

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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Struvestr. 5 I.
open 9-6 o'clock.
Telephone: 1755.

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№ 161.

DRESDEN, Wednesday, August 15, 1906.

10 Pfennig.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA.

Vienna, August 13.

H. M. King Edward is to arrive in Vienna on September 7th, and is to be the guest of the Emperor at Schönbrunn. On the following day His Majesty will leave Vienna en route to England.

MR. ROOT'S TOUR.

Monte Video, August 13.

Mr. State Secretary Root left Monte Video this morning on an Argentine gun-boat for Buenos Ayres where he will remain five days. Later he will proceed to Chili.

THE KAISER'S AMERICAN GUESTS.

Wilhelmshöhe, August 13.

His Majesty the Emperor received this morning the American Ambassador, Mr. Charlemagne Tower, Mr. Speyer and Mr. Ridder. All three gentlemen joined the Royal luncheon party.

THE HEALTH OF THE SULTAN.

Constantinople, August 13.

Information received from court circles states that the health of the Sultan has distinctly improved; for half an hour yesterday His Majesty was occupied with State affairs, and in the afternoon took a walk in the Palace gardens, accompanied by Osman Bey, Lord Chamberlain.

The Turkish newspapers appearing today, contain no official reports on the Sultan's health, because they are absolutely forbidden to publish any such. As to the fact that the last Selamluk was not held, the Turkish newspapers received official information that the Sultan, in consequence of a severe chill on the advice of his medical attendants, did not hold the Selamluk, but this information was shortly afterwards withdrawn and not published. All the High Church Dignitaries have ordered that prayers for the Sultan's health should be offered in the local churches. In reply to repeated questions as to the Sultan's condition at the Yildiz Kiosk yesterday, it was stated that enquiries were no longer necessary, and would, therefore, not be welcomed.

THE ANTI-GREEK RIOTS IN BULGARIA.

Constantinople, August 13.

The Oecumenical Patriarchate handed to all the Embassies yesterday a protest against the anti-Greek riots in Bulgaria.

Sophia, August 13.

Further news from Anchialo confirms the reports already received as to the disturbances there. The Greeks have barricaded themselves in the churches and in the larger houses. Fighting lasted until 5 p. m. The town Prefect repeatedly challenged the Greeks to give themselves up, but without success. Finally troops sent from Burgas were introduced into the town. Anchialo has been burnt down, with the exception of some 30 houses; all the public buildings have fallen victims to the flames. The Greek Bishop met his death in the burning Metropolitan building. The number of dead and wounded is not yet known. The Greek population have fled into the mountains. The excitement prevailing in the district of Burgas which is, for the most part, inhabited by Greeks, gives rise to the fear that further rioting may occur; numbers of shops have already been destroyed and the windows of private houses smashed.

An anti-Greek demonstration took place in Kermenli yesterday. According to private information a mob, enraged at the Greeks, attacked the house of a Greek. The military were summoned and an officer is said to have cut down three of the demonstrators.

The Ministry has determined to adopt the most stringent measures to prevent any further disturbances. The military have been ordered to shoot down the rioters without mercy. Further, the



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Ministry has voted a sum of 100,000 francs for the homeless in Anchialo and has ordered more troops to be sent there.

Vienna, August 13.

The *Neue Freie Presse* learns from Sophia that a serious collision has taken place at the frontier post of Potaritsa between a Turkish and a Bulgarian Patrol. Two Turkish soldiers were killed, and a Bulgarian wounded.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

TRADE IMPROVING AGAIN.

St. Petersburg, August 13.

Advices from Nijni Novgorod report that the business at the fair there, which was exceedingly dull, has sensibly improved. Bielostok firms have received important orders, which, however, they are unable to execute in consequence of the unrest among the workmen.

A REPORT LACKS CONFIRMATION.

St. Petersburg, August 13.

The announcement of a foreign newspaper containing a report of an unsuccessful attempt on the life of the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolajewitsch in the camp at Krasnoje Selo, has not been officially confirmed.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Warsaw, August 13.

M. Derofiejef, assistant of the chief of the depot of the Vistula railway has been shot. His assassin escaped.

TO GUARD THE POST.

Kief, August 13.

