THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 35

THE ISSUE OF CHURCH BONDS.

Stricken From the Press of the Lithographing Company.

ARE FINE WORKS OF ART

Delivered to President Hills of the Deseret National Bank.

THEN TO CHURCH OFFICE.

Subscriptions to Amount of $150,000 Taken, All But $70,000 in Salt Lake—Other Gotos.

The issue of Church bonds recently made has been delivered. They were printed at home by the Deseret Lithographing company and were ready for delivery to Mr. L. S. Hills, president of the Deseret National bank, who is to turn the coupons over to President Snow, Trustee-in-Trust, preparatory to their mailing to the subscribers.

President Hills stated this morning that the total up to date had secured subscriptions to the amount of $80,000, two of the coupons coming from New York. The largest amount sent for at the bank by a single subscriber being a call for $10,000. Of the total $150,000, thirty-one of Salt Lake by lay claim to having taken $100,000. The bonds themselves are works of art, and reflect great credit upon the producers, whose efforts have won the test in the New York and Boston stock exchanges. There were also some used in the improvements in these cities, black, green and brown being the prevailing tint being green on yellow ground. At the top is a fine litho of the Temple, through which is the key of the matter that is as follows:

"For value received, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by Lorenzo Snow, its Trustee-in-Trust, hereby promises to pay to the order of the Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City, State of Utah, on the first day of January, [illegible] with interest thereon at the rate of [illegible] per centum per annum in [illegible] coin, on the first days of July and January in each year after the first day of January, 1899, until said principal is paid, upon the presentation and surrender of the annexed coupons, at said Deseret National bank, as they severally become due and payable.

"This is one of a series of five hundred bonds of one thousand dollars each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 500, two hundred bonds of five hundred dollars each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 200, and three hundred and fifty bonds of one thousand dollars each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 350, aggregating five hundred thousand dollars, and dated December 31st, 1898. All of which said bonds are secured by the pledge of the Trustee-in-Trust made to each subscriber thereof, and are issued by Lorenzo Snow and David Evans, trustees, that enough money to pay the interest on said bonds and at least fifty thousand dollars additional shall be set apart from the income of said Church and deposited with said trustees each year, after the year 1900, to purchase a portion of said bonds, or to create a fund for the redemption of the principal thereof as said trustees, in their discretion, shall deem best, provided, that if all the bonds are not sold, the money set aside shall be proportionate to the amount of bonds sold.

"This bond is subject to redemption, at the first day of January, 1918, and on any interest date thereafterto, in such manner and upon such notice as may be prescribed by said trustees, or when any bond is called for payment, then the interest on such bond, shall thereupon cease.

"If default in the payment of interest on any of the said bonds be made and continue for three months after such interest shall have been duly demanded, the principal of said bonds to be at once payable, at the option of the holder thereof, after thirty days' notice given to said trustees.

"This bond shall not be valid unless duly signed by the said Lorenzo Snow, Trustee-in-Trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and authenticated by the certificate of the said Lewis S. Hills and David Evans, trustees.

"In witness whereof the said Lorenzo Snow has hereunto set his hand, the same and affixed his seal, as sole Trustee-in-Trust, and has caused to be affixed of his signature to be in facsimile the signatures of the trustees, this thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1898."

The whole is enclosed with a green artistic border, with a Greek design at each corner. At the foot are 10 coupons that date from 1900 to 1910, the numbers of the same to correspond with the bond, underneath which these coupons are a fine specimen of Mr. Barthel's individual work, to be appreciated when viewed through magnifying glass; then we have vertically a duplicate number on the bond and a peculiar process of tinting the bond effectually cuts any effort on the part of enterprising forgers.

The bonds, compared in detail, measure 23½ by 12½ inches and fold up to form three inches in width, leaving the cover, that is printed in a style to match the face, exposed to view, bearing the following:

"The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, eleven years' interest on $1,000 gold bond, interest payable January 1st and July 1st, at the Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah. Principal due, 1918. Trustee-in-Trust, Salt Lake City, Utah. We, the undersigned, hereby certify that this bond is one of a series of bonds mentioned therein, and we have to act as trustees for the holders of said bonds, and promise that the bonds received by us, as therein provided, for the payment of said bonds, and interest, shall be faithfully appropriated to said purpose.

