NEW YORK'S MONSTER PARADE

Hundred Thousand Sound Money Advocates March in Line.

RAISE ONE MIGHTY VOICE FOR M'KINLEY

Gotham Enthusiastically Pledges Itself to the Cause of Patriotism and National Honor—Business Suspended for a Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—A mighty host tramped up Broadway today. The tramp of the tens of thousands of feet will echo through history. Republicans and gold standard democrats lined up to form the greatest procession that has ever been witnessed in the city of New York. There was no glitter of burnished helmets, no flashing of bayonets; no clank of swords, its only arms were a hundred thousands flags—the stars and stripes; the red, white and blue. On its banners were "Sound Money," "McKinley and Hobart." The great army of voters, variously estimated from 86,000 to 130,000, was composed of men in almost every walk of life. The procession began to move somewhere in the vicinity of 10 o'clock a. m., and without a halt or break of any kind, marching at a rapid pace, it was not until about eight hours later that the end had passed the reviewing stand. That army marched past hundreds of thousands of persons who gathered on the sidewalks, stairways, at back windows, on stands—everywhere they could get which commanded a view. The paraders were filled with earnest enthusiasm. Their banners proclaimed their principles. The sound money army included men who are known from one end of the country to the other. Lawyers who are the leaders in their profession marched with the porters in the buildings where their offices are. The merchant prince tramped with his truckman. The great bankers and their messengers were in the same rank. It was truly a business men's parade. It moved with that precision which is the great law of business. It was formed without confusion. It moved on time and without interruption. It disbanded without disorder. The procession moved forward at times at the rate of 20,000 men an hour. The head of the procession passed the reviewing stand, on which were Vice Presidential Candidate Garret A. Hobart and Governor Morton, at 10:55. It was exactly seven hours and thirty minutes in passing that point. In point of numbers the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican club was far in the lead, having 21,000 men in line. The Central Dry Goods McKinley and Hobart association had 8,000, and the Paper and Associated trades 7,000 more. The colleges were represented by some 3,000 students, while fully as many as thirty-five or forty industries were each represented by thousands of men.

Tonight the town is illuminated and the streets crowded with the tens of thousands, whose enthusiasm was not checked by their efforts of the day.

BUSINESS IS SUSPENDED.

Practically no business was done in the mercantile establishments, the interest in the mammoth demonstration obliging those who are not in sympathy with the republican cause to suspend operations for the day. The parade was to have begun at 9:30 a. m., but owing to the great number comprising it there was considerable delay in getting under way. Hours and hours before there was any chance of the advance guard of the great parade appearing the sidewalks on either side of the streets named in the march were scarcely passable.

At the points where the reviewing stands had been erected, people congregated in ever widening circles. Street cars were stopped early, and drivers of wagons found that they had to make lengthy detours to reach their destinations. But it was down town along Broadway and the streets that stretch east and west from it, that the press was greatest. It was in this section where the 125,000 paraders gathered that the first realization came of how gigantic the gathering was.

Just before the start the confusion was supreme. Thousands in the buildings wondered how the paraders and spectators could ever be separated. The multitude that jammed Broadway from wall to wall was like a sea which moved from side to side, swept down obstacles and obliterated the familiar sight of show windows. Whenever a mounted officer of the parade attempted to force his horse through those who looked on, animal and man were swallowed up as though they had plunged into water instead of humanity. And above all the motion there arose the thunder of voices and the blare of musical instruments, that made the scene more bewildering, more wonderful, more real than the city has seen in many a day.

SOME OF THE DECORATIONS.

Along the route of the big parade, from the Battery to Fortieth street there was a lavish display of flags and bunting. The spectacle presented on Broadway and Fifth avenue exceeded anything of the kind ever witnessed in this city. Myriads of American flags of all sizes and thousands of yards of bunting tastefully arrayed fluttered in the breeze from the roofs, windows and doorways of the buildings on the line of march. At short intervals, huge flags bearing the names of McKinley and Hobart, and in some instances, appropriate campaign flags stretched across the street. Each of these big flags represented an organization of business men, and some of the legends were: "Law and Order;" "For Honor and Prosperity;" "The National Honor Must be Preserved;" "A Nation's Credit is a Nation's Life;" and "One Hundred Cents in the Dollar."

A noticeable feature of the decorations was an absence of the pictorial political banners and transparencies which formed so conspicuous a part of the decorations in former campaigns. Only occasionally was a picture of one or both of the republican candidates exhibited, and then it was invariably framed in flags.

The resources of the flag and bunting makers in this and neighboring cities were taxed to the utmost to supply the orders that poured in. One large dealer estimated that not less than $500,000 had been spent by the business men of New York in decorating their establishments.

Broadway was a vista of flags. The draperies on the big office buildings, in the lower part of Broadway, were in many instances very elaborate and expensive, some of the decorations costing as much as $1,000. At least one church on the line of march was decorated. This was the Marble Collegiate church, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, over the main entrance of which were draped two silk flags.

