hattan Bicycle Club; Fred Keer, of the Hudson County Wheelmen, and J. J. Lynch, of the Montauk Wheelmen. This brigade was composed of the following clubs: The Brooklyn Bicycle Club, seventy-one strong, under Isaac B. Potter. The Harlem Wheelmen turned out 100 men under command of H. C. Bryan, captain, and Charles Fuller and E. Fresl, lieutenants. The Hudson County Wheelmen had fifty-five riders in line, captained by Frederick Keer, the lieutenants being O. M. Cebanks and H. M. Green. Captain E. A. Powers, of the Riverside Wheelmen, headed ninety-five members of his club. The Manhattan Bicycle Club's company was under command of William Monyhan and Albert Schire. There were ninety of them in all, divided into two divisions, the first of sixty-five in fancy costumes led by Mr. Monyhan, and the rest in the regular club uniform under Dr. Schire. The Bedford Wheelmen had forty riders under W. P. Seward. G. W. Shannon commanded the Prospect Wheelmen's division, consisting of twenty-five men. The Queens County Wheelmen turned out twelve men under C. E. Berton. The Montauk Wheelmen, of Brooklyn, had eighty-five members present under the leadership of R. J. Newman. The Castle Point Cyclers, of Hoboken, were represented by thirty-five men under E. Lange. There were twenty-five riders from the Metropolis Wheelmen, led by L. Ranschkolb.

SECOND DIVISION.

The second division was composed of about sixty women from New-York, Brooklyn and New-Jersey, and a few from Washington and Boston. This division was headed by Mrs. Smith, the pioneer cyclist of her sex in the world, on her original bicycle, accompanied by her husband and her aids. At this point the horsemen just preceding the floats became impatient at their long wait and rode ahead, thus shutting off the stream of wheelmen. After a number of horsemen and several floats had passed, however, the cyclists again broke in and the third division poured out of Vesey-st. into Broadway.

This division was made up of New-Jersey clubs, headed by the Plainfield Bicycle Club. There were forty members of this organization in line, commanded by F. L. C. Martin. The Union League Wheelmen, of Westfield, had twenty members present, under James Willis. H. W. Sagendorf commanded a division of riders from the Hamilton Wheelmen, of West Hoboken, composed of fifty men, ten women and two children. There were sixty of the Elizabeth Wheelmen in line under A. F. Calkins. T. T. Berdan commanded a division composed of thirty members of the Roselle Ramblers. The Bergen County Wheelmen, of Ridgefield, turned out forty riders under the leadership of Morton T. Brewster. The Essex Bicycle Club, of Newark, the pioneer wheeling club of New-Jersey, was represented by twenty members, under the command of Eugene Sergeant. The Bergen Point Cycling Club division was commanded by George Holland, and numbered seventy-five men. Thirty members of the East Orange Cyclers were commanded by H. W. Smith. The Business Men's Cycling League, of Newark, was well represented by seventy-five riders, of which twenty-two were women. They were under the command of W. H. Kirkpatrick.

THIRD DIVISION.

The last division was composed of delegations from various New-York and Brooklyn clubs, and a large number of unattached riders. This latter section numbered between 200 and 300, but there was no special organization and it was impossible to get at their exact number. They were commanded by no one in particular and every one in general, for their lack of order was apparently due to the frequent and contradicting orders given by various people. The Lenox Wheelmen, of New-York, had seventy-four riders in line, commanded by H. C. Jerkowski. The Bedford Cycle Club, of Brooklyn, had fifty-two members in line, under Edward White. The Atalanta Wheelmen, of Newark, were represented by thirty cyclists, captained by C. S. Swain. C. T. Keuchler commanded twenty-five members of Yonkers Bicycle Club. The Sloane's Bicycle Club division, numbering twenty-four, was lead by C. S. Wilson. Michael Quinlan lead a large division of the Gendron Cycle Club, consisting of sixty riders. The Whittingham Outing Club and the Shoshone Pleasure Club were represented by eleven riders, under the leadership of E. M. Roberts. The Halcyon Wheelmen mustered thirty cyclists under B. Randall. George Deshay headed thirty-one members of the Greenwich Wheelmen. The American Wheelmen, sixty strong, were led by P. S. Bubschmitt. The Arlington Wheelmen were represented by twenty-seven riders under command of Charles F. Purdy. Thirty-six members of the Liberty Cycling Club formed one section, headed by William Lehman. The Alpha Wheelmen were represented by fifty members under H. H. Neithardt. Fred Falkenbach commanded forty-two representatives of the Grammercy Wheelmen, of which fourteen rode "ordinaries." The Albert Pleasure Cycling Club had sixty representatives in line, under Frank Albert. The Young Men's Christian Association was also well represented. The Harlem branch had fourteen wheelmen in line, and the Yorkville branch twenty-eight, under the command of J. C. Regan.