"At the President's office as early as 9:30 this morning there were several people waiting in the hallway who announced their intention to then and there become bond subscribers.

BRIGHT BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Those Are the Prospects for Diamond City and Kemmerer.

Attorney C. S. Hills, at one time clerk to Attorney General Bishop, has returned from Diamondville and Kemmerer, Wyoming, whither he went about six months ago. In conversation with a "News" reporter today Mr. Hills said that the business outlook for Diamondville and Kemmerer was exceedingly bright. While the principal support of these towns is in the output of the mines, the trade of the settlement is gradually being drawn to these points. The terminus of Kemmerer is owned by the Oregon Short Line Railway company, which Mr. Hills said is doing much toward the building up of that place. Their new depot, said Mr. Hills, is a model of architecture and the other railroad improvements are of equal solidity in the character as to indicate an intention on the part of the company to make Kemmerer a formidable rival of Marston Daly's town, just over the hill. Mr. Hills is of the opinion, however, that Daly will maintain his record as a town builder if the negotiating committee of Diamondville is to be taken as a criterion. Since the settlement of the strike, which was on last spring, the miners feel better satisfied. Under Mr. Daly's management the operatives of the mines are allowed to purchase their supplies wherever they choose, without danger of being their positions, as was the fashion between employer and employe, so that score have been amicably adjusted.

The point are in the mines at Diamondville, Mr. Hills said, will work a bardship on the miners, many of whom are improvident and with but little to fall back on. As Mr. Daly used from fifty to sixty men at work for the Ft. Ancosda smelters, no time will be lost in clearing the mines for operation.

THE CITY LIBRARY.

Appointment of Mrs. Richards, the New Member—Monthly Reports.

Mrs. Emily Richards, the new member of the library board, was today appointed a member of the committee on rules, books and administration by President Webber at a regular meeting of the board held this morning.

The report of the librarian, Miss Annie D. Chapman, for the month of December, 1898, was received and filed. The report shows the total number of volumes accessioned to be 120, borrowers cards issued, 267, making a total to date of 4,905; cards cancelled, 5, to date, books issued for home use, 5,442, making a daily average of 212; books for use in reading room, 4,931, daily 192; daily visitors estimated, 225. The decrease for the month were "Ben Hur" and "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," the demand for which was very numerous, and the Libby Glass Co. are volume.

Bills amounting to $623.17 were approved and ordered paid. A balance of $1,452.21 was reported in hands of treasurer. Fines amounting to $24.42 were received and deposited to the credit of the library fund. A list of books was submitted and ordered purchased. A communication from Mayor Clark asking for a daily report was received and the secretary instructed to attend to same.

WITH THEIR PLUNDER.

Police Run a Gang of Suspects to Ground This Morning.

Nervous householders and citizens generally may now breathe easier, the gang of burglars who have been plying their profession in Salt Lake City is broken up and the plays nearly capured at one of the whilom haunts.

The police did good work. The gentleman who wore the pointed toed shoes, likewise his companions with the square shoe, who so carelessly stepped upon these four sacks at Barnes & Hardy's store on Saturday morning, were run to earth in the Temple lodging house, situated on the corner of West Temple and South Temple streets, shortly after midnight by Chief Pyle and Officer Heimel, reinforced by Sergeant Janney and Officer Raleigh, who were called up as soon as it was found that the scent was hot. There were four taught that evening a free ride in the early morning air. The roster included James Adams, the Montana scrapper, regarding whom Officer Pack can tell a tale; Charles Orton, F. W. Anderson and W. Morris. The entire aggregation of alleged housebreakers evidently objected to receiving early morning calls, Officer Orton, who is of a retiring disposition, modestly disappeared through the second story window and was gathered in by Officer Heimel when Anderson gave the police a warm greeting that necessitated a rap over the head from Raleigh's gun; the other two members of the gang occupied the "hoosegow" in "Park" in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match free for all, finally all concerned adjourned to the city hall, where the quartet were locked up to look over the charges against them. There is enough booty certified from the room to make material for several separate cases of burglary in this city. A big sack found in the corner, revealed, upon investigation, much of the property stolen from Barnes Hardy company; a coat from the Salt Lake clothing house, and a job lot of feminine wearing apparel. A stack of blank bank checks and several small articles tend to show that several houses have been visited.

