violence and refused military ser-

their arms, their own personal prop-erty, in a pile and berned them. Thus

they destroyed every means of pro-

tection. The extraordinary spectacle was accompanied by the singing of psalms. This burning of arms oc-

curred simultaneously in three places

in the governments of Tiflis and

Elisavetpol and in the territory of

The burning of arms in the Tiflis

the Cossacks quartered in the villages

subjected to unprintable violence.

Men who refused army service were

battalion. More than 400 families were

dragged away from their highly cul-

tivated farms, which at a forced anc-

owners banished to other districts or

scattered among the Georgian vil-

The plan was to isolate them, allow-

ing from one to five families to a vil-

age. The villages of that country are

merely ruins, sort of New Mexican dungeons, full of dogs, filth and fleas.

They were stricken with deadly fevers

-typhus, typhoid-with diphtheria

The mortality was ftarful, especial

ly among the children. From the hot valleys of Armenia the Spirit Wrest-

ers, who had been called from he

cold table lands of the mountains,

could see even with their dim eyes the

places where their happy homes had been, where their fields had been

plundered, their houses burned, and

nothing left them but starvation.

sickness and persecution or death

With what little money they had been

filthy quarters in the miserable cob-

blestone cellars called villages of the

Their only earnings were from daily

labor among the population amid

whom they had been suddenly thrown. The rictims were to be set

upon by the military if they strayed

beyond the bounds of the village dis-

Their only food was the black, suf-focating bread of the Russian peas-ant, with now and thea a little native fruit. Poverty of blood and firsh brought disease of the eye, followed

braided whip, with its heavy, short handle in the hands of savage Russian torturers, flogging innocent men

and boys, did terrible execution, the

victims dying in exultation, singing

Some in the last agonies of death

were dragged away and locked up in

separate rooms. Neither their fellow

prisoners or parents, wives or chil-

dren who had come to bid them fare-

room where the dying lay slone and

These men, anaciated with suffer-

ing and half-starved, died without

ing informed by the authorities of

what offences they were charged with

The presecutors cut thorny rods,

five and six in a bundle. The men

them were placed drunken men, who

beasts which tear asunder the meek,

gentle sheep. Each Christian martyr

received thirty strokes from the

the next day they were taken out and

guns were given to them, and they were led cut for drill.

They said, like Christians, "We can-

not fulfil what is against God's com-

mandmant." But, in spite of their

answer, they were again beaten. After this drilling exercise, dinner time came for all the prisoners. Other prisoners

were ted well, but our brethren did not receive even sufficient bread, and yet they were asked, "Are you satis-fied, or do you wish more?" They, in their innocemee, said, "Give us more bread." Days

bread." But they received instead— tlows, such blows that they could hardly stand on their feet."

These tortures were repeated sev-eral times and under great physical

exhaustion. Of the twelve, three had

not the power to remain steadfast.

The forfeitude they manifested at the barinning of their imprisonment

temporarily gave way, and when guns were given to them they consented to hold them—also, while faint and work they took meat, which was contrary to their principles.

For this they sorely reproached themselves, the more so because when some of their prattheon in principles.

themselves, the more so because when some of their bretthrem in prison with them were transferred from the prison to Siberia, these three who thus gave way in their weakness were left berind and treated as soldiers.

While these Spirit Wrestlers were being driven away to the village of B. gdarlovka to appear before the governor of Tiflis, this is what they sang as they tromped along the dusty road under a semi-tropical sun, but in sight of the snow of the Caucasus. They sang like the children of Israel of old:

"For the sake of thee, Lord, I loved the

thorny clubs.

uttering a single cry for help or be-

well, were allowed to even enter the

psalms and murmuring prayers.

by scurvy.

able to secrete they could hire

riffraff of Georgia and Armenia.

and dysentery following.

leged riot which did not exist.

By a general resolution they stacked

p's, Soup, pap, Soap

classify soup, ything. There nds, grades, quapap, that word stamped on every cake finest quality. hard soap. ou buy Surprise e best.

TS A CAKE.

