

THE DRESDEN DAILY

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10 Pfennig.

"THE DRESDEN DAILY" will appear every morning except on Mondays and days following public holidays. It will be sent to any address in Dresden on payment of a Quarterly Subscription of 3.00. The subscription may commence at any time.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR STORES.

London, August 10.
With reference to newspaper reports of fraud and embezzlement by officers in responsible positions in the Colonial contract departments, it is stated by *Reuter's Agency* that such reports are based on the old story of irregularities in the South African Commissariat which were reported upon a year ago by the Royal Commission presided over by Lieut. General Sir William Butler. The Report of the present Royal Commission partly confirms Sir William Butler's disclosures as to the inefficiency of British commissariat officers, but states that, although losses have been incurred through such inefficiency, there is no proof of officers having accepted bribes, except in four instances, in which sums amounting to two hundred pounds in all were paid to officers. The present Commission pronounces the allegations in the Butler report to be exaggerated, and estimates the total losses in the twenty-two months following the conclusion of peace at from three quarters of a million to a million and a quarter sterling, instead of from six to seven millions, as given in the Butler report.

AMERICA.

THE STRIKE AT NEW YORK.

New York, August 10.
Several tugs have resumed work. The strike only affects the transport of goods very slightly. There is also no danger of food-stuffs running short. Several railway companies have come to terms with their employes, others have engaged new crews.

THE BANK FRAUD.

New York, August 10.
The embezzlements of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank led to the arrest of the cashier Hering. Mr. Stensland, the president of the bank, has fled with a woman. The cashier states that the whole blame for the swindle rests on the president alone.

PROSECUTION OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Jamestown (New York State), August 10.
The Supreme Court recognised the charge against the Standard Oil Company and the Pennsylvania Railway of infringement of the Interstate Commercial Laws as well-founded.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN TEXAS.

Dallas (Texas), August 10.
On the railway line between Fort Worth and Denver City today, two cars were derailed on a very gradual curve near Fruitland (Texas). Both cars, one of which was a sleeping-car, fell down the 20 ft. high embankment, 55 persons being injured.

AMERICANS AND BANDITS.

New York, August 10.
After a severe struggle some bandits at Manila killed five Americans. The American detachment, consisting of ten men, was attacked by an overwhelming number of bandits, who robbed the Americans of their arms and ammunition.

ANOTHER EMIGRANT SHIP IN DISTRESS.

Ponta Delgada, August 10.
The steamship "Brooklyn", running from Marseilles to New York with 330 emigrants on board, ran aground while entering the harbour here this morning. Great difficulties stand in the way of the attempts made to float the vessel again.

THE CROPS.

Washington, August 10.
According to the report of the Bureau of Agriculture on August 1st of this year the average standard for wheat stood at 86.9, for maize at 88.1, for barley at 90.3, for oats at 82.8 and for spring rye 90.8 per cent. According to the present estimate 16.7 bushels per acre of winter-wheat was gathered in, against 14.3 bushels last year.

PARAGUAY.

Paris, August 10.
The *Agence Havas* announces from Paraguay that a state of siege has been proclaimed there until the 31st inst.

RUSSIA.

THE CAPITAL.

St. Petersburg, August 10.
M. Stolypin's position is considered untenable. Numerous publishing offices which have especially produced Social Democratic papers, have been searched and closed by the police in the last few days. Search has been made everywhere for copies of the Viborg Manifesto, but only a few have been found. In the provinces, in spite of all the measures of the authorities, copies have been distributed broadcast. Domiciliary visits and arrests have been continued to a great extent and are now directed not only against the Social Revolutionaries, but also against the Social Democrats and Workmen's delegates.

COUNT HEYDEN'S VIEWS.

