

CHURCH SERVICES.ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH,
Wiener Strasse.

March 22th. 10.0. a. m. Matins.
 March 23th. 8.0. a. m. Holy Communion. 10.0. a. m.
 Matins, Litany and Address.
 March 24th. 10.0. a. m. Matins.
 Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
 Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

**SNOW AND STONE
AVALANCHE.**

The snow and stone avalanche near the fisher settlement Steine in the Lofoten Islands on the Westfjord, which we reported among our telegrams some days ago, buried beneath it four fishermen's huts and with them 60 persons. Of the latter 21 are dead and 39 severely injured. Several of the survivors are so terribly mutilated, that little hope is entertained of their recovery. When the catastrophe occurred all were fast asleep. At the thunder-like noise caused by the avalanche all the inhabitants of the surrounding houses rushed out panic-stricken into the open air; but some time elapsed before the extent of the catastrophe was realised. Then began the work of digging out the bodies, which had to be carried on with great care, as at every moment fresh avalanches were to be expected. The fishermen's huts lay close to the sea on a narrow strip of land between it and the steep cliffs 2000 feet high. The surface of the latter is covered with countless loose boulders, which are easily carried down by the rapidly descending snow, and are principally responsible for the fact that catastrophes like the present one are invariably accompanied by the demolition of houses, loss of life and terrible injuries. In response to a telegraphic request from the settlement authorities a steamer was sent as soon as possible from the harbour of Svolvær with surgeons, bandages, coffins, articles of clothing and the like, and the steamer, after a hard battle with the storm, succeeded in reaching the scene of the catastrophe. The few belongings of the fishermen, who were for the most part not resident on the spot, but had merely sought shelter there from the storm, were carried by the descending masses of snow and rock into the sea, so that the survivors were deprived of everything.

A BOGUS COMPANY.

Seldom have the impudent methods of fraudulent company promoters and the naive gullibility of the investing public been more clearly shown than at a trial which was heard last week at the Old Bailey. Two brothers, Stuart and George Ross, were tried for defrauding the public. It transpired in the course of the trial that between 1897 and 1901 these two men had launched five companies with an aggregate nominal capital of £300,000, but not one of the enterprises had ever paid one farthing of dividend. The latest of their flat-catching companies had the high sounding title of the "Anglo-Egyptian Automatic Trading Company, Ltd." which was registered in 1901 with capital of £15,000 in £1 shares. The objects were described as being to manufacture and buy and sell automatic machines for the sale of goods. The company entered into an agreement to buy certain property from Stuart Ross for which he was to receive 12,500 shares in the company. The property in question consisted of a number of automatic machines and portions of machines which the liquidator of another defunct company had sold to Ross for £145. The value of these machines may be judged by the fact that eventually they were all sold for scrap iron. However Ross received 14,000 shares in the new company and of them he sold 8000 at an average price of £1. 7. 6. which brought him in £11,000. Two guileless investors were induced to part with over five hundred pounds each, but finding an entire absence of dividend they began to make enquiries with the result that the present action was brought. It was proved that the Company never had a farthing in cash except £500 swindled out of an investor. The abilities of the Brothers Ross for promoting swindles of this kind will lack a field for their display for a time, as the Recorder sentenced them to eighteen and twelve months hard labour, respectively.

A NEW SKYSCRAPER.

In the domain of the skyscrapers in New York City, as soon as the new Singer building, which is being erected for the Singer Manufacturing Company is finished, there will only be one real skyscraper and that will be the new building: for the existing skyscrapers in New York will appear so small in comparison with it, that they can hardly be called skyscrapers any more. The new building will be 594ft high and will overtop the high Park Row building by 212ft. The lower part of the Singer building will have 15 floors, but on top of this will be a tower with 45 storeys. The cost of the building is estimated at a million and a half dollars.

German lady, private teacher, would like to find furnished room in English or American family. Au pair if desired. Apply, H. Office of this paper.

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A BOY'S FALL.

A boy fell from the gallery in the Grand Theatre of Varieties, Hanley, on Saturday night, into the dress circle, and received no more serious injury than a sprained wrist. In his descent he turned a double somersault and alighted on the head of a gentleman, who was knocked senseless and seriously hurt.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 20th of March, 1906.

Mons. E. d'Albert, Composer, Berlin, H. Bellevue.
 Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Raphael, London, H. Bellevue.
 P. Conda, Gentleman's Servant, London, H. Bellevue.
 Miss M. Geisler, Ladiesmaid, London, H. Bellevue.
 Lady M. Clamorris, Bangor Castle, Belfast, H. Continental.
 Miss J. Bingham, Bangor Castle, Belfast, H. Continental.
 Miss J. Pearce, Bangor Castle, Belfast, H. Continental.
 Mr. H. L. Goodhart, New York, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Mr. J. Fay, Chicago, H. Europäischer Hof.
 Miss B. Paulsen, San Francisco, P. Iln.
 Miss M. K. Logan, London, P. Kersting.
 Miss M. F. Logan, London, P. Kersting.
 Miss G. Estale, London, P. Kersting.
 Mr. Haubner, London, H. zum "König Anton".
 Mons. E. d'Albert, Composer, Berlin, H. Monopol.
 Miss F. M. Hamilton, Burley, England, P. Moritz-Looss.
 Mrs. A. Wise, Chicago, P. Schadowell.
 Miss G. Wise, Chicago, P. Schadowell.
 Miss G. Wise, Chicago, P. Schadowell.
 Miss L. M. Elliot, Fort Scott, U. S. A., P. Unity.
 Miss M. Marvin, Fort Scott, U. S. A., P. Unity.
 Mr. E. Rund, Pittsburg, H. Weber.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Noé, New York, H. Weber.
 Mrs. B. Dickinson, Columbia, H. Weber.
 Miss R. Dickinson, Columbia, H. Weber.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