. Arch. Stetson, Robt. Vm. E. Vessey. at Falltown realized und on the 10th inst. auspices of the I O ficers for the year of follows: C. D., J. H. Charles Beasioto: V. rns: R. S. Henry T. R. Auld; S. W., J. Cairns; J. B., H. M. H. J. Campbell: ewis; P. C. D., Colin

divinimina

fth districts of Prince 2nd: nomination day

lately in the employ ieweller, has taken a ng into business for

rade held its annual it, and the reports of ecretary were of a character. The folthe board were ellorace Haszard: vice Aitken; sec treas., E. of arbitration, S. W. IcLean, R. McMillan, th, C. Lyons, R. B. arris. J. McBachern. George Carter. The ear was re-elected. s were added to the board. A committo meorialize the rding a new railway

Division, No. 1, S. d installed the folits last meeting: own; W. A., D. W. H. Clark; F. S., as., W. G. Sabine; rguson; Con., A. A. J. E. Taylor; I. S. ., Mrs. W. H. Clark: D. K. Dobie: P. W.

ourt, Hillary term, is ere, and applications ents of law were dd Williams, W. Mc-Augustus Bentley, an, Thomas F. Ful-McLean for examistudy for examina-Thomas Hodgson of king naturalization. Division. Sons of elected and installed ers: W. P., Mal-7. A., Emily Brown; Brown: A. R. S. F. S., Herbert S. Wm. Seaman: Chap. od; Con., Litta Sea-Wonnocott: I. S., O. S. Neil R. Mcizzie Bagnall.

RE RESCUED.

Jan. 12.—The steamship n Boston, brought into apt. Kennerley and the told, of the schooner s., abandoned Saturday ast of Georgetown ndition. The Aloha eek ago with a cargo of and for New York, en-ter the first day out and

HYDE PARK.

ss., Jan. 15.—Tonight a bly destroyed French's building adjoining. The ench, on building \$14,000. 00: Robert Gray, tailor, boots and shoes, \$4,000; W. G. Adams, dentists,

WITZERLAND.

nd, Jan. 15.—A heavy rerland by torrentiat reat damage has been mountain passes are red that there will be

UOUS TRIP.

15.—The American line rhich left Southampton day, after a most teme by liner encountered mg head winds and ter part of her voyage. In the ship's side, froze the ship's side, froze spars and rigging in

RIGHT HAND.

t the banquet given at ng to the members of Mrs. Draper, wife of passador Gen. W. F.

British rule, not only oreign possession, but

YRANNY. YRANNY.
once more driven the
nt of revolt. It is impate the next few days
Good, sense and wise
but the murder of an
a Boer policeman has
tion in Johannesburg,
beyond control. Unforre making the position

THE DOUKHOBORS

Hunted and Persecuted by Russians for a Century,

Now Seeking Safety and Liberty in Prairies of the Dominion of Canada.

The Spirit Wrestlers' Religious Belief-There Are No Marriage Ceremonies or Rites-Careful as to the Neatness of Their House.

(From Saturday's Daily Sun.) The Beaver line steamer Lake Huron will s. m reach St. John with the first instalment of the Doukhobors, who intend to take up their abode in Can-

For nore than a century Russia has pursued these people with torture, confiscation, exile and often death, bcause they preferred their Quaker faith to the spectacular Greek church and the corruption of its political al-

At last the government has been in duced to lea the people go, and 10,000 of them are establishing themselves in various places in Canada and Ame-

Their enemies have denounced them as free lovers and polygamists. This is indignantly danied by eminent stulents of their religious history. Their ideas of merriage and the sacredness of the 'amily are familiar to those of the Quakers, who also suffered persecution, imprisonment, confiscation, torture and death—all for conscience sake—until William Penn got their prisons opened and colorized them in America. Tolstoi defends these Christians of the Caucasus in the spirit death.

They are known in Russia as the Doukhobors, meaning Spirit Wrestlers. also. Tolstoi's appeal to the Czar, with a La powerful address, graphically summarizing the innumerable illegal out-rages committed against them and the confineation of their property, has brought relief in the form of exile, with permission to find homes in England and America.