SOME INTERESTING FEATURES.

One of the most interesting divisions was that representing the Manhattan Bicycle Club. There were sixty-five members of this organization in fancy dress costumes, representing historical characters, led by William Monyhan, dressed as Columbus. Nearly all of the other well-known men in history were represented in the display, and the costumes and "make-up" of the men were excellent. They wore wigs, powdered and painted their faces, and the costumes were historically accurate. Following the more prominent of the historical characters was a band of forty Indians in full war paint, with tomahawks and feathers, headed by John Thompson as the "Big Black Chief."

Four wheelmen in the division of the Harlem Y. M. C. A. carried on their white sweaters the initials Y. M. C. A. in black letters, each bearing one and riding abreast. They were followed by six others bearing the letters H. A. R. L. E. M. on their chests. Some of the transparencies in line also bore interesting inscriptions. The cyclists' great desire for better roads was made prominent by many such legends as that carried by the Harlem wheelmen, which read "Harlem Wheelmen, 150 strong. We want good roads."

Richard Wulff, of the Prospect Wheelmen, had fastened to the handle bar of his machine a pyramid of twenty-four Japanese lanterns, which made a pretty display. One rider in the division of the Atalanta Wheelmen carried a revolving pyramid of twenty red, white and blue colored lanterns, which gave a kaleidoscopic effect when in motion.

Nearly all the wheels were decorated to a certain extent. The wheelmen originally received orders not to decorate beyond the usual road lamps and two American flags crossed, but later received notice to decorate further if possible. Many carried colored and Japanese lanterns, and a still larger number decorated the centre of the wheels of their machines with red, white and blue fringed paper, making a pretty effect when the wheels were in motion.

FLOAT FOLLOWS FLOAT.

The first float was the Car of Fame. It was preceded by heralds blowing trumpets and bearing banners of triumph. Cappa's military band was also in advance of the car and played martial music. High up on her lofty car a young woman spread great white wings and pretended to blow a golden trumpet. Early tribes of Indians, thirty or forty cave-dwellers and other representative people of prehistoric times, attended the car. The second car represented prehistoric America. On it were strange-looking people representing the stone age. A great mastadon's head with big white tusks, rose from what looked like an India rubber iceberg, and other animals of extinct species appeared in counterfeit presentment. The float was accompanied by a company of men dressed to represent the Aztecs and the Toltecs of Mexico.

SUN-WORSHIPPERS.

Another float represented a group of religiously inclined Toltecs engaged in worshipping the sun. A pyramid arose from the centre of this float, and on its top burned a sacred fire. Aztec priests swung censers below the altar, and the presiding genius of the scene sat on a great sun and watched the two priests who were going through a mimic human sacrifice. This float was surrounded by groups of Indians and followed by a band.

VICTORY OF GENIUS.

The float which represented the Victory of Genius was presented by the Italian Society d'Unione e Fratellanza, and was accompanied by thirty members of the society. It represented Columbus standing on a great globe, around which were sailing his three ships. Three young girls on either side of the globe represented Italian cities.

STATUE OF COLUMBUS.

The "Statue of Columbus" was the name of the fifth float on the programme. Banners and trumpets preceded and followed it, and groups of Spanish knights, clad in shining armor, guarded it. A gigantic statue of Columbus represented him as the pioneer of Western civilization. Fame stood before him, heralding his greatness, and History was placing a wreath of laurels on his head. America sat before the middle group with Spain and Italy at either hand. The fruits, flowers and birds of the New World were represented. Eight Indians were on the car, clad in all the splendor of warpaint and feathers.

THE SANTA MARIA.

Behind this float was a model of the Santa Maria on a float drawn along by Spanish sailors from the Infanta Ysabel. Following the Santa Maria was a cavalcade in which rode Pizarro, Cortez, De Soto, Ponce de Leon and other discoverers and explorers. Then came delegates from the Circulo Colon-Cervantes, groups representing the early colonists of New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania. There Priscilla and John Alden walked side by side, and Penn marshalled his Quakers around him. Then came a band and lots of waving banners.

THE CAPITOL FLOAT.

The next float was made to represent the Capitol at Washington. It was twelve feet high and was lighted inside and out by electricity. Twenty-seven pretty girls, dressed in uniforms, represented as many States and sat on the "float." They were daughters of veterans. The float was guarded by forty veterans of the Grand Army and escorted by the Osborne Marine Corps and a detachment of naval reserves. The float was followed by twenty mounted marshals, bearing banners inscribed with the achievements of Columbus.

CAR OF LIBERTY.

The "Car of Liberty" was the next float. Liberty was represented by a large statue rising from a group which represented the nations of the world. General Washington and his staff, Continental soldiers, frontier scouts and groups of Indian chiefs followed this float, with banners and music.

