QUEBEC'S TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Forty Persons Killed and Injured by a Land-slide.

SEVEN HOUSES BURIED.

A Quebec despatch of Thursday says: About half-past 7 o'clock this evening a terrible land-slide occurred immediately below Dufferin Terrace, by which seven houses were crushed out of shape and from twenty to forty people killed and wounded. Those who witnessed the fall of the rock say that they heard a long, loud report, as of several cannon, and on looking up towards the terrace and citadel were horrified by the sight of an immense mass of stones, rock and earth breaking loose and rushing down the three hundred feet of a declivity upon the doomed houses below. Immediately the air was filled with dust, so that no one could see ten feet in front of him, and breathing was made difficult. This was followed by the sounds of timbers crashing and yielding to the immense power of the avalanche, and the shouting and screaming of men, women and children in all the agony of despair. The avalanche was caused by the hot weather of the past few weeks cracking the earth and rock, which were loosened and driven down by the heavy rain of the last few days. Immediately the men of the water police, whose station is near the scene of the accident, set to work to

RESCUE THE IMPRISONED,

while the general alarm was sounded, which called out the fire brigade and police, for what between lamps and stoves breaking the houses soon caught fire. A telephone message was also sent to the Citadel requesting the assistance of a detachment of "B" Battery, R.C.A. The flames were, however, soon extinguished, and the men from the Battery began the work of extricating the unfortunates from the ruins, assisted by many of the citizens. As each of the sufferers was rescued he was carried into the quarters of the water police, where a large staff of medical men was on hand as well as a priest, who did all they could to alleviate their sufferings. All sorts of wild rumors were soon flying about the city, and conflicting reports were met with everywhere. At times it would be said that as many as twenty were killed, and at others that the injured were few and far between. This is all accounted for by the reason that it was next to impossible to obtain particulars, owing to the fact that when the rock fell it covered the roadbed to the depth of about twenty feet, so that in order to get at the ruins one must pass along the wharves at the foot of the cliff over huge piles of coal, and through immense crowds of horror stricken relatives and sympathizing onlookers.

MANY HARROWING SCENES

occurred as the dead and wounded were carried in, some with broken limbs, others bruised and many badly burnt. Here an old woman would be brought in, frantic with grief and calling for a brother or husband or a child. Young children followed by weeping mothers and distracted fathers were carried in the arms of strong, resolute men almost melted into tears.

OCCUPANTS OF THE HOUSES.

The occupants of the destroyed houses were the following with their families: Chas. Allan, Thos. Berrigan, Tim Berrigan, Henry Black, Mrs. W. Bracken, James Bradley, Stephen Burke, Michael Deehey, Thomas Farrell, Patrick Fitzgerald, Henry Lawson, Robert Lawson, Richard Leahy, Frank Carslow, James Hayden, Joseph Kemp, Luke Kirwin, Henry Mullins, Richard Maybury, Mrs. Widow, John O'Dowd, John O'Neil, William Stephens, Thomas Power, John Ready, John Henry. The dead bodies recovered and recognized are those of Thomas Farrell and his little daughter, his wife and other children being still in the ruins; P. Fitzgerald's two children, two children of Stephen Burke and one of James Bradley.

RESCUING THE WOUNDED.

A later despatch says: Some scenes were witnessed which were extremely heartrending. A young boy named Power was released from the ruins. He, however, begged piteously to be allowed to remain and die with his mother and sisters, who were also in the ruins near by. He as well as his parents and sisters were removed alive but badly wounded. A man named Berrigan was found near by pinned solidly under a huge rock. He was speaking to friends around him, who were unable at the time to remove the immense boulder and relieve him from his agonizing and perilous position, as the rock was in such a position that it was feared when it was moved it would cause his death. Up to the present hour, 11.30 p.m., there have been six bodies taken from the ruins, namely: Thomas Farrell and two of his children, two children named Burke, and one unknown child. Farrell's mother-in-law, Mrs. Allen, and her husband are still in the ruins. About twenty-five persons have been removed from the debris badly injured. Some have broken arms and legs, others being badly crushed and mutilated in all shapes. It is supposed that at least fifty persons are yet under the ruins. The roadway is blocked with solid boulders to the height of fifteen feet in some places.

THE MOUNTAIN STILL CRUMBLING.