To this end the Canadian govern- afraid. ment gives them farms in Manitoba Self-control and a bounty of \$6 a head for making God himself.

ONE OF THE IMMIGRANTS A PRINCE Among those to settle with the bors in their new home is a Russian prince, nephew of the present Russian minister of railways and a Russian minister of railways and a convert to the religious views of Tolstoi and the Doukhobortsi, who will live on his 160 acres of land, tilling the soil and living the life of a poor and simple peasant. An account of his position with regard to the people who

Russian army at the time of the Turkish war in 1878, serving in the Caucasus, and during his military life there met many of the Doukhobortsi, who were then living in that hilly country. One day he killed a Turk in battle and captured his horse, but another horse, an extremely fine animal, escaped him after a long chase. The prince returned to camp much discontented and dissentisfied, thinking at first that the failure to get the horse was at the bottom of his disquietude. It gradually dawned upon him, however, that his unrest came from having killed a man. The more he thought and admiration, and they try to bring upon it the more he realised the bad up their children in the same tenduse to which he was devoting his ency. strength and energy, killing people whom he did not dislike and whom he had never met before, and he deter-mined to leave the Russian army. This he could not do at once, but he ab-

stained from taking any more life, though often in positions of great personal danger. At a later period Prince Hilkoff left the military ser-vice and settled on his mother's estates in southern Russia. There he a stone and passing over to plants, occupied himself with agriculture and we come to animals, the fullest decame into closer touch with the peas-antry. He saw how miserable they were, and how hard their life was in sequence of heavy taxation and enforced military service. Moreover, the quality of land allotted to them at the emancipation of the serfs was flicient for their needs. Ultimateinsufficient for their needs. Ultimately the prince came into possession of his mother's estates, and immediately divided it up among his peasants, he himself living by his own toil, and dwelling on a small section of the land which had been allotted to him by the peasants themselves. By this act Prince Hilkoff acquired great influence among the peasants and was comerce among the peasants, and was con-sulted by them in all their troubles,

more particularly with regard to the over-charging done by the priests of the Russian church in connection with the burial and marriage services. The prince advised the peasants to do as the Stundists and the other Protestant sects of Russia were doing -- to get along without the priests altogether, advice which was at once adopted. This proceeding caused a serious shrinkage in the church income, and being denounced by the priests as the founder of a new sect, the prince was banished to the Caucasus. His children were taken from him handed over to his mother to be tht up in the orthodox faith. In Caucasus, Prince Hilkoff lived org the Doukhobortsi, and when, after a time, the Russian government banished the leaders and prominent men of the Doukhobortsi to Siberia, men of the Doukhobortsi to Siberia, the prince was sent to the Baltic provinces, and placed among the Lettish-speaking peoples. There he lived for two years, and at last received permission to leave Russia altogether. His present plan is to accompany the Doukhobortsi to their future home in Mandtoba, living on the 160 acres of ground which the Canadian government is to allot to each family of

ment is to allot to each family of

these refugees, and in no way will his mode of life differ from that of the

peasants about him. Prince Hilkoff

greatly alarmed them. An illegal de-cision of the government departments and officials transferred property to the amount of a half million rubles has a fine education and a good know-ledge of English, and his presence in the future colong will be very valu-able to the emigrants. Prince Hilkoff from the community to one of their members, who betrayed them. Fresh persecutions followed. In-

will be joined shortly in Montreal by Aylmar mande, a close friend of Tol-stol, and a wealthy Englishman, who has given land to a colony of 250 of the sect in Purletgh, Essex county, England. He finds them good farmers and excellent neighbors, and peaceful subjects of the government. There are also colonies in Manitoba ers and excellent neighbors, and peaceful subjects of the government. There are also colonics in Manttoba and Ottawa. The government of Can-ada not only gives them land and a liberal bountyt, but exempts them from military duty in deference to their religious convictions and faith."