GENIUS OF THE PRESS.

Float No. 8, on the programme was the "Car of the Press." The genius of the press was represented by a young lady standing on top of a gigantic ink bottle, and surrounded by a forest of great pines. There was a small printing press in operation on the float, and various allegorical designs which represented the power of the newspaper.

MUSIC CAME NEXT.

The car of music came along drawn by four horses. A huge lyre rose from the centre of the float and around the base were written the names of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Mendelssohn and other great composers. Young women with wings, looking like angels of song, were on this float.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN SCIENCE.

Science was represented in a strikingly fantastic manner. The main feature was a huge telescope that reached half-way to a crescent moon in which was seated pretty little Tessie Flemming. The telescope had painted upon it in large letters the name "Lick." Around the base of the float were piled huge books entitled "Ram-maier's Record." There were also retorts and crucibles, labelled "Koch's" and "Pasteur's" elixirs. Behind a counter on each side of the float were students dressed in purple gowns, with mortar board head coverings. Instead of carefully compounding prescriptions, these students manipulated the electric currents, running from the storage battery. These currents illuminated the eyes of the attendant black cat, of the old time seer, and physician.

POETRY AND ROMANCE RECEIVE ATTENTION.

In the float representing Poetry and Romance the fancy of the designer found an outlet in a Pegasus, whose rearing head, flowing mane, and outspread wings challenged the admiration of the spectators. On the rear of the float was an arch, with palms entwined about it, and seated in the place of honor was a beautiful young woman, holding in her hands a panel upon which was painted in golden letters the name of Longfellow. Around this representative of poetry were gathered other damsels, who held panels bearing the names of Poe, Irving, Bryant, Hawthorne, Whittier, Cooper and Lowell. The float was brilliantly illuminated by the flashlights of electricity.

THE SUPREMACY OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

It was in the float representing the "Supremacy of American Women," however, that the widest latitude of imagination was taken. The effect was striking, but it would have taken an expert decipherer of acrostics, enigmas and the like to have translated the idea of the designer. Around the base of the float were the Latin words for the sentiment: "A Ministering Angel Thou." On the front of the float were a couple of Yale latchkeys, which clasped a cigarette upon which was painted, "Man Must Go."

The cigarette pointed over an enormous check-book to a young woman dressed in flowing robes of a yellow tint, who sat nonchalantly in a chair on the top of the world. Mrs. May Hamilton represented this supreme woman, and for her faithful followers she had May T. C. Martin, Edrida Weaver, Marie Johnson, Ella Ward, Lilla Herbert, Blanche Irwin, Ada Hall and Grace Thornton. It was a gay and merry crowd, that played havoc with the young men along the line of march. The young women had around them hearts, coronets and other trifling things that apparently are demanded by the American girls of the present day.

A DAZZLING SPECTACLE OF THE SEA.

The "Car of the Oceans" was a beautiful sight. It was, nevertheless, a grewsome sight, which on a dark night would have startled even poor Tom O'Bangor. There were three rearing mythical sea fish, with enormous eyes which gave out scintillating flashes of electric light. Astride of each one of these monsters of the sea was a beautiful young woman. One of them, like Cinderella, had lost her slipper and probably there was more than one Irving Columbus who would have hunted the city over to find it and restore it to its owner. In the rear of the float was an enormous coral wreath, with spreading branches which gave out a dazzling effulgence through the agency of the ubiquitous electric light. There were young women seated in this wreath, and in the centre of the float were others, who stood guard around a modern steamship. The chill wind made these young women shiver, as they were lightly clad.

THIS SHIP OF STATE ROLLED ON.

Columbia's Ship of State was highly appreciated. It had for its principal feature a huge galley, and from its sides protruded banks of oars, which were handled by twelve centurions. In the body of the boat was a bust of Washington. On the prow of the boat was a thinly clad young woman, in tights and a short tunic. She was not as warm as one of her companions, who had brought a heavy coat. At the helm of the boat was a young woman dressed in the colors of the nation. On the sterngeed was perched a young man, with a trumpet, under a beautiful canopy of a sunburst of American flags.

ELECTRA OUTSHONE THEM ALL.

But the most artistic and attractive car was that of Electra. It consisted of a hydra-headed monster with gaping mouths, bulging eyes, wide-spread irregular wings. This hideous monster was controlled with reins of silken ribbons which were held by a young woman who was perched up high in a huge sea shell. Around the base of this shell and in the immediate rear of it were a number of young women dressed in silver armor. A pyramid, surmounted by four statuettes, holding on their backs a globe, was one of the principal features. Around this world was an encircling wire which showed what electricity had done in this nineteenth century. A huge circle with numerous points was placed at the end of the car. In this circle sat a young woman stripped to her seat. But the most wonderful feature of this float was the thousands of incandescent lights which flashed at the will of the skilled electrician in charge. At times there was a single color which covered various parts of the float. Then again the button would be touched, and the eyes of the hydra-headed monster would gleam with a green light, while its five mouths and its glaring tusks would have a red hue which was demon-like in its appearance. Then again the many tips of the flaring wings, the huge circle, and the sides of the car would all be lighted with the 3,000 or more tiny lamps. It was indeed, an exhibition of the triumph of electricity.