From tomorrow on, on all trains of the South West Railway, behind the Post van, will run a special coach, occupied by a detachment of troops; in this coach will be placed all money and valuables forwarded by post.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO TO TOUR.

Tangiers, August 13.

Rumours are constantly rife here that the Sultan will shortly leave Fez. Some political excitement prevails in Murakesch and Rabat, and it is believed the Sultan will visit these towns in the course of his tour.

CHINO-JAPANESE TRADE.

Pekin, August 13.

The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Viscount Hayashi, has informed the Chinese Government that Japan is ready to make preparations for establishing a Chinese customs house in Dalny, and demands from China that similar arrangements should be made on the frontier stations in Northern Manchuria, in order that trade on the Russian and Japanese railways may be placed on an equal footing.

ANTI-MILITARISM IN FRANCE.

Paris, August 13.

The manoeuvring period of the 105th Territorial regiment in Grenoble concluded with an anti-military demonstration against Lieut. Colonel Froliant, who had refused to cancel the sentences passed on several fathers of families who had been summoned to serve. The demonstrators, singing

the Marseillaise, proceeded to the Town Hall, and compelled the civil authorities to intervene with the Ministry of War.

SERIOUS FIRE IN LEIPZIG.

Leipzig, August 13.

A fire has broken out at the head telegraph office here. All the telegraphic connections were destroyed with the exception of those with Halle and Dresden. Telegraphic communication with Berlin, after being interrupted for two hours, has been restored.

The fire was due to a short circuit and was speedily extinguished; the cables affected were the main cables; the damage was repaired by 4 p. m.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.

NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS.

The damage done by the Colorado River in Texas—the worst disaster since the Galveston flood, the cables tell us—is another reminder that Nature sometimes demands toll where she is in the habit of conferring benefits. At any rate, her actions bear that interpretation for the moment. It must seem a terrible business to the fellaheen when the Nile overflows its banks; still worse to the Chinaman when his great river spreads for miles over his fertile fields. But in the end the profit to the race is the greater for these occasional perils. When the great Colorado River proper was fighting its battle with the Gulf of California it deposited a solid bank of material from the mountains and hills 200 miles long, shutting off the upper portion of the gulf to form an inland sea. This in time dried up and left a desert, into the heart of which the river is now being conducted by canals to make that desert blossom as the rose.

The son of the Egyptian priest Aphazies, who is supposed to have lived thirteen hundred years before Christ, that is about the reign of King Sesostris, could hardly have dreamed what strange adventures his body would have to go through in our days. A well known French collector wrote to Cairo for his mummy; but when it arrived he discovered to his dismay that it was in an extremely bad state of preservation. As he wished to have only the best specimens in his collection, he resolved to part with it again, only keeping for himself the bangles, precious stones and other ornaments which he found on the mummy. After he had removed these he handed over the mortal remains of the son of the priest Aphazies to his manservant with orders that they should be given to any rag-man, thinking thus to get rid of them. This the servant did; he made a neat parcel of the head, body, arms and legs of the mummy, and gave it to a rag-man of his acquaintance. The honest chiffonier, however, thought the whole business very suspicious; he dared not undo the parcel, for he felt quite distinctly through its outer cover that it contained the parts of a human body. It was immediately clear to him that some fearful crime must have been committed, and that he had been made use of to conceal the traces of the deed. He immediately related his discovery to a policeman, and they both set off as fast as possible, followed by a large crowd, to the Police Station. Here, amid universal suspense, the mysterious bundle was carefully opened. But the superintendent was an educated man, and knew what Egyptian mummies usually look like. Enlightened and relieved the conscientious rag-man went home, but the remains of the son of the priest Aphazies were consigned to the catacombs of Paris, where they will at last find, after three thousand years, their last, well-merited resting place.

A fresh attempt is to be made in the near future to discover the resting place of the mortal remains of Leonardo da Vinci. For this object

committees have been formed in Florence and Paris. It is well known that the great painter of the Renaissance died in Amboise where he passed the last days of his life. The search will be conducted under the control of Leonardo Society in Florence which has already done much for the memory of the great master. Henri Houssaye, the member of the French Academy, was one of the first to offer his assistance, in memory of the darling wish of his father, Arsène Houssaye, who tried to find Leonardo da Vinci's grave 40 years ago. The King of Italy will be represented at the excavations which are to take place, by a number of scientists and artists.