Now that the gang is broken up, which is one of the toughest men here for years, it means that the three housebreakers will have more peaceful slumbers for some time to come.

EXCITING MUCH INTEREST.

Exceeding great interest attaches in local railroad circles to the speed that has been made by the new fast mail train between New York and San Francisco which left the former city at 12 o'clock on Sunday evening and which arrived at Cleveland at noon yesterday from the Lake Shore. The train left Buffalo an hour and nine minutes later, of which fifty-five minutes were recovered between that city and Cleveland, the distance from Buffalo to Erie, eighty-eight miles, was made in nine minutes, including two stops. Erie to Cleveland, ninety-five miles, in 104 minutes, including all the stops.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY FOR COMING YEAR.

Promises to be More Notable Even Than the One Just Closed.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Time Nigh at Hand When Reports Will be Made and Plans for the Future Outlined.

The extended list of stockholders meetings published in today's "News" tells that the period is at hand when many of the leading corporations of the city and state will hold their annual meetings to make reports to their stockholders. The year has been a notable one with many concerns, and the shows of assets every institution along the line especially those ranked as regular dividend payers, have shown a marked advance since January of last year, in some, the improvement ranging as high as fifty per cent. The advance has been due to two causes, an improvement in the volume of business and the great amount of local money finding profitable investment. The recently published bank statements show that there is an increase amount of the money locked up and since the savings banks have all reduced their rates of interest to depositors, the demand for steady dividend paying stocks has increased and is likely to go on increasing in the future. The pinchers of money during a great part of 1898 will without doubt be the distinguishing features of the year in material circles. Borrowers who had approved securities or whose standing was unquestioned could obtain money on almost their own terms, on money with the funds have been unable to place the money they had to invest. The general hope is that this condition will lead capital in of necessity forced to hunt for new enterprises and by inaugurating home industries, and in building up the great resources of our own State. The success of the Lehi and Ogden sugar factories, and that at La Grande, Oregon, certainly by Utah capital, would tend that there is a wide field waiting the investor who has the courage and the foresight to enter it.

A substantial instance of returning prosperity in Salt Lake is found in the resumption of dividends today by the Deseret Savings bank. Shortly after the notable panic, the bank directory decided to pass dividends for the present with a view to strengthen the assets and reserves, but the year 1898 has been one of such marked prosperity for the institution that the directors decided that they would resume the regular quarterly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, which was paid on its stock yesterday.

The Home Fire Insurance of Utah today sent out its forty-fourth disbursement to its stockholders amounting to one and one-half per cent of a capital to a quarter of a million, the company's advertisement in another column makes a gratifying showing for 1898.

The Champ Wagon & Machine company handed its regular quarterly dividend during December to its stockholders for a Christmas present. There is a general expression among stockholders of this thriving concern that a special dividend may be looked for during the present month. The volume of business for the year just ended to have broken all previous records.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Deseret National bank occurred today. Only routine business was considered.

LIKE THE WIND.

Whirling From Station to Station at Ninety Miles an Hour.

A Chicago dispatch under date of last evening says: The new fast mail train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, which pulled out of Omaha at 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, rolled into the Union depot at Chicago at 2:11 this morning, 10 hours and 29 minutes from Omaha, a distance of 502 miles. The train was in charge of Conductor Frank Columbine, and Engineer Frank Jaffred, who holds the record for the fast run on the road, was at the throttle of engine No. 590, called the greyhound of the Burlington. The cars were mail cars No. 211 and 215 and sleeper car No. 321. The new train is designed to be one of the links in the Oriental mail service, which is to carry a letter from San Francisco to Virginia, Minn., in a fraction of the time it takes now. The mail was rushed eastward at once.