Midnight.—Under some of the houses crushed cries of "Help, help," are heard, but no immediate aid can be given. An old soldier named Maybray, bearer of several medals of merit, who fought in the Crimean war, is heard shouting, "For God's sake, do assist me, please." Although soldiers and citizens are working to the relief like Trojans, very little progress is made in recovering the bodies owing to the stupendous mass of rock and debris encumbering the ruins. About 175 bodies are supposed to be buried under the debris. The body of a woman named Mrs. Berrigan has just been pulled out. It was mangled and bleeding, and presented such a sight as to affect the strongest man. More rocks are still crumbling down, and the people of the locality are fleeing with dread lest the whole boulder forming the highest point of Quebec will give way. Help is coming in abundance from all quarters of the city. Accidents are occurring every moment to the rescuers. The crashing of timbers and the rolling of huge masses of rocks put the life and limbs of the volunteers in continual danger.

DUFFERIN TERRACE UNDERMINED.

The mass of rock detached from the cliff's side left a vacant space of extraordinary dimensions. It has worked immediately under the Dufferin terrace, undermining the support of that great promenade, so that it is now unsafe. The northeast bastion of the citadel is perpendicular with the cliff sides. Huge rocks are still menacing the locality, hanging as they are on the flank of the mountain. Ten corpses and sixteen wounded are now taken out. The work is still carried on cheerily, but it will take several days to haul out all the bodies. The damage will, it is said, exceed $100,000. The houses in the locality were built of stone and brick, and inhabited by ship laborers, etc. The scenes witnessed around the place of disaster are in every sense of the word heartrending. Here a mother seeks a child and a desolate man digs in the debris in hopes of finding his wife.

SHRIEKS AND CRIES

fill the air. It is so that no pen can describe it. The officers and men of the Royal School of Cavalry are coming to the rescue with ropes, picks and shovels. About 600 men are now working with a heart clearing out rocks and debris of all descriptions. Three bodies are just taken out from the catacombs. Their names are not ascertained. Two are dead, while the third's heart is still beating. One has his skull crushed in, another has an arm missing. The bodies are covered with coagulated blood and dust, and are a sickening spectacle to behold. The workers are cheered to work by some prominent citizens.

The scene of the terrible disaster is being visited by thousands, who block up the narrow street and make it a difficult task for any one to move in any direction, there being but one narrow street between the rock and the river. There is a complete stoppage of traffic except by climbing over the debris of rock and dwelling houses intermixed. So great is the mass of material which will have to be removed that the Allan Steamship Company's and other business houses whose establishments are west of the slide are occupying temporary offices in the eastern part of the lower town. The work of searching the ruins is going on slowly, though a large force of men is engaged in the labor. The shipping office in the Dominion Government building has been turned into a temporary morgue. Over twenty bodies lie in it. It is difficult to identify some of them, so much have they been disfigured and crushed. The following have been identified; Thomas Farrell, sen., and his children Lawrence Farrell, Stella Farrell and Agnes Farrell; Mrs. Stephen Burke, Miss Allan, Willie Black, Mrs. McKenna, Michael Deehy, Mrs. Widow Bracken, an old lady who had passed her 80th year; Eliza Bradley, Esther Fitzgerald, aged 4 years; Patrick Fitzgerald, aged 1 year; Mrs. Leahey, Charles Allan, Mrs. Charles Allan, Norah Kennedy, an adopted daughter of Mrs. Richard Leahey. There are several bodies not yet identified. Two of them are supposed to be the little daughters of Mrs. Stephen Burke. Several of those persons reported missing have turned up, but it is thought there will be ten or more victims to be added to the above list. No list of the injured has yet been made up. They were removed to the different hospitals and to friends' houses as they were removed from the ruins. Only one or two are supposed to be fatally injured. The City Council are holding a special meeting this morning to consider what their best course of action will be to complete the work of recovering the remaining dead, and of opening up the street. It is feared that a large part of the rock adjoining the site of the slide will come down, as large crevices have appeared, and the rain is still falling and may repeat the operations which caused last night's disaster. People are moving out of the neighboring houses. There has been no lack of volunteers for the work at the ruins, but there is a lack of intelligent direction, as there is no person in authority. Among the most useful laborers are two large gangs from the works at the Louise docks, who were sent up by the contractors, Messrs. Larkin & Connolly. Several citizens, including Hon. Mr. Mercier, have sent sums of money to Mr. Gregory, agent of the Marine Department, to be used by him to relieve any immediate distress amongst the homeless women and children. The cliff being the property of the Dominion Government, application was made by telegraph to Sir Hector Langevin at Ottawa, who promptly responded, giving directions to have the roadway cleared and expressing his sorrow at the calamity to his native city. There were several families of strangers from Newfoundland in the houses destroyed; the loss of life among them is uncertain.