THE RED MEN IN LINE.

The marching of the Red Men was one of the great features of the parade. There were small bodies distributed through the line of parade, but the main body of them brought up the rear of the procession. There were at least 1,500 of them in line, and their costumes were of the most approved legendary style. There were all kinds of costumes. Some were white, some of the tawny hue of buckskin, with decorations galore. Head-dresses of feathers were worn by the chiefs, and long, straight, black hair was as much a distinguishing feature in the regalia of this order as were the painted and bedaubed faces of the members. In this respect they were all alike. There were many of them on horseback, and they rode in true Indian fashion, without saddles.

The whoops and yells of these Red Men were ear-splitting and realistic. Early in the evening the line of march was stopped for five or ten minutes at a time. But the restless natures of these masquerading aborigines would lead them to get up a war dance or a scalp dance, and in their more peaceable moods they would give an exhibition of a green-corn dance. There was some murmuring among them about the long waits before the final start. One of them remarked that "if it took Columbus as long to discover America as it took to start the parade, the old fellow must have had a hard time of it."

Just preceding the Red Men was a cavacade of Cavaliers and Roundheads. One of the latter was not more than fifteen years old. He was mounted on a sorry-looking white horse whose bones were so prominent that one of the Red Men tried to hang his tomahawk on the rack formed by the hip bone. The Roundhead, however, declared that his milk white steed was either Tenny or Maud S, but so far he had not been able to make a record.

As the Red Men finally started at 10:50 o'clock on their long march up Broadway and Fifth-ave., they gave one ear-piercing whoop, and soon the lower part of the city was as empty as the echo which came reverberating back from Governor's Island.

SITE FOR THE BOSTON STATUE OF COLUMBUS.

Boston, Oct. 12 (Special).—The Archbishop of this diocese having given his consent to the erection of the statue of Columbus, which the Boston Art Commission decline to accept, on the grounds of the Catholic Cathedral, the committee on the Columbus statue met this morning and proceeded to the Cathedral grounds, where a site for the statue was marked off at Washington and Malden sts. Work on the foundation will begin at once. The unveiling of the statue will take place at 11 o'clock on October 21, when Captain Nathan Appleton will deliver the oration. The parade will start from the junction of Boylston and Arlington sts. at 1 o'clock, and the exercises of the evening will be held in Music Hall, when P. A. Collins will deliver the oration.

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BOUND TO GET ATTENTION.

EVERY ONE HAD TO SEE THIS PARADE.

OTHER DISPLAYS COULD BE DUPLICATED, THOUGHT THE KNICKERBOCKER, BUT NOT THE ONE GIVEN LAST NIGHT.

The Knickerbocker, four hundred years after Columbus, is your true pococurante. His motto is "Nil admirari." He will scarcely look out of his club window at a parade, for well he knows them. From his youth up the annual and quarterly turn-outs of police, firemen, Sons of St. Patrick, Knights of Labor on Labor Day and the military and naval spectacles of the Fourth of July, have accustomed his eyes to moving colors and his ears to discordant sounds. Much as he loves New-York he complains, and justly, of the meagreness and limitation of the street pageants. The pomp and circumstance of London ceremonials and the levity, gayety and abandon of Roman and Parisian carnivals appeal more powerfully to him. He admits reluctantly that they do these things better even in St. Louis and New-Orleans.

But last night in his square box on the President's stand in Madison Square his blase eyes fell upon an unwonted spectacle. All the romance and mimicry of the Orient was poured into this enchanted spot. It was Rome, Venice, Paris and Constantinople by turns. The voice babel that rose above the Worth Monument was set to a low, murmurous key, now and then pierced by a child's treble or a woman's laugh. It gave him the impression of awakening from a hashish dream, this vocal medley, Bernat yet inarticulate. It reminded him also of the sounds that seem to issue from the convolutions of a sea-shell when held close to the ear. It was the composite voice of humanity massed upon the vast stands that stretch fifty feet above and for 500 feet on both sides of the avenue. It fell from window seats, balconies and roofs, through the crisp October air. If it could only be aggregated into one sudden shout, this multitudinous voice, he thought how it would pierce the heavens and make the gods return from their journeys.

SCENES IN MADISON SQUARE.