Speaking of the profusion of flags, a dealer said: "I have been forty years in the business of making flags and bunting, and I never saw so great a demand for my goods as has existed within the past few days. I should say that not less than 500,000 American flags are waving in New York at this moment. Many of these flags are 40 by 80 feet and cost as much as $40 each. There are not less than 300 bag dealers in this city, and not one of them has been able to fill all the orders that he has received. We have been applying to one another for material and help, and have drawn upon the resources of dealers in neighboring cities, but in spite of our efforts thousands of persons who were anxious to decorate, have been unable to obtain flags or bunting."

BY PLATOONS OF THOUSANDS.

It was next to impossible to get anything like an estimate of the men in line. The multitude was so vast that the mind could scarcely grapple with it. An estimate of the list follows; but the number was probably augmented by at least 25,000:

Wholesale Dry Goods club, 20,000; Central Dry Goods McKinley and Hobart association, 8,000; Merchant Tailors' Sound Money league, 1,000; Railway and Steamboat Sound Money club, 3,000; Paper and Associate trades, 8,000; Coal Trade Sound Money club, 600; Wine and Spirit Traders' society, 500; Produce Exchange Sound Money club, 4,000; Architectural division, 350; Cotton Exchange Sound Money club, 600; Coffee Exchange and Lower Wall Street McKinley and Hobart Sound Money club 2,000; Custom House Brokers' Sound Money club, 500; Leaf Tobacco Trades' Sound Money club, 1,000; Bankers' and Brokers' Republican club, 5,000; Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign club, 2,500; Insurance Sound Money club, 4,500; Real Estate Sound Money league, 1,500; New York Protective Machinery, Railway and Metal Supply association, 5,100; Publishers' and Advertisers' Sound Money club, 2,000; Jewelers' McKinley and Hobart club, 5,000; drug, chemical, paint and oil trades, 7,000; manufacturers and dealers in supplies for steam, water and gas, 1,000; Wholesale Fish Dealers' Sound Money club, 200; Crockery Board of Trade association, 1,200; Hide and Leather Sound Money association, 1,500; Boot and Shoe Sound Money association, 1,000; West Side Sound Money club, 3,500; saddlery and harness trade, 500; millinery division, 5,000; Hardware Trade Sound Money league, 1,500; Clothiers' legion, 2,000; Hatters' Sound Money club, 4,000; cloak and suit industry of New York, 1,000; West Side Retail Dealers' Republican Sound Money club, 800; United Italian Business Men's league, 300; Wholesale Furniture Trade Sound Money club, 700; American Authors' guild, 25; New York Cycle Board of Trade, 250; Students' college, City of New York, 300; John Stephenson company, 195; Rubber Trades' Sound Money club, 300; students New York Homeopathic college, 100; Cloak and Suit Trade Sound Money club, 800; photographic section, 200; Wool exchange, 400; Jackson iron works, 600; Roumanian-American Sound Money league, 200. Total, 110,702.

The mounted escort to Grand Marshal General Horace K. Porter was imposing. All were mounted on magnificent horses.

Deruiter Hellins was in command. Among the escort were: Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Simon J. Drake, Rev. Abbott Brown, Frederick T. James, Charles H. Flint, Theodore H. Price, F. C. Hollins, Henry Swords, William and H. C. Beadleston, Samuel C. Blagden, jr., Dr. Beach Emmett, William Leowof, Henry Bull, Richard Lawrence, Henry W. McVicker, Frederick Bull, H. B. Johnson, Albert Pease, Lawrence Robinson, Edward Thomas, John Plummer, Walter G. Peck, Samuel Walter Taylor, William A. Jamison, E. H. Barles, E. W. Little, Colonel E. B. Parsons, Charles Sturthers.

PARADE STARTS ITS MARCH.

It was 10 o'clock to the minute when General Porter, grand marshal, gave the order to march. After the grand marshal, his staff and aides, followed a detachment of mounted processionists. Next came Mayor Strong and ex-Mayor Hewitt and their escort the latter being afoot. When the mayor's carriage had passed Worth street the Dry Goods division wheeled into Broadway, headed by a band and a costly white banner with gold letters reading, "Dry Goods Division—McKinley and Hobart, 1896."

As the vanguard marched up the street the other divisions fell into line until all were in motion, forming one of the most notable demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. The two reviewing stands were in Madison square. The stand on the easterly side of the avenue extended from Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth street and was divided into two sections, one of which was the space allotted to the reviewing officers and the special guests of the occasion. Stretched along the top of this stand was a huge banner bearing this inscription: "We Know No Enemy's Country in This Fair Land of Ours." Chairs had been placed in the enclosure reserved for the reviewing officers and the invited guests.

To provide the necessary illumination for the evening portion of the parade seventeen lime lights were distributed on the grand stand. By 10 o'clock both the stands were filled to their utmost capacity, the one on the westerly side of the avenue being occupied by the families and friends of business men's republican and sound money associations.

SOME OF THE UNIFORMS.

There were no distinctive uniforms, but still those in charge of the various divisions and associations had not been idle in the matter of making their special commands attractive.

No club or body but what had its distinctive mark, some times in hats, but more frequently in badges and banners. Flowers were worn by many of the down town organizations, yellow chrysanthemums, and many carried silk flags.