The fast schedule of the transcontinental mail really begins at Green River, Wyo., when the mail was detached from the regular overland limited and sent ahead. A gain of one hour and a half was made between Green River and Council Bluffs.

The short mile was the fastest railroading ever done in the west. The train was in charge of Engineer Mathis, and he insisted the time could be cut down materially. One of the brakemen of the new train declared the cars swayed and jumped over the rails under the powerful pull of the engine much as small boys snap the whip. At times he feared they would leave the track and go into the ditch.

If the Burlington succeeds in keeping down the schedule it will be a great factor in its favor in the competition with the Rock Island and Northwestern railroads for the great mail contract. The competition begins on Jan. 9th. The amount involved in the total contract from ocean to ocean is $750,000.

The schedule instituted last night beats the former fast mail by 1 hour and 11 minutes. The fastest time was made just west of Aurora, where ninety miles an hour was attained. The average speed for the whole distance, including stops is 46.57 miles an hour. It is unquestionably the fastest regular train ever put on the river card west of Chicago. The average time is not to be even better than that of the fast mails on the eastern roads.

AFTER THE BISCUIT COMPANY.

Ohio's Attorney General Says It is a Trust and Against the Law.

Columbus, O., Jan. 3.—Attorney General Monnett filed in the state supreme court a petition to oust the National Biscuit company from doing business as a trust in this state. The petition has been in readiness for several days awaiting a favorable opportunity for filing.

The petition filed recites that companies have been made by wholesale grocers regarding the methods of the trust which he holds is contrary to the anti-trust law, passed by the state legislature. It is claimed that other manufacturers are kept out so that the grocers are forced to pay the exorbitant prices asked. As an illustration, it is stated that the price charged for crackers is equal to that of a bushel of wheat.

Attorney General Monnett claims that the biscuit company is capitalized for $35,000,000, but only has $5,000,000 in the business.

WEATHER IS PROMITIOUS.

Storm Sweeps Over the British Coast—Wreck in the Channel.

London, Jan. 2.—In some dispatches of different ports report that the brighter weather continues along the British coast and in the Bay of Biscay. The channel steamer Anjou of 1,500 tons trading between New Haven and Dieppe, has been wrecked at the entrance of the Dieppe harbor. Five of her crew were drowned. Her cargo is washing ashore.

North Dakota's Officials.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 3.—Legislate officers were sworn in today quite without ceremony.

Governor-elect Fancher and other state officials took the oath of office in a body before Judge Wallace Winchester in the governor's office at the capitol. The houses of the legislature convened jointly at noon for organization.

Publicity Whipped in Court.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 3.—Minor Garrett, Edgar Gardner, Elijah Scott, Frank Cull and William Morris, boys ranging in age from one to twenty years, were given a public whipping by the police court today for stealing old lead bullets. Their parents were given the option by Judge Winterp of whipping the boys or having them sent to the reform school.

The boys were led to the hall by the turnkey and given twenty-five lashes each. Their yells could be heard for two blocks. The oldest of the boys was so weak after the flogging that he could hardly walk from the police station.

Christmas Storm in the Gulf.

San Francisco, Jan. 3.—A communication has been received by the Merchants' Exchange from Captain Von Helms of the steamer Coburg, telling of a storm in the gulf of California. It began on December 21 and lasted through Christmas eve. Three hatches of foot of the steamer Mexicanita were washed away and some damage was done to the white Star of France and Falkland Islands. The Japanese steamer Kokura Maru, reported this port and bound from Onayimas to Atlata, sprung a leak on Christmas day and had to be run aground in La Paz, seven feet. She will probably be saved.

UNSOLICITED SYMPATHY.

Parisian Press Outlines Gloomy Picture of United States.

Another Prominent Journal Turns the Searchlight on Home Affairs.

New York, Jan. 3.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

The Temps tonight draws a gloomy picture of the future of the United States. It says the United States cannot hide the fact that they "have said goodby forever to the idyllic era when they dispensed with the regular standing army and laughed at the heavy burdens imposed upon the nations of the Western continent by their international situation."