The site of the landslide of last night is almost identical with that in the year of 1841, when eight buildings were crushed and thirty-two persons killed. To prevent a repetition of that disaster the Dominion Government purchased the buildings along the base of the cliff and removed them, putting up a heavy revetment wall, which has served its purpose well in preventing accidents from small slides, which were common enough to attract but little attention. In fact, some of the people who have now lost their lives saw premonitory symptoms of the disaster, one or two small slides having taken place before the great mass of rock started. The houses now destroyed all stood on the river side of the roadway, and were not thought to be in danger, but the immense mass of rock swept clear across the roadway and over the brick buildings, demolishing them like cardboard. The place from which the greater mass of rock fell is just below the King's Bastion at the west end of Dufferin terrace instead of the gradual slope from the foot of the terrace wall to the street below which appears a perpendicular rock rising like a wall from a huge mass of debris at the foot close up to the wall of the terrace. It rises so straight and clear that it might be taken for a part of the wall itself until a proper examination is made. It is hard to speak positively, but from present appearances there seems little doubt but that the westerly end of Dufferin terrace will have to be abandoned or very much narrowed down.

The thousands of tons of rock have fallen away at the narrowest point of the terrace, where it was crowded towards the river by the citadel works. The mass moved is, roughly speaking, about 600 feet frontage by 80 feet in depth.

Some of the masses of fallen rock must weigh nearly twenty tons, and there are so many huge blocks that it makes the work of clearance very difficult.

The working parties are now better organized and equipped and are making more headway with the work.

The list of those killed and wounded, so far as known, is as follows: Killed—Thos. Farrell, three Farrell children, two Burke children, one Bradley child, one child of P. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Bracken, Mrs. Stephen Burke, Henry Black, William Black, Thomas Nolan and Mrs. Ready. The wounded are: Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, Mr. J. O'Neil, Mrs. Luke Kerwin and child, Thomas Berrigan, Dennis Berrigan, James Hayden, Wm. Stevens and son, Nelly Deehey, Patrick Fitzgerald, Martin Ready, three of Maybury children, Stephen Burke and his mother, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Thomas Graham, William Power, wife and child, Mrs. Thomas Farrel. Some dead and wounded are now being taken out of the ruins. The names of some are not yet ascertained.

A last Friday night's despatch from Quebec says: Some 20,000 persons have visited the scene of the disaster during the day, have crowded into the morgue and seized every point inside and outside the building where a glimpse could be had of the bodies of the victims. Many women who obtained an entrance had to be removed in a fainting condition, the mangled bodies being a sight to try the nerves of the strongest men.

Preparations are being made for the funerals of the killed, who will be buried at the joint expense of the city and the Local Government.

Among those buried by the rocks are a young couple named Nolan, who were married a few weeks ago. Nolan could have escaped, but lost his life trying to get his wife out of the house.

It is thought the King's Bastion, on the Citadel, will have to be removed, as it is now so much nearer the edge of the rock, with unsafe crevices in front of it. As a precautionary measure all communication with the Bastion has been cut off and the morning and evening guns will no longer be fired from it.

This afternoon it was decided to use small charges of powder to break up the huge boulders covering the roadway, as it is a certainty that there can be nothing living beneath them.

The horrors of the dreadful day are still succeeding each other. While workers were busy clearing the debris of a crumbled building faint groans were heard at intervals from under the huge pile of rock. The efforts of the volunteers were concentrated to that point, and after three hours' hard work the bleeding body of Joe Kemp was extricated from the mass of rock. The poor man was in the most miserable condition. Both legs were broken at the knees, the left arm was fractured above the elbow, and several ribs were also fractured. Kemp will not live two hours longer. He is unconscious, and a livid pallor and deathlike appearance prevail in the man's face. Two hours later his wife's body was taken out of the wreck. Her head was almost severed from the body, and indications of the most revolting and violent death were seen on her corpse. Further away another hideous spectacle was offered to the sight. The corpse of a young woman, Mrs. Lawson, who had been admired in her lifetime both for her beauty and amiability, was extricated from under a rafter, on which about ten tons of stones and matter were lying. The sight was more than many could bear. She was smashed almost flat. The abdomen was ripped open, her entrails wre scattered about. Her husband, at the sight of his beloved wife's remains, became frantic, and is now insane for perhaps the remainder of his life.

