TALK ABOUT EXPOSITIONS

Some of the Things That Various Cities Have Accomplished in This Line.

EXAMPLES FOR OMAHA'S GUIDANCE

Enterprises of Which Milwaukee, Toronto, Cincinnati and Minneapolis Are Justly Proud—How the Investment May Be Made to Pay.

The manufacturers have undertaken to give Omaha an exposition building that will be centrally located and will be a credit to the city. In view of this fact it may be of especial interest at this time to know what other cities have done in this line and what use they are making of their exposition buildings. At the last meeting of the manufacturers it was stated by a speaker that the St. Louis exposition was the only one that had really been a success. It was further questioned whether it would pay to put up a building for the purpose of holding expositions. A careful inquiry into what has been done in the other cities of the country may throw some light on the subject and at the same time suggest schemes that might be carried out in Omaha.

Toronto Exposition.

In Toronto, Ont., there is a large exposition building that was built by the manufacturers. The money was raised by stock subscriptions in about the same way as it is proposed to do in Omaha. The building is a two story brick, very plain architecturally. It is about 80x400 feet on the ground. The second floor is used for a concert hall and has a seating capacity of 4,000 or 5,000. The hall is rented for musical festivals, etc., and it is in use the greater part of the time. It is claimed that the rental of this hall pays for the maintenance of the building. The ground floor is used for exposition purposes and the manufacturers maintain a permanent exhibit. In addition to the exhibit of manufactured goods they have a fine display of minerals, cereals, etc., so that the exhibit partakes of the nature of a museum and is of such interest that the hall is visited by a great many people. Stands are leased in the hall for the sale of such articles as cigars, perfumeries, toilet articles, soaps, and all kinds of fancy goods, and considerable revenue is derived from this source. Then they have a grand annual exposition or fair which has proven a great success. The building has been a paying investment.

Cincinnati's Music Hall.

One of the finest exposition buildings in the United States is located in Cincinnati. This building, which is known as the Music hall, was practically a gift to the city. Reuben Springer gave $175,000 and a very large additional sum was raised by popular subscription. It was built about twelve years ago and has been a great success not only financially but in the way of furnishing entertainment of an elevating character for the people. Those who have seen the building speak of it as a grand structure and a great ornament to the city. It is practically two stories, though galleries take the place of the second floor in some parts of the building. It is divided up into a machinery hall, a horticultural hall and a music hall, the latter with a seating capacity of 5,000 or more. There are art rooms for the exhibition of works of art and the finer and more costly classes of goods such as jewelry, musical instruments, etc., that are to be seen during the annual exhibitions. The machinery hall is used for the heavier exhibits that are more on the order of the recent manufacturers exposition held in Omaha. There is also a college of music that is connected with the enterprise and they have a smaller hall for concerts by the students and as a place in which to practice.

Some one has asked what could be done with an exposition building in Omaha aside from using it once a year for an exposition. Here are a few of the things that they do in Cincinnati—besides holding frequent expositions they have given two seasons of opera that were immensely successful and a season or two of theatrical plays in which the best artists of the country took part. They also give every year what they term seasons of lectures on popular subjects and by noted speakers. Some of these lectures are intended to be especially instructive and take up as for example historical subjects. Two or more national political conventions have been held in the building, and other conventions without number. During the summer, concerts of a high order are given Sunday afternoons. As only 10 cents is charged for admission they are attended by great crowds.

The entertainments detailed thus far have naturally been held in the music hall, but machinery hall and horticultural hall are not neglected. They are used for stock shows, and sales of blooded stock held there bring buyers from all over the country. The furniture men have made two very successful exhibits of furniture. A chrysanthemum show is now in progress there and is well patronized. These are only a few of the many uses to which Cincinnati puts her exposition building. As most of these events are of regular annual occurrence, and many of them consume several weeks, the building is practically in constant use. Of course the Cincinnati building is far more elaborate than anything Omaha hopes to secure at the present time, but this may serve to show what can be done in this direction. It is said that the people who give the entertainments have made thousands of dollars out of them.

Milwaukee's Enterprise.