"There is not a Democrat, not a friend of the principles that regulate modern society, continues the Temps, "that does not deplore bitterly the inoculation with a spirit of conquest of territory and expansion of a democracy that hitherto has been peaceful and liberal.

"President McKinley may say farewell to free America, to the era of peace and good will, reforms, economy, international progress and self-government."

During the past couple of days there has been a regular campaign in the Paris press against the representation of the colonies in the metropolitan parliament.

Deputies and senators are elected by many of the French colonies. These deputies have proved to be a positive danger to the country. They have none of the responsibilities of the men of France, and yet they intervene in every question.

Paul Le Roy-Beaulieu, the distinguished political economist, has an article in the Revue des Deux Mondes about Algeria. He deduces from the happenings of this colony that the representative form of government is the cause of Algeria being a burden upon and a source of worry to France.

M. Le Roy-Beaulieu points out that the troubles now convulsing Algeria are attributable to the mistake of treating that country not as a colony, but as a part of France. Republican institutions are found to be just as dissatisfied with the cultivated minority of uncivilized races as they are advantageous for a homogeneous nation.

In Algeria, the franchise is held by a majority of Frenchmen and a minority of naturalized citizens of other races, yet its present regime has proved a lamentable failure.

A comparison between Algeria and Tunis forms other evidences in favor of this contention. The regency is entirely free from all the troubles continually occurring in Algeria.

M. D'Estournelles de Constant, also advocates, in an article written for the Revue de Paris, the suppression of colonial representation in the French parliament.

"We have before our eyes," he says, "an example in Tunis. In it by chance that this provincial colonial budget which balances, though it pays our magistrates and officials; that it has been able to execute very quickly and very well, by the aid of loans, splendid works, especially the forts at Tozeh and Biserte; that it has promulgated laws and obtained results which are only known in France, too, regarde with envy."

"Tunis did not have deputies before having electors. If this example does not convince, let us look around. There are two systems—that of northern countries, Holland and England, and that of the southern countries, Spain and Portugal, are the only countries which, like us, have colonial representatives and practice the regime of assimilation. And which are the prosperous colonies—those of England or those of Spain?"

GERMAN'S VERDICT ON PHILIPPINES.

Military Attache to the Emperor of Japan Talks.

SOME UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

Admiration for American Volunteers—Estimates 50,000 Men to Subdue Filipinos.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Major A. Van Sommerberg, German military attache to the emperor of Japan, the man who carried the message between Admiral Von Diedrich and Admiral Dewey, by which permission was given for the transportation of Captain General Augusti from Manila to Hongkong on a German warship, is in Chicago.

Major Von Sommerberg is the typical German army officer. He is a broad-shouldered young man with an erect carriage.

He was seen by a reporter at the Auditorium and related certain hitherto unwritten bits of the history of the American operations in the Philippines. "I am a student of military affairs," he said. "Perhaps I might be called a theoretical warrior.

"Inasmuch as he has the iron cross for bravery at Sedan and was in terrible storm during the Franco-Prussian war, he is certainly a practical fighter as well.

"After the Greek-Turko war I went on to the orient," he continued. "I was with Prince Henry and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war I accompanied Admiral Von Diedrichs to Manila.

"I did not witness the destruction of Montojo's fleet by [illegible] Dewey, but I saw much of the subsequent events. Because of what I saw I wish to correct at least one false impression—that there was any ill-feeling between the commanders of the American and German warships. There was a disagreement, I admit, over the right of the Americans to search German ships, but that was soon settled. Then as to the August incident. There was nothing secret about that transaction. I myself, was the messenger between the two admirals in the discussion over the demand of Admiral Augusti. Admiral Von Diedrichs asked whether or not Admiral Dewey would object to Captain General August taking passage on one of the German dispatch boats running to Hongkong. Admiral Dewey said that he would not if the former captain general would make some kind of a promise by which he would no longer bear arms against the United States. This was given and the incident was closed, so the diplomats would say.