A man named Michal Bradley, who had gone almost crazy when told that all his family had perished in the landslide, discovered while working over the wreck of his house his 5-year-old daughter still alive; his joy was indescribable. He kissed and patted the mangled form, called her by endearing names, fondled her as a mother would her baby. It is thought the child will live.

Up to this time the number of corpses found is twenty-five, and the wounded is eighteen.

She Was Afraid of the Doctors.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harper, wife of W. W. Harper, a jeweller at Hackensack, N.J., committed suicide Sunday night by hanging herself to a door-knob in her sleeping apartment with a strip of white muslin. Mrs. Harper had been ill for several months and was attended by a professional nurse. Recently her physician and the family had discussed the advisability of removing her to a hospital for an operation. This had a depressing effect upon a mind weakened by long illness. Mrs. Harper was well known and highly respected in the community, and was a leading worker in the First Reformed Church, of Hackensack.

Mexico's Liquor License System.

In the city of Mexico the income from the taxation of liquors and the license on saloons is very large indeed. Every liquor and pulque shop pays a monthly license. In addition to the license fees on saloons, an octroi, or entry tax, is collected on all pulque coming within the city limits. For the fiscal year just ended this gate tax amounted to the sum of $500,000 or more than $1,500 a day. The pulque shops open at 6 o'clock in the morning and close at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and not one of them has a back door.

Our Big Natural Water Power.

The amount of water passing over Niagara Falls varies with the height of the river. Prof. W. D. Gunning estimates the average amount at 18,000,000 cubic feet per minute. Allowing 62½ pounds to the cubic foot, this would give a total of 562,500 tons per minute, or 25,312,500 tons in forty-five minutes, of which somewhat more than two-thirds passes over the Horseshoe Falls. Other estimates place the total amount passing over both falls as high as 100,000,000 tons per hour. In comparison, the recent flood at Johnstown was a gill.

Dervish means "one who lies at the door." It is not proper to call a returned fisherman a dervish, for he begins it as soon as he gets on the ferryboat.

FLOODS IN JAPAN.

Fifteen Thousand People Killed and Many Towns Destroyed.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Trees Uprooted and Swept Upon the Fields.

A Wednesday's San Francisco despatch says: Japanese papers place the number of persons drowned in the floods of August 20th in the city of Wakayamo and in the districts of Minami-Muro, Higashi-Muro, Nishi-Muro and Hidaka at 10,000, and the number of persons receiving relief at 20,424. The River Kinokuni swelled from thirteen to eighteen feet above its normal level and the embankments at the village of Iwahashi were washed away. The village and about forty-eight hamlets were covered by the raging waters. On August 19 an enormous mass of earth fell from the mountain near the village of Tennokawa and stopped the course of the river of the same name, which being already swollen submerged the village and drowned nearly all the inhabitants. A number of villagers belonging to Tsujido took refuge in their temple on high ground, but when the land slide occurred fifty persons were buried alive.

The steamer Gaelic, from Yokohama, brings details of the overwhelming disaster in Japan. The Province of Kii, in the southwestern part of Japan, has been visited by the greatest floods known in the history of the country. Over 15,000 people have been killed, several towns have been destroyed and others have been wrecked. The catastrophe was caused by floods in the western part of the Province and by the crumbling of a mountain, which buried six villages. The early part of August was remarkable for its rains, and the rapid rise of the rivers soon became alarming. The banks of the Kinogawa, a stream over 100 miles long, broke near the city of Wakamayo on August 19th, and a mountain of water rushed out upon the fields and towns, wrecking houses, bridges, fences, temples and all things in its path. In this district 200 houses were carried away and 5,000 were ruined by the water, leaving 30,000 people

DEPENDENT UPON THE LOCAL OFFICIALS

for food. Lower down the embankments of Hidakagown were also destroyed, flooding the cultivated fields and adjacent towns. Out of sixty houses at Wakanomuda, but two remain standing, and more than 50 people lost their lives. An official of the Nisnimura district, who arrived at Wakamoya Aug. 22nd, reports that about 4 p. m. Aug. 19th a sudden rise of the waters took place at Sanabemachi, and in a few minutes the floors of buildings were covered. Many houses were carried away and about

THREE HUNDRED PERSONS LOST THEIR LIVES.