The Columbia college boys, numbering about 500, wore white sweaters, on each of which was a light blue letter arranged so that each line of the company spelled "Columbia University Sound Money Club."

One hundred students of the University of New York also paraded in their mortar board caps and college gowns.

The Cotton Exchange club carried cotton bolls in their buttonholes.

White badges, on which appeared pictures of McKinley and Hobart, and the club name in red and blue letters were worn by the Bankers' and Brokers' club. This division was led by the Seventh regiment band.

The members of the Iron exchange and the New York Protective, Machinery, Railway Supply and Metal association wore red badges.

White silk badges, surmounted by yellow silk bows and bearing the club name and pictures of the republican candidates, were worn by the members of the Drug, Chemical and Paint club.

There were at least 20,000 men dressed in dark attire, all of whom carried small American flags bearing portraits of McKinley and Hobart, in line under the banner of the Wholesale Dry Goods' Republican club and the Central Dry Goods' McKinley and Hobart association. The plain attire of this body of men was relieved with many badges, flags and banners, and no division in the parade won more applause as they marched along.

The retail wine and liquor dealers wore gold colored silk hats and red, white and blue badges. The merchant tailors appeared in silk hats, dark clothes, blue badges, and carried flags and canes, while the Wholesale Fish Dealers' association wore white badges sustained by small gold plated fish.

CAMPAIGN IS ENDED AT ST. LOUIS.

Stars and Stripes Float in the Breeze on Every Side.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—The national campaign was closed here today with parades and speechmaking. From almost every residence, store and business house in the city the stars and stripes were swung to the breeze, the demand for the national emblem being so great that additional supplies had to be ordered from Chicago at the last moment. Sixty-five thousand hand flags had been given out to marchers in today's parade and an additional 25,000 received this morning were also distributed.

Shortly after noon, under the auspices of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Sound Money association, one of the largest parades that ever marched through the streets of St. Louis formed and wended its way through the business section of the city. Business was almost entirely suspended during the afternoon, more than 1,500 firms having signed an agreement to close their establishments at noon in order that their employes might participate in the parade.

It took several hours for the procession which was composed of twenty divisions, in which every profession, trade and industry was represented, to march past a given point. It is estimated that there were not far from 75,000 men in line and according to the reports of the organizers there were

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NO V A TE OF WORDS.

Evidence Which is Right to the Point and Reliable.

Judge Frank Ives of district court of Crookston, Minn., says: For some time I have used Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets with seeming great benefit, with few exceptions, I have not been so free from indigestion in twenty-five years.

George W. Roosevelt, U. S. consul to Brussels, Belgium: Stuart's Dyspeysia Tablets, safe, pleasant to take, convenient to carry, give keen appetite, perfect digestion.

Mr. W. D. Tomlin, Mechanical Engineer, Duluth, Minn.: One box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets has done its work, and I am again gaining flesh and strength.

O. E. Ransom, Hustonville, Ky.: I was distressed and annoyed for two years with throwing up food, often two or three times a day; had no certainty of retaining a meal if I ate one. Four boxes of the tablets from my druggist have fully curred me. I find them pleasant to take, convenient to carry.

Rev. G. D. Brown, Mondovi, Wis.: The effect of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is simply marvelous; a quite hearty dinner of broiled beef steak causes no distress since I began their use.

Over six thousand people in the state of Michigan alone in 1894 were cured of stomach troubles by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Full sized packages may be found at all druggists at 50 cents, or sent by mail on receipt of price from Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Send for little book on stomach diseases, mailed free.

many thousands more. The railroad men alone were represented by 8,000 men. There were so many applications from clubs outside St. Louis to participate in the parade that it was found necessary to advise them not to come.

Samuel N. Kennard acted as grand marshal and was assisted by a large corps of mounted aides. General Palmer, national democratic nominee for president, reviewed the parade and tonight will address a mass meeting at Music hall, Exposition building.

WITH MILES AND MILES OF FLAGS.

Chicago Fairly Outdoes Itself in Its Patriotic Decoration.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—"Flag day" in Chicago was almost universally observed. From nearly every business block on the down town district hung flags of all sizes. Many were also gaily decorated with bunting. In the residence districts the streets for miles were masses of fluttering color, while in the windows were displayed thousands of pictures of the presidential candidates, interspersed with paper flags, of which the republican national committee has distributed nearly 2,000,000. Even the bill boards were not exempt from the encroachments of "Old Glory."

The Chicago Business Men's Sound Money association held a flag day meeting at the Auditorium, which was addressed by prominent men of both parties and at which the following letter was read:

CANTON, O., Oct. 30.—W. K. McClintock, Secretary Business Men's Sound Money Association, Chicago: I am in receipt of a telegram advising me of the "flag day" meeting of the Business Men's Sound Money association. The flag represents the integrity, honor and glory of the nation and no cause that seeks inspiration from it can fail. The object of your organization, embracing as it does men of varied political affiliations, is one that appeals to the patriotism of all who love the flag.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

PAPER FLAGS ARE TORN DOWN.