"As to the Americans, both ashore and aboard ship, I say my this, I never met a finer body of men. I admire your volunteers. To my mind they furnish magnificent material for soldiers, but I am afraid that they have a hard task before them in the Philippines. I should not want the task of controlling those islands unless I had fully 50,000 men behind me. These natives are going to be hard problems to solve.

"Since the finishing of the Philippine question I have been connected with the imperial army of Japan as a student of its methods of military discipline. To speak very conservatively, I believe that next to the German army there is not a finer body of fighting men in the world than that same little Japanese collection of troops. Their discipline is perfect and any nation that picks a quarrel with the Japanese is in for a very hard proposition if it. I consider them one of the most important factors in future Oriental complications."

But when Major Von Sommerberg was questioned in regard to those same Oriental problems, he was silent. He said he was still connected with the Japanese government and with that of Germany as well and could say nothing. Turning to more personal matters, he said that he was on his way to Washington with letters to Secretary Alger and General Miles. He would spend a few days about the department in Washington and then would go on to Berlin to report to his own government.

THREE DOLLARS A POUND.

Corner in Butter and Tobacco in the Klondike Regions Causes Comment.

Chilcat Indians Pill Up on Firewater and Proceed to Act in an Ugly Mood.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 3.—Passengers who arrived on the Al Ki from Alaska, some of whom left Dawson as late as December, report that the Chilcat Indians are terrorizing the white inhabitants of Pyramid Harbor, near Seagoing, and have threatened to massacre them. The night before Christmas whites appeared at the Chilcat village with a big supply of whisky, which was sold to the Indians without reserve. The native tribe got drunk on Christmas and with knives and guns compelled all the whites in that locality to leave. When the Al Ki left Pyramid Harbor a high tension obtained on the east reaches Brooklyn it will be refilled and when the present pastor sims down, Dr. Hillis will leave the field in which he has labored so long and take up his plans in Beaumontary Hallowed by memories of two of the greatest clergymen of the country—Henry Ward Beecher and Lyman Abbott.

Dr. Hillis is a native of Iowa and is forty years of age. He was educated at Grinnell academy, at Lake Forest university and at the Yale Divinity school. For three years after leaving his theological studies he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Peoria, Illinois, from which place he was called to the pulpit of the first church in Evanston. In December, 1894, he succeeded Prof. Swing at Central church. Dr. Hillis, like his predecessors at Plymouth and Central churches, is a writer. The four books he has published are "Footfalls of Immortality," "How the Immortals Lived," "A Man's Value to Society," and the "Investment of Influence."

the lower house of the Hungarian diet, characterized Baron Banffy as a cheat and a traitor. Thereupon the premier challenged him, but the duel did not come off at the time expected owing to the inability of their seconds to agree upon conditions.

The seconds thereupon quarreled and a series of duels between them followed.

DINGLEY IS BETTER.

But the Maine Statesman Still is in a Very Critical State of Health.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The hope for the recovery of Representative Dingley, resulting from a slight improvement in his condition and the tenacious hold on life he exhibited, gained a little additional strength this morning, though his condition remains decidedly critical. He passed a fair night and was positively a shade better at 10 o'clock today.

Dr. Dale, the attending physician, said that he was certainly no worse than yesterday and that his pulse was good sign considering his years. The lungs were in as good shape as yesterday and breathing, perhaps, was slightly easier, but it is expected that it will be at least several days before there is any breaking down of the consolidation of lung tissues.

Record Alcohol Factory.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 3.—The Great Western Distillery, destroyed by lightning last June, has been rebuilt and is operated, and will commence today with a capacity of 11,000 bushels of corn daily, which means an output of 30,000 gallons of alcohol every day. This is the largest distillery in the world, and work has been pushed on repairing it, owing to the unprecedented demand for spirits for smokeless powder by various foreign governments.

OTIS AWAITING TROOPS.

They are Being Forwarded to Him as Quickly as Possible.

Confidence Expressed that There Will be No Battle in Bolo Until Absolutely Compulsory.

