

THE GREAT STRIKE ORDERED.

General Manager Stone Listens to the Ultimatum.

DRIVE WHEELS STOP AT FOUR.

At the Hour Named Sixteen Hundred Men Will Quit Their Posts—A Long and Bitter Fight to Be Waged.

The War is On.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Four o'clock Monday morning was the hour officially announced to-day as the time for the great strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

Mr. Stone heard them through and asked if that was the ultimatum. They said it was. They told him that they, with Chief Arthur, could be found at the Grand Pacific hotel until 4 o'clock in the morning if he desired to communicate with them.

The interview was over and the committee retired.

The grievance committee of the engineers, of which Mr. Hoge, of McCook, Neb., is chairman, is composed of members of local divisions of the engineers' brotherhood on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. It is a standing committee and has had entire charge of the negotiations with Mr. Stone, general manager of the road.

Mr. Stone, in his interview with the committee, says that the committee's direct negotiations failing, Chief Arthur was sent for, and he attempted an adjustment of the difficulty. He also failed. The committee, after a strike was determined upon, agreed that it should begin at 4 a. m. At that hour most of the engineers will be at the end of their runs, and the fewest trains will be in motion.

All the local divisions, and through them, every member of the order employed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system have been notified not to go to work to-morrow morning unless specially advised by the chairman of the grievance committee to report for duty.

Firemen holding positions dependent to those of engineers have acted with the latter in everything, and unless Mr. Stone concludes to accede to the demands of the engineers no engine will be run out by the members of either brotherhood to-morrow. Trains on the road will be run to the ends of the engineer's division and stopped there, and no engine will run any point before 4 o'clock will be run to the end of the division and side-tracked.

The immense suburban traffic of the road threatens to be a great inconvenience, but it is quite generally expected by the men that the company will be able to employ enough outside engineers to run a portion of the suburban trains.

To a representative of the associated press Mr. Stone said there were about sixteen hundred engineers on the road, and that the brotherhood he did not know, but presumed they all did.

"We will not attempt to move any freight trains," he replied. "Our object is to run most of our suburban passenger trains as usual. Our first endeavor will be to get in our suburban passenger and take care of all passengers for points not covered by competitors. We will employ a number of men in our employ capable of running engines, in addition to the yard foremen and road foremen who are already employed."

"We have no arrangement or contract to that effect," said Mr. Stone. "But we have sent out advertisements for competent men, and we have received a number of applications from individuals in Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania points saying they would come and bring other engineers with them. To these I have replied that we will give good wages and permanent employment to all men of good character who are competent to do the work."

"But would you keep these men in case of settlement with the old men?" "Yes, sir," said Mr. Stone, emphatically. "We want all the men we can get, and we depend upon them and they will be retained as long as I am manager of the road."

In regard to the freight traffic Mr. Stone said that he would not be able to take care of it on the same basis that they would passenger traffic as mentioned above. He could not tell how they would get on until they had sized up the situation. If the strike was so serious as to stop their traffic they would have to lay off all their freight handlers and shop men and a number of their employees. He said that he would be running six or seven times as many as the engineers and firemen. He does not, however, anticipate any such serious strike affairs.

The managers of the strike were the engineers in town to-day, and at a seasonable hour this evening retired to their rooms. The officers of the company were acting with equal deliberation.

Reading road, Knights of Labor engineers and the Brotherhood?

"There is no doubt that I deny the assertion that I sent men to take the places of those now on a strike on that road. I did not send a man there. I did not know of any brotherhood engineers had gone to work for the road."

"Have you heard of any Reading men coming here?" "No, sir. I told our men what they might expect. They discussed this view of the situation and decided to go out. If the company can get other engineers to fill their places our boys must acknowledge their defeat."

Fourteen engineers from the Reading road arrived here to-night and were at once given employment by the Burlington company.

