

FUNERAL OF LATE  
DWIGHT L. MOODY.Services Over the Remains of the  
Noted EvangelistHeld Before a Large Audience at East  
Northfield, Mass., Yesterday.The Body Placed in Its Last Rest-  
ing Place at Roundtop—Elo-  
quent Eulogy Paid the Deceased  
by Rev. Dr. Schofield.

EAST NORTHFIELD (Mass.), Dec. 26.—Funeral services over the remains of Dwight L. Moody were held at the Congregational Church yesterday before a large audience. Men who for many years have been connected with Mr. Moody's work took part. Rev. C. I. Schofield, D. D., officiated, assisted by Rev. A. Torrey of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

There were services at the late residence of Mr. Moody early in the day, only relatives and close friends being present. Dr. Schofield read the scriptures, and Mr. Torrey offered prayer.

When the family had withdrawn the corpse, which had been permitted to remain upon a leather couch, was placed in the casket. The body was borne to the church by about fifty students from the Northfield Institute. Before the bier was raised white roses were sprinkled about the casket. Dr. Schofield and Mr. Torrey led the procession, while following the bier came the following honorary pall-bearers: Ira D. Sankey and George C. Stebbins of Brooklyn, R. C. Morse and D. W. Williams of New York, Rev. W. C. Herdman and Rev. George C. Needham of Philadelphia.

The bier was placed in front of the pulpit and the lid of the casket was removed. A large number of visitors and visitors then began to file past the body. Mr. Moody's face had every appearance of one enjoying peaceful sleep. The body remained on view in the church until 2 o'clock.

At the public funeral service the music was rendered by a choir of 150 students. An invocation was followed by the scripture lesson, read by Rev. A. T. Pierson of Brooklyn.

Dr. Schofield then delivered the eulogy: "We are met, dear friends, not to mourn a defeat, but to celebrate a triumph. He who was with God and he was not, for God took him. There in the West, in the presence of great audiences of 12,000 of his fellow men, he spoke to him to lay it all down and come home. He would have planned it so."

"This is not the place nor am I the man to present a study of the life and character of Dwight L. Moody. No one will ever question that we are to-day laying in the kindly bosom of the earth the mortal body of a great man. Whether we measure greatness by character, by work, by influence, or by things alone, Dwight L. Moody must be accounted great."

"The basis of Mr. Moody's character was sincerity, genuineness. He had an inveterate aversion to all forms of sham, unreality and pretense. Most of all he detested religious pretense and cant."

"Along with this fundamental quality, Mr. Moody cherished a great love of righteousness. His first question concerning any proposed action was 'Is it right?' But these two qualities, necessarily at the bottom of all noble characters, were in him suffused and transferred by death. In all these Mr. Moody was in a wonderful degree brave, magnanimous and unselfish. Doubtless this unlettered New England country boy became what he was by the grace of God."

"The secret of Dwight L. Moody's power lay first in a definite experience of Christ's saving from the race. He had passed out of death into life, and he knew it; secondly, Mr. Moody believed in the divine authority of the scriptures. The Bible was to him the voice of God, and he made it resound as such in the consciousness of men. Thirdly, he was baptized with the Holy Spirit, and knew that he was. It was to him as definite an experience as his conversion. Fourth, he was a man of prayer. He believed in a living and unfeigned God. But, fifthly, Mr. Moody believed in work. He ceased no effort, in every provision, in the power of organization, of publicity. I like to think of Dwight L. Moody in heaven. I like to think of him with his Lord and with Elijah, Daniel, Paul, Augustine, Luther, Wesley and Finney."

"Farewell for a little time, great heart, may a double portion of the spirit be vouchsafed to us who remain." The Rev. Mr. Torrey followed Dr. Schofield. His eulogy was based on Mr. Moody's life exemplifying the grace of God.

Remarks were made by Rev. H. G. Weston of Chester, Pa.; Rev. A. T. Pierson of Brooklyn, Bishop Mallaliu of Boston and Rev. J. W. Chapman of New York.

The body was then carried to the burial place at Round Top. The chorus sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and, after prayer and a benediction, the body was lowered to its resting place.

FENIAN'S ORGANIZING.

Said to be Preparing for an Invasion into Canada.