THEIR DOCTRINE. These first appeared in the neighbor-hood of St. Petersburg, in the middle of the ast century. By the beginning of the present their dictrine had be-come so clearly defined, and the number of their followers had so greatly increased that the government and the Greek church considered this sect to be peculiarly obnoxious, and so started a cruel persecution.

Marriage among them is not regard-

ed as a holy sacrament, and is accomplished merely by the mutual consent of the roung souple. As among the Spirit Wrastlers no preference is given to wealth and rank, the parents o not at all interfere in the marriages their children. There are also no marriage rites or ceremonies; the mere consent of the two and a promise to live together suffices. Abstin-ence from marriage for the sake of purity is regarded among them as a

The Spirit Wrestlers are careful as to the neatness of their houses, and say that for a Christian it is proper to cleanly and tidily-in this they

The Spirit Wrestlers like to express their religious thoughts and feelings in the form of allegories. Thus, for example, they speak of seven heavens the first being humility; the second, understanding; the third, abstinence; the fourth, brotherlry love; the fifth compassion; the sixth, good counsel; the seventh, love, where God lives. In a similar way they denote 12 Christian virtues, under the guise of 12 friends.

Truth, which delivers man from Purity, which brings man to God.

Love, where love is, there God is Labor, honorable for the body and helpful for the soul. Obedience, a quick way to salvation.

Not judging, salvation without Reasonableness, the highest of vir-

Money, of which Satan himself is Self-control, the work of Christ our Prayer and fasting, unite man with

or commandment. the other peanants in the same vil-

Thanksgiving, gladsome to God and

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD. "Our brethren," says one of the disciples, "are called Christians of the Universal Brotherhood,' because all men are equal, children of one father. God, and those who live in deeds and be nembers of this universal body. The rules of life of the 'Christians of the Universal Brotherhood' and its general views (at least some of them)

are as follows: The members of the community revere and love God as the source of all They respect the dignity of man both in themselves and in their fellow-

The members of the community re-

By the word 'God' they understand the power of love, the power of life which is the source of all that exists. Life is progress, and everything tends toward perfection in order that the seed received should be returned to the source of life in the form of

ward perfection—thus, beginning with velopment of which is man, regarding him from the point of view of life and

The members of the community hold that to destroy or hurt any living thing is blameworthy. In every serarate being there is life, and hence God, especially in a human being. To deprive a man of life is in no way permissible

The members accord full freedom to the life of man, and therefore all or-ganization founded on riolence they regard as unlawful.

The basis of man's existence is the power of thrught—reason.

It is recognized that the communal life of man is based on the moral law which has for its rule, 'What I do not wish for myself that I do not wish for any one else.

These 10 clauses we hold to be the fundamental rules of Christian life, or the Ten Commandments of the

THEIR PERSECUTIONS. In 1816 Alexander I. said that all the severities exhausted on the Spirit Wrestlers for 30 years not only failed to destroy the sect, but had more and more multiplied the number of its adherents.

Notwithstanding this imperial confession, persecutions continued. From 1840 to 1850 Nicholas I. banished them to the southern slopes of the Cau-casus. In those days it was on the Turkish frontier, and considered as far away from civilization as Siberia. Ten years ago the system of universal military service decreed by the czar was introduced in the Caucasus. The Spirit Wrestlers were taken unawares, and the penalties for not doing military service were severe. They finally oncluded to enlist as recruits, but never to make actual use of their

arms. The introduction of conscription "For the sake of thee, Lord, I loved the narrow gate;
I left the material life; I left father and mother,
I left brother and sister; I left my whole race and tribe;
I bear hardness and persecution; I bear scorn and slander;
I am hungry and thirsty; I am walking naked;
For the sake of thee, Lord." Subscribe for the "Semi-Weekly Sun."

DINGLEY DEAD!