Milwaukee has a large building that is used for expositions. It covers the greater portion of a block and is of brick, two stories in height. The building is quite attractive in appearance and was designed by Architect Mix, who drew the plans for the old Grand Central hotel of Omaha, burned on the site now occupied by the Paxton. The center of the building is open from the ground floor to the roof, with galleries surrounding it. There is a large fountain in the center of the building. The building has been used for expositions and large gatherings of all kinds. One winter it was turned into a roller skating rink and during two other seasons it was flooded for ice skating. A good many concerts have been held there and the building contains a large and very fine organ. A permanent museum is maintained. There is a basement under the building, a part of which is fitted up for fishery exhibits. Another part of the basement is used for exhibiting the product of Milwaukee's breweries at 5 cents a glass. The building is owned by a stock company and has been a fairly successful enterprise.

Minneapolis' Great Building.

One of the greatest enterprises undertaken by any city in the way of an exposition building is that of Minneapolis. The city gave the building company the ground on the condition that an annual exposition be given for thirty years. The location is central and easily accessible from every part of the city. The building is square and three stories in height, the two upper stories being represented by galleries. In the center of the ground floor there is a pool or lake about 50x100 feet. During the expositions the manufacturers of steam pumps and other hydraulic machinery connect with this lake. The building was put up by a stock company, the shares of which were $10 each. The cost of the building was something like $250,000. At one corner of the building there is a high tower from the top of which a view of the surrounding country for many miles may be had for 10 cents. An annual autumn exposition is given lasting about ten weeks. Prior to the time of holding the exposition the management calls upon the business men of the city and requests them to subscribe for a certain number of tickets and also to a guaranty fund. Then the management advertises that it has secured so many hundred thousand dollars for the exposition and that the sum is sufficient to insure the success of the enterprise. The aim, however, is to make the receipts from the exposition pay all expenses, and they have never yet been obliged to call upon the guaranty fund. They do not aim, however, to make any money out of the enterprise, but to spend it all in an endeavor to give as good an entertainment for the money received as possible, for the credit of the city. It is said that the income from the expositions has been such that the building could have easily been made to pay a handsome sum on the investment if it had been desired, but the stockholders were business men who were more interested in having an exposition that would bring into the city their customers and that would be of assistance in securing trade. As as example of how they spend money to secure the presence of people in the city—one year they erected gas pipes every few feet along the main street of the city for a distance of almost four miles and twice a week had a grand illumination. They give band concerts, employing at great expense the celebrated bands of the country, such as the Mexican band and the Seventh Regiment band of New York. The recent national republican convention was held in the building, and it has been used for a good many other large gatherings.

FOR A MARKET HOUSE.

Sol Prince Proposes to Put the City in Possession of One.

The market house question, that has been slumbering during all of these many months which have passed, is again being agitated, and there are a number of men who are ready and willing to declare that a public market in Omaha is a crying necessity.

Last spring Jerry Linahan proposed to the city council that if the city would exempt the property from taxation for a term of years that he would erect a market house and operate it in accordance with the terms of any ordinance that the city might pass. An ordinance looking to this end was introduced and referred, but that was the end of the matter and the ordinance never saw the light of day.

Now the market house scheme is being born again and there is a bare possibility that it may be fathered by Councilman Sol Prince of the Third ward. Mr. Prince unhesitatingly declares that among the many things that Omaha needs one is a market house where people may go and purchase their fruits, vegetables, meats and country produce at reasonable figures. At the same time he unhesitatingly declares that Omaha can have such a market house if the people will get a move upon themselves and work in the right direction, and to that end. He cites the fact that the huckasters have been driven from pillar to post until the time has arrived when these dealers hardly have a place where they can stop long enough to attempt to do any business. One year ago they were located on Howard, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Somebody wanted them out of that location, and they were picked up and transferred to the lower end of Farnam street, but they were there but a few weeks before they were again compelled to move, this time to the east end of Capitol avenue. When they got there they thought that they were settled for the winter, at least, but in this they were mistaken, for once more they were hoisted out of their location and dropped down on Howard street, but how long they will stay no man will venture an opinion.