The situation in Omaha. When a B. & Q. freight train stopped at the depot of the Burlington last night the waiting rooms were deserted, and the affable gentleman who sells tickets peered through the wire screen in front of the ticket office, occasionally turning his head around to advance a word in the conversation that was being carried on by a party of gentlemen in the office. The Kansas City train, which was scheduled to leave in thirty minutes, was already made up, and stood on the platform, and the passengers and the signal to start on the journey. There was an apparent look of agitation on the features of the officials present, who, however, retained their usual composure and affability toward the approach of the press and questioned as to the latest aspect of the threatened strike among the locomotive engineers of the Burlington system.

"Nothing, positively nothing," said one of the gentlemen, adding, "All our trains have arrived and departed today. In fact, our last train out, the Kansas City run, is made up and will leave on time as near as I can understand."

The reporter informed the gentleman that a dispatch had been received from Chicago to the effect that the strike had been ordered for 4 a. m. To this he replied: "As to that I know nothing. I have spoken to the men of the engine, and their mouths are sealed."

Stepping out on the platform, the reporter inquired of a member of the brotherhood as far as passengers were concerned. With the exception of the two occupants of the Pullman, the day coaches were empty. The train was crowded with passengers already attached, and snorted and puffed with dismal frequency. In the forward, or smoking coach, the engineer who was to preside over the train lay stretched out between two seats, and in his overalls and waist, and leisurely puffing away on a cigar and talking to a fellow passenger. Others of the train had taken their seats, and the reporter mingled among them. An acquaintance was struck, and the engineer told the reporter that he was a member of the brotherhood, and that he had been notified yet that the strike had been ordered for 4 o'clock to-morrow morning," questioned the reporter.

"I have not," he replied. "I have not seen any of the men who are to be out to-morrow morning. I have not seen any of the men who are to be out to-morrow morning. I have not seen any of the men who are to be out to-morrow morning."

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mined not to accede to the demands of the strikers.

The Knights Want Revenge. Chicago, Feb. 26.—General Worthy Foreman Richard Griffiths, of the Knights of Labor, said to-day that he thought the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers need not expect the knights to keep their hands off. Mr. Griffiths was seen at his home this evening and talked unrestrainedly of the impending strike in its relations to the Knights of Labor. He said: "The knights are lookers on."

"How about the manner in which the knights were treated by the brotherhood during the Missouri Pacific strike two years ago? Did not the brotherhood then replace about two hundred K. of L. strikers?" "Yes, they most certainly did."

"And do you not think that for this action on the part of the brotherhood that the strike inaugurated by the knights would have proven a success?" "There is very little doubt on that point. The same thing has just happened in the Reading strike, as every one who reads a newspaper knows. Just as soon as the strike was declared on, the brotherhood began filling vacancies. These actions on the part of the brotherhood do not naturally tend to encourage the knights to strike."

"Is it not true that the knights are being rapidly engaged by the Burlington people?" "Disputes from Reading state that the knights there are being rapidly engaged by the Burlington people."

"Is that so? Well, I'm not surprised in the least, and now, since that is the case, you may look out for a similar order of things here."

A Conditional Promise. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—George L. Eastman, national organizer of the Knights of Labor, is authority for the statement that the executive committee of the Reading railroad strikers have notified General Manager Stone of the fact that they will not go to work to-morrow morning.

SEARCHING FOR SCABS. Reading, Pa., Feb. 25.—It is learned here to-night that an agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad has been in this vicinity several days, receiving striking engineers and firemen of the Reading railroad, that in the event of a strike on his road and the failure of Chief Arthur to withdraw the brotherhood engineers who took the place of the strikers, he would rapidly engage them to work to-morrow morning.

Started at Reading. POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 26.—A number of the striking engineers and firemen of the Reading railroad in this city and Palo Alto have left for Chicago to take service with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad in view of the impending strike of locomotive engineers on that road.

The Feeling in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—In spite of the advice from Pottsville and elsewhere, the opinion seems to prevail among the Knights of Labor here and Reading that any man who goes to take the places of the brotherhood men on the Burlington road will go on his individual preference and not under authority of the Knights of Labor. Workman Kelly said emphatically that the knights as a body would not make an effort to defeat the brotherhood. He said they favored rebelling in the brotherhood, but not unkindness by staying away from Chicago.