BUFFALO (N. Y.), Dec. 26.—A special from Dunkirk says: The Fenians are said to be organizing here for an invasion of Canada. A man known to have knowledge of the condition of Fenian affairs in Dunkirk says that city has been called upon to raise 600 men to form a part of New York's quota for the 125,000 men that are to be enrolled throughout the country. At the present time 500 men are known to be mustered with the Fenians here. The remaining 100 will be obtained with little difficulty. It is currently reported and extensively credited that the Fenians have two carloads of arms and munitions of war in concealment in or near this city. This material is said to have been in the possession of the Dunkirk Fenians for some years.

NO CREDENCE GIVEN TO THE  
STORIES AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The alleged attempts in different parts of the country to organize Fenians for a raid into Canada have not as yet been drawn to the attention of the State Department, and nothing is known upon the subject beyond the matters set out in the newspapers. The officials do not give the smallest credence to the stories and are of the opinion that the purpose in setting them afloat is to frighten the Canadians into keeping their soldiers at home and failing to answer the appeal of England for volunteers.

Embassador Pauncefote is too well experienced in American matters to make this the basis of official representations at this stage, and, indeed, it is said at the State Department that he has not even found it necessary to remonstrate against the alleged violation of neutrality in the reported recruiting of soldiers for the Boers within the United States. It is suggested that the explanation for this attitude is a preference on the part of the British to deal with such persons as may lead here for the Boer army after they have occurred. The officials do not doubt that all the Fenian reports that really promise to amount to anything are being fully watched with a view to catching the volunteers at some convenient point by a fleet cruiser.

Should it turn out that a Fenian movement of this kind alleged to exist is actually discovered and brought to the attention of the United States Government, sharp and prompt repressive action will be taken, not only to prevent the violation of the neutrality laws, but also to save the raiders themselves from such consequences of their actions as the unfortunate Fenian raiders of 1896. The talk of a Fenian raid is well calculated to cause alarm on the Canadian side of the border, as the people of that section were greatly agitated during the former Fenian movement. Although an actual movement of this kind is the chief trouble occurred over alarming reports of Fenian raiders, which never took place. Something of a panic took possession of the Canadians on the border, and many women burned their valuables on the islands of the border river.

A BARK FOUNDERS.

Goes Down at Sea, With a Crew of Fifteen Men.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A special to the "Post" from Norfolk, Va., says: The big Johnstone line steamer Noramonde arrived this afternoon light in Liverpool, after one of the most tempestuous passages on record. The ship was considerably damaged. Captain Richardson, her commander, reported having seen an unknown bark founder at sea, with her crew of fifteen men. Only the stump of one mast still stood, the others having been cut or carried away. The ship's crew were burning aboard her and the fifteen men, who were believed from their gestures to be foreigners, were seen running about her decks, which were awash. A boat's crew, in one of the Noramonde's boats, was put over the side, and the men pulled for the ship. The boat swamped almost immediately. The men, who wore life jackets, were picked up by a second boat, which was, however, compelled to return to the Noramonde. While the rescue of these men was being effected the bark disappeared in the darkness, and Captain Richardson says that beyond the fact that she and her crew went down. Search made after daybreak revealed no sign of her.

Subscriptions to Lawton's Fund.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The subscription to the Lawton fund received by the Bankers' Trust Company of this city this afternoon amounted to \$2,775.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A special from General Corbin's list of subscriptions to the Lawton home fund aggregated \$15,000 at noon. The committee announced that the subscription lists will be kept open until January 5th next, when the money will be banked and placed to Mrs. Lawton's credit. The amount now in the hands of General Corbin probably is less than half of that actually subscribed, many subscriptions not yet having reached him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—To-night the donations to the Lawton fund received by Major General Shafter amounted to \$351.50. The contributions to date for the fund total \$96.

This is the second time that the fund has been increased. The first time was through Sigmund Schwabacher, contributed \$50, and George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., San Francisco, \$25.

TRIAL OF MOLINEUX.

Handwriting Expert Tolman on the Witness Stand.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—With the opening of the seventh week of the proceedings in the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the alleged murder of Katherine J. Adams, nearly one year ago, Henry L. Tolman, the handwriting expert from Chicago, who was on the stand at the close of last Friday's session, resumed the witness chair. The discussion under Mr. Osborne's guidance assumed a purely technical tone, the witness maintaining that a writer's pen habits always showed in his writings, no matter how carefully he tried to disguise them.