The idea that Mr. Prince has is for the city to go ahead and build the market house and rent out stalls. He thinks that the city should vacate that portion of Capitol avenue lying between Ninth and Eleventh streets, and then by purchase or otherwise secure possession of at least forty feet of ground on each side. This would give a space of ground about 600 feet long and 200 feet wide. On this he would build a brick building something like eighty feet in width and 300 feet in length. He would have it two stories high, using the upper story for a public hall and the lower story for stalls and booths from which all market house goods could be sold.

Such a building, Mr. Prince estimates, could be erected, faced with pressed brick and finished in a highly ornamental style for not to exceed $200,000, which would prove a profitable investment for the city. To raise the funds he would issue city bonds and pay them by the rental of the building. The rentals, he figures, would pay for the building in from ten to fifteen years.

Mr. Prince considers the market house franchise too valuable to give away, and at the same time maintains that it is something that should be entirely within the control of the city government.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

C. C. Stanley Qualifies and Takes the Place Occupied by Major Paddock.

There is a new man doing business as a member of the Board of County Commissioners and his name is C. C. Stanley. He had qualified and was on hand at the meeting held yesterday afternoon.

After the roll had been called, Chairman Berlin announced that Mr. Stanley would serve on the committees which were the property of Mr. Paddock. This gave Mr. Stanley the chairmanship of finance and construction and made him a member of roads, court house and charity.

Three of the clerks in the office of the county treasurer put in a claim for over time. George Anthes had 321 hours, G. G. Irey 322 and Charles E. Miller 220 hours. All of this over time had accumulated since last March. The claim and the request went to the files.

By resolution it was decided to vacate that portion of Leavenworth street extending through Elmwood park, and the clerk was instructed to notify the city council of the action.

The bonds of the newly elected county officials were presented and referred to the committee on judiciary, to be reported upon at the next meeting of the board.

The county agent was instructed to employ a seamstress at the county hospital for the period of six weeks, at a salary of $5 per week.

The county clerk was instructed to notify the road supervisors to discontinue work upon the highways of the county until next season.

The county treasurer was authorized to employ a check clerk and a tax clerk at a salary of $75 per month each and a tax certificate clerk at a salary of $90 per month. These men will work during the next two months, or until the rush is over.

Saturday, December 17 was the day fixed for the East Omaha people to appear and show cause why the personal property that is located upon the lands affected by the recent decision of the United States courts should not be entered for taxation on the books of Douglas county for the year 1892. The same order extends to some of the insurance companies that escaped the notice of the assessors when they were making the rounds last spring.

It was decided to extend Woolworth avenue and Hickory street from Thirty-second to Thirty-sixth and assess damages to the abutting property.

The usual petition, asking that Thirteenth street, from Missouri avenue to the Sarpy county line, be graded, was presented and referred.

FORMED A NEW SOCIETY.

Another Industrial Organization Launched at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 19.—An organization styled "The Industrial Legion of the United States" has been formed here today by prominent leaders of the people's party, who are also prominent in the farmers alliance, the object of which is to carry out politically the measures embodied in the declaration of principles of the Omaha platform of the people's party, together with free speech, a free ballot and a fair count.

The Industrial legion is composed of three classes, the first to consist of male members over 21 years of age—voters to be known as the senior class; the second will be the junior class, which will consist of male members under 21 and over 14 years of age, who shall be educated and trained to become voters of the people's party; and the third class will be known as the Woman's Aid corps, which is intended as auxiliary to the senior legion. The legion is modeled much after the Grand Army, and partakes of a secret organization character, while the meeting may be secret or open at the option of the members.