Captured a Murderer. ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 25.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The police of St. Joseph believe that they have in their possession the murderer of Frank Matson, the Dane who was found dead in the Smoky Hill river near Junction City, Kan., in 1887. The body was murdered for his money, it is being proved, at the coroner's inquest that in December he had \$40 in money and a fine gold watch. Other facts go to prove that he was murdered at that time. Matson's wife, who lives in partnership with Fred Blackburn and his wife, who were camping out near Junction City. On last Thursday night a man by the name of Fred Blackburn, who was arrested by the police in this city, having in his possession a bundle of clothes which had just been stolen from a clothes line. He was tried and sentenced to six months in the county jail. Blackburn and his wife came to St. Joseph from Fort Riley, Kan., about December 1. The Junction City Dispatch says that Blackburn, who was arrested by the police, left about this time for Fort Riley to look on the improvements being made by the government there. In view of these facts the police are confident that the man who was captured at Junction City is the murderer of Matson. Blackburn's wife was arrested at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Fire Record. BUFFALO, Feb. 26.—The Curtis building was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss to the various occupants and on the building aggregate \$70,000. The Express newspaper and Mathews & Northrup printing and lithographing company are among the heaviest losers.

McGeoch "Cornered." CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Mrs. Mary T. Libbey, of Kenwood, and Peter McGeoch, of Milwaukee, the celebrated "cornerer," were quietly married this afternoon at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Dexter G. Brown. There were only ten or a dozen intimate friends present. The newly wedded couple left for their Milwaukee home at 6 o'clock.

Prince Ferdinand's Position. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 26.—Niddorf, the Russian ambassador, handed the porte-to-day a note on the illegal position of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. The Count of Montebello and Herr Von Radwitz, French and German representatives, were also present. The supposed subject of their visit was to support Niddorf.

Wreck on the Canadian Pacific. ST. PAUL, Feb. 26.—A serious accident occurred on the Canadian Pacific Subsidy Junction, east of Winnipeg, Thursday. A broken rail threw one coach, the dining car and sleeper of the west-bound train off the track, the dining car crashing into the coach. All of the sixteen passengers in the coach were injured, six severely.

England and Turkey. PARIS, Feb. 26.—Le Temps reports that England is negotiating with Turkey for the cession to England of Salonica and an island commanding the Dardanelles, England guaranteeing to the sultan the possession of Stamboul, with the immediate district of the Bosphorus, Dardanelles and the Asiatic provinces.

Four Women Killed in a Panic. WABASH, Feb. 26.—A panic was caused in the Jewish synagogue yesterday by a false alarm of fire and in the struggle to escape four women were killed and sixteen other persons seriously injured.

CROOK IS THE COMING MAN.

His Chances Considered Good As General Terry's Successor.

THE LATTER SOON TO RETIRE.

Miles Said to Be in Bad Standing With the President and Secretary of War—An Exposure of Shylocks.

General Terry to Retire.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26. A writer in to-day's Capital says: "I hear that Major General Alfred H. Terry is really going to retire from active service when his present leave of four months expires, and that President Cleveland will therefore have the appointment of a major general and a brigadier general in the army. Although General Miles is, as usual, making an active push for the major generalcy, there is little doubt that Brigadier General George Crook will be the man selected. He has always been a favorite with General Sheridan and it is well known that Miles has failed to establish the best relations with the secretary of war and President Cleveland on account of the Apache business in 1886. There will be a lively contest for the major generalcy and probably several more than a dozen candidates will appear in the list."

Several of them have been in Washington already looking over the ground. I am told that either Colonel Brooks, of the Third, or Colonel Otis, of the Twentieth, will get the place."

The above is in accord with the statement made a month ago in a BEE special.