But crowds are common enough on Manhattan Island. It is their environment which held him entranced last night. As far to the north as his eye could see, the avenue was a rose arbor of lights, held within pumkin-shaped lanterns, that hung in festoons from curb to curb. In no city of the world were the resources of electricity so plenteous and omnipresent. Certainly it has never before been drawn on to the same beauty and extent. Arc lights shed a white radiance from twin globes at every corner. Fifty of them made resplendent the marble front of the new Metropolitan Life Insurance building. Nothing could be more effective than this scheme of decoration. Not a gleam of color or fold of draping, only the white fire of the globeless carbons against the pure pallor of the marble wall.

The incandescent light in large and small bulbs was more frequent, and no less effectively used. At Twenty-sixth-st., it was hung like a great diamond pin on the facade of a tall building. Beside these yellow brilliants the lanterns with their candle light showed sallow and unequal. Yet these globes lent the last touch of fairy land to the scene. It was like a glimpse of "Alice's Wonderland." As though the elms of the park bore pumpkins, out of each of which enough had been cut to make a single pie, so grotesquely were they constructed and deftly hid in the foliage.

THE BIG GARDEN DOMINATES THE SCENE.

But what satisfied the sense of beauty and proportion most of all in this fairy like place was the yellow campanile of the Madison Square Garden. It illuminated the scene with all its accessories. It was perfect and complete, from the diamond point of light that crowned its summit to its base, in the massive building itself. It was not alone the various fires that burned and smoked there like hecatombs on an altar of sacrifice, as the genii of the place willed it, nor the bombs that burst their fastenings and like Pandora boxes set free fire spirits to devour the darkness, nor the piece de resistance of its pyrotechnic programme, real fire balloon of Montgolfier date that was launched from the tower in the course of the evening and went sailing across Broadway toward the East River, dropping what might have been Greek fire upon a doomed city—not one, but all of these furnished the secret of its finished charm. But perhaps it was that for the first time since the smallest globes composing it were set one upon another the tower itself modelled upon its famous Spanish example, felt in harmony with its New-World environment and was glad to bear witness to the immortality of the Great Discoverer.

When 10 o'clock came and the allegorical tableaux failed to materialize in the clouds below Twenty-third-st., the waiting crowd desiring the picture for so perfect a frame began to murmur, the ladies on the grand stand gathered their furs closer about their shoulders, and others on the middle and side boxes that lined the track moved restlessly, but dared not leave their precarious perches.

BROADWAY ALL AblAZE.

In the President's box at the stand in Madison Square were Vice-President Morton, Mayor Grant, General Horace Porter, Arthur Leary, J. W. Tappin, Hugh R. Garden, ex-Mayor Wickham and John H. Inman. The Misses Morton, daughters of the Vice-President, occupied a box adjoining that of the reviewers, and in the Mayor's boxes, on each side of these, were Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, and Mrs. Tillman; Secretary of State Frank Rice, Railroad Commissioner Beardsley, General Horatio C. King, E. L. Ridgway, president of the state Board of Endgeration, and Health Officer Jenkins.

Through that great channel of trade, Broadway, there flowed last night a boisterous stream of humanity which filled every available inch of space from old Trinity to Fourteenth. From the high buildings in upper Broadway flash-lights threw out their long shafts to meet the electric fires which reddened the southern sky and heralded the approach of the pageant.

The high buildings which at night are tenanted only by a few watchmen were ablaze with incandescent globes, and from the windows hundreds of men and women looked down upon the long procession.

At Fourteenth, the line of the pageant was marked by a human semicircle, and the approach to Washington Square was guarded by a great army of sight seers. The marble whiteness of the great Washington Arch was flecked with hues of red and blue painted with the glow of calcium lights, and around the capstone hovered a crown of flame. The old-fashioned houses were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and from the heights of the trees hung crimson globes.

UNIVERSITY BOYS GREET THE PARADERS.

The buttresses of the old University Building were clothed in shimmering light, and around the doors of the edifice clustered a throng of students who made the old square ring with their college yells. On the west side of the university a stand was erected, from which Chancellor MacCracken, Charles Butler and Professors Rice, Stoddard and Murray witnessed the parade. Like a long line of beetles with flaming eyes the bicycles in the first division of the procession came slowly into view.

"Who are you?" yelled the students. A tinkling of bells was the only answer.

"Oh, yes; we knew you were chestnuts before you spoke," shouted the unabashed collegians.

"But who are we?

"New-York University!"

"Hully gee! hully gee!

"That's the Universitee!"

"That's the Universitee!" replied the bicyclers, as they trundled out of view.

GOOD HUMOR IN FIFTH-AVE.

It was an exceedingly jolly crowd that lined the sidewalks and filled the stands in lower Fifth-ave. last night, waiting for the parade to pass. The people gathered with the evening shades and stood patiently, first on one foot and then on the other, but all the time holding down one particular spot of pavement, for they knew that if they ventured from it the chances were that they would not regain it that night at least. It was a tedious wait, lasting until after 10 o'clock before the first of the parade appeared; but who thought of that? The people were out for fun, and they were bound to have their fun out if it took all night. Box-venders did a thriving trade after the people had stood about an hour.