The founders of the legion are prominent leaders of the seven great industrial organizations composing the people's party, together with the foremost people's party members. Among the charter members are Hon. A. E. Taubeneck of Illinois, chairman of the executive committee of the people's party; George F. Washburn, chairman of the eastern division of the people's party, Boston, Mass.; Congressman C. Otis of Kansas; J. S. Willetts, former national organizer and treasurer of the farmers alliance; President H. L. Loucks of South Dakota, of the farmers alliance; L. T. Taylor of Tennessee, secretary of the farmers alliance; J. H. Turner, Marion Butler, vice president of the farmers alliance of North Carolina; W. F. Martin of St. Louis, secretary of the Reform Press association; S. McClellan, Topeka, Kan., president of the Reform Press association and editor of the Topeka Advocate; Hon. Frank Burkitt of Mississippi, Hon. P. Featherstone of Arkansas, Alonzo Wardell, superintendent of the aid degree of the farmers alliance; I. E. Dean of North Carolina, state organizer of the state farmers alliance; Paul H. Vandervoort of Nebraska, ex-commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The organization of the Industrial Legion of the United States was perfected by the election of the following officers: Paul Vandervoort, commander-in-chief; Hon. Frank Burkitt of Mississippi, vice commander-in-chief; J. H. Turner, adjutant general; J. F. Washburn of Massachusetts, quartermarter general; Congressman T. E. Watson, national recruiting officer; J. S. Willetts, Kansas, national recruiting officer of the western division; W. S. Morgan, national sentinel. Executive council—Hon. H. E. Taubeneck, Illinois; Hon. Marion Cannon, congressman-elect from California; Hon. Marion Butler, Hon. J. H. Davis of Texas, I. E. Dean of New York, J. S. Willetts of Kansas. These together with the four highest officers will constitute the council.

Of the officers of the Woman's Aid corps two were elected as provisional officers to organize that department, being Mrs. Anna L. Diggs of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Marion Todd of Michigan.

Mr. Taubeneck said in an interview after the organization of the league that the work of organizing would be promptly begun, and inside of thirty days they would be established in every state in the union, and by next year this time would have 1,500,000 members.

CRITCHLOW'S TRIAL.

Yesterday's Testimony in the Homestead Murder Cases.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19.—At 9:30 o'clock this morning the Critchlow case was resumed. Captain Cooper was recalled for cross-examination and said he had been a Pinkerton officer since 1867.

"You are under indictment for riot and murder?"

"Yes sir."

"Why did not you surrender?"

This was objected to and the objection sustained.

"How many times were the barges struck by missiles from the cannon?"

"Six or eight times."

"When was Connor shot?"

"About 11:30 in the morning."

"Where was he when he was shot?"

"He was inside the boat, near the door on the outside barge. After the surrender he was carried to the Munhall station. It was eight hours before he received medical attention, except that his arm was tied up by a medical student who was with us. After the shooting commenced from the bank I ordered our men to fire and two volleys were fired. I then told them to hit the man who fired if they could. There had not been a shot fired from the barges until the man on the bank fired, and the crowd followed. Two men besides Captain Hinds were shot before a shot was fired from the barges and before any orders were given the men on the barge to shoot."

Captain Burt, of the Chicago contingent of Pinkertons, was called. His story of the battle did not differ materially from Cooper's. He said when the plank was thrown out the crowd yelled "D—n you; don't you come out on shore, you black sheep, or you will be killed." No shots were fired, he said, until four of their men had been shot. Captain Burt was still on the stand when court adjourned for dinner.

At the afternoon session the jury handed Judge Kennedy a petition, asking that the members be allowed to attend church tomorrow. The court denied the petition and suggested they might not get back.

The cross-examination of W. H. Burt was then begun. He came to Pittsburg Tuesday of this week.

"You are under indictment for riot and murder?"

"Yes, sir."

"You met the New York and Philadelphia delegations at Youngstown?"

"Yes, sir."

"You were in charge of the Chicago delegation when you reached Homestead?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many were there from Chicago?"

"One hundred and twenty-four."

The witness then detailed his trip from Chicago and told again the well known facts of the fight of July 6.

Peter J. Connors, another Pinkerton, and Captain W. B. Rogers of the Little Bill, which towed the barges to Homestead, corroborated the other witnesses. Other witnesses were examined, but nothing new elicited. At this point court took a recess until 7 o'clock.

At the evening session several witnesses testified that on the day of the riot they saw Critchlow going toward Munhall station with a gun.

Charles Rees, a newspaper artist, said he saw Critchlow on the afternoon of the riot about fifty feet from the river. He had a gun.