Judges and Their Deputies Remove Them from the Court Rooms.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—A special to the News from Anderson, Ind., says: Mark Hanna's flags were torn down ad trampled in the dust of the rooms of the Madison circuit and district courts today. They were removed by the judges and their deputies, and Judge Diven said he did not care who knew it. He said the so-called flags on paper, with McKinley and Hobart's likenesses across the stripes, were not the national emblem and they should never stay in his court room. Judge Ellison's deputy, Daniel Boland, pulled down the alleged flag in the circuit court. A bitter feeling exists.

Sound Money Parade at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 31.—Flag day was successfully celebrated here today and the city has seldom been so profusely decorated with "Old Glory." Republicans and democrats alike gave evidence of their loyalty and hundreds of thousands of flags floated from residences and business houses. The republicans took advantage of the day by having a monster parade, participated in by marchers variously estimated at from 20,000 to 35,000. The procession looked to be about five miles long and took several hours in passing a given point. The line was made up of marching clubs, representatives of the many industrial establishments and unorganized bodies of citizens. Many handsome and humorous floats were the features. On Fifth avenue was placed an immense telephone receiver, which was connected by long distance telephone with Major McKinley's residence, so that he could hear the cheers given him when the marchers passed.

M'KINLEY FLAGS EVERYWHERE.

Majority of the Windows Decorated with Them.

Yesterday was the first "flag day" that patriotic Americans have ever celebrated in connection with a political campaign. In every large city in the United States the stars and stripes were displayed by the side of McKinley and Hobart lithographs as an indication that the patriotic sentiment of the people is for "sound money, protection and prosperity." They placarded the business blocks and were draped in patriotic profusion from the windows of residences. Even the farmers caught up the sentiment, and along the country roads the insignia of the republicanism of 1896 was conspicuous in the windows of the farm houses. The idea was originated by Chairman Mark Hanna of the republican national committee and was promulgated October 17 in the following proclamation:

"The American flag has been in the present campaign the emblem or insignia of national honor. Its influence has been for great good in the cause of a good people. Its display in many cases has been potent in the advancement of the country's battle for the maintenance of its honor at home and abroad.

"I therefore suggest that Saturday, October 31, all who intend to vote November 3 for the preservation of our national honor, for sound money and the advancement of the people's interests and general prosperity, display the national colors at their homes, their places of business, and wherever they may be seen, in order that the voters whose hearts are for their country may be strengthened in their purpose, and those who are undetermined may the more patriotically and intelligently conclude how best to perform their duty as citizens."

The judgment of Mr. Hanna was immediately endorsed by the chairman of the popocratic national committee, who issued a similar proclamation to his followers. The result is now everywhere apparent. As the sentiment of the voters is expressed in the windows of Omaha, it is for McKinley by three times 16 to 1. All through the business district and on the residence streets the same proportion may be observed. Few houses are without some indication of the sentiments of their occupants, and the Bryan decorations are so few as to be scarcely noticeable. In a trip over some of the principal streets of the city yesterday morning a Bee reporter kept accurate tally of the flags and lithographs which adorned the windows. The result was 475 of the sound money emblems and thirteen Bryan lithographs.

The demand for these decorations has been something extraordinary, and is a striking indication of the aroused sentiment that is in evidence in this campaign. The county central committee received 7,000 McKinley and Hobart lithographs and 10,000 flags, which also bore portraits of the candidates. They were received early in the week and they did not last twenty-four hours. The last one had been given out before many people knew that they were to be obtained.

There is a humorous side to the display which arises from the existence of a decided difference of opinion in some families in regard to the issue. There is a north side family in which the husband is an ardent Bryan shouter. His wife happens to have better judgment, and early in the campaign they agreed to differ. They got along without an open declaration of war until the other day when the head of the family brought home a lot of Bryan lithographs and proceeded to display them from every window in the house. This was too much for his long suffering helpmate to stand, and with the assistance of the milk man she secured a supply of McKinley flags. When her lord came home in the afternoon he found the flags had superseded the lithographs, and then there was trouble. It lasted all the rest of the day and nearly all night, but a compromise was finally effected and peace restored. Now McKinley looks down on the passersby from one side of the house and Bryan's smile is in evidence on the other.

Yesterday afternoon a citizen made a canvass of a section of the city, taking the following route: Along Poppleton avenue from Twenty-sixth street to Twentieth, along Twentieth to Pierce, thence to Seventeenth, thence to Leavenworth, thence to Sixteenth, thence to Howard, thence to Tenth, thence to Farnam and thence to Fourteenth. Along this route he counted 281 McKinley and sixty-five Bryan pictures, the ratio thus being greater than four to one.

Left His Family Destitute.

Mrs. Honnah Davis, possessor of nine children and an empty pocketbook, has been reported in destitute circumstances to the police. The woman and her children live at 1342 Cass street. She stated to Matron Bennett that her husband left home July 17, last, and that she had eked out a scanty existence by odd jobs given her by the neighbors. The husband was formerly employed at the smelting works. He assigned no reason for thus deserting his family, except that he was tired of providing for such a large one.

AMUSEMENTS.