Vitriol can hardly be recommended as an insecticide, judging by the fate which has just overtaken a poor woman by name Madame de Besançon, living in the Boulevard de Charonne in Paris. She had tried various methods to rid her apartments of the presence of a certain insect which seemed proof against all remedies, however drastic. Madame de Besançon, in despair, at last determined to have recourse to the dangerous expedient of coating the walls, floor, and ceiling of her room with sulphuric acid. Unfortunately, while kneeling down to paint the floor with this medium, her head came by chance into such violent contact with the jar containing the acid that it broke, and its contents poured over her head, filling her eyes, mouth and nostrils and the poor woman died in great agony.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes an anecdote of Mark Twain which is probably new to most of our readers. The genial humorist was asked recently to write something in a child's commonplace book and with his usual good humour at once complied and feeling that the exigencies of the case demanded some moral sentiment hastily wrote down "Never tell a lie", and closed the book. But the saving grace of humour which never leaves him, prompted him to add to this bald apothegm and again taking the book, he added as a postscript, "unless you are afraid of getting out of practice!"

Less convincing and more akin to the fruit of the chestnut tree is a story, related by the same paper, of a Chicago millionaire who had ordered from Paris an exact replica of the world-famed statue known as the Venus di Milo; on its arrival the pork-packing magnate was indignant at finding the statue minus its arms. A claim was at once made upon the railway company, which sent a representative to the millionaire's house, and he, finding that the statement as to the armless condition of the statue had not been exaggerated, reported the same to the company and the directors being apparently in the same state of blissful artistic ignorance as their complainant, at once agreed to pay damages.

M. Watriny, a butcher, living near Throuville, has had a real life experience of taumachy under remarkable circumstances. He was leading a young bull to the slaughterhouse when, at a level railway crossing on the Metz railway, the beast broke loose and bolted down the line, with the butcher in hot pursuit. The man succeeded in grasping the halter, when the bull turned and pinned him against a waggon. With great difficulty he evaded a couple of ugly lunges from its horns, and had almost given himself up for lost, when he felt his hand touch his butcher's knife at his side. Whipping it from the sheath, he waited for the next lunge, and then drove the blade up to the hilt through the eye of the bull, which sank to its knees dying. The knife had penetrated to the brain. M. Watriny, however, had received serious contusions, and is under medical treatment.

THE HANDCROSS MOTOR ACCIDENT.

The inquest into the Vanguard motor accident which occurred at Handcross Hill on the London and Brighton Road on July 12, when a party of excursionists were thrown out of a Vanguard 'bus, ten of them being killed, ended last week.

At the close of the evidence the police brought in lamps and candles for the coroner, counsel, and the press, it being then eight o'clock. The inquest was being held in a marquee at the back of the Red Lion Hotel.

The Coroner, having intimated that the jury did not require the Vanguard Company to call evidence rebutting the statements of the driver, proceeded with his summing-up. The first question the jury would have to answer was "What was the cause of death?" the second, "What was the cause of the accident?" and the third and most difficult, "What exactly did happen?" As to that there were two theories. If they could come to a conclusion on that point the next thing would be to fix responsibility. They would have to consider whether there was culpable or illegal neglect such as would justify them in returning a verdict of manslaughter. Such a verdict, however, must be founded on something more than an error of judgment. He saw no neglect of duty on the part of the driver unless it was that he had

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driven at a speed which was possibly unlawful and dangerous. As to what the speed really was estimates varied, as they needs must, but the evidence did not seem to bear out any idea of excessive speed. As to the company it had to see that the car and its fittings were in such a condition that there should be no danger to the persons on the car. The company could not be held guilty for a hidden flaw. The question was whether they took all reasonable precautions.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at a quarter to nine o'clock, and were absent nearly an hour, when it was announced that they had returned. This was an error arising from the fact that the licensed house in which they were deliberating had to close at ten o'clock, and they proceeded to the Mission House.

THE VERDICT.

