chicago meat packing trade has been increased by the knowledge that the Beef Trust magnates, by their creatures in the House of Representatives, are trying to prevent the passage this session of the Inspection Bill of Senator Beveridge. This measure is regarded as being, if anything, too considerate towards the trade, and it will certainly seem that the Trust is badly advised in attempting to obstruct its passage into law. There cannot be any doubt as to the urgent necessity for stringent inspection and examination of the packing premises, stockyards, and slaughter houses, and it is contended that the proposed regulations are, if anything, less onerous and vexatious than those which have been for years in force in London, Paris, and Berlin.

But compliance with them will, of course, cost money, especially at first, and this consideration seems to weigh with the Trust above those of prudence and common-sense. The more the matter is kept open for controversy, the greater will be the evil wrought to American trade abroad. It is stated that Mr. Upton Sinclair's book, the publication of which induced President Roosevelt to have the subject investigated by officers of the Federal Government, has been translated into German, and is being circulated gratuitously throughout the German Empire, and Berlin dispatches declare that it is bound to have very great influence upon the members of the Reichstag and the various State Parliaments. Nothing indeed could have suited the German agrarian party better, but this is no argument in favour of the attitude assumed by the Beef Trust magnates. The mischief arising from exposure has been done, and opposition to measures of reform will merely increase it.

That is the declared opinion of President Roosevelt, and therefore he will stand no nonsense from the millionaire monopolists. The Bill can easily be passed during the remainder of the present session, if there is no resort to obstructive tactics by its opponents. If it does not pass then the President will later in the year convene a special session of Congress to deal with that, and no other business, and it is promised that by that time the stringency of the regulations will have been increased in a fashion which will not be pleasing to the Beef Trust.

Frankfort a. M., May 31.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports today from New York that the Sanitary Department are causing an inspection to be made of the New York slaughter-houses, in which similar conditions to those in Chicago are said to prevail. According to recent disclosures the Meat Trust has been sending out agents to buy up faulty cattle, and last year 160,000 such animals were slaughtered for inland consumption.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

THE CHAMBER.

Paris, May 31.

In a Ministerial Council held today the principle was adopted that a Bill should be laid before the Chamber immediately on its assembling, whereby a general amnesty should be granted for all crimes

committed during the taking of the inventories, during the strikes and in connection with the anti-militarist propaganda, as well as for persons condemned for offences against the Press laws and the Unlawful Assemblies laws.

THE BISHOP'S CONFERENCE.

Paris, May 31.

In spite of the secrecy imposed upon the Bishops, various particulars of the proceedings at yesterday's Conference are published by the newspapers. It is said, for instance, that the Pope's letter to Cardinal Richard contained no sort of instructions as to the acceptance or the repudiation of the Separation Laws. The Pope charges the Bishops to examine the questions laid before them solely from the highest point of view, that of the cure of souls and the welfare of the country. The letter closes with a reference to the persecutions which the Church in France will have to suffer, but that reference is in no way connected with the decision to be made by the Conference. The Pope cites the words of Christ to the Apostles that they shall be willing to suffer for His name's sake, and that he sent them forth into the world as sheep in the midst of wolves. The letter was at once acknowledged by the Conference in the following telegram:—"At the moment when the Bishops of France assemble, to deliberate in perfect freedom on the requirements of the time, they hasten to lay at the feet of your Holiness the homage of their entire child-like submission, and to offer the assurance that, whatever may happen, they will remain immovably loyal to the interests of the Faith as well as to the greatness and the welfare of the country which they passionately love and fervently wish to serve."

The Archbishop of Albi then read the report of the reception which the Papal Encyclical against the Separation Law had met with on the part of the Catholics of France. The Archbishop of Besançon put in a report on the question of Church societies which concluded with the recommendation that the existing parochial councils, controlling the church fabrics, be maintained and that the number of their members be increased in conformity with the requirements of the Separation Law. These Fabric Councils might be called by the Government societies for worship; care would be taken that, as before, they would be dependent on Church authority. Several Bishops pointed out that, if the Separation Law should be repudiated by the Conference, sums amounting to millions of Francs would be required from private sources in order to provide for Divine worship.

The majority of the newspapers express their belief that the Conference will find a way to solve the difficulty without any serious conflict with the Government.

This morning the Conference concluded the discussion of the Bishop of Besançon's proposal as to parochial councils. It is not known whether a decision was come to in the matter, but in the best informed circles it is believed that, in regard to the working of the Church societies, the Conference will find a solution reconcilable with canonical rights. It is confidently maintained that the Bishops will only consider themselves bound by their decisions if the Vatican, renouncing self, arrives at the same conclusions.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, May 31.

The Imperial Duma was today occupied with the resolution which proposes the abolition of the death penalty. M. Nabokof proposed that the Committee which is working out the Bill for the Inviolability of the Person should be entrusted with drafting a Bill for the abolition of the death penalty. M. Lednitzky remarked that the Government was committing political murder, it was a Moloch which was for ever demanding fresh victims. M. Aladin said that the Duma could not approach the Czar without the creatures the Government made use of getting in the way and mocking the Duma. The