St. Petersburg, August 10.
In the *Novoe Vremya* this morning a letter from Count Heyden appeared, dealing with the P. T. A. communiqué about the refusal of several politicians to enter M. Stolypin's Cabinet. Count Heyden declares: The President of the Ministerial Council consulted with Prince Lvoff, M. Gutschkoff and me about the invitation of politicians to enter the Cabinet. We immediately stated that two ministerial portfolios were insufficient. There must be at least five, whose programme would have to be published in the name of the Ministry, as a basis for the formation of a united party at the new Duma elections. At first the Minister President raised no objections, but later it was declared that at present only two ministerial portfolios could be held by politicians. Later others could be added by degrees. The Government could not now accept the programme in that form; but was determined to tread the path of reform resolutely. These conditions could not be accepted. The hindrances were beyond our control. We failed because we did not succeed in convincing the Government that there was no sense in making us bureaucratic Ministers.

A NEW MINISTER.

St. Petersburg, August 10.
The assistant of the Minister of Education, M. Izvolski, the brother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod.

EXPECTED MANIFESTO.

St. Petersburg, August 10.
An Imperial Manifesto is expected very shortly, in which the surrender of the Appanage Estates to the Agrarian Bank for sale at cheap rates to the peasants is to be ordered.

THE "PAMIAT ASOWA" MUTINY.

Reval, August 10.
The sentence passed by the court-martial here on the mutineers of the cruiser "Pamiat Asowa" will be announced on Sunday. A great number of them will probably be shot, including the principal agitator who describes himself as a student named Petroff, but is silent as to his real name. For this reason disturbances are feared on board the battleships stationed at Reval; they have therefore all been ordered to leave the roads for six days. The new commander of the "Pamiat Asowa", Prince Lieven, has requested to be removed from the position on account of ill health.

A GIRL REVOLUTIONARY.

Frankfurt o. M., August 11.
A *Frankfurter Zeitung* telegram of the 10th inst. from Odessa states: The daughter of a Lieutenant General, Barbara Prinz, arrived here today. As she was a friend of General Kaulbars' daughter, this latter visited her in her hotel, and she was invited to lunch at General Kaulbars' house. As she left the hotel with the ladies of the Kaulbars family a bomb fell from her bag, but did not explode. She immediately drew a revolver from her pocket, and, after stating that she had come from St. Petersburg to execute the death-sentence passed on General Kaulbars by the St. Petersburg Warfare Organisation, shot herself.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT TAKES AN IMPORTANT STEP.

Madrid, August 10.
The *Correspondencia de España* writes: A member of the Ministry has declared that at the first sitting of the Cortes the Government will bring in a law regarding societies. According to this proposal congregations shall be subject to the regulations which hold good for all industrial unions, and the same laws shall apply to them as to all other citizens. The numerous foreign orders, which settled down in Spain after their ejection from France, will be obliged to become naturalised Spaniards and subject to the law of the land. In the event of their refusing to do this, they will be compelled to leave Spanish soil. According to the above named paper, the Minister in question added that the Government would not allow anything to stand in its way.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Constantinople, August 10.
The Selamlık did not take place today, as the Sultan is ill. The diplomatists who were to be present at the Selamlık had to return, as also the troops. It is rumoured that the Sultan has either to undergo an operation, or has already done so.

TINNED MEAT IN JAPAN.

Hiroshima, August 10.
An official examination of the preserved meat provisions in store here, which has been made in consequence of the disclosures in America, has established the fact that the so called preserved beef is chemically treated horseflesh.

THE STRIKE IN BERLIN.

Berlin, August 10.
The strike of the men of the Parcels Delivery Company only affects the van service, which, by order of the railway authorities, is being carried on by the official waggon department for the benefit of the Parcels Company during the strike. The Parcels Company is hindered in its working by all kinds of malicious obstruction. Complaints are made of drivers being threatened, harness being cut, and similar mischief being done. Frequent arrests are made, chiefly of lads.