Was a Foremost Figure in American Political Life: nonnced all participation in acts of

> Leader of the Republican Party in the National House of Representatives:

A Member of the High Joint Commission and the Author of the Famous Dingley Tariff Bill.

government was misrepresented to the authorities, who ordered out the Cossacks and infantry to quell an al-WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.-Hon. Netson Dingley of Maine, leader of the republican side on the floor of the The guns, swords and daggers were still burning when the Cossacks ar-rived and made two cavalry charges house of representatives and representing the second congressional dis-trict of Maine in that body, died here bought at half-past ten of heart fail-ure, resulting from extreme weakness due to double pneumonia. He was on the unarmed men and women who were singing hymns. The troops beat them with their rawhide whips in-Their property was plundered by moonscious during most of the day, and death came quietly without con-sciousness being regained. To within Men were insulted and maltreated. while the women were flogged and a few hours before his death the family firmly believed, as they have throughout his illness, that Mr. Dingthrown into prison or sent to a penal would recover, and it was only when it became apparent that he was dying that they gathered at his bedtion were sold for a trifle, and their

While the past few days have given great hope of recovery, the progress of the disease hal made the patient affected his heart. Late last night and again this morning, Mr. Dingley had a bad sinking spell, from which he slightly rallied. There were further evidences of heart failure as the day progressed, and the strongest stimulants were administered, but without effect.

He friled perceptibly during the afternoon, and as night came on hope was abandoned. Mrs. Dingley is very much prostrated by her husband's death, and is now under the care of a

physician. There were many genuine and heartfelt expressions of sympathy when it became known that the Maine congress can was dead. Hamilton house, where Mr. Dingley resided, has been the resort for a number of years for most of the congressional contingent from Maine, and it was here that Mr. Dingley spent all the past 16 years of his life when his congressional duties called him to Washington. He occupied rooms on the second, ficor, and had with him his wife and daughter.

Representative Dingley's illness dated back to Dec. 29. The physician dated back to bec. 28. The physical diagnosed his case as one of grippe, and cauthoned the patient to keep to his room. The folloving Saturday pneumonia developed in the left lung, complicated with great irregularity of good results, and on Thursday there Among the prisoners in chains and were signs that the lung was begin-God, and those who live in deeds and filthy dungeons, many were beaten to ring to clear. The next day, hownot only in word may being to it and death. The knowt and the Cossack- ever, the disease took an alarmingturn, and the two sons in Michigan

were telegraphed for. In speaking of Mr. Dingley's death tonight, Senator Hale said: "In the present condition of public affairs, Mr. Dingley's death is a very great national loss. In all questions relating to finance, to the revenue of the courtry and to the adjustment of great fiscal questions Mr. Dingley was above all others in authority. It is difficult to say who can take his place. He had the confidence of his associates in the house, the confidence of the senate, the confidence of the pre-sident and the confidence of the en-tire country. Maine will especially lament him. Early and late he had devoted himself to the interests of the state, and without distinction of party

and her people believed in his fidelity, ratriotism and wisdom." The funeral will be conducted at the were laid down, and on each side of horse of representatives on Monday next. The body will be taken to the egan to flay them like ferocious wild house at 10 o'clock and there lie in state till noon, when service will be conducted in the presence of the house and senate. At 4.29 in the afternoon After this they were placed in a solitary and cold cell for a day, and the funeral party will leave for Lewiston, Me., arriving there at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Further services will be held at the ramily residence in Lewiston on Wednesday. The in-

terment will be in that city. Mr. Dingley's father was a trader, mr. Dingley's father was a trader, not particularly well to do, and the boy bent himself to work at an early age. His steadiness of purpose came from his old Puritan stock, but his intellectual ability came from his mother, a woman educated far beyond ther, a woman educated far beyond her station, or the average of cultiva-tion in those days. She was a school teacher and brought all the discipline and knowledge of her mind to bear upon the training of her son, and he found her influence one of the greatest

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factors in his success. At Dartmouth he graduated at the head of a class which had in it men who have since become prominent, like Chief Justice Field of Massachusetts. It is difficult to name any important legislation in congress of the last fifteen years with which he was not identified.

W. G. GAUNCE HEARD FROM.

Former New Brunswicker Interviewed in Vancouver.