Upon cross-examination Rees stated that he had met several reporters and an attorney at the Hotel Anderson several weeks ago.

Objections were made and Mr. Brennan said he proposed to show there had been a meeting between witness and others and they had tried the case among them. Objection overruled.

Samuel J. Stewart, a clerk in the employ of Carnegie, was the last witness. He created a sensation by stating that on the afternoon of July 6 he saw Critchlow behind the barricade with a gun. He was shooting toward the open door on the barge.

Court then adjourned until Monday.

POLES PROSTRATED.

Telegraph and Railroad Companies Suffer from the Late Storm.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 19.—Information gathered today shows that the telegraph system is demoralized throughout the Mississippi valley from St. Paul to St. Louis. Along the Wabash lines in Missouri there are over 100 miles of poles of the system down. From Apple River Junction in this state along the Illinois Central twenty-five miles of poles have been taken from their upright position. Railroad people say the storm was one of the most peculiar, as well as the most destructive they ever had to contend with. It appeared to come up the Mississippi river valley from eastern Arkansas to a point directly over the spot where Iowa joins Illinois and Wisconsin. There the wind seemed to gather renewed force and went whirling about in a circle 100 miles in diameter. The wind was accompanied by rain, which, when the atmosphere grew colder, turned to sleet and then to snow.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was a heavy sufferer. About 300 of its telegraph poles between Savannah and Lanark, and also on the La Crosse division, between Portage and Leesville, also between Savannah and Marion and between St. Paul and Madison, were torn down by the weight caused by the sleet collecting on and freezing to the wires. Great icicles two feet long and as large as a man's arm clung to the pole arms and their fastenings.

In Iowa and central Wisconsin, west of Cedar Rapids and north of Baraboo, the wires of the Chicago & Northwestern road were on the ground. On the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, between Galesburg and Burlington, two miles of poles were prostrated and as much more between Ottumwa and Creston. The wires of the Rock Island road between Davenport and West Liberty, on the main line, and between Davenport and Eldon, on the Kansas City division, were destroyed. The Chicago & Great Western was seriously crippled in the vicinity of Dubuque and for some distance north, and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern was knocked out of its telegraphic service all along the Mississippi, where hundreds of gangs of men are at work repairing the wires throughout the great storm stricken region.

Tilden Estate Troubles Settled.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—It is reported that the trustees of the estate of Samuel J. Tilden have reached a satisfactory settlement with the relatives of the deceased and that they possess sufficient funds for the erection and maintainence of the Tilden library proposed in Mr. Tilden's will.

Short in His Accounts.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 19.—E. G. Bettles, ex-secretary of the Anaconda Mining company and the present treasurer of the Standard Gold company, has been found short in his accounts to the amount of $9,000. He is missing and is thought to be in southern California or Mexico.

IN THE ENGLISH THEATERS

What is Being Done to Please the Play-Loving Public.

IRVING'S INTERPRETATION OF KING LEAR

Criticisms of the London Press on His Rendition of the Character—An American Girl the Favorite with Royalty—Notes and Gossip.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The English newspapers, as a rule, are not given to unstinted praise of plain actors, but in the case of Mr. Henry Irving the rule has been overlooked and nothing too good can be said of his performance. This laudation of the great English actor has aroused a certain degree of protest.

The Daily News has published a letter signed "Twenty-five Years a First-Nighter," in which the writer declares that the indiscriminate praise lavished upon Mr. Henry Irving's "King Lear" is calculated to do harm to the best interests of the stage. He acknowledges that Mr. Irving has done a great service to the drama. He says: "I understand them to say that there was not a single person at the Lyceum on the night of the pronuncion of "King Lear" who was not pained and distressed by Mr. Irving's unaccountable tricks of enunciation and his restless actions and the movements and gestures were significant. These faults have steadily grown upon him. For this I hope that too indulgent critics are in a great degree responsible."

Since this letter appeared it has been explained that Mr. Irving, while rehearsing the play, represented King Lear as being about 40 years old. Just before the first public performance he changed his mind, and made up for the character as a tottering, senile, old man, with feeble utterance. He has now reverted to his first conception of the part.