Politics, in usurping the attention of all American mankind, has not spared the theaters during the past week. It is a deadly week everywhere, the one which immediately precedes election day; much dreaded by all theatrical folk and anticipated by them with dismal forebodings. Omaha has not done so badly, when that universal fact is kept in view. A delectable list of attractions has been presented, and each has been fairly well patronized, one at least having no cause for complaint on its two nights' business, even at advanced prices.

"Trilby" and "Charley's Aunt" came as old and well loved acquaintances. Neither would seem to have worn out its welcome even now, although Mr. Thomas' comedy will sooner or later have to take its cat and its aunt and go back to Brazil, or wherever the chestnuts come from. "Trilby," which no one thought could be successfully dramatized, much less hold the stage for two triumphant years, came from a tour of Australia, which actually proved to be record-breaking in point of business. It played what was said to be its first Sunday engagement here. The Sunday audiences which saw it were evidently made up largely of people who were taking their first sight of the play, for they gasped and laughed and wept and shuddered as those do who observe a prodigy.

Lillian Russell is she who drew the largest audiences of the week. She denies, with some show of indignation, the report spread abroad by envious detractors to the effect that she is about to take on another husband, in conformity to a habit which she acquired in quite early youth. It seems fortunate that she is not meaning to rush madly into wedlock again, at least until the present legal partner of her joys and sorrows is sundered from her by the divorce courts. Since she says so, she is probably not going to, unless she has forgotten, or omitted to keep track. However her matrimonial inclinations may lead her, she has been induced by good fortune to associate herself with some exceedingly clever people in her new piece. Her press agent insists, as if it were a matter of some importance, that the entertainment is called "An American Beauty" with special reference to Miss Russell's claims to physical attractiveness. As a matter of fact, the piece is not much, although there is some undeniably good music in it and some excellent specialties. It is openly and confessedly designed, first and foremost, to celebrate the charms of this star, whose brilliancy would be more generally recognized and allowed if she were not so vulgarly conscious of it herself. She is still fair of face and plump of figure, but she should remember that there are others; her voice has not gone off unduly, but she has apparently forgotten that it is not the only one; and her ample person is covered with diamonds until she gleams under the calcium like a torchlight procession; but again, and even so, there are others. Why she should be allowed continually to monopolize the center of the stage, and to kill, with her diamonds and her everlasting calcium, scenery which people wanted to look at, does not fully appear, even after several days' thoughtful consideration of the matter.

"Madame Sans Gene" suffered at the hands of our public, first, because of the all-embracing blight of politics, and second, on account of a lack of exact knowledge on the part of theater-goers as to the character of the production. It is hoped both these obstacles may be removed against its second coming, and that nothing may hinder the most ample patronage and the fullest enjoyment of what will doubtless prove one of the greatest artistic treats of other seasons, as it has of this.

Coming Events.

"In Gay New York," the merry melange of burlesque, travestry, spectacle, farce, opera, specialty and comedy that sent the dramatic reviewers on a hunt for new adjectives to describe its scope and intent during its long midsummer run at the Casino in New York will be exploited on the stage of the Creighton theater this afternoon, tonight and tomorrow night.

It is dscribed as a merry jumble of color, music and comic characterization, a veritable maze of entertaining features and a vada mecum of jingles, jests and whimsicalities. Ostensibly a review of the season and as such following in general tread the paths of "The Passing Show" and "The Merry World" it is in reality a musical burlesque in three acts, written by Hugh Morton and with music by Gustave Kerker. Its story chronicles the strange adventures of Johnny Brown and his bride Sally on their honeymoon to and through gay New York. In the first scene the audience is introduced to the newly wedded pair and their friends on the village green at Huckleberry Center, Me. In the next scene is witnessed their arrival and reception at the Grand Central depot. The Marmalade sisters, who as the Smith girls, were former associates of the wedded pair, have spread among their associates the news of the coming to the metropolis of Johnny and Sally and the further information that Johnny has money to incinerate. As a consequence a motley throng of bunco steerers, gold brick operators, stranded Thespians and other interesting and picturesque characters welcome the pair, anxious to show the sights of gay Gotham, and, incidentally, to separate Johnny from his wealth. Other scenes picture the exterior of the Hotel Waldorf, the lobby and stage of the Casino and the West End of Coney Island. From their arrival to the moment of their departure Johnny and Sally are given a rapid run for their coin. Their introduction to the stage of the Casino gives opportunity for a wide range of diversion. The entire working of the stage is shown with the "grips" striking and setting scenes, and the members of the company presenting burlesques on popular plays and caricatures of noted personages. Descriptive dances and ballets, richly costumed and arranged by Sig. Franciola are introduced. Lively, tuneful and catchy music is contributed and several of the songs, notably "Molly, Take Me Down to Coney Isle" and the "Chorus of the Cripple Creek Bandits" have made lasting hits.

A. C. Wheeler, dramatic critic of the New York World, says:

Wherever Joshua Whitcomb's name is mentioned now there is a strain awakened like the far-off bells of New England.

He brought the smell of the sweet clover into our native drama and set up there the New England home with all its precious memories.

He might have ransacked the world and he could not have got a theme that would touch so many American hearts as "Old Homestead."