He Says Greenwood Will in Five Years be the Butte of British Columbia.

(Vancouver World, Jan. 3.) W. G. Gaunce of Seattle, who was actively identified with the Washington State Immigration Association 11st

1895 and 1896, and who edited the literature sent out which so fairly represented the resources of that state and which resulted in bringing many peo-ple into the state, has been stopping for a day or two at the Metropole. Last July, in company with others, Mr. Gaunce went on a prolonged prospect-ing tour in northern Washington and scuthern British Columbia. Nearly five months of very careful investigation assured him that the great min-eral belt extending for many miles toth sides of the boundary line was to be the scene of great immediate activity. Persuaded that Greenwood is to become a great mining centre, Mr. Gaunce is returning there after a few days spent with his family in Seattle.

To a World representative, Mr. Gaunce said: To raredy an old quotation, 'Keep your eye on Greenwood and Camp McKinney." The former is certified to me by very competent mining n.en as the centre of the greatest copper-gold ledges in the known world. the latter in the centre of the best free milling region in the west. Around Greenwood and within a radius of say nine miles, are dozens of properties of proven perit, on nine of which steam plants are installed. The mines are pilling over on the dumps awaiting transportation facilities now drawing ery near in the early completion of the Canadian Pacific railway. Men smile and shrug their shoulders when told of the immense bodies of ore found around Greenwood, so I rarely quote figures. I prefer to refer people to the Christmas number of the Boundary Creek Times, in which are arti-cles on the subject by such competent and reliable mining men as Mr. Keffer and Mr. Haas. The immediate country around Greenwood is very thor cughly prospected, and the era for the capitalist has arrived. West of Green wood, on the west fork of the Kettle river, a virgin field, however, still twaits the prospector. Greenwood is trowing very steadily. Good roads, largely due to the enterprise of Mayor Wood, ramify the country in every di-rection and bring the many mining camps into easy and direct touch with the town. Mr. Woods' intelligent liberality in this direction has proven a development. Greenwood has re- With Attempting to Murder His Step-son, readquarters for railway building, and reports from there which reached me within the last three days show increased activity in business and real estate. With large sums of money already expended by the city on street grading and water works, and with a private company hurrying an electric light plant to completion, with good banking facilities, tele-phonic connection with the outside world, etc., this little town may be classed as strictly up-to-date. Occupying a small but beautiful valley and framed as a picture by a completely surrounding range of moun tains, the situation is decidedly pic-

turesque. At Camp McKinney new and increased interest appears to be centering. Messrs. Naden and Mac-Donnell of Greenwood, and Mr. Ceperley, I believe of Vancouver, owners of promising mining properties there, have recently laid out a townsite there and re selling lots rapidly to meet the growing demand for recidences or places of business. The record of the Cariboo mine, with its past limited facilities, has been a good advertiser for the carp. Nev machinery and new maragement are adding to its far e. Before many months I predict that the fame of McKinney will be wide and gratifying."

wide and gratifying."

Asked as to the character of the people getting holdings in the country referred to, the reply came very energetically, "A most superior class of people have invaded this mountain region—men of vigor, energy, honor and intelligence—men who may be confidently expected to avail themselves of their surroundings for their own and their surroundings for their own and their sountry's weal. English, Canadian and American dwell in unity assured that there is opportunity there for them all. Everywhere it is the same—hore, expectation, assurance of same hore, expertation, assurance of a great future. If a few good properties have made Rossland famous, what will a large number do for the mines that surround it. Salt Lake City owes its importance to the trib-ute paid by the adjacent mining wealth, and Green wood, with greater evidence of greater mineral wealth all about it, than any of these, will with-out doubt prove itself within five years as the Butte of British Columbia. Mr. Gaunce leaves at once for

LOST AT CAPE SABLE ISLAND.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 15.—Word was received today from Capt. Thomas Sommers, who stated that his actioner, the Edith M. McGinnis, went ashore at Clark Harbor, Cape Sable Island, N. S., yesterday, and that all the crew had been saved. The McGinnis was owned in this city by E. L. Rowe & Son, and was insured for \$45,000.