At eleven o'clock the foreman of the jury, the Rev. H. R. White, read the verdict as follows: "We find the immediate cause of death was as described by Dr. Matthews in his evidence. The injuries resulting in the death of ten persons were caused by the Vanguard motor omnibus No. A 9,158, belonging to the London Motor Omnibus Company (Limited), coming into violent collision with an oak tree by the side of the road on Handcross Hill. The accident was caused by a breakage of the machinery brought on by the efforts of the driver to check the speed of the omnibus when he found it was beginning to go too fast, the machinery not being of sufficient strength to stand the strain. We consider the driver, Blake, committed an error of judgment in allowing the omnibus to attain so high a speed before taking means to check it. We do not hold anyone criminally responsible. We are strongly of opinion that this type of omnibus is unsuitable for use on country roads."

The verdict was received with loud applause, and the Coroner thanked all those who had assisted the Court in the performance of its duty.

THE NÉGRIER-ANDRÉ DUEL.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

On Tuesday last two elderly and respectable French generals, supported by four other gentlemen of equal age and distinction, met each other in the gardens of Prince Joachim Murat's hôtel at Paris for the purpose of fighting a duel. The challenger, General André, had the first shot, but missed his opponent, who declined to fire; after which they returned home without being reconciled. This encounter, farcical as it may seem to English readers, is in reality the epilogue to a tragic-comedy in which vast interests were at one time involved, and which cost a great French Minister his reputation.

Briefly, the situation was this. In the 1885 war with China the French troops suffered a repulse at Lang-son. General Négrier was severely wounded, and there was a panic in France. Jules Ferry, the protagonist of French colonial expansion, was discredited by the supposed failure of his policy, attacked by the Opposition and driven from public life. Time heals all, and the French are on the eve of erecting a monument to M. Ferry in the Tuileries. Simultaneously the publication of certain *mémoires* of General André has once more raked up the Lang-son scandal. References of a slighting nature to General Négrier brought a response which General André considered a wound to his honour. The day after the "fight" the *Eclair* publishes a letter in which it is roundly stated that General Négrier was not only free from all responsibility in the Lang-son affair but had actually questioned the orders given by the commander-in-chief, General Brière de l'Isle, to advance on Lang-son, on account of the inferiority of the forces at his command. In answer to this he was told: "The order comes from France." Result—a repulse, disorderly retreat (before an enemy who were themselves too frightened to pursue), panic in France, and the fall of Jules Ferry. General Négrier is to be credited with having maintained silence on a point of professional etiquette for twenty-one years, and so afforded an unusual instance of discipline and self-control, especially as he was for some years the subject of many calumnies.

Told thus, in briefest outline, the story is a dramatic one, and ending with that meeting behind the Hôtel Murat—the two old men fronting each other in the broad sunlight, the proud, aristocratic Négrier facing the pistol of his adversary and disdaining even to reply to his fire, André throwing up his arms with a gesture of baffled indignation—this vignette, as the pendant of the events of 1885, furnished a picturesque chapter in history. The details of the story, if they could be told, are as full of interest and local colour as many romances, and there is a comic side which only those behind the scenes can appreciate.

The writer of these lines was behind the scenes at the time of the Tonking campaign. With three other correspondents (two are since dead) he shared the extremely uncordial reception afforded by the French at that period to Englishmen who wanted to pry into affairs in Tonking. He earned for himself (as *Times* correspondent) the title, bestowed by Jules Ferry, of *Ce Francophobe évagé*, and

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In those for diploma astonishing years com and the ar of prolonge During the ment, Mar Chang in l and conqu The English tude from quest of t into an er was, howev writings of new India pire Indoch then provi a conventi stances. T already in Chinese pr helpless. T so to the I threatening les autres' service (Sir under his naval offic accidentally with Li H made Pleni a peace in France and

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But the hampered Dowager g once!" Th of the mess completed put the ma was happen curred. T time amon in the way was offere course of Home Gove Black Flag extremely risks, but t the imagin result we reverse an actually h duce it m expected C repudiate transaction

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he was alone with the headquarters of General Négrier, whose protection and courtesy was extended to the English correspondents.