MR. CORCORAN'S ESTATE. To-morrow the district offices will be closed during the funeral hours of the venerable W. F. Corcoran, the philanthropist who died on Friday morning. Mr. Corcoran's will is to be offered for probate on Tuesday. It is understood that he has changed it many times. His estates will foot up something less than \$4,000,000. Much of this is in real estate in Washington. The Corcoran building is worth at least \$500,000 and the Arlington estate, as stated in the papers of this city, is worth \$1,000,000. Mr. Corcoran's residence is willed to his grandsons and will be kept by them as their home. Mr. Corcoran signed a check for the last time about a week before his death. He retained intimate knowledge and control of his large affairs until the very last. It is hoped that the death of Mr. Corcoran, who was the instigator of and the principal subscriber to the fund with which it was proposed to purchase a house in this city, will be the work of the late General W. S. Hancock may not seriously interfere with the plan contemplated. Doubtless the eminent philanthropist, who is known to have given his property to the city, will be remembered for his extensive business relations, was careful to make provision while still in possession of his faculties for the execution of this design.

Mrs. Hancock by the way, far from attending the fair of the Grand Army of the Republic, as stated in the papers of this city, has been confined to her room at the residence of Captain George G. Meade, U. S. A., by severe indisposition. She has, however, given her services to the fair by contributing various articles to the booth dedicated to her husband and the principal subscriber to the fund with which it was proposed to purchase a house in this city.

A clerk in the war department has resigned and written a letter to the secretary of war, stating that he was financially ruined by the purchase of bonds for the war. He had loaned his money and charged him 5 per cent a month or 60 per cent a year. The letter contained the names of the "clerk's" brokers, and also gave a list of the names of the customers. The writer said he had paid one of them nearly the amount he owed him without decreasing the debt any, as it was in interest. He had been obliged to get out of their clutches and as nearly all his salary went to them in interest, he resigned to start his own business. Wednesday afternoon the committee on foreign affairs called up the Pacific reposition bill. Mr. McClellan's committee to provide for a congress of American nations. Saturday, if the house is in session, will resume discussion of the Pacific railroad reposition bill.

Preparing For the Campaign. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Representative J. T. Jones, of Alabama, chairman of the democratic congressional campaign committee, on the part of the house of representatives, has appointed the following executive committee: Benton McMillin, of Tennessee; H. W. Townsend, of Illinois; Levi Maish, of Pennsylvania; Samuel Dibble, of South Carolina; L. S. Boyce, of New York; S. D. Fair, of California; George D. Wise, of Virginia; John A. Macdonald, of Minnesota; John A. McShane, of Nebraska; and I. E. McKinney, New Hampshire.

The democratic executive committee on the part of the senate: Senators John E. Kenna, of West Virginia; George Hearst, of California; and James K. Jones, of Arkansas.

THE PIANO PRODIGY. Little Josef Hofmann to Play No More For Some Years. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The case of Josef Hofmann, is exciting a good deal of interest and opinions are divided as to the justice of Herr Casimir Hofmann's action in suddenly withdrawing his son from the concert stage. Mr. and Mrs. Hofmann are unquestionably rich, and their son's health, and they have some reason to be. Dr. Shradly's comments on the boy's state caused his parents to believe that further appearance would lead to a serious illness. Mr. Hofmann is firm in his decision that the boy shall not play any more for some years. He wishes to take his gifted child back to Europe as soon as possible, and his father will appear in public before his son is fifteen years of age. He believes his son is a genius and that his own duty is to foster the boy's gifts, and let nothing stand in the way of their full development. Josef himself appears to be tired, and declared that he does not want to play and will not be forced to. The trouble from which he is suffering, which gives evidence of nervous unquietness, made its appearance some time ago and was detected by his mother. The father at first deemed it of no consequence, but subsequently, when it grew worse and the mother's fears increased, Mr. Hofmann, without consulting anyone, wrote his letter to Mr. Abbey.