"My conclusion," said Mr. Tolman finally, "is that the same hand wrote all of the papers—the address on the poison package, the bogus Cornish and Barnett letters and the admitted handwriting of the defendant."

"Is your opinion decided?"

"Clear and decided. The defendant wrote all the papers under dispute."

Union Pacific Railroad.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Advance copies of the annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30th, has been issued. They contain the following operating expenses: \$10,811,611; net earnings, \$6,309,473; interest, dividends and miscellaneous, \$1,218,730; balances, \$9,618,209; interest on funded debt, \$3,830,000; balance, \$5,788,208; received from Oregon Short Line, \$795,510; applicable to dividends, \$8,583,798; dividends, \$2,625,000; surplus, \$3,958,308.

A Boy Seriously Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—A carelessly thrown match caused an explosion of a drum of paraffine paint on Meigs' wharf to-night, burning two boys, one of them seriously. The injured are David Crowley, Jr., aged 20 years, and Joseph Rex, aged 19. Crowley's face is badly burned, and the sight of one eye is injured. Rex's clothes caught fire, but he had the presence of mind to plunge into the water, and by so doing escaped with a few slight burns.

THE MONETARY  
STRINGENCY.Director of the Mint Roberts Gives  
Out a Statement

Relative to the Situation at Present Existing at Eastern Centers.

Says No Possible Supply of Money Can Prevent Stock Exchange  
Panic, Because Speculation and  
Rising Prices Will Absorb Any  
Possible Increase. Until the  
Pressure for Ready Cash is  
Just as Great Upon the New  
Plane as Upon the Old.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Mr. Roberts, Director of the Mint, was asked to-day as to whether the present monetary stringency in his opinion signified an actual scarcity of money to meet the present requirements of trade. He said: "No possible supply of money can prevent stock exchange panics or periods of monetary stringency, because speculation and rising prices will absorb any possible increase until the pressure for ready cash is just as great upon the new plane as it was upon the old. The cry for more money is as unappeasable as the demand for more wealth. A new supply, instead of satisfying the demand, stimulates it. Men want money to buy things with, good things that they think are going higher. Give easy money and the banks, and we have bankers encouraging borrowers. As a result stocks go up, and as they go up more people want to buy, and so the demand for money increases. You cannot furnish money fast enough to meet the demand of all who would like to borrow, while the price of things goes up, nor could all the gold and silver mines in the world together keep prices going up forever."

"A marvelous era of increasing money stocks began in 1850, and started a period of speculation, and ended in a world-wide smash in 1857, when even the Bank of England was forced to suspend payment, without any decline in production and with the mints everywhere open to both gold and silver."

"The real secret of these reactions is in speculation on margins. Those people who are crying that they have been forced to throw away the game. When they have never paid for their holdings. They borrowed money on call to make small payments, hoping that a right turn in the market would give large profits. But in that class of operations losses come as easily as profits. That is one of the conditions of the game. When they have profits they call it prosperity, but when they have losses they think the country has come to a standstill, and want to know who is to blame. Nothing has happened except that they have been asked to pay what they owe. It is to be done away with such speculation by any increase in the money supply."

"In short, it is not legitimate business that causes the enormous inflation of credits, multiplies the bank reserves required and thus absorbs any possible money stock. Speculation-greed will inevitably lead us to a point where it is impossible to satisfy that appetite, it is absurd to point to a tight money market as a proof of an insufficient supply of money."

"Undoubtedly the war in the Transvaal has had influence upon our money market. Anything that causes abnormal conditions which turns the currents of business out of the course they have been expected to follow will affect business. With trade balances as they are, our bankers early in the season had reason to expect gold imports this fall, and probably direct to the Cape accordingly. The war has not only cut off a remittance of about \$2,000,000 a week from London to South Africa, but compelled heavy shipments the other way. Such a reversal of the regular and anticipated order makes money tight in all centers, and affairs are readjusted to the new condition."

"The world does not depend upon the Transvaal for its stock of gold. Colorado will produce more gold in 1900 than all North America yielded ten years ago, and this continent will yield more next year than the whole world did ten years ago. Cripple Creek is up to the record of the Transvaal five years ago, and Cripple Creek, with Alaska and the Klondike, will next year exceed the Transvaal production of 1897. The golden tide, though checked for a moment, is not going to subside."