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STRIKE IN BELGIUM.*Brussels, August 10.*

Thirty Westphalian miners, arriving in the district of Jumet, where a strike is in progress, were conducted under police protection to "Centre" mine; but they refused to enter when they realised that they were to serve as strike-breakers. The strikers then accorded them an ovation.

KILLED ON THE STREET.*Vienna, August 10.*

This afternoon, in the inner city, in the dismantling of the house at the corner of the Singer Strasse and Stockneisen Platz, a beam fell on the head of the General Intendant of the Ministry of War, Johann Fuchs, who was passing below. His injuries were so serious that he died in a few minutes.

INTERPRETER SENTENCED.*Bordeaux, August 10.*

The Court of Appeal here, after a three days' hearing, condemned a native interpreter from Senegal Colony today to six months imprisonment. He had assaulted Commandant Lenfant and threatened to kill him; but was acquitted by the colonial courts, and has now made an appeal against the present verdict.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN ROUMANIA.*Bukharest, August 10.*

At Vertshora in a collision between an engine and a trolley, four persons were killed, and one severely injured.

FATAL ACCIDENT DURING GUN-PRACTICE.*Lehe, August 10.*

A fatal accident happened this afternoon during artillery practice in the Weser fort Ringhammerhof I. While one of the 21 centimetre guns was being loaded, the cartridge exploded. Two of the gun detachment were killed, one severely and eight slightly wounded. The killed were the Marine Artillerymen Liebaum and Seyffarth.

TURKEY GUARDS AGAINST PLAGUE.*Constantinople, August 10.*

A pestilent disease has broken out in Trebizond prison. It has been determined to subject arrivals from Trebizond to three medical examinations, and to take in hand disinfection and the poisoning of rats, both in Trebizond, Sinope, and Kavak on the Bosphorus.

LATER TELEGRAMS.

Tokio, August 11. It is generally understood that Dr. Goto, known through his administration, in Formosa, will be the President of the South Manchurian Railway. His method of administration justifies the belief that he will not treat Japanese and foreigners differently. The Government has issued detailed instructions for the South Manchurian Railway Company. Those instructions prescribe that the capital of the Company is to be 200 million yen; of which one half will be reserved for the Japanese Government and the other half allotted to Japanese and Chinese subjects. The present gauge of the railway will be altered to the standard gauge within three years. There will be a double line of rails between Tairan and Suchiatum. An extra allowance of 6% will be guaranteed for 15 years, on condition of repayment as soon as the railway pays. The Government retains the right to reduce the freight on certain goods, and will have the exclusive use of the railway at times of pressing danger. The Antung and Mukden lines will be connected with the railway.

Lehe, August 11. The following further particulars of the gun accident at the Weser fort have been made known. The cartridge exploded as it was being placed in the gun, and must have been ignited by burning particles remaining in the bore from the previous discharge. The commander of the party had failed to observe any sparks owing to the bore of the gun being enveloped in the vapour of the powder. The private Liebaum had just raised his arm as a signal that the breech might be closed, when the catastrophe occurred. Liebaum's arms and head were blown off. The other men, as already reported, were more or less severely burned. One of them lost both eyes. The firing practice was stopped, and has only been resumed today.

Latest Telegrams on page 4.**THE AUGUSTUS BRÜCKE.***(Concluded.)*

The reign of August the Strong, from whom the bridge acquired its present name, saw its last reconstruction, under Oberlandbaumeister Pöppelmann, the architect of the Zwinger, between the years 1727 and 1731. At this date one and a half more pillars and one more arch were filled in, and since then the Augustus Brücke has remained the same up to the present day, with very inconsiderable alterations. As the bridge authorities were not in a position to meet the cost of this work, the King undertook to execute it himself,

which cost him 57,000 talers. Four years after his death, his successor, Elector Friedrich August II., and King August III. of Poland, filled up one more arch on the left bank, in order to make room for the construction of the Catholic church, and thus did away with the old draw-bridge through the town-wall, which had hitherto been necessary for strategic purposes; and the bridge has consisted from that date of 18 pillars and 17 arches.