Will Take Up "Becket."

Mr. Irving does not intend that "King Lear" shall have a long run. Early in the spring he will prepare to present Lord Tennyson's "Becket," and should "King Lear" still be going strong, he will alternate the performances, so as to avoid and shift the strain of the arduous roles after numerous postponements.

"Mamie Rosette" was played at the Globe theater on Thursday. The plot is trite and conventional, but the music is tuneful. What success the work may find is mainly due to its strong caste and tasteful mounting. Miss Neville has a small voice, but uses it skillfully. Josie Bond, Eugene Eudin and Frank Wyatt have the other chief roles.

The co-operative system is on the eve of trial in the dramatic world. William Herbert, York Stepness, Mary Reynick and five others are forming a company, the members of which will share the profit and loss equally. The company will give performances in the suburbs without a manager or other middlemen, and they hope by this means to add to the profit side of the account. The outcome of the venture is watched with considerable curiosity.

When Beerbohm Tree returns to the Haymarket theater after Mrs. Langtry's season, which extends to the middle of December, he will continue the policy of varying the daily repetition of the same piece by the production of old favorites on special nights, and will introduce several important new plays, in addition to "Hypada," at all matinees. These will include Oscar Wilde's new drama of modern life, "Absence," "Enemy of the People," and Stevenson & Henley's version of "Robert Macaire." Mr. Tree has also announced his intention to produce the Jewish play "Uriel Acosta," which he has commissioned Mr. Zanwill to adapt.

It Was Not a Success.

The Opera Comique, where the farcial comedy "You Must't Laugh" was being played, has suddenly closed. Financial collapse was the cause.

The Independent Theater society is going to answer the reproach that it is the only patronizer of the foreign plays by producing on December 26 a play by George Leonard, a gentleman equally well known as an advocate of socialism, musical critic and literary man. The play is called "Widow's House." The last performance is to consist of "Health Resort," by Mr. H. M. Paul, author of "The Death of Count Goofrey," and the third play, still nameless, or else "League of Youth," is to be performed instead of three short plays. On the third Friday in February George Moore's play, "The Strike of Arlingford," which was nearly accepted by Beerbohm Tree, will be presented by the Independents. This play deals with socialism and the labor movement and presents a realistic picture of a strike in the mining districts. It is not, however, "a play which Mr. Moore is writing."

Arthur Pinero's new comedy, called "An American Heiress," will be produced at the Vaudeville when "Our Boys" is finished. Mr. David James, who has been playing the part of Perkyn Middlewick in "Our Boys," will take a permanent part in the new play.

Miss Stella Dyer, the violinist, daughter of the Chicago artist, Gifford Dyer, is the guest of Sir Henry and Lady Layard in Venice. Miss Dyer has been presented to the Empress Frederick, who highly complimented her ability.

THE OYSTER WAR.

The Advance at Points of Supply Forces Prices Up Here.

The heavy advance in oysters at Baltimore owing to the large Thanksgiving trade has caused an advance here of 5c, prices being quoted at 13c to 35c per can. Omaha is still below other cities, oysters being quoted in Kansas City 8c higher than in this city, and other cities in the same proportion. Branch & Co., against whom the fight was waged, report the local advance as not necessarily indicating the ending of the oyster war, but as a necessary result of the advance at the points of supply, and that they firmly oppose a further advance. The present truce would seem to be the result of exhaustion on the part of the fighters and the war may be renewed when they get their second wind. Present prices are said to only cover the cost of the oysters and the tin thrown around them, and possibly a portion of the water tax. The oyster war has not been without its advantages—people who always regarded oysters as too much of a luxury for them have learned to use them freely.

AMUSEMENTS.

James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, who has embalmed the sweet sentiment, the moving pathos and the gentle humor of the common people in enduring verse, faced another Omaha audience last evening, but without a second celebrity to divide the honors. He presented one of his familiar series of readings, which was interspersed with musical numbers delightfully rendered by the Philomela quartet.