FLOODS IN WASHINGTON.

Great Amount of Damage Along the Nooksack River.

SEATTLE, Dec. 26.—One of the most disastrous floods in the history of the State is raging along the Nooksack River, in Whatcom County. It is estimated that already \$30,000 worth of damage has been done to the farms and buildings in the flooded district, and still the waters show no indication of subsiding. Five of seven bridges over the river have been swept away, four of them being iron.

As yet the river has not reached previous high water marks by five inches, but the destructiveness of the flood is accounted for in its suddenness. A heavy downpour of rain on last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, accompanied by a warm Chinook wind which melted the snow in the mountains, is assigned as the cause of the disaster.

Heroic efforts were made to save the bridges which were swept away. At Everson several freight carloads of rock were dumped in the river, but without avail. It is believed that neither rail nor wagon traffic across the river will be restored within the next ten days.

GLASS RETIRES.

Los Angeles' Chief of Police Resigns His Office.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 26.—Chief of Police J. M. Glass, who has occupied the position for ten years, resigned to-day. His resignation was accepted by the Police Commission, which there-

upon resigned in a body to the City Council. The Council this afternoon accepted the resignation of the commission, thus making way for the new commission recently appointed by the Council to supplant the old commission. The old commission had refused to vacate when ordered to do so by the Council, and a case to compel them to resign is now in the courts. The action to-day settles the controversy, and the new commission will now proceed to appoint a new Chief and reorganize the police force.

Captain of Police Gus Smith was made temporary Chief pending the action by the new commission.

Two Men Buried Alive.

CHICO, Dec. 26.—While engaged in digging a cut for a miners' ditch on Butte Creek this morning Frank Cable and a man named Conner were buried under several hundred tons of rock and earth. After several hours' work the terribly mutilated body of Conner was recovered. Cable's body has not yet been found.

The Indians Won.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—To the football game yesterday the Carlisle Indians defeated the University of California by a score of 2 to 0.

LATE WAR NEWS.

BOERS HAVE LARGE RESERVE FORCE AT PRETORIA.

British Journals Continue Criticizing the Management of the Campaign in South Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Cape Town correspondent of the "Daily News," December 26th, says: "Lord Methuen, I understand, intends to remain at Modder River about three weeks longer."

"From Boer sources, hitherto singularly well informed, I learn that there are 8,000 European officers and men skilled in modern military tactics, particularly artillery, now in Pretoria as a reserve."

"Our administrative officials in the Cape service, who have just returned from official relieving duty in the Dutch district, says the news of the British reverses has been received with great joy, even in localities where there is no direct revenue."

"The newspapers continue actively discussing and criticising the management, or rather mismanagement, of the campaign. The advent of horse sickness draws increased attention to the question of transports and the want of the Boer army to the British forces to the railways."

"The 'Daily Chronicle' says: 'Plenty of wagons could be obtained from the United States, but the Government with very indiscreet patriotism has refused to avail itself of the opportunity. It would have been better if the authorities had followed Lord Kitchener's example at Athlone bridge, when they even now apply to the American factories.'"

"The 'Times' editorially attacks the administration of the War Office, calling attention to the correspondence disclosing 'glaring defects,' and declaring that the Boer army is being managed for the benefit of the War Office, and not of the nation."

"Dispatches from various points indicate the steady growth of the Dutch disaffection. The Cape Town correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle' reports the discovery of a plot to conspire at the escape of Boer prisoners. The 'Times' advises stern treatment of the disaffected Dutch colonists, and the enforcement of the penalties of treason against persons and property."

"The Sixteenth Lancers will go to South Africa from India at the special request of Lord Roberts, even after the Government had decided that no more troops should be withdrawn from India."

"The War Office has nominated Sir William Stokes as consulting surgeon to the South African forces. He will leave Dublin for the Cape in a few days."

"Lord Somerset writes to the 'Times,' urging the seizure of Lourenço Marques and its retention, if necessary, until the end of the war, in order to prevent the landing of war material for the Boers. The transport of the Boer army has arrived at Cape Town with a number of Howitzers and rapid fire, which General Buller urgently needs. The Government has chartered the Lake Erie of the Elder, Dempster &amp; Company line, which was built for the Canadian mail service. She is a vessel of 12,000 tons."