The nineteenth century brought many sore trials for the venerable bridge; for though it had been in a state of defence in 1744 shortly before the outbreak of the Silesian War, and again in 1758 during the Seven Years War, no part of it had ever actually been broken down; therefore the Napoleonic Wars, especially the calamitous year 1813, were a great danger to the time-worn masonry. The star of Napoleon was waning, the Allies were advancing slowly, and the French, who had established themselves in Dresden under General Reynier, thought it advisable to retire and make the pursuit as difficult as possible for the enemy. Therefore, after Marshal Davoust had retired into the town, he began to undermine the third pillar of the bridge. A deputation was sent by the town begging him to desist, but the Prince of Bismarck was inexorable, and on Friday, March 19, 1813, a portion of the bridge lay shattered in the Elbe. Marshal Davoust commenced to march—with his 11,000 men along the left bank of the Elbe towards Magdeburg, and on the very same day the first Cossacks appeared on the Neustadt bank, hourly increasing in numbers. These were followed by Russian riflemen; a Russian general cut off the French Marshal, and the Stadtrat received an order to construct a regular pontoon-bridge, which was done within 28 hours. Twelve days and twelve nights were then spent in building a wooden section to replace the part which had been blown up, at a cost of 6,000 talers to the town. But in the meantime the Allies were compelled to retreat again, and they burnt the wooden-bridge almost before the last Cossacks had passed over it. The French, under Napoleon himself, were pressing them hard; and he had to reconstruct as quickly as possible what his own generals had destroyed, watching his engineers personally with the exhortation "Allons, sappeurs, travaillez". And in 16 hours a buttress-bridge was completed and 70,000 men passed by the Emperor towards Neustadt. While war continued it was impossible to replace the temporary construction by a solid stone structure, but in 1814 and 1815 the work was taken in hand. The chief obstacle was the lack of money, for the whole damage done by the blowing up of the bridge amounted to something like 58,600 talers.

The year 1845 marks the last misfortune which befel the Augustus Brücke. A long and hard second winter seemed about to give way to spring at the latter end of March. On March 27, the Thursday after Easter, the ice broke up, on Friday the water began to rise alarmingly, flooding the low-lying streets, on Saturday half the town was under water; scattered upon the surface of the water were all sorts of objects, whole houses, still full of furniture, carriages, boats, &c. It was such a flood as had never been seen before, and still there was no sign of the abatement of the waters. On the Elbe-measure the 9 was covered, the water would hardly pass through the arches of the bridge. The whole structure trembled. Thus passed Sunday. On Monday morning the Elbe-measure, which only indicated up to 9½, was exceeded. The bridge was crowded with curious citizens when suddenly a cry was raised "The bridge has cracked!" And sure enough there was a crack through the Crucifix pillar from one sentry-box to the other. The bridge was cleared as quickly as possible, but still anyone who would dare, might cross. At ten o'clock in the morning by the palace-tower clock, the base of the crucifix rose from the bridge, the cross broke off and both disappeared into the water. The crucifix has never been seen since, only the hollow globe with the serpent thrice wound about it was fished up near Uebigau. All thought that the old bridge's last hour had come, when in the course of the afternoon the water fell slightly, and by evening the 9 on the Elbe-measure was visible again. The next day, the first of April, the bridge was in use, seemingly none the worse for the strain put upon it.

The history of the bridge for the last forty years is more or less known, and within the memory of many. It is much to be hoped that the new bridge, which must shortly replace the old veteran, may be worthy of its predecessor, and be the pride of Dresden in coming years as the present Augustus Brücke has been for centuries.