A Woman's Divorce Mania. MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Another one of the series of actions which Anna Zolaka has brought against her husband, John Zolaka, for divorce was on the special calendar yesterday. This woman has sued for divorce several times before and her husband has been obliged to defend her in them. The woman's efforts to get a divorce extend over ten or twelve years. Some of the attorneys in the case say the woman has a mania in this direction, and that she is a danger to her husband. His property is valued at about \$50,000.

Weather Indications. For Nebraska: Fair weather, slowly rising temperature, light to fresh northerly winds, shifting to north.

For Iowa: Fair weather, stationary, followed by slowly rising temperature, slight to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Eastern and Southwestern Dakota: Warmer, fair weather, light to fresh variable winds, becoming southerly.

Steamship Arrivals. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrived: The Umbria, at Liverpool; La Champanne, from Havre; the Scandinavia, from Mediterranean ports; the Le Erden, from Rotterdam.

Le Erden, Feb. 26.—Arrived—La Gascoigne, from New York.

really does not want the race under any circumstances.

As a somewhat remarkable coincidence a local newspaper to-day publishes a confidential circular issue by ex-Senator Mahone from the republican state executive committee at his home in Petersburg, Va., announcing that Mr. Blaine could not carry New York and advising the republicans of the Old Dominion to seek a national leader elsewhere. Mahone states in his confidential circular that it was Blaine who bargained with the democrats in 1854, and that he entered the senate in 1861, to do nothing to help the Mahone party in Virginia, in consideration that the democrats would help the administration to defeat Crook. Mahone entered the senate in 1881, to do nothing to help the Mahone party; that during Garfield's time as president Mahone could not get a democratic postmaster or route agent removed; that Blaine had bargained with the democrats that nothing should be done to help the liberal movement in Virginia, and that he would be absolutely abandoned and given neither help, recognition nor encouragement unless a very solid vote could be obtained by the movement of every delegation at Chicago would compel this consideration. Mahone says further that Indiana and Virginia, independent of the rest of the country, were for those two states and West Virginia the fight ought to be earnestly made and will be made with any other candidate than Garfield. The circular contains a number of other reflections and charges against Blaine, and its author calls upon those receiving it to have resolutions passed at the meetings to be held in the near future, and to elect the head of the party and instructing delegates to vote as a unit for Sherman.

The Removal of Libby Prison.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—George W. Libby, in a communication to the Richmond Dispatch in regard to the proposed transfer of Libby prison from Richmond to Chicago, writes as follows: "I would not like to see the old house removed, as around it clusters some of the memories of a happy youth and early manhood, but if it is to be carried to Chicago and converted into a museum, whose walls are to be decorated with scenes of incidents relative to the prison, I could furnish a pen picture from facts, which, if faithfully portrayed on a suitable wall, would have a conspicuous place among them. It is this: An old, gray-haired man (whose only offense against the United States government was in having a person named after him by accident, and a son in the confederate army) being carried through the streets of Boston handcuffed, and followed by a jeering and hooting mob, was my mother, and my sister, the last with a nursing babe in her arms, being conducted to the aims house in Norfolk, Va., by a colored guard with drawn sabres. But my mother was a member of the United States army, and such scenes and incidents should be forgiven and forgotten."

The Coming Week in Congress. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The unfinished business for the morning hour in the senate is the Nicaragua canal bill and that for 2 o'clock is the dependent pension bill. Senator Plumb has given notice of his purpose to present a resolution to amend the bill to exempt unearned land grants, and Senator Allison has announced a similar purpose respecting the re-valuation bill. Both measures are likely to be brought forward before the end of the week. The regular order will be set aside temporarily for consideration of the Pacific reposition bill. The democratic executive committee promises to report within a day or two.

In the house the whole of the coming week has been disposed of by the advance assignment of days to the committees for action upon measures recommended by them. On Tuesday the house will consider public lands. Wednesday afternoon the bill will be delivered on the late Representative Moffatt, of Michigan. Thursday the committee on foreign affairs called up the Pacific reposition bill. Mr. McClellan's committee to provide for a congress of American nations. Saturday, if the house is in session, will resume discussion of the Pacific railroad reposition bill.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD. BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchange for the week ended last night, 1888, with the rate per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week last year:

Table with columns: CITIES, CLEARINGS, PERCENTAGE. Includes entries for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Portland, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Providence, Detroit, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Denver, Columbus, Hartford, Portland, Lowell, Grand Rapids, Quincy, and Total.