On the stand in front of the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth-ave. and Tenth-st., the young folks sang and sang and the crowds on the opposite corners cheered and cheered them. In front of No. 76 Fifth-ave. was another lively crowd which sang "Star Spangled Banner," "My Country, 'tis of Thee," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" with equal fervor and unbounded success. Even Sergeant McCarton, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was moved by the melody as he stood in the street before the stand and joined in the singing heartily. At other points along the line parties amused themselves in shouting for Harrison and for Cleveland, until some one would shout, "What's the matter with Columbus?" and the unanimous opinion was given that the discoverer was "all right!"

WALKING ON STILTS IN PUBLIC.

Considerable amusement was afforded by a wagon-load of stilts which venders sold at 10 cents a pair. The stilts found ready purchasers, and soon the avenue was filled with detachments and brigades of "high steppers," who repeatedly fell all over one another and themselves. Even some of the girls indulged in this pastime, to the delight of the spectators. At Fourteenth-st. and Fifth-ave. the policemen had a hard time keeping the crowds back. Repeatedly the officers had to lock shoulders and "rush" the crowds, and as often the laughing, half-crushed specimens of human jelly would bounce back into the middle of the street. The way that the policemen kept their temper and managed the mass of people was truly marvellous. Union Square was one vast sea of heads on the parade line and the thousands of lighted Japanese lanterns swinging in the trees over their heads made an exceedingly pretty show.

The decorations all along the line from Washington Square to Twenty-third-st. attracted universal attention. At the beginning of Fifth-ave., the Rhinelander house was beautifully decorated with red cup lights. Mr. Cooper's house, across the avenue, was made to look like fairyland with its Japanese lanterns and fairy lights. Bright calcium lights were directed from each of these houses upon the Washington Memorial Arch, showing red, white and blue colors. The First Presbyterian church was also prettily decorated. The Grosvenor House attracted considerable attention with a fine bust of Columbus in relief over the second story.

At about 10 o'clock the information was spread along the line of march that the parade had not yet started from City Hall. The news was received with groans, but the undaunted crowd in front of No. 76 Fifth-ave. immediately turned up with "We won't go home till morning!" and then all laughed and clapped their hands, and decided to wait a little longer. It was 10:15 when the front of the procession reached Washington Square, and then a great rush was made at Fourteenth-st. In the push two women fainted, but the police straightened the crowd out at once, and all was serene.

BRILLIANCE IN MADISON SQUARE.

The countless lanterns in Madison Square Park were lighted about 7 o'clock. They were all of one shape, spheroidal, and of one color, a deep, mellow, reddish yellow. They had been hung so naturally and gracefully upon the trees that they suggested large oranges, or, better, medlarines ready to burst for ripeness. At that early hour such a concourse of people had already come together in Madison Square that, since the police had not yet cleared the streets for the parade, it was all one's life was worth to cross over from the Hotel Rothbolt to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. All the buildings facing on the square were ablaze with light, so that their decorations could be seen as clearly as if it had been day.

Some special features in electrical illumination were also conspicuous, such as that in Maillart's windows. The designs were clearly brought out of the white globes used. On one side of the doorway were the figures "1492," on the other side "1892," and over the entrance was an American eagle. From Twenty-third-st. up Fifth-ave. extended a gay triumphal arch to Thirty-fourth-st. Poles had been erected at regular intervals along Fifth-ave., and from the ropes connecting them swung two parallel lines of flags and pennants. From these ropes, and crossing diagonally from one to the other, strings of the same lanterns as were used in Madison Square, were suspended. The diagonal lines crossed each other so as to form about three parallelograms to each block. Each parallelogram was in turn bisected by three flags, fastened to the two parallel ropes at right angles.

ARTISTIC ILLUMINATION SEEN.

There was much effective and artistic illumination from Madison Square to the Columbus Arch at the junction of Fifth-ave. At the corner of Twenty-sixth-st., the "Criterion" attracted attention. A long row of lights, reaching from the roof to the ground, was fastened to the corner of the building. Further up the Marble Collegiate Church poured light from each window to the uppermost in its high steeple. The Holland House had its windows and balconies crowded. The New-York Club bristled with flag staffs, and the Manhattan Club's spacious rooms shone brightly. The building on the southwest corner of Thirty-seventh-st. was particularly attractive. The heavy loops of white, red and blue bunting were brought out by electric lights of the same color as the bunting to which they were fastened. Wherever the bunting was caught up a large meringuegiory of parti-colored glass marked the place. At the D. K. E. Club a triangle of Japanese lanterns jutted out over the sidewalk.

REPUBLICANS PATRIOTIC.