BRADFORD, March 20. The German Ambassador, Graf Wolff-Metternich, was present today at a Meeting in the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, and made a speech in which, after thanking those present for the warm reception they had given him, His Excellency said:—"When I received the invitation of the Chamber, I felt at the moment an agreeable surprise that I should be invited as an honoured guest to one of the foremost commercial cities of England; to a place in which there is an important and numerous German colony, and where, therefore, a strong German rivalry might be expected to grow up. But the yarns that Bradford produces are woven into cloth in the looms of my country. Far from being regarded as rivals, the Germans in Bradford, as my hosts of today assure me, are not only liked and respected in the City as guests but they are a valuable factor in the industrial prosperity of Bradford; inasmuch as it is through their co-operation that the best foreign market is secured for Bradford yarns. The products of the Bradford textile industry are made more valuable by German manufacturers. Where the work of the one party ceases, that of the other begins and completes the whole to the advantage of both sides. If one looks more nearly into the commercial relations of other countries, one will often find that the much-dreaded competition is but a veiled benefit; that one country gives what another requires; that the exchange of commodities serves to stimulate industries; that, the more a country produces the more it can buy from others; that the world is too big for one country to supply all its wants. Although the example of Bradford is a very striking one, it does not stand alone. If the commercial world in England and Germany were not convinced that the two nations are very useful to each other, it would be difficult to explain, whence has sprung the spontaneous, universal, beneficent movement which aims at friendly relations and enjoys the support of the Chambers of Commerce in both countries. It looks, as if the much talked-of rivalry in the domain of commerce is to form one more powerful bond between our two

lands, and also between other nations which show commercial capacity similar to ours. Forebodings of evil, therefore, we may confidently leave to the pessimists, a class who indeed are diminishing in number but who will probably never quite disappear; to those pessimists, or rather specialists, who seem to take a delight in painting the future of our two countries in the darkest colours. Co-operation in the domain of commerce, and rivalry in the beneficences of civilisation, will find England and Germany in the same relations in the future as in the past.

LONDON, March 20. In the House of Commons, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd George, in bringing in a Bill for the regulation of merchant Shipping, said that: although the Board of Trade have authority to detain a foreign ship on the ground of overloading, it is very difficult to determine when the point of overloading is reached; inasmuch as foreign ships are not, as British ships are, provided with a mark that may not be submerged. Furthermore, overloaded foreign ships may enter British ports, and trade in those ports, in an unseaworthy condition, without the Board of Trade having power to interfere with them. Consequently British ships which have been condemned by the Board of Trade are often sold to foreigners, and then used in dishonest competition with British ship-owners. The conditions imposed upon British ship-owners are dictated by humanity, and are such as not Great Britain only but all nations should observe. The Government therefore contemplate making these conditions binding on foreign ships also; and it is thought that, in the course of two or three years, all foreign ships will agree to bear the load-mark that is found on British ships, and which enables any one to tell at a glance whether a ship is overloaded or not. Moreover, none but thoroughly seaworthy ships will be allowed to trade in British ports; and all will be subject to the same regulations as to equipment and life-saving apparatus. In conclusion Mr. Lloyd George declared his belief that the foreigner would have no cause to complain, as he would be right well treated in England, in England's own well-understood interests. (General Cheering.) After a short debate the Bill was read a first time.

LONDON, March 20. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Granard said that the late Government had sent a circular Note to foreign Powers proposing that deck cargoes shall be forbidden on all merchant ships in winter. The replies have been very unsatisfactory; France, Germany, and Sweden not having as yet replied at all, and other Powers having declined to entertain the proposal.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21. With regard to the robbery of the Mutual Bank Credit Company, the *Novoye Vremja* says: the robbers, young people of intelligent appearance, declared that they were acting under the authority of the revolutionary Committee, and were prepared to use the bombs they carried, on the first show of resistance. Three bombs, left behind by the robbers, were unloaded by an Artillery officer, who stated that one of them, which was of a specially powerful description, could only have been made abroad.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21. According to the *Novoye Vremja*, news has reached Moscow that about 16,000 men have struck in the Josewska works; and that the Moscow manufacturers fear an extension of the strike to the Moscow district.

CAPE TOWN, March 21. With reference to the statements by Oberst Deimling in the Reichstag as to the provisioning of the German Troops from the British frontier, the *Cape Argus* says: that steps were taken quite at the beginning to ascertain the quantity of provisions that would be required, and to facilitate their transport. The amount that was to be paid for the monthly permits was fixed at a conference with the German Consul General. The maximum quantity of provisions was never reached.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21. The official *Gazette* publishes a rescript addressed by the Czar to the Minister of War, directing that the period of service in the Land forces of the Empire shall be, for infantry and Artillery three, for other arms four, years; and that the Reserve shall be divided into two classes, of which one shall be available for filling up the first Line, the other for the second Line, of defence.

LENS, March 21. The workmen's Congress of the Old Syndicate, of which the Socialist Deputy Basly is the President, have voted for a general strike, and demanded a wage of Frs. 7.10 a day for the miners. The new Syndicate, whose leader is the Republican Deputy Broutchoux, demand an eight-hours day, and eight francs a day, with two francs an hour for over-time. The delegates to the Congress, on leaving the Hall of meeting, were attacked by the adherents of Broutchoux, and roughly handled. As the Police force on the spot was insufficient, a squadron of Dragoons was sent for; but was not called upon to act. Since this morning, 80,000 miners have been on strike.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY

of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.

Weather, snowy everywhere. Temperature, below normal. Barometer, medium pressure. Wind, N.W.