SMALLPOX IN CUBA. An Epidemic of the Disease on the Little Island. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—An American traveling in Cuba writes from Havana under date of February 16 that smallpox is raging in Cuba to an alarming extent. A protest, he says, from the local board of charity to the mayor of that place draws attention to the fact that between last May and January of this year 1,000 persons have died of the plague in Havana, and during the same time 4,000 have fallen victims to it in other parts of the island. Regala and Quabacoa, at the harbor of Havana, are full of the disease and the authorities, according to the protest, are doing nothing to quell the epidemic. Recently it was discovered that the only attempt at a hospital in Havana was abandoned in which forty-eight patients were cared for by a negro attendant, whose only provisions consisted of a few quarts of milk. Quarantine Commissioner Nichols and Secretary Miller said to-day that they had no official reports of the small pox epidemic in Cuba and did not know of any special quarantine regulations upon vessels arriving from Cuban ports. Meantime two lines of steamships, carrying as many passengers as they can, regularly ply between this port and Havana, and other Cuban cities, without any quarantine detention or special examination upon their arrival here.

Light Losses in Range Cattle. DENVER, Colo., Feb. 26.—President Head, of the International Range Association, who has returned from an extensive trip through southern Colorado, New Mexico and Texas, says the reports in circulation that the loss on range cattle this winter will reach from 50 to 75 per cent. The losses, he says, will be comparatively light.

Dominick Going to England. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The report that Dominick McCaffrey is the Pittsburgh pugilist, had for Europe is confirmed, but to the surprise of everyone here. His intention is to make a match with Smith as an "Unknown" for the English championship and for heavy stakes.

Return of the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The presidential party arrived at 3 o'clock this morning from their trip to Florida and the south. All express themselves as delighted with their trip.

"NEWSPAPERS."

An English Clergyman Pays Compliments to the Press.

London, Feb. 26.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—More blizzard weather. The only living Londoner apparently happy was the polar bear at the Zoo. The Metropolitan Standard is there sadder to-day than ever. Hearing that the Rev. Dr. Ford Brooke, who has a species of independent Episcopal church in the Bloomsbury district, was soon to visit New York, I attended upon his ministrations this morning and interviewed him. His church is a fashionable one, but his congregation was low in figures to-day, like the thermometer. He warmed his audience, however, with a capital sermon from Luke xi.—about Martha, the careless and troubled, and Mary, choosing the good part. Giving an essayist much like the late Rev. Henry A. Giles, of Boston, and a speaker who makes rhetorical sketches as a word painter upon this contrast of the two sisters in connection with the opposites of worldly worries and salvation seeking, and one can readily imagine what a fine elocutionary sermon was produced. After the sermon ended Mr. Brooke had very little to say in an interview respecting his American intentions. He expected to engage in a short lecturing tour, of which the details were now arranging. His state of health demanded some change of scene. He is well built, very tall, healthfully burly, with a courtesy of manner and a smile very winning. He invited me to his evening discourse, which was on "Newspapers." The evening congregation was a large one. Mr. Brooke spoke for an hour and a half. The general scope of his discourse was in defense of them in general, without detail or specification. He argued against the usual flippancy allusions to the press in common conversation or dramas, etc. He gave the newspaper a high position as a teacher of the people and claimed that even a flippant and what Carlyle called "frothy gazette," had its uses in appealing to certain classes, who thus began reading by being attracted because themselves flippant and frothy, and thus they were led on to wishing for and reading better. He contended that the newspapers adapted themselves to the local or popular taste of the neighborhood of their circulation. Their errors were instigated often by popular desire, and he said the newspaper aided books of science and discoveries. For instance, Darwin's theories were put twenty years ahead of their ordinary book work by newspaper discussion. The newspapers constituted the condiment to the larger feast of reason.