In those days private individuals with a turn for diplomacy used at times to make history at an astonishing pace. France had been for some years comfortably established in Cochin China, and the annexation of Annam became the subject of prolonged discussion between France and China. During the negotiations between the French Government, Marquis Tseng in Paris, and Li Hung Chang in Peking, France continued her advance and conquered two places, Sontay and Bacninh. The English Correspondents earned little gratitude from M. Ferry by declaring that the conquest of the latter place consisted of a march into an empty town. The French imagination was, however, inflamed by this success and by the writings of Rivière and others, and a vision of a new India opened out to the Chauvinist—"l'empire Indochinoise," which was to include the southern provinces of China. At this point, however, a convention was made under peculiar circumstances. The Southern Chinese authorities were already in a panic, being in the usual dilemma of Chinese provincial officials—responsible and yet helpless. They had no defences but dare not say so to the Imperial Government, which was already threatening to cut their heads off "pour encourager les autres." A German official in the Customs service (Sir Robert Hart's gift to China) took them under his wing. He made friends with a certain naval officer, Captain Fournier (with whom he had accidentally become acquainted), held conferences with Li Hung Chang, and finally (Fournier being made Plenipotentiary for the purpose) patched up a peace in which the high contracting parties were France and China.

After this the Chinese troops were to be withdrawn, but Li Hung Chang, who had had to meet a storm of anger on account of his action in making peace, dare not ask for the withdrawal of troops from Lang-son. The French therefore advanced, were repulsed, and the Franco-Chinese War was fully launched, though for some time the French preferred to avoid the word "war" and spoke of "reprisals" or "intelligent destruction." Incidentally they sunk the Chinese Fleet in the River Min, and they might have taken Formosa and Port Arthur had not counsels of timorousness prevailed for the time in Paris. We now begin to see the glimmerings of a moral to our story. An absolute settlement of all questions and a commanding position in the Far East were almost within the grasp of the French Fleet, but the Home Government had a tardy attack of nerves, or conscience, or both. Permission to take Port Arthur (which the Commandant himself told the writer could not be defended) was refused to Admiral Courbet because, it was said, it would damage the prestige of "notre ami, Li Hung Chang."

But the fighters on the Chinese side were equally hampered by their Government, and the Empress-Dowager gave orders that the war "must cease at once!" The only person who could get China out of the mess was Sir Robert Hart, and this he accomplished through his London representative, who put the matter through in a few days. While this was happening, however, the incident of Lang-son occurred. There was a general impression at the time among those on the spot that it was caused in the way described in *L'Éclair* and that Négrier was offered up as a scapegoat. The too easy course of previous "victories" had blinded the Home Government to the fact that on occasion the Black Flags who were at Lang-son could fight extremely well. Négrier protested against taking risks, but the Government was anxious to impress the imagination of the public favourably, and the result we have seen already. The news of the reverse and the subsequent panic came when Ferry actually had the protocol in his pocket. To produce it might have saved the situation, but he expected China to follow up her success and repudiate the protocol. He therefore kept the transaction secret, was impeached by Clemenceau

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.30

FLAUTO SOLO.

Musical Comedy in one Act. Music by E. d'Albert.

Cast:

Prince Eberhard Herr Rains.
Prince Ferdinand, his son Herr Rüdiger.
Maestro Emanuele, an Italian maestro Herr Erwin.
Her. Pepusch, a German Kapellmeister Herr Scheidemantel.
Signora Peppina, a singer Frau Wedekind.
Orderly Herr Büssel.

PLOT. The story is of the slightest. The Prince, a stern, military misogynist, is devoted to heavy German music, while his son prefers the lighter Italian music and is a performer on the flute. The two music professors are deadly rivals, but Peppina, a Tyrolese singing girl falls in love with Pepusch and determines to aid him against his rival. Pepusch has composed a "Pig-canon" and Emanuele persuades Prince Ferdinand to give an evening Concert in the absence of his father. At this Concert, Pepusch is to be made a laughing stock. The latter, hearing of this, determines to introduce into the "canon" a flute solo composed by his rival Emanuele. Prince Eberhard returns unexpectedly and, hearing from Peppina of the slight intended to be put on his favourite, Pepusch, he determines to be present at the Concert. He accordingly appears and when Pepusch announces that he lacks a flute soloist the Prince forces Ferdinand to play the solo. The result is that everyone is charmed. Ferdinand is reconciled to German music and his father to Italian and all agree with Peppina that both styles have their merits.

Composer: E. d'Albert, born 1864.

HÄNSEL UND GRETEL.