MAY BE STANLEY'S BODY.

EOSTON, Jan. 15.—The badly decomposed body of a man was found on the beach at Thompson's Island by the harbor police this morning. It will be held a few days for identification. The description of the clothing is identical with that worn by Capt. Stanley of the schooner Virginia, which was wrecked in the November storm. Relatives of Capt. Stanley will be notified of the finding of the body.

FURIOUS STORMS

Cause Widespread Devastation on Land and Sea,

Reports From England, Ireland and Parts of the Continent - London Suffered From Overflow of Thames.

LONDON, Jan. 13.-Widespread devastation on land and sea has been the result of the recent storm, and the aggregate losses of property are imme: se. This evening reports are gradually filtering through from the provinces telling of dismantled houses, overflowing rivers, inundated streets and fields, buildings flooded, cattle and sheep drowned, railroads disorganized and disasters to life and limb from falling debris.

London's parks and buildings have suffered heavily. The Thames has everflowed along the upper reaches, with serious loss to the dwellers on the banks.

Most of the towns have suffered severely. Promenades have been swept by the sea and harbors and piers damaged. Parts of Southampton are under water. The schools were closed this afternoon, and this evening the tide is overflowing all boundaries and threatening serious results.

In many parts of Portsmouth boats. were employed in the main streets to-day to take the school children home. Numerous small wrecks are reported, and all the life boats are kept busy. Three men who were returning from a funeral near Castle Island, Ireland, were lifted by the wind, hurled into a pit and killed.

The channel steamers have had terrible experiences. The paer at the entrance to Dieppe, France, which was recently damaged, has been completely demolished, and great havor is reported along the Normandy coast. Another train has been derailed near

Clare, County Clare, Ireland. Several of the passengers were injured.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Reports received here late this afternoon describe a violent gale raging in northern and western Germany and thunder storms and torrential rains in southern Ger-

At Stuttgart a scaffolding was blown down and a man killed.
VIENNA, Jan. 13.—A terrific gale has been raging here since early this morning. Much damage has been done to property, and there have been many wrecks.

Children Cry for CASTORIA

A VERY BAD MAN

Charged With Poisoning His First and Second Wives.

and With Burning a House and a Mill.

(Special to the Sun.) FT HYACINTHE, Que., Jan. 18.—If all the charges made against Joseph L'Heureux of Upton, a small village fifteen miles from this city, are true he is a very bad man. He was arrested this morning on a charge of having attempted to murder his stepson, Joseph Evangeliste Larocque by setting fire to the boy's bed. While L'Heureux is held only en this charge, there are at least five other crimes which it is allelyed will in all probability be traced home to him, two of them being the most serious of the offences against humanity—murder. There is every reason to believe, it is said, that he murderel his first and

said, that he murderel his first and second wives.

Following is a list of the offences which he is alleged to have committed: That he poisoned or was in some other manner responsible for the death of his first wife, who died at Biddeford, Maine, about twelve years ago under very suspicious circumstances. That in December, 1894, he pisoned or was in some other manner responsible for the death of his second wife at Upton village. That in 1894 he burned his house and a mill to the ground with the object of collecting the insurance money. That in March, 1898, he set fire to the bed of his step-son, who woke before the flames did much damage. That in October of the same year he set fire to his dwelling on the lower ficor and placing a rug saturated with turpentine under his step-son' bed again attempted the boy's life and tried to burn his dwelling.

A GOOD MAN GONE.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—CaptainDouglas Ottinger, the oldest officer of the
United States revenue marine service, died
here today, aged 94. He was the inventor
of the life car used for many years in the
life saving service, for which he received
the thanks of congress and a substantial
award of money. During his long career
he saved hundreds of lives and personally
saved 21 vessels from shipwreck.

MORE BATTLESHIPS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The government has just distributed to various British firms orders for the remaining battleships under the naval programme and also, it is said, for two extra battleships.

Russian officials stamped out the plague in Turkestan.