Pension

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NOTES FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Persia has been making Ministerial Changes, but the people still murmur so discontentedly as to recall a similar phase in latter-day Turkish history. There had been a change of Grand Viziers, and Sir William Whittall asked if the change were satis-

factory. For answer they told him the story of a great man who, come to his last hour, could not die until he had received the forgiveness of all about him. All forgave save his camels. The latter sent their leader, the camel which heads the caravan, but is itself led by a rope attached to the saddle of an ass, to say what was in the minds of the rest of the herd. And the spokesman said, "You gave us camels in marriage, then you tore the children from their mothers, and sold them into slavery; you overworked us, you underfed us, and in many ways treated us cruelly. But all this we forgave you, for we are but animals, and it is our kismet to suffer. But, master, there is one thing we can never forgive you, and that is for having allowed us to be led by an ass." Perhaps the Persians are telling at this moment some such parable to explain their own ill content.

So long as there are windows to railway carriages, bottles and other missiles will be thrown out of them. But let not the tripper alone be blamed: there are others. One was a comfortable-looking Yorkshire clergyman, described by Archbishop Benson as a man with a long upper lip and a self-satisfied expression. While travelling by rail he bought a basket of strawberries, and ate the fruit with great comfort and enjoyment. Then he wiped his fingers and threw the basket out of the window with great deliberation. "A dangerous thing to do, is that, sir," said a passenger in the far corner. The minister reflected genially for a moment, then, looking round with a sweet smile, answered, "We live, sir, in a world of risks!" We do, it is true, and need a good deal of reminding of them. Spanning a London tramway route is a railway bridge at just the right height for taking off the head of a man who stands up on the tram. But one warning does not suffice. Upon each tramcar passing beneath that bridge are two-and-twenty warnings.

Holland is always at war with Nature. On the west, bordering the sea, great part of the land lies between sea-level and eight feet below sea-level. A narrow strip of sand dunes, thirty feet high, fortified by dikes, is the sole barrier between the country and the sea. The latter would overflow 38 per cent of the land were it not for these protections. England is greatly concerned at present about coast erosion. Apparently she needs a few Dutch engineers. If they lose a bit of territory here and there, swallowed by the encroaching waves, they steal some more from the waters elsewhere. The work of reclamation is always going on: the Dutch would polder themselves half-way round the world if the need arose.

CHURCH SERVICES.**ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.**

Sunday, August 12th. IX. Sunday after Trinity. 8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.

Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L. Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,
Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.

Sunday, August 12th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m. Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.

The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarck Strasse and Winkelmann Strasse.

This Church will be closed until September 7th.

HORSE ATTACKS JOCKEY.

Otto Madden, the well-known jockey, had a painful experience on the Brighton racecourse on Thursday. He was suddenly attacked and badly injured by a racehorse.

The animal, Marigold IV., owned by Mr. Bremer, had shown its fractious nature on previous occasions. Last Saturday it behaved in a wild manner at Alexandra Park racecourse, and refused to start. On Thursday the animal was ridden by T. Bradley, and on the way to the starting post, it suddenly reared and threw its rider. The horse then dashed at Madden, who was riding Centre, and dragged him out of the saddle. Marigold IV. then viciously attacked the unfortunate jockey as he lay on the ground. The animal went on its knees, in order that it might make better use of its teeth. Madden, to use the expression of an onlooker, was shaken like a rat.

Bradley and other jockeys belaboured the animal about the head, and eventually Madden was dragged away. He was badly lacerated about the face and throat, and after treatment by a doctor was removed to his hotel.

Meanwhile Bradley had again mounted Marigold IV but the starter refused to allow it to compete on the ground that it was a dangerous animal. The owner has expressed his intention of at once sending the animal to the stud, so that its racing career is ended.

The wounded jockey had several engagements at the Lewes Meeting, but he will be unable to fulfil them.