All the villages within a radius of ten miles were more or less submerged. In Chorailromuta 700 houses were washed away, leaving only 11 buildings standing. Many persons lost their lives in that district. The volume of the river Kinokuni, an adjacent stream, swelled to an extraordinary extent, the rise being in some places 13 to 18 feet. No bridge over the stream could withstand the force of the flood. The river steadily rose from 6 o'clock in the evening until at midnight it began to overflow its embankments, and about four miles from the city of Wakameyo the banks at the village of Iwahashi were washed away. Immediately the village and its whole neighborhood, including 48 other hamlets, were

COVERED BY THE RAGING WATERS.

The depth of the flood was from five to fifteen feet. The neighborhood of Osaka also suffered severely. At Osaka relief is being given to several thousand people. The embankments on the Yodogown and Inkedapaigawn rivers were broken at several places August 21st, and considerable damage caused to farms, while many houses were swept away or partially wrecked. In Hongumura 180 houses were washed away and thirty persons drowned. In Higashipo, Murogori and Neship Marogori several hundred houses were demolished and considerable loss of life occurred. In Hidakagoria 380 houses were carried away and 70 houses were damaged, while 120 persons lost their lives and 50 were injured.

FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH.

Many houses in Tsechigwara and Shikiya, which are situated close to the Kumanagawa were carried away, and many lives lost. The buildings of the Kumano Shrine, except one or two small temples were swept away, but the sacred image was saved. According to a report from Jeninu in Higashi Murogari, about one-fourth of the buildings (over 500) and 100 persons were swept away. The Hikawga river rose 28 feet, and villages close to the river were flooded. About 150 houses were washed away and many persons perished. Seventy-eight houses and the Miwake police station at Shusan were carried away. Owing to landslides close to the source of the Hidakiwaga vast numbers of trees are uprooted and swept upon the fields, where several thousands are now lying. About 1,200 houses of the village close to the Tomitagawa were swept away and over 500 persons were engulfed. According to investigations made at Wakayamo up to Aug. 26th the number of houses carried away in Nishi-Murogari was 1,092, while 508 others were demolished and 440 were damaged. The number of deaths there was 863. Other villages suffered much, and the number of dead cannot be accurately determined, but for the province of Kii it will not be below 10,000. Bloated bodies and wreckage cover the fields for miles, and it will be months before the survivors can proceed with the work. The loss in money is estimated at $6,000,000. Relief has been sent to the ruined district, but the suffering is intense and in the outlying districts many will die from starvation. The same rain which ruined the western part of the Province of Kii by flood, also wrought a most similar disaster on the eastern section of the same Province. The rivers rose rapidly and the people in the neighborhood of Amanogawa, fearing an inundation, made preparations for the emergency. While they were thus employed the

MOUNTAINS SUDDENLY CRUMBLED AWAY,

obstructing communication between Tsujido, Mura and Sakamoto Mura, and the waters in the rivers which rose in consequence covered the houses in Tsujido Mura, the people fleeing to the temple on an elevated piece of ground. The mountain of Sugitama, at the back of the temple, suddenly came down in an avalanche, burying the entire village under ground, only the upper half of the temple being left to view. The villages of Nagato Mura, Tanise Mura, Uyenoike Mura and Hayashi Mura, along the Totsugawawgo were all buried under ground by the crumbling away of the Umiyabara Mountain. All the villages of Ui, Nagatorio, Numata Hara and Asahi, at the entrance of the Totsugawago, face each other and can be seen across the river, but there being no boats between these places

NO HELP COULD BE RENDERED.