The Union League Club had opened its windows and festooned them. The Republican Club of the City of New-York was effectively decorated. A straight line of handsome lanterns fell down over the roof, dividing the building, and crossing this line were three other horizontal rows forming three crosses, one at each story. At the Republican National Committee headquarters the huge American flag bulged out to the wind. The City Club, also, was prettily illuminated by a double row of candles with colored shades in each window. The hotels and apartment houses all along the avenue were bright and gay; the churches were all open to their congregations, and the private houses were thronged with friends of the owners. The crowd all along, especially above Thirty-fifth-st., was enormous, and at the end of the line of march at Fifty-ninth-st. the pressure to break in the lines was so great that the Paris policemen had to join hands and, with their backs toward the people, force them back.

FREE STANDS AT THE CITY HALL.

The free stands on City Hall Park and the opposite side of Broadway, were a sight worth seeing. The crowds packed Broadway at that point so densely that the policemen were powerless to clear the street until the mounted platoon came along. And even then the roadway was barely wide enough to allow the bicyclists to ride four abreast. At every pause in the parade the crowd surged forward again and filled up the middle of Broadway like a torrent descending into a valley. The postoffice was completely hidden up to the top of the first story, for men and boys clung to the pillars and window ledges everywhere. From Whitehall-st. to Fulton-st. the crowd was immense, and there were at least 2,500 people on each block. But in that part of Broadway they kept to the sidewalks.

Above Fulton-st. the stream of people moving down Park Row forced the crowd out into the middle of the street, till the square in front of the Postoffice was lost beneath the living deluge. The stands at the City Hall Park were completely covered from top to bottom with a solid mass of people. Facing them, on the other side of Broadway, was another throng, six deep. But it was a quiet crowd and easily managed. The people bore the long delay before the parade came in sight patiently and amused themselves by making cheerful and sarcastic remarks to the hundreds who wandered disconsolately up and down, with every policeman's hand against them, and every policeman's voice informing them that all available places were taken up and that they must move on.

Once somebody in the stand near Mail-st. began to sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and others joined in. The melody grew with more joining in after each new line, until at last there rose, grandly and stirringly, the beautiful hymn, sung by 5,000 people. Those on the other side of the street took it up and it was a thrilling and grand thing to hear, as the hymn swept up the crowded streets.

For other Celebration News see Pages 3, 11, 12 and 13.

THE GIRLS OF SMITH CELEBRATE THE DAY.

Northampton, Mass., Oct. 12.—Five hundred Smith College girls celebrated Columbus Day on the campus at 2 o'clock this morning with tin horns and fireworks, and woke the town with "Rah! Rah! Rah! Columbus!"

CABINET OFFICERS AT THE FIFTH AVENUE.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel was crowded yesterday with men known throughout the country. The corridors contained surging streams of humanity, and there were the glitter of gold lace and the clanking of side arms and the rattle of spurs. Secretary of War Stephen B. Elkins, Secretary of State John W. Foster, Secretary of Treasury Charles Foster, General John M. Schofield, ex-President Hayes, and scores of politicians of lesser degree crowded one another at various times during the day.

Most of the Cabinet officers remained over for the banquet to-night.

To get things clean in half the time;
To keep things clean for half the money;
Use FAIRBANK'S
Gold Dust Washing Powder.
Sold everywhere. Pleases everybody.

"THE PURITY OF
Apollinaris
Offers the best security against the dangers which are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

REUNION OF ARTILLERY VETERANS.

The Veteran Association of the 5th New-York Heavy Artillery Regiment, celebrated "Columbus Day" with a reunion, at Clark's restaurant, West Twenty-third-st. It was the fourteenth annual reunion, and over 100 members of the regiment, with their wives, attended the meeting and dinner, instead of viewing the parades. At the business meeting Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Graham presided, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Alexander J. Stewart, president; J. William Hastings, first vice-president; William C. Kimball, second vice-president; B. L. Parker, third vice-president; the Rev. Dr. L. E. Livermore, chaplain, and Joseph H. Parker, secretary and treasurer. After the meeting the annual dinner was held. The dining-room was decorated with flags used by the regiment, and by other flags that were loaned to the association by the Secretary of the Navy. Among the guests of the regiment were Colonel Collins, Grand Marshal of the G. A. R., of New-York, and his staff.

GENERAL FITZGERALD GIVES A DINNER.

Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald gave a quiet little dinner after the military parade yesterday to the members of his staff at the University Club, Madison-ave. and Twenty-sixth-st. Among those present were Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. Olin, Major R. V. McKim, Major A. P. Montant, Major David Crocker, Captain J. P. Appleton, Major Wendell Goodwin, Captain W. Emler, Major Van Duzer and Lieutenant Oliver Haniman, jr.

WAR VETERANS SEE THE PARADE.