"The recruiting of British colonists in Cape Colony is actively proceeding. Thirty thousand are already under arms, and several thousand more will be added. Those now in the field include the Cape mounted police, the Rhodesian and Natal scouts, and the colonial troops beleaguered at Kimberley and other points."

"Dispatches from Modder River, dated Thursday, December 21st, report that intermittent firing was continued on both sides, although the Boer shells fell short. A number of the State burghers had surrendered. There is an unconfirmed report that a Canadian picket was cut off near Belmont. It is also asserted that fever is raging among the Boers."

"The tests of wireless telegraphy at Modder River have been highly successful, communication over a distance of seventy miles being perfectly established. Six Marconi instruments, intended for the Boers, have been seized at Cape Town."

"A dispatch from Chiveley Camp, dated Thursday, December 21st, says: 'Lyddite shells are daily thrown into the Cape, preventing them working at the trenches. The firing of big guns is heard daily from the direction of Ladysmith.'"

"Commandant Demellion, who was captured at Elands Laagte and brought to Simonstown, where he succeeded in making his escape over the British cruiser Pelopon, has been recaptured. The 'Times,' in a special article discussing the Boer importations through Delagoa Bay, says: 'We were to adopt, either with or without the consent of Portugal, the drastic measures which are suggested by our own quarters, we might find ourselves suddenly confronted with international complications far more serious and injurious to the successful prosecution of the South African war than the evils of which it was sought to secure an abatement.'"

WAR NEWS STILL  
GREATLY DELAYED.

Those Dispatches Received at London From South Africa

Show Little or No Change in the Situation at Seat of Hostilities.

General Opinion That General Buller Will Not Make Any Serious  
Move Pending the Arrival of  
Lord Roberts—British Suffer  
Loss of a Number of Killed and  
Wounded in an Engagement  
Near Ladysmith.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—4:50 a. m.—Dispatches from South Africa are still greatly delayed. But they are arriving more freely, which shows that the censorship has been relaxed. There appears to be no great change in the situation.

A dispatch from Lourenço Marques, dated Thursday, December 21st, gives the following from the Boer held laager, dated Tuesday, December 19th: "The British naval guns at Colenso have been commanding Bulwer bridge over the Tugela River, with a view of smashing it."

"The bombardment of Ladysmith is proceeding slowly. General Joubert has arrived here, and has been accorded a hearty welcome. He addressed the burghers on December 18th."

"More British prisoners have been sent to Pretoria, including Colonel Buller, Major Walters, Major Railward, Major Foster, Captain Dick, Captain Nortel, Captain Fitzherbert, Captain Ford, Captain Hutchinson, Lieutenant Bonham, Lieutenant Smitters, Lieutenant Thorne, Lieutenant O'Connell, Lieutenant Kunbould, Lieutenant Christian, Lieutenant Briggs, Lieutenant Birch, Lieutenant Halford, Lieutenant Taylor and Lieutenant Jones."

A dispatch to the "Daily News" from Ladysmith, dated Friday, December 15th, by heliograph, says: Another sortie last night. General Hunter, with 500 volunteers, destroyed one 6-inch Creusot gun, one Howitzer and one Maxim. One Briton killed. The Boer gunners were killed.

There is an idea in some quarters that General Buller's destruction of the Tugela bridge heralds an attempt to cut off the Boers now south of the river, but the general opinion is that the British will not make any serious move pending the arrival of Lord Roberts.

Advices from Cape Town say the New Zealanders with General French at Nauport were in a tight corner on December 18th. They were surrounded by Boers, and retired under a hail of bullets fired at short range, but sustained only little loss.

Among the Boers killed at Stormberg were many of that locality who had joined the Orange Free State forces.

The War Office has received the following dispatch from Cape Town, dated December 25th: "There is no change in the situation at Modder River. General Methuen is well entrenched, and the Boers have not disturbed him. General Gatacre reports that a force of 150 police have occupied Dordrecht, the Boers retreating with no loss."

The War Office has received a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Sunday, December 24th, announcing that in an engagement at Ladysmith on December 24 Major A. C. King, Captain Wathen, and Oakes and Lieutenant Hulise and Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett were wounded, and that nine non-commissioned officers and men were killed and ten wounded. This battle had not been recorded before this.