The villages of Uyeno, Chi, Takatsu, Kawatsu and several others were all either swept away or buried underground. The number of deaths in these villages has not yet been ascertained, but as all outlets were blockaded the loss of life must have been appalling. The villages of Kaseahaya, Uchihara, Takigawa, Nojori, Yamasaki and Taana were also entirely swept away or buried by the overflow of rivers and the crumbling of mountains. The damage along the lower course of the river and the villages skirting it has not been yet ascertained, but it is supposed that out of fifty villages comprising Totsugawaga, all have suffered more or less from the disaster, and it is doubtful if one has escaped. In all these villages,

FARMS, RICE FIELDS AND HOUSES

are supposed to have been nearly or quite destroyed. The exact number of deaths in this small region is not yet known, but the district officials place it between 4,000 and 5,000. The coal mines at Tatezato Mura, and Yoshino Gori also caved in, and forty miners are missing. In Shiono Mura a land slide occurred, crushing to death eight persons, besides which forty are missing who are supposed to have been buried alive. It is impossible to furnish aid to the thousands of sufferers, and many must die of hunger and thirst. The losses in lives and money will never be known, as whole towns have been annihilated, leaving no survivors to tell the story. The wreckage is strewn along the sea coast for ninety miles. The Japanese newspapers think the loss of life does not fall below 15,000.

THE CURRENT FAILED.

An Electric Car Rushes Down an Incline—Many Injured.

A Chattanooga, Tenn., despatch says: A car on the Electric Railroad up Mission Ridge had nearly reached the top on the steep track to-day when the electric current failed. The car at once started down the mountain at great speed. The conductor shouted to the passengers to jump off. The car contained 50 people, visitors to the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, one-half of the party being ladies. A panic seized the passengers and they began leaping from the car. Five or six persons remained on the car with the conductor and motor man, and all were uninjured, as the car was stopped before reaching the foot of the ridge. Mrs. Mary Adams, of Casey, Ill., who jumped off, struck a pole and was thrown in front of the car, striking on her head, and was thrown to the side of the track, suffering injuries from which she died. William Munford, of Casey, Ill., in jumping from the car struck on a mass of barbed wire and was badly cut, one eye being literally torn out. About ten persons were seriously hurt and some half dozen badly but not dangerously injured.

Fighting a Cotton Ring.

A London cable says: Energetic action is being taken by those employed in the cotton industries to defeat the Liverpool cornerer, who has succeeded in buying up the great bulk of actual cotton which will be on the market at the end of September. As the new crop in any quantity will not be here until the middle of October the cornerer, who is a Dutch Jew, will have the market to himself for three weeks, and if his move is successful will be able to run up the price to his own figure. Both employers and employees have agreed to take joint action in order to defeat the ring. Two-thirds of the mill-owners have decided to run on short time. The remaining third will be unable to work at all, as the Operatives' Union will call out the spinners from all the mills where short time is not run. This will enable the masters to make their present stock last out until the new cotton comes into market, and so leave the cornerer with the whole purchase on his hands.

Big Public Frauds in the South.

A New Orleans despatch says: The investigation by the State officials and parties interested in State securities continues to develop new cases of fraud every day. In addition to the $303,600 of consolidated bonds upon which interest payments have been stopped, and many of which (presumably all) have been surreptitiously put upon the market, instead of being cancelled, there have been discovered in private hands a number of 4 per cent. "constitutional" bonds that are clearly an over-issue made in fraud. The highest legal issue of the $100 series of these bonds is No. 200, yet numbers at least as high as 242 are outstanding; and of the $500 series, the legal limit of which is No. 80, bonds as high as No. 56 are afloat. Opinions differ as to whether ex-State Treasurer Burke is to blame for this state of affairs.

Yacht and Pleasure Party Lost.

A Cleveland, O., despatch says: The steam yacht Leo left Loraine for this port on Sunday afternoon, having on board John B. Tunte, J. D. Lawler, T. P. Ritter, Benjamin Kline, S. D. Knight, D. A. Lawler, Capt. Sam Root, Fred Pelow and an engineer from Detroit, name unknown. Nearly all of them we e prominent and well-known business men of Loraine. The yacht was a small one, and had just been purchased at Detroit for $550. She encountered a heavy sea on Sunday night, and was probably lost with all on board near Rocky River. Nothing was learned of the yacht until this morning, when the bodies of Ritter and Lawler were found by the life-saving crew floating in the lake. The remaining bodies are being searched for.

Finland has very cultured society. There is so much Finnish to it.