Washington, Jan. 3.—General Otis at Manila has been notified by cable of the arrangements that have been completed to speedily reinforce his command by the dispatch of six regiments of regular infantry. The Twentieth, now at Fort Leavenworth, will sail from San Francisco on the transport Sherman, January 7 and is timed to reach Manila by the end of the month. Major General Lawton has been reinforced of the Fourth regiment, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., the Twelfth at Jefferson barracks, and the Seventeenth at Columbus barracks, Ohio, and is directed to sail with them January 11 from New York city on the transports Meherk and Massachusetts, proceeding by way of the Suez canal. This force, under General Lawton, is expected to reach the Philippines the second week in February.

The other two regiments selected for garrison duty in the Philippines, the Third infantry at Fort Snelling, Minn., and the Twenty-second at Fort Crook, Neb., will depart from San Francisco as soon as transports are available. The army steamer Senator, which left Manila Dec. 19th with the Astor battery and Colonel Funston's regiment for San Francisco, is due there early next week and will be ready to return with either the Third or the Twenty-second regiment, as the case may be.

While everything is being done by the war department authorities to expedite the departure of these troops in compliance with a request from General Otis, General Otis has to be anxious to embrace his volunteers for reinforcements, it has been found impossible to start them much earlier than the middle of January which was the time set when it was first decided two weeks ago to send a portion of the needed force by way of the Suez canal, because of the lack of transport facilities in the Pacific.

"Until these troops reach the Philippines it is not believed by the authorities that there will be any attempt on any aggressive operations for the extension of American sovereignty over the various provinces now held by the insurgents, or any change in the tactics in the matter—but that we will reserve his forces for use in emergencies should the insurgents grow menacing, particularly in the vicinity of Manila. Confidence was expressed at the war department that there would be no battle at Bolo until after every reasonable effort and negotiations to induce the rebels to evacuate the city had been exhausted.

Outgoing Steamers Watched.

San Francisco, Jan. 3.—By direction of Chief Lees detectives are watching all outgoing vessels and trains to the bones of murdered Frank E. Decker, the Wells-Fargo delivery clerk, who absconded with $20,000 cash belonging to the Southern Pacific railroad company from San Francisco on December 28. It is now believed that Becker, finding his flight overland beyond Mexico cut off, is headed in this direction with the booty, and is easily getting out of the United States.

PULPIT IS NOT VACANT.

Plymouth Church at Brooklyn Has a New Pastor.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—News was received here late last night that Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the Central Congregational church, is to be called to the pastorate of the famous Plymouth church of Brooklyn, as the successor of Dr. Lyman Abbott.

The formal call will be extended to Dr. Hillis after the meeting of the advisory committee of the church to be held today. This committee is expected to leave for Brooklyn to Chicago of members of the committee, which has been in conference with Dr. Hillis. Dr. Hillis, it is stated, overjoyed at the call reaches Brooklyn it will be ratified and when the present pastor sims down, Dr. Hillis will leave the field in which he has labored so long and take up his plans in Beaumontary Hallowed by memories of two of the greatest clergymen of the country—Henry Ward Beecher and Lyman Abbott.

Dr. Hillis is a native of Iowa and is forty years of age. He was educated at Grinnell academy, at Lake Forest university and at the Yale Divinity school. For three years after leaving his theological studies he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Peoria, Illinois, from which place he was called to the pulpit of the first church in Evanston. In December, 1894 he succeeded Prof. Swing at Central church. Dr. Hillis, like his predecessors at Plymouth and Central churches, is a writer. The four books he has published are "Footfalls of Immortality," "How the Immortals Lived," "A Man's Value to Society," and the "Investment of Influence."

RAN A MILE IN 37 SECONDS.

How the Fast Mail Shot Over Iowa Prairies.

HEADWIND ALL THE WAY

Yet Both Northwestern and Burlington Trains Came in Ahead of Time.

CAN MAKE IT FASTER STILL

No Time for Brakemen to Get Off—Great Run Made by the Eastbound Trains.