One feature of yesterday was the assemblage of veterans of the war with their families and friends in the headquarters of the Soldiers and Sailors and Veterans' Sons Association, of the New-York Republican League, at Van Winkle's Arcanum Hall, No. 54 Union Square. After the procession had passed the veterans separated for dinner, but with slightly diminished numbers they reassembled at the headquarters as the light of day faded and witnessed the night pageant. Among the old soldiers present were H. F. Norton, of the 7th Massachusetts Volunteers, with a G. A. R. button on one lappel and a Harrison and Reid badge on the other; John Rafferty, 99th New-York Volunteers; Major Daniel J. Hogan, of the 434 United States Infantry; Colonel Alonzo Ames, of the 824 New-York Volunteers, and John E. Mullane, of the 8th and 93d New-York Volunteers.

HE CROSSED NIAGARA ON A TIGHTROPE.

CLIFFORD CLAVERLEY BREAKS THE RECORD IN TWO BY DOING IT IN 6¾ MINUTES.

Niagara Falls, Oct. 12 (Special).—Clifford Claverley, of Toronto, to-day crossed the Niagara gorge upon the tightrope and performed his feat in less time by several minutes than any one who had previously attempted it. He also gave an exhibition of marvellous feats of daring. Fully 10,000 people witnessed his performance. The cable over which the walking was done was of steel wire and three-fourths of an inch in diameter. It weighed something over a ton and was secured in place by guy ropes fastened to the bank and forty bags of sand, weighing thirty-one pounds each, as ballast. The cable was 910 feet in length and had a sag of twenty-five feet in the centre. It was suspended 245 feet above the river, between the cantilever and the old suspension railway bridges, at the point known as the Whirlpool Rapids, where the water rushes along at a furious rate. At ten minutes past 3 o'clock Claverly, clad in pink and blue silk tights, stepped from the Canadian shore upon the cable. He stepped slowly and cautiously after the first 100 feet. When he reached the point where the water rushed below he stopped, as though to become accustomed to the moving river before he ventured further. He seemed to gain confidence and assurance, however, and was walking rapidly when he reached the centre of the sag. From this point he increased his speed gradually and ran up the last half of the incline leading to the American shore. He had made the distance in 6 3-4 minutes. When he reached the shore there was a tremendous burst of applause. On his return he performed some difficult and dangerous feats, such as walking backward, stepping over his balancing pole and walking on his knees.

Cleverley walked against time. Dixon, whose record was the lowest, crossed the river at this point in 13 1-2 minutes. Claverley's was less than 7 minutes.

MAY NOT MEET BOTH HARVARD AND PRINCETON.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12 (Special).—It is reported here, on the best authority, that Vance McCormick, captain of the Yale football team, is strongly opposed to playing both Harvard and Princeton this fall. His opposition arises from the fact that Harvard and Princeton will probably not meet, the crimson wearers not being in the league. Captain McCormick holds that Yale should not take the risk of some of her players being disabled in the Harvard game, as Yale must play Princeton a week later; besides, the orange and black would have a chance to see the system of Yale's play. Yale is endeavoring, it is understood, to be working for a Harvard-Princeton game, so that there may be equal chances for each one of the trio.

THE 100 SUBPOENAS SERVED TOO LATE.

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 12.—The present Monmouth County Grand Jury, which is now in session at Freehold, must decide whether or not pool-selling at Monmouth Park is an indictable offence. The members of the County Law and Order League have been securing evidence against the bookmakers for some time, and felt rather jubilant over the severe charge made to the Grand Jury by Chief-Justice Beasley, but they were considerably surprised and indignant when they heard that more than 100 subpoenas intended to be served on citizens of this place, calling them to appear before the Grand Jury on Tuesday, had not been received by Constable Elix Woolley until Tuesday evening, at least ten hours too late to accomplish the purpose for which they were drawn.

THE PERIOD OF JUPITER'S FIFTH SATELLITE.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 12.—Mr. Reed, assistant to Professor Young, working under the latter's instructions, confirmed on Monday night the discovery of Jupiter's fifth satellite, made by Professor Barnard at the Lick Observatory recently. This observation, which was followed by another last night, is of special interest as furnishing the first corroboration of Professor Barnard's discovery. From the original data sent out from the Lick Observatory, giving the period as 11 hours and 50 minutes, Professor Young was unable to accomplish anything, and wrote to Professor Barnard, who gave him the data of several observations. From these Professor Young worked out his own correction, finding an error of six minutes 40 seconds. With this correction in view, Mr. Reed accomplished the observation. The period as determined at Princeton is 11 hours, 56 minutes, 40 seconds.

GORED TO DEATH BY A BULL.

Corning, Oct. 12.—D. C. Hurd, age seventy-nine, a well-to-do farmer of Rock Stream, Yates County, was gored to death by a Jers