And if New England is the land of homesteads, the cradle of commonwealths, the school house of patriots, the academy of statesmen, it was after all in the homestead that our Websters, our Adamses, our Everetts, our Longfellows got their earliest inspiration and imbibed the principles that made them known to the world.

That old homestead stands there yet on the stony hills and in the shady valleys, just as it stood when "Bunker Hill was fit." It has sent out generation after generation of brave men and women who have made the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi to blossom like the rose. They fought the battle of life with a hymn book in one hand and a musket in the other. They drove the savage before them, and wherever they swung the axe they set up the meeting house and the district school. They overran Ohio, they converted the prairies of Illinois into measureless gardens that fed the world, and their sons and daughters today are types of the hardihood and indomitable pluck that snatched states from barbarism all along the great domain of the west.

These men and women came from the New England homestead. They had sterling piety, simple honesty and unconquerable thrift. With them shiftlessness was a crime.

No one, even of the third or fourth generation will fail to feel the charm and recognize the idyllic truth of "The Old Homestead" if he has one drop of New England blood in him. All that is sweetest and kindliest in the boyhood past comes back with the suggestions of this play of the "Old Homestead."

Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Wednesday matinee the "Old Homestead" will be the attraction at Boyd's.

At Boyd's tonight Dr. Loyd Cooke, a medium who is said to have been creating a furore throughout the eastern cities since his return from a European trip, will give a series of manifestations of "spirit power in the light," introducing as the features of his performance several of the feats performed by Mrs. Hoffman, Maude Lord, Bishop Alexander and other famous mediums whose demonstrations in this line startled the scientific world and proved so thoroughly mystifying that the brightest minds failed to discover the remotest clew as to how the wonders shown before their eyes were produced. The performance of Dr. Cooke is said to be in direct opposition to all known laws. The seemingly superhuman power which he wields is claimed to have been subjected to the most severe tests and in every case the testers have confessed themselves wholly unable to fathom the mystery. The feature of his work which has excited the most comment is the fact that the most difficult tests are carried on under the full glare of a brilliantly lighted stage and that while tables are navigating space, spirit hands distributing bouquets and other strange things occurring the wizard is surrounded by a committee selected from the audience, which has the privilege of applying every reasonable measure for the sake of ferreting out the secret of his wonderful performance.

It is said Dr. Cooke has done more for the elevation of the cause he represents than any other medium since the days of Daniel Hume. In London his work is reported to have been followed with keen interest by the Royal Theosophical society and it is stated he has appeared before all the crowned heads, including the czar of Russia, and carries several valuable medals and other tokens of royal appreciation.

MUSIC.

Music has many uses. The earliest legends tell us of its important place in the service of religion and worship. The gods themselves are credited with skill as players upon instruments and even the forces of nature are added to the immortal choir, as when it is said: "The morning stars sang together." In the present upheaval of public feeling known as "the campaign" music has had a place and has been used as an argument in favor of each candidate. Not many days ago Mr. Jules Lumbard was in Chicago and sang "The Battle Cry of Freedom" before an audience of 20,000 enthusiastic citizens of our great country. In 1861 Mr. Lumbard edited a musical journal for the firm of Root & Cady in Chicago. It was at this time that the song was written by the late George F. Root, and Mr. Lumbard was the first one to sing it. He has been so good as to furnish The Bee with its history. Mr. Root was lying on a lounge at his brother's house when he heard of President Lincoln's second call for troops and he says that the words and music of the song flashed across his mind:

"Yes, we'll rally 'round the flag, boys, we'll
rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom!"

It was hardly dry upon the paper when Jules tried it over and that evening he and his brother Frank sang it at a meeting called in the court house square for the enlistment of soldiers. The crowd took up the refrain and felt its magic power. It went into the army and was sung by thousands of boys in blue as they marched to death. The Lumbards sang thousands of soldiers into the army and Jules has been at it ever since, working for his country's honor, now, as ever, without pay or price, official recognition or hope of reward.

The campaign song achieved its most important place in politics in 1840, when Harrison and Tyler ran against Van Buren and two nominees for vice president. Van Buren was defeated. A few days will tell whether or not two tails are at the present time an advantage to a kite. The whig emblem represented Harrison standing before a log cabin, a gourd of cider in his hand—a barrel of it before the door—and a coonskin cap upon his head. He and Tyler were literally sung into office. Here is one of the verses:

"When this old hat was new
The people used to say,
The best among the democrats
Were Harrison and Clay."

Mr. Lumbard furnished the writer with the following:

"Oh, what has caused this great commotion our country through?
It is the ball a rolling on
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too.
With them we'll beat little Van, Van, Van,
He's a used up man."

These verses seemed to represent the popular feeling and were able to sway a nation.

Away back 500 years B. C., and away off in China the sage Confucius said: "If a man were permitted to make all the ballads of a nation he need not care who should make its laws.