Omaha, Jan. 3.—The new fast mail trains on the Burlington and Northwestern roads finished their phenomenal runs from Chicago without special incident this morning. The Burlington pulled into the terminal station at 1:47, eight minutes ahead of schedule time. The Northwestern arrived at 1:38, seventeen minutes ahead of the schedule. The trains had a head wind all the way.

The crews of both trains are confident even of better time being made after they are called upon to do so. There was a large crowd present at the depots to witness the arrival of the trains, principally composed of railroad men, but with a few speaking of otherwise for the purpose of getting a first look at the flyers.

The new Rock Island train does not start until next Sunday.

In addition to the sustained speed of these two trains being remarkable over fifty miles an hour for the distance, there were some still more remarkable bursts of speed during the trip. Several times a mile was covered in 37 seconds. The Northwestern left its two brakemen at one point on the line. When the train stopped they got off to look around and when they completed the circuit the train was gone.

The actual elapsed time from the start at Chicago to arrival at the local depot was as follows:

Northwestern, 492 miles, with 18 stops, 9 hours and 58 minutes.

Burlington, 502 miles, with 11 stops, 10 hours and 1 minute.

The greatest run was made by the eastbound train on the Burlington, which left here last night one hour late, and yet made up the time of four minutes late, and the schedule that is thirty minutes faster than the westbound train, which they assert is the fastest record for any train between the two points. The previous record was held by the Northwestern, having been made with a special train carrying a party of railroad officials to the exposition.

Increase of Wages Granted.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 3.—Eight of fifteen breweries in Cleveland have conceded the demand of the coopers makers for a wage rate of $2.50 per day. The general strike of cooper-makers in this city, in which about 600 men are involved, therefore did not take place. The officials of the cooper-makers' association made that the remaining seven breweries will have nothing to compromise on the wage question, and anything below a minimum rate of $2.50 per day will not be accepted by the men.

POISONING EPIDEMIC.

10th Another Victim in New York to the Prevailing Criminal Fad.

New York, Jan. 3.—The Herald says: There is a strong likelihood that the fact may soon be established that money is the motive that led on the Knickerbocker Athletic club on November 26, ostensibly from fancied diphtheria, according to the death certificate issued by the physician, was murdered by poison, as was Mrs. Adams, and that the same poison was used to take his life as was utilized in the case of the latter. Upon Coroner Morrary was administered in each case. The body of Barnet has been exhumed, and it is said that sufficient evidence has been obtained to prove that the body contains traces of the poison named. There is said to be little doubt that the person who caused the death of Mrs. Adams is also responsible for the death of Barnet, with this difference, that while he did not intend to kill Mrs. Adams, but intended the death of Barnet was deliberately planned.

Barnet's death was surrounded with several mysterious circumstances. He had not been feeling well for several days previous to October 26, being in a disordered condition of the stomach and bowels. On that day he ordered there came into his possession a bottle of a proprietary powder, which is usually used to remedy bowel troubles.

When the powder was bought by Barnet or whether it came to him at the Knickerbocker Athletic club, is not known at this time, but it has been stated he received it through the mail.

He took a dose of the powder, and at once became exceedingly ill. Dr. Phillips, who has an office conveniently across the street from the club, where Barnet roomed, was called in hastily and prescribed for the sick man. Later in the day Dr. Phillips was called in see him, and intended him from that time until his death on November 1. The death certificate stated that it was due to diphtheria.

During the ten days of Barnet's illness, the greatest precaution was taken to keep the affair quiet. Dr. Phillips, it is said, was quiet. When his brother Edward called to see him, he said he had taken a "Bradshaw" powder and called Dr. Phillips, that he had poisoned himself. The attributed this to having taken an overdose. He seemed to recover from the effects of the powder in a day or two, and no suspicion was aroused in the mind of Edward that his brother's death was not the result of fatal diphtheria.

Toronto Matrimonial Contest.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 3.—In the Toronto matrimonial contest today, Mr. A. McDonald was hooted by Miss Jessie Jamieson, who was the author of the arguments used against MacDonald was that he had once advocated the annexation of Canada to the United States.