LATES

Mr. L. O.
Mr. A. C.
Mr. and
Mr. and
Miss N. J.
Miss N. J.
Mr. R. R.
Mr. C. L.
Mr. E. R.
Mr. and
Miss J. F.
Miss M.
Mrs. R. J.
Dr. E. A.
Dr. E. A.
Mr. and
Mr. and
Miss E. S.
Mr. and
Miss H. F.
Miss J. F.
Mr. R. L.
Miss M.
Mr. and
Miss A. F.
Mr. A. B.
Mr. F. T.
Mr. G. B.
Mr. J. F.
Mr. O. K.
Miss E. F.
Miss A. F.
Miss A. C.
Mr. and
Mr. E. B.
Prof. E.
Miss E. C.
Miss U. J.
Miss C. K.
Miss H.
Mrs. G. C.
Miss H. C.
Mr. C. W.
Mr. F. J.
Mr. F. M.
Dr. W. F.
Mr. C. H.
Mr. L. H.
Mr. and
Miss A. F.
Mr. G. E.

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LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 11th of August, 1906.

Mr. L. Owen, London, H. Amalienhof.
Mr. A. Crupp, London, H. Amalienhof.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Withcomb, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ezekiel, Cincinnati, H. Bellevue.
Miss S. J. Ezekiel, Cincinnati, H. Bellevue.
Miss N. Joustinovitch-Leibo, Kansas, H. Bellevue.
Mr. R. Richards, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Mr. C. Leonard, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Mr. E. Richard, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Leonard, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Miss J. Kesseler, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. D. Mills, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mrs. R. J. Kesseler, New York, H. Bellevue.
Dr. E. A. Lincoln, Belfast, H. Bellevue.
Dr. E. A. Newton, Philadelphia, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Phinney, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Riehle, New York, H. Bellevue.
Miss E. Schweicker, New York, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Bearse, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Miss H. Hammer, Pennsylvania, H. Bellevue.
Miss J. Richards, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Mr. R. Leonard, Boston, H. Bellevue.
Miss M. Davidson, Pittsburgh, H. Bellevue.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Riess, London, H. Bellevue.
Miss A. Bell, Vienna, H. Bellevue.
Mr. A. Bromley, London, H. Bellevue.
Mr. F. Tuhten, London, H. Bellevue.
Mr. G. B. Holland, Philadelphia, H. Curländer Haus.
Mr. J. Parrington, Brooklyn, H. Curländer Haus.
Mr. O. Knott, Manchester, H. Deutsches Haus.
Miss E. King, New York, P. Donath.
Miss A. Heyde, Springlake, P. Donath.
Miss A. G. Carhart, Dorset, P. Donath.
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bahl, Danville, H. Europ. Hof.
Mr. E. Berthold, Danville, H. Europäischer Hof.
Prof. E. van Drucan, Baltimore, P. Gori.
Miss E. Gillard, London, P. Gori.
Miss U. Pollard, London, P. Gori.
Miss C. Palrymple, Morristown, P. Görnemann.
Miss H. Palrymple, New Jersey, P. Görnemann.
Mrs. G. Curtis, Boston, P. Görnemann.
Miss H. Curtis, Boston, P. Görnemann.
Mr. C. W. Jameson, Colorado, H. Grand Union.
Mr. F. J. Burton, Warrington, H. Grand Union.
Mr. F. Machenhauer, Warrington, H. Grand Union.
Dr. W. F. Stone, and Family, New York, H. Gr. Union.
Mr. C. Hillier, New York, H. Grand Union.
Mr. L. H. Stowell, Maryland, H. Grand Union.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Cherrington, Trinidad, H. Grand Union.
Miss A. H. Fellows, Ledgewood, H. Grand Union.
Mr. G. E. Lewis, Prattville, H. Grand Union.

(Continued on page 4.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.



This evening, beginning at 7.30, ending 10.15

DER FREISCHÜTZ.

Romantic Opera in three Acts by Friedrich Kind.
Music by Carl Maria von Weber.