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Music is something which cannot be learned while somebody else does the work. If the teacher does it the pupil never becomes independent of his or her aid. To be a musician one must know the routine so well that it is automatic. Music is the soul in action. It appeals to other souls, but not as a problem of mathematics. It cannot be figured out and the final result set down as a positive and unalterable conclusion. It implies a relationship between beings who can feel, and a part of a musical education is the development of one's ability to feel, and also to apprehend and appreciate the feelings of others. The music student should study people. He should try to read in their actions and the inflections of their words what is really going on in their hearts. He should try to place himself where he can feel as they feel, and realize as they realize. Suffering is the greatest of music teachers. A study of the lines of the great composers and great artists always reveals the sad melodies played upon bleeding heart strings. What agony must Mme. Nordica have suffered after her husband ascended in his balloon on that fatal voyage from which he never returned! What hours and days and weeks and months of awful suspense; what longing for a word, a sign that he would return. Who shall say that she did not in that valley of sorrow learn to feel as Elsa felt as she waited for the coming of her knight of the trail and his magic swan to give her new life and hope. Who shall say that the intoxication of such grief as only the unknown can produce, as only the pictures which the imagination draws when the truth is hidden, did not reveal to her the real madness of Isolda as the power of the love potion seized upon her very soul and enslaved it. Ordinary lives are lined upon the surface of the great world of experience. The sun shines with only a part of its brightness, and the clouds cast but faint shadows. But there is a plane of existence where the glories of noonday are dazzling, and the darkness of night may be felt. It is in that plane that the great in music live.

Temperament, however, cannot do it all. Rich gifts are valuless if unused. The greatest artists are those who do the most work, and do it most carefully and persistently. Anyone who thinks that he can learn music by taking a few lessons certainly should take a few just to discover how mistaken he is. Music is an art that has been developing for hundreds of years. It is the legacy of nations that have passed from the earth and left hardly a trace of their sojourn here. It is the accumulation of the joys and sorrows of humanity, and its greatness cannot be encompassed. It is worth while to study it. It is worth while to suffer for it; to breathe it as an atmosphere, life giving in its potency and fragrant with the loves of all the ages.

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The Lillian Russell Opera company, which presented "An American Beauty" at the Creighton theater last week, afforded one of the most satisfactory entertainments of the season. The word opera has come to mean anything dramatic if it includes a few musical numbers, and frequently the most shameless degradation of the art stalks before the footlights and defames a name which ought to be held in honor by every music-lover. The music of "An American Beauty" is melodious and fairly original in its style. It is stronger rythimically than most light operas of modern make, and rythm is a wonderful power, as any one will discover who tries to walk out of time with a band playing a march near by. The stage pictures were beautiful and interesting and the costuming all that could be desired, unless, perhaps, some had desired

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a little more of it. Those engaged in the study and practice of medicine should have been present at those performances. Gray could have been laid upon the shelf for the especial accommodation of the dust of coming ages. Speaking of ages, Lillian—one may surely call her that since it is her only permanent appellation—Lillian neither fades nor falters; her voice and her smile are as fresh and innocent as of yore, and her diamonds as profuse and brilliant. Her star seems to be like the moon in her opera—it never sets. May she live long and prosper, musically, matrimonially and monetarily.

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The Metropolitan Grand English Opera company is a new-born musical institution. How long it will live with all that name time only can tell. A first-class company to give opera in our own language would be a welcome constellation in the musical firmament. Its career will be noted with interest. It will open in Washington, D. C., November 9. HOMER MOORE.

CLOSE OF A HOT CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Third Page.)

that his party has the state absolutely certain for Bryan by at least 25,000; that the state ticket headed by Mr. Lind for governor will all be elected, Lind's majority slightly exceeding the others, and that he feels absolutely certain of electing four congressmen, and that there is strong probability of electing two more.

On the other hand, the republican leaders while expressing the most complete confidence in the result as being favorable to them, will give no new figures, saying they are willing to stand by those they have heretofore given. They say they expect to carry the state for McKinley and elect the state ticket and will not admit that they can lose any of the seven congressmen. They have heretofore claimed a majority of not less than 30,000 for McKinley.

REPUBLICANS SURE OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The campaign closed in California tonight with a republican parade that surpasses anything in the history of the Pacific coast. For four hours men wearing yellow badges and waving the American flag marched the streets of San Francisco. The 15,000 men who marched and showed their allegiance to McKinley and republican principles were cheered by 500,000 people who lined the streets. Everybody wore yellow chrysanthemums, and it seemed as if every garden in California had been devastated to furnish badges symbolical of the gold standard. During the great parade Bryan men walked the streets offering to wager any amount that Bryan would carry California.

The republicans are confident that they will carry the state by at least 10,000, while the democrats are equally certain that Bryan will have a majority of the votes cast.

In most of the towns of the state both democrats and republicans held meetings tonight, with eminent speakers of both parties to give advice as to how to vote next Tuesday. The democrats held their closing demonstration last night with a street parade and a meeting, at which men of local prominence spoke. Tonight Thomas B. Reed addressed a crowd of people at Woodward's pavilion. Only 5,000 or 6,000 people could gain admittance to the building, which was surrounded by thousands of disapopinted citizens, who could not get within a quarter of a mile of the hall.