A cable dispatch from Cape Town, dated Wednesday, December 20th, says that gladders have broken out among the American mules, of which there are 1,100, at the Stellenbosch Remount farm. Twenty-six of the mules have been destroyed and seventy-eight have been isolated. The dispatch says the disease is spreading.

Three members of the Cape Parliament are alleged to be implicated, and one of them is said to have presented a Free State flag to a Boer commander, at the same time expressing the hope that he would carry it to glory and victory. Another member of Parliament is said to be recruiting for the Boers. In addition, the wealthy farmers are now siding with the invaders."

Lionel Walthall Rothchild, Unionist member of Parliament for Aylesbury division of Buckinghamshire, eldest son of the first Baron Rothschild, and the latter's heirs, has volunteered for service in South Africa. He was born in 1868 and is unmarried.

Lord Stanley, eldest son of the Earl of Derby and member of Parliament for the West Houghton division of Lancashire, has been ordered to join Lord Roberts' staff forthwith.

FREE STATERS DISCONTENTED.

MODDER RIVER (Cape Colony), Wednesday, Dec. 20.—The British naval guns command the whole Boer position, and possess the exact range of every stone and bush. They frequently plant shells with great advantage in the midst of groups of Boers.

The burghers are reported to be returning home for Christmas. Recent arrivals from Jacobsdal report that notwithstanding the Boer success, the Free Staters do not expect ultimate victory. They complain of the overbearing conduct of General Cronje's men, who are alleged to be better fed, and posted in the safest positions."

The Transvaalers do not conceal their suspicions of the possible defection of the Free Staters, and threaten to shoot them at the least sign of wavering. The Free Staters are said to regard subjection to the Transvaal as more to be feared than subjection to Great Britain."

GENERAL JOUBERT GOES TO THE FRONT.

PRETORIA, Monday, Dec. 18.—General Joubert has recovered, and returned to the front to-day. There were special services yesterday in the different laagers as Thanksgiving for the

victories of Colenso, Stormberg and Modder River.

A NORWEGIAN BARK SEIZED.

DURBAN, Tuesday, Dec. 19.—The Norwegian bark Regina, from Java, loaded with stretchers and railway sleepers, has been captured near Delagoa Bay, and brought here by the British second-class cruiser Forte.

GENERAL KITCHENER.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 26.—General Lord Kitchener has arrived here from Egypt.

TRAGEDY AT REDDING.

A Quarrel Over a Card Game Results in a Homicide.

REDDING, Dec. 26.—W. E. L. Eddy was stabbed to death in a saloon to-day by William Johnston, colored, who escaped. There were many witnesses to the affray. The white and the colored men had been playing seven up. Eddy is said to have abused Johnston continually, until finally the colored man said if they could not agree they had better quit. Eddy with an oath told him to quit, throwing a deck of cards in his face.

The colored man rose, and is said to have told Eddy that he had been abusing him all night and better quit. Eddy then threw a box of poker chips in his face.

Johnston whipped out a pocket-knife with a long blade, opened by a spring, and stabbed Eddy in the left side in the region of the heart, that cut having caused death. Eddy stood up and tried to protect himself with his fists. The infuriated negro slashed again and again about Eddy's head and face. With the knife in his hands he then ran out of the door.

With blood streaming from his head and side, Eddy walked into the front of the saloon, went to the bar, took off his glasses, wiped them and fell back on the floor, dying. He expired a few minutes afterward.

Officers found that after the stabbing Johnston went immediately to his home, where he had a wife and child. He told his wife he had to return to town, and has not been seen since.

Both parties are well known in Redding. The dead man was a horse dealer, and had been connected with several feed stables here. It is said he leaves a widow and family at San Francisco, and a well-to-do brother in Portland, Or.

AARON WOLFSOHN.

The Man Who Insured Him Constantly He Is Dead.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 26.—When S. A. D. Jones, local agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, was interviewed to-day regarding the story from Chicago that Aaron Wolfsohn, whom he insured for \$10,000, and who committed suicide and was buried here, had turned up alive in Chicago, he said that he could not believe the Chicago story.

Mr. Jones does not understand how the thing has been brought about, but he is positive that the man whom he insured as Aaron Wolfsohn is dead. He has taken every means possible to identify the man, and says there is no doubt. However, he is going East to make a fuller investigation.