Cast:

Ottokar, Bohemian prince	Herr Kiess.
Kuno, Head forester	Herr Nebuschka.
Agathe, his daughter	Fräul. Seebe.
Annechen, her cousin	Fräul. Keldorfer.
Kaspar, first	Herr Wachter.
Max, second	Herr Grosch.
Samuel, the black Hunter	Herr Büssel.
An Hermit	Herr Puttlitz.
Kilian, a rich peasant	Herr Erl.
Princely foresters	Herr Kruis.
	Herr Markgraf.
	Herr Ernst.
Bridesmaid	Frau Wenzel.

PLOT. Agathe is loved by Max, but their marriage depends on the victory of the latter at a shooting contest. He has been shooting badly and his evil genius, Caspar, persuades him to get some enchanted bullets which must be moulded at midnight in the haunted Wolf's Glen. Agathe is warned of approaching evil by the Hermit. She endeavours to restrain Max from going to the Glen. Caspar, whose soul is forfeited to Samuel (Satan) on the following night, promises to give him Max' life, if he himself be spared for a few more years. Samuel agrees, promising him more enchanted bullets, which Caspar moulds in Max's presence in the Wolf's Glen during a terrific hurricane. At the shooting match Max is told to fire at a white dove. Agathe endeavours to stop him, but he fires and she falls apparently lifeless; but she has only swooned and the bullet has killed Caspar, Samuel having power over its direction. Max confesses that he has trafficked with the Evil one, but the Prince, at the Hermit's entreaty, promises him pardon after a year's probation.

Composer: Carl Maria von Weber, born 1786, died 1826.
(See the Standard-Operagloss by Charles Anneale; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3,50 Mk.)

Tomorrow, Monday, at 7.30, ending about 9.45

DAS NACHTLAGER ZU GRANADA.

Opera in two Acts by Kreutzer.

Cast:

A hunter	Herr Scheidemantel.
Ambrosio, an old shepherd	Herr Wachter.
Gabriele, his niece	Frau Nast.
Vasco, } shepherds	Herr Pläschke.
Pedro, }	Herr Rains.
Gomez, a young shepherd	Herr Jäger.
Count Otto, a German knight	Herr Büssel.
An alcalde (magistrate).	

PLOT. The Crown Prince of Spain, disguised as a hunter, stays for the night with some shepherds, who, angry with him for kissing the shepherdess Gabriela, agree to rob and kill him. Gabriela has two lovers, Gomez whom she loves, and Vasco, who calls her his bride against her will. She appeals to the hunter, who promises to apply to the Crown Prince. She proves to be his guardian angel, for as the shepherds set on him, she brings in his body-guard who have been found by Gomez. The robbers are punished, and Gabriela, asked to name her reward, begs to be united to Gomez.

Composer: Kreutzer, born 1782, died 1839.



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Tuesday: Mignon. 7.30 p. m.
Wednesday: For the first time: Flauto solo.—Hänsel und Gretel. 7.30 p. m.
Thursday: Tannhäuser. 7 p. m.
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.

DAS BESTE MITTEL.

Schwank in drei Acten von Alexander Bisson.

Cast:

Alphonse Dutacq	Herrmann Vallentin.
Marceline, seine Frau	Hedwig Lange.
Arsène Castabel, Maler	Arthur Retzbach.
Jules Desrosiers, Schriftsteller	Richard Starnburg.
Paulette, seine Frau	Berta Rocco.
Auguste Babiolo, Arzt	Werner Steineek.
Zoe, seine Frau	Gertrud Arnold.
Tourteline	Marie Freller.
Henri Deschamps	Max Adriano.
Marianne, im Dienst bei Dutacq	Clara Berger.

Tomorrow, Monday, at 7.30 p. m.

DAS BESTE MITTEL.

The guards in the city today are furnished by the Infanterie Regiment No. 177, the band playing about 12.40 p. m. in the Neustadt; tomorrow by the 1st Grenadier Regiment No. 100, the band playing about 12.40 p. m. at the Schloss Platz

A NEW LIFE BELT.