EXCITING CAMPAIGN IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 31.—Today practically closes the most exciting campaign Kansas has ever experienced. For the first time in a national election the state has been considered a doubtful one, and both great political parties have sent floods of literature and many national speakers to capture the electoral vote. There are six electoral tickets in the field, but it is safe to say that outside of the Bryan and McKinley tickets the others will scarcely poll 1,000 votes. The total vote of the state will probably be nearly 325,000, and out of this the republican leaders claim a plurality of 10,000 or 12,000, and the fusion silver leaders a plurality all the way from 15,000 to 30,000. Republicans claim their state ticket will run ahead of their electoral, and the fusionists claim the fusion state ticket will fall behind its electoral ticket. Chairman J. Mack Love of the silver democracy claims the state for Bryan by 20,000 and says the silver people will elect several congressman and control the state legislature. Chairman J. M. Simpson of the republican committee claims the state safe for McKinley, for the entire republican state ticket and all of the eight republican congressmen. Chairman Breidenthal of the people's party says Bryan electors will have a plurality of not less than 25,000, the state ticket 20,000 and both houses of the legislature will be fusion. Fusion in Kansas is between the people's party and democrats on a silver basis.

PORTLAND'S SOUND MONEY PARADE.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 31.—The campaign in Oregon closed tonight with a monster demonstration by the republicans of this city, the democrats having closed their campaign on Wednesday night. The torchlight procession tonight, which was participated in by business men, professional men, railroad men, mechanics, tradesmen and laborers, was probably the most notable political demonstration ever witnessed in Oregon. Notwithstanding a heavy rainfall all day, it is estimated that 12,000 men were in line. "Flag day" was generally observed by McKinley supporters, and pictures of the republican nominees were displayed in many business houses and residences. In nearly every town throughout the state demonstrations were held by one party or the other.

MISSOURI LOOKS DEMOCRATIC.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—The campaign in Missouri closed today with rallies in almost every town and city throughout the state. It is generally conceded that the state outside of St. Louis and Kansas City will be carried by the free silver democrats. The republicans have laid siege to St. Louis and are hoping to carry it by a sufficient majority to overcome the state at large. The democratic leaders do not concede that St. Louis will be carried by the republicans, though the latter have set their claims at 20,000 plurality. On the other hand, the democrats claim they will come to St. Louis' limits with 20,000 to 40,000 plurality.

On Their Way Home to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Attorney General Harmon left for Cincinnati this afternoon, where he will vote on Tuesday. Assistant Secretary Scott Wike also left here for his home in Pittsfield, Ill. Secretary Francis has gone to St. Louis to vote for Palmer and Buckner. He will return immediately after election.

BOIES SAYS BRYAN IS BEATEN.

Iowa Advocate of Free Silver Sees No Further Hope.

WATERLOO, Ia., Oct. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—It is stated on good authority that Governor Boies stated at the family supper table last night on his return from a campaign tour that Bryan's cause is hopeless, and that he believes that McKinley will be elected by the most overwhelming majority that any president ever received. This admission from so prominent a man politically as Boies is taken by republicans as the most significant concession yet made.

Governor of Georgia Inaugurated.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31.—William Yates Atkinson was today inaugurated the second time as governor of Georgia amid ceremonies the most imposing seen in the state in a generation. A procession a mile long, including military from all the prominent cities of the state brought in free by railroads, was reviewed by the governor in front of the executive mansion and escorted his excellency to the state capitol, in front of which the inaugural addresses were held.

Cheers for Senator Allison.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Allison addressed a large audience at Bartel's theater tonight, and was cheered loudly. He declared free coinage by this nation alone would mean nothing less than ruin.

Godowsky May Return.

OMAHA, Oct. 31.—To the Editor of The Bee: I beg to state that I have received a communication from the manager of Mr. Leopold Godowsky, who is desirous to arrange for a second appearance of the great artist in our city some time in November, on condition that a certain guaranty be assured to make the concert a financial success. As Mr. Godowsky's marvelous feats on the piano are still fresh in the memory of those who were so fortunate as to attend his debut in this city last May, there remains but little for me to say regarding this giant of the keyboard. From a purely technical standpoint, I have never heard any performance in my life, not excepting Paderewski, to compare with Godowsky's phenomenal execution. Chopin's famous study in double thirds, which is sometimes played by a few of the really great pianists in public, has been arranged for the left hand by Godowsky, and as might be expected his performances of it in public have everywhere aroused the wildest enthusiasm.

Being very anxious to hear this wonderful performance again, I shall endeavor personally to get up a subscription to insure his coming and shall be glad to have all those wishing to hear Mr. Gadowsky send their names and addresses, together with the number of tickets required, to my studio, 305 Sheely block, within a few days, as it will be quite impossible for me to call personally on everybody musically interested. The recital is to be given at one of the opera houses.

JOSEPH GAHM.

Postmasters Given Commissions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—The following postmasters have been commissioned: William H. Palmer, Lamont, Neb.; John H. Lassen, Grindstone, S. D.; James P. McDermott, Rock Springs, Wyo.

S. H. Fenner has been appointed postmaster at Opal, Uinta county, Wyo.

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