His whole effort, in logical sequences and apt illustrations, tended to assign to modern newspapers of the highest grades the very first places over all educators. The discourse is to be published in pamphlet shape.

THE FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE PAST WEEK. BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from the managers of the leading clearing-houses of the United States, shows the gross exchange for the week ended last night, 1888, with the rate per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week last year:

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Return of the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The presidential party arrived at 3 o'clock this morning from their trip to Florida and the south. All express themselves as delighted with their trip.

ACQUITTED OF THE MURDER.

A Denver Jury Discharges the Slayer of Effie Moore.

TRANSITORY FRENZY THE PLEA.

Young Henry Plays the Impassioned Lover on the Witness Stand—The Public Not Satisfied With the Verdict.

Set at Liberty.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The jury in the case of Charles E. Henry, charged with the murder of Effie Moore, the variety actress at the Palace, returned in this city on the night of the 13th of November last, at 3:45 this morning returned a verdict of acquittal after having been out two hours. The case has been on trial for three days and has created no little interest among all classes of people. The verdict does not seem to be generally pleasing, as the killing was doubtless cold blooded and the public seems to think the defendant should have at least received a light punishment for the crime. Henry, who is only nineteen years of age, came here from London, Ont., some time last October, and began gambling, at which he was quite successful, as at the time of his arrest he had about \$5,000 in his pocket. He visited the Palace theater, a variety in the lower part of the city, a few days after his arrival, and fell desperately in love with Effie Moore, a song and dance girl. He made her acquaintance, and in a short time asked her to marry him, to which she consented. Their love affair ran along merrily until a few days before the tragedy, when Henry learned that his love was the wife of William Carroll, an actor in the same theater, and it was also told him that the girl was keeping her marriage from him for the purpose of working him for all the money she could get. On the night of the 13th, Henry went to the theater, called Effie into a box, ordered wine, and while she was sitting on his lap accused her of deceiving him. She acknowledged the fact, and when the attendant entered Henry was willing to get a divorce from Carroll and marry him. Before any further conversation could take place, she was called away by her mother, and Henry, after which she returned to the box, where Henry was still sitting. She had hardly closed the door before three shots rang out through the theater, and when the attendant entered Henry's boy they found him standing over Effie Moore, with a smoking revolver in his hand, and a pool of blood on the floor, with one bullet through her head, and another in her breast to the right of the heart, and a third through her left hand. Henry, on the witness stand, and in a preliminary hearing was admitted to bail in the sum of \$20,000, which was furnished by his family in Ontario. He, however, refused to accept of bail, and was committed to the trial. Some of the best attorneys in the city were employed in the defense and the plea of "transitory frenzy" was entered. Henry, on the witness stand, and in a preliminary hearing was admitted to bail in the sum of \$20,000, which was furnished by his family in Ontario. He, however, refused to accept of bail, and was committed to the trial. Some of the best attorneys in the city were employed in the defense and the plea of "transitory frenzy" was entered.

Henry's people are among the most prominent in the city, and he will be a great draw here during the trial. He will return home to-morrow. The parents of the dead reside in Kansas City.

A WYOMING MONTE CRISTO. Strange Life of the Old Hermit of the "Devil's Bite." LANDER, Wyo., Feb. 26.—[Correspondence to the BEE.]—Ten years since there appeared in this section a Jew named Abraham Solomon, who has since become famous in the annals of the Lander valleys and the Wind mountains.

Towering above the lone abandoned but gradually rising gold diggings of the "Devil's Bite" is Spruce Knob, a half way up one of the steep sides of this lofty peak, hidden in a dense forest of spruce timber is an immense cave, or rather grotto—for it is more wide than deep. In this grotto, Abraham Solomon, self-withdrawn from his kind, and with no companionship but the birds of the air, the beasts of the mountain and nature in general, has lived a strange life for many years ago made his home, and in that home he has since dwelt.

When Solomon first entered into possession of this singular and isolated habitation