A French swimming professor, M. Samois, has invented a new life belt, or life buoy, for which substantial advantages are claimed over existing types. These latter are said to be wanting in stability, which quality is stated to be perfectly secured by the new invention. It has often happened after wrecks that the bodies of men and women have been found with the head downwards in the water, and with life belts on. This is said to be due to the fact that with ordinary life belts a slight movement suffices to disturb the balance. The new belt consists of two small circular buoys, through which the arms are passed, and these buoys are connected with a belt carrying six small floats, the breast resting against the belt.

MOUNTAIN GUNS.

The French War Department is testing a new quick-firing mountain gun for use by the Alpine regiments and in the Colonies. The gun hitherto in use has many drawbacks. Among others, the recoil has to be controlled by ropes held by men, and even with these there are frequent mishaps, that are only rectified by much labour. The new gun is free from these disadvantages. There is an automatic check action controlling the recoil, and the gun is able to discharge 23 shots a minute without its position being at all affected. Its range is five thousands yards, against three thousand yards for the present gun. The batteries, however, will have to be of four or five guns only, as four mules are needed for transport instead of three. In addition to this, the increased rapidity of fire will necessitate a larger supply of munitions.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
Moderate westerly winds, with dull skies and rain.
Temperature somewhat lower.

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 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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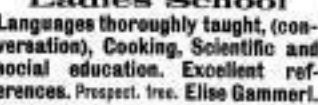
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(Continued from page 3.)

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Mr. G. Esselen, and Family, Nanticoke, H. Gr. Union.
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Mr. M. E. Moneton, Wermillion, H. Grand Union.
Mr. F. Tite, London, H. Grand Union.
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Miss A. Higgins, New York, P. Im.
Miss A. Clock, New York, P. Im.
Miss N. M. Bessey, New York, P. Im.
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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Hong Kong, August 11. An English steam-boat was attacked by pirates yesterday evening near Wuchow. One man was killed, and three wounded. The robbers escaped, with 500 taels and a chest of opium.

Zermatt, August 11. Three tourists from Berlin—Dr. Zeller, Lieutenant Erler, and First Lieutenant La Quiante—who started on Tuesday to ascend the Weisshorn (14,800 feet) by way of the Schalligrat, and had been missing since then, were found yesterday. Lieutenant Erler had fallen and broken his leg, the other two were well.

Teheran, August 11. The Shah has at length acceded to the requests of the people. The refugees who had sought the protection of the British Ambassador have left the Embassy, with the exception of 200, who have personal claims. The priests who fled from Teheran are returning. Illuminations have been ordered throughout the country.

Constantinople, August 11. The Sultan's condition yesterday was very grave. Today His Majesty is better. The condition is considered serious but not critical. The Sultan is fully conscious and issues irades. He has suffered for some time from gravel. The people are visibly agitated, but perfect quiet prevails in the city.

Bolzen, August 11. Herr Hermann Ziegler, a merchant belonging to Stuttgart, was found dead on the Rosengarten group in the Dolomites, as the result of a fall.

Constantinople, August 11. No official communiqué as to the illness of the Sultan has been published. This is regarded as a sign that His Majesty is worse. A report that he was dying lacks confirmation. The report of his death is also false. The disease is said to be uraemia.

Paris, August 11. The Persian Ambassador in Paris has received from the new Grand Vizier—so some of the newspapers report—a telegraphic intimation that the Shah, in fulfilment of his promise to establish a Constitution in Persia, has convoked a Parliament, which includes a group representing the broad classes of the population.

Paris, August 11. According to the *Petite République*, frequent thefts have occurred lately in Fort Vincennes; and it has now been discovered that they have been committed by a mixed and well organised band of civilians and soldiers who have stolen, not only provisions and war materials, but valuable models, so that in some cases they have been guilty of high treason.