Mrs. O'Neil, the woman who paid for the funeral of the man who committed suicide, also supports Jones. She was present when the medical examination for the insurance was made. She was very intimate with Wolfsohn, and gave him \$300 to go East with, and corresponded with him while he was there. When he returned she happened to be in San Francisco, and did not see him until after he was dead, but she positively identified the body.

There is only one theory, and that is that there are two Aaron Wolfsohns, and that they look alike. The matter is a great mystery here.

BLIZZARD IN ALASKA.

A Storm Sweeping Over Skagway and Vicinity.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 26.—Advices from the north to-day on the steamer Rosalie say that a blizzard was sweeping over Alaska in the vicinity of Skagway December 22d, when the steamer sailed. The thermometer was hovering around zero, and a forty-mile gale prevailed. A train from Bennett with a large number of Yukoners aboard was snowed in, and a relief train had been sent from Skagway.

J. R. Howard, who left Dawson on December 5th, reports the trail in a bad condition, making travel slow. The snow is deep, and the sleds are making their twenty-third trip from Dawson, says that travel on the ice is the worst in his experience.

VICTORIA, Dec. 26.—News of a big snowslide on the White Pass and Yukon Railroad was brought here to-day by the steamer Tees. A rotary and two engine were buried by the slide, and after they were shovelled out the rotary ran into a rock, knocking out thirteen of its twenty knives. The train which was behind the snow bucking outfit was not injured.

P. Oregon, one of those who endeavored to walk to Skagway from the snowbound trail, was found unconscious with his face and hands frozen. The operator at Glacier reported to Skagway that the track there was covered for a distance of 850 feet of snow. Telegraph wires beyond Glacier are down. August Whiteside fell down the mountain side at Sheep Creek and was killed.

Assistant Inspector of Halls.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Captain Thomas Deering was to-day sworn in by Supervising Inspector Bermingham as Assistant Inspector of Halls, to take the office vacated by Captain D. Marucci, who resigned recently on account of his age.

Fatal Accident at Auburn.

AUBURN, Dec. 26.—Jack Finney of Newcastle broke his neck last night by falling over a railing back of Hatch's saloon.

Whose Wagon Yoke?

George Schoemaker was arrested last night by Officer Maley while trying to sell a big wagon-yoke in a drugstore. The supposition is that the article was stolen from the pole of someone's wagon.

Funeral of A. Trope.

The funeral of the late Alexander Trope took place from Pioneer Hall yesterday and was largely attended. Walhalla Grove, Order of Druids, attended in a body.

GREAT DAMAGE  
AT SAN JACINTO.

The Destruction Wrought by Monday Morning's Earthquake

Causes Heavy Loss to Merchants of the Southern California City.

Buildings Which It Was Supposed Could be Partially Saved Must be Entirely Torn Down—The Losses Estimated at Sixty Thousand Dollars—Six Women Killed and Two Fatally Injured at the Saboba Indian Reservation.

SAN JACINTO, Dec. 26.—Everything is still in a dilapidated condition after the disastrous earthquake of yesterday morning, though many of the wrecked buildings have been constantly at work clearing away the debris and strengthening the tottering walls. Strengthens are digging out what little goods remains undestroyed, and are taking them to other places for safety. Barns, blacksmith shops and halls have been brought into use, and tons of valuable property may be seen piled in them in sorry looking heaps. They tell of the greatest catastrophe that has ever struck this valley.

A few merchants have opened up for business at one story, but present visible signs with broken rafters reaching almost to the floor and the sky visible through great clefts in the roof, and a layer of brick and mortar covering shelves and floor. Many of the yet standing walls are on the verge of collapse, and it is dangerous to go near them, but many with the desperation of despair are working around them trying to save what they can.

The losses are piled up high, and it is now evident that the buildings which it was thought yesterday could be partially saved must be torn entirely down in order to be strongly rebuilt. The County Hospital, which was built last year at a cost of \$10,000, is a total wreck, though all the inmates escaped uninjured. The losers of property were none of them rich men, so the destruction leaves many of them bankrupt. They are now in a state of dejection by the thought of losing the product of years of toil in a few seconds. The losses cannot be much less than \$60,000, which is total, owing to the fact that nothing but fire policies were carried.

Word has been received from Riverside and other towns that all the pecuni