Mr. Riley offered some of the pieces which have been favorites in past seasons, to which he added several that were new, at least in Omaha. The reader swayed his auditors with the ease and charm of which he has such masterly command, and the large company, filling Young Men's Christian Association hall, responded with demonstrations most hearty and sincere, though much of this admiration no doubt was a tribute to the personality of one who has endeared himself to the masses.

Investigating the Pinkertons.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 19.—The investigation of the Pinkerton system by Senators Peffer and Gallinger was resumed today. W. P. Rand, the coal mine owner, was the first witness. Mr. Rand declared that he was opposed to forced arbitration as leading to communism and anarchy. Conciliation and voluntary arbitration were his remedies.

Roswell Miller, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, said he employed Pinkerton men during a strike for a short time, but discharged them as expensive and futile.

Socialist T. J. Morgan of Chicago made a general statement concerning the employment of detectives by corporations.

Thrown Out of Court.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 19.—A suit, which has attracted wide attention among the people owning and conducting amusements, was finally thrown out of court in this city today. About two years ago the Single Tax association leased the Tabor opera house for one evening, at which time Henry George delivered an address. The treasurer of the local organization is a black man, and after he had taken his seat he was forcibly ejected from the house by the ushers. For this he brought suit for $10,000 damages. The court today held that the ushers were in the employ of the people who leased the house and not the owner of the theater. An appeal to the supreme court will be taken.

WILL BE A NOTABLE EVENT.

Cleveland's Reception at the Manhattan Club Promises to Be Brilliant.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The reception of President-Elect Cleveland tonight at the Manhattan club will be a notable affair. The club house will be decorated with flowers, the national colors, draperies of flags and banners that were used by the different associations in the democratic business men's parade. The general reception is to take place in the front parlor at 10 o'clock. Supper will be served in the billiard room and the pastel portrait of Cleveland and an oil painting of Andrew Jackson will be placed together in a conspicuous place in the reception room. The ordinary visitors list has been entirely suspended. All the democratic governors and democratic governors-elect of all the states of the union have been invited and it is announced that most of them will be present. Other invited guests are Arthur P. Gorman, Calvin S. Brice, Chief Justice Fuller, W. F. Harrity, Admiral Walker, Henry Villard, General Schofield, George W. Childs, Anthony J. Drexel, General O. O. Howard, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Satolli and Bishop Potter.

Mixed Result in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—The republican candidates for supreme justice, attorney general and land commissioner may be defeated. The official returns from all but eight counties in the state show that Hooker has 3,194 plurality, Dickma 2,221 and Berry 2,437. From unofficial figures Ellis now stands a good show of wiping out Dickma's plurality, that Sheffer has little possibility of beating Berry, while Hoover is pretty sure of downing his opponent. Several of the missing counties are heavily democratic.

Close Voting in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 19.—Complete official returns from the Third congressional district give Hilborn, republican, 13,163; English, democrat, 13,138; Hilborn's plurality, twenty-five. It is claimed, however, that a recount of Altamont precinct, Alameda county, in which the vote for congressman is a reversal of that cast for other candidates, would show changes sufficient to elect English by about the same plurality as now announced for Hilborn.

Gear Succeeds Judge Crounse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Ex-Congressman Gear of the First Iowa district is to succeed Governor-Elect Crounse of Nebraska as assistant secretary of the treasury. Governor Gear is a congressman-elect, and a man of rare executive ability.

Will Contest the Election.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—Congressman John J. O'Neill has announced that he will contest the election in the Eleventh Missouri district of Charles F. Joy, republican, by an apparent plurality of sixty-six votes, alleging gross frauds.

Georgia Wants Wildcat Money.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 19.—An important bill has been introduced in the legislature to allow the state banks to issue bills, based on state or municipal bonds as security.

Made a Good Haul.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 19.—Burglars entered the general store of William Homan at Otterville, Mo., blew up the safe and stole a large amount of money. There is no bank at Otterville and Homan's safe was used as a sort of safety deposit vault by the farmers. It is said that the robbers secured over $3,000.

Bank Messenger Arrested for Stealing.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—William Scanlon, aged 19, for five years a messenger for Lee, Higginson & Co., bankers, is under arrest charged with stealing $29,000 in sugar certificates from the firm.