Fairy Play in three Acts. Music by E. Humperdinck.

Cast:

Peter, a broombinder Herr Plaschke.
Gertrude, his wife Fräul. Schäfer.
Hänsel, } their children (Fräul. v. d. Osten.
Gretel, } } Frau Nast.
The nibbling witch Herr Ert.
The little Sand-man }
The little Dew-man } Fräul. Keldorfer.

PLOT. Hänsel and Gretel are playing in the kitchen when their mother comes in, and, in trying to hit them, knocks over a pot of milk, the only thing they had in the house. She sends the two children out to pick strawberries. The father comes home laden with provisions, and is frightened to hear that the children have been sent into the forest where a witch is; and he and his wife rush off to find them. Meanwhile the children have been playing in the wood till it grows too dark to find their way home. The dustman throws dust in their eyes, and fourteen guardian angels stand round them while they sleep. The children find the witch's house, which is made of sweets; they begin to nibble at it, but the witch catches them and putting Hänsel into a cage to fatten, busies herself with the oven. Gretel releases Hänsel and they push the old woman into the fire, a long row of children are seen covered with sugar, which drops off them as the witch burns. As all the children are romping, the father and mother enter and are overjoyed at finding Hänsel and Gretel



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safe. The witch is drawn out of the oven baked into a large honey-cake.

Composer: Humperdinck, born 1854.
(See the Standard-Operaglass by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3,40 Mk.)

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7 p.m.

TANNHÄUSER.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday: Zar und Zimmermann. 7.30 p.m.
Saturday: Flauto solo.—Der Bajazzo. 7.30 p.m.
Sunday 19th: Die Zauberflöte. 7 p.m.
Monday: Der Evangelimann. 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL THEATRE NEUSTADT.

Closed for the vacation. Reopens September 2.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.

Gesamtgastspiel
unter Leitung von Direktor Halm:

This evening, at 7.30 p.m.

ÜBER DEN WASSERN.

Drama in drei Aufzügen von Georg Engel.

Cast:

Pastor Holm, Geistlicher in Steinloch auf dem Darst Hans Stock.
Siewert, abgesetzter Pastor in Steinloch Arthur Retzbach.
Stine Kos, Magd aus dem Dorf Gertrud Arnold.
Der alte Rutschow, } Verwalter } Richard Sternburg.
Küster, } des }
Die alte Mamsell } Pastorhauses } Clara Berger.
Westphal }

Tomorrow, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m.

UNSERE KÄTE.

in an historic speech, resigned, and was known for ever after as "le Tonkinois." But, if he could not believe his good luck in getting out of the war, the Empress-Dowager was equally timid. She had not the slightest desire to go back on the treaty, and its consummation and ratification were placed to the credit of Ferry's successors.

And the moral of this story, raked up from the ashes of the past by the event of Tuesday last, is that wars directed by Parliaments, or even by non-military statesmen, are not likely to be an unqualified success.

Archibald R. Colquhoun,
in the *Morning Post*.

LOCAL.

THE THIRD GERMAN INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION, DRESDEN.

Herr Alfred Sittard's Fifteenth Organ Concert in the Exhibition will be given this evening at 6 o'clock. An interesting novelty in the programme will be Max Reger's Variations on the Choral "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott"—one of the most impressive creations of that composer. The great C-minor Fugue and Prelude of J. S. Bach, and the Liszt Variations, form a frame work to the Reger composition. Admission 1 mark.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Jäger Battalion No. 13. The band plays about 12.15 p.m. at the Schloss Platz.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Moderate easterly winds and mostly bright weather. Thunder in places. Temperature not much altered.

ROYAL BELVEDERE

Grand Concert Daily

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



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Miniatures 18th Century. Large Collection.
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LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 14th of August, 1906.

Mr. H. Lorenz, Liverpool, H. Amalienhof.
Mr. A. Graham, Liverpool, H. Amalienhof.
Miss M. Allan, Cambridge, H. Angermann.
Miss A. Salmond, Cambridge, H. Angermann.
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Mr. F. R. Scott, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. More, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. H. Stevens, New York, H. Bellevue.
Dr. F. Davenport, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. H. Davenport, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. C. H. Parker, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Stevenson, Chicago, H. Bellevue.
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Miss A. Bullard, Chicago, H. Bellevue.
Miss C. Bürger, New York, H. Bellevue.
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Miss J. M. Isham, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss F. M. Stricker, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. M. O. Timme, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lamson, Worcester, H. Bellevue.
Miss R. H. Lamson, Worcester, H. Bellevue.
Mr. P. D. Lamson, Worcester, H. Bellevue.
Miss W. G. Smith, Detroit, H. Bellevue.
Miss E. G. Smith, Detroit, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Bachmann, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. P. H. Keeney, Chicago, H. Bellevue.
Mrs. J. F. Keeney, Chicago, H. Bellevue.
Mr. K. Schindler, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. H. Murphy, and Family, St. Louis, H. Bellevue.
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Miss M. Ackerland, Cincinnati, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Ackerland, Cincinnati, H. Bellevue.
Mr. T. Ackerland, Cincinnati, H. Bellevue.
Mr. W. G. Kellner, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss L. Stursberg, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss H. Stursberg, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. P. Stursberg, New York, H. Bellevue.
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Mr. W. E. Lester, Washington, H. Bellevue.
Major M. J. Burke, America, H. Bristol.
Mr. M. Heymann, Bath, H. Bristol.
Mr. H. S. Malle, London, British Hotel.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Trausel, London, British Hotel.
Mr. W. Helbig, London, British Hotel.
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Mr. E. Stadelbauer, New York, H. de France.
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SUPPRESSING THE HEADSMAN.

The Republican majority in the French Parliament has taken a remarkable step in relation to the question of capital punishment. Public agitations and parliamentary debates are all very well in their way, but they take much time. A short cut to definite results has been discovered by French theorists. They first got the Budget Committee packed with a majority of their own way of thinking, and then, on the motion of the reporter for the estimates of the Ministry of Justice, they got a vote passed suppressing at a stroke the credit for the pay of the executioners and their assistants. It will now be for the Government to secure, if they can, the reinstatement of the credit by a vote of the whole House—a difficult process.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Rio de Janeiro, August 13. The Pan-American Congress has passed the following resolutions: that the International Bureau of American Republics shall be reorganised; that naturalized subjects shall lose the rights acquired in their adopted country by naturalisation, if they return to their original home and remain there more than two years; that the terms of the existing treaties between the American Republics with regard to pecuniary claims shall be prolonged.

London, August 14. King Edward started this morning for the Continent. His Majesty arrived at Port Victoria shortly after 10 o'clock, and went on board the Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert" under a Royal salute from the cruisers "Roxburgh" and "Devonshire". The yacht and her escort proceeded to sea for Flushing.

St. Petersburg, August 14. Violent shocks of earthquake were felt last night in Tscharkent and Kapal, in the Government of Semisotschenski.

Cronstadt, August 14. (From a special correspondent.) The Court Martial for the trial of prisoners charged with participation in the recent mutinies began its sittings today. The prisoners will be arraigned in groups.

Libau, August 14. (From a special correspondent.) The police arrested yesterday at the house of a workman a band of 17 persons, on the charge of robbing a mail train.

St. Petersburg, August 14. The report which has been current abroad that the elections for the Duma would be fixed for September, is quite unfounded.

Constantinople, August 14. With reference to statements in the newspapers that the Porte would introduce the 3 per cent increase of the Customs duties on the 1st of September, it is authoritatively stated that the Porte had it in view to do so, but could not because to consent of the Powers has not yet been obtained. The Ambassadors are likely soon to resume the negotiations on this subject.

London, August 14. The correspondent of The Times in Peking telegraphs under date the 12th instant that the British railways in China are being developed in a very unsatisfactory manner, as the Chinese Government are assuming an evasive and obstructive attitude with regard to the five concessions guaranteed on September 1898.

London, August 14. The Standard, in an article on King Edward and Kaiser Wilhelm, says: "it would be unreasonable for Englishmen to take umbrage at the maritime ambition of the Kaiser and his Ministers. We pride ourselves on being an intelligent and good-natured people, and do not wish to quarrel till we have something to quarrel about."



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In bid welcome, our satis this cou with his is useles has not two mon nations. to Gern newspap dissipate tween th that this Europe, and to w so much friendly we are England

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