THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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SPECIAL TODAY.... Fresh Home-Smoked HAMS 11 Cents per Pound. These Hams are considered by our customers the best in the city.

Comb Honey 15 Cents per Comb. Choicest grade of White Clover Honey, and usually sells at 20 cents per comb.

Imported Olives. Extra select—Per pint, 15c. Per quart, 25c. Buying bulk Olives is more economical than the bottled.

Fresh Rolled Oats. 9-lb sacks, 20c. 90-lb sacks, $1.75.

STORE OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK TONIGHT.

COOPER & LEVY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS 224-226 FIRST AVE. SOUTH. ONE DOOR SOUTH OF YESLER AVE.

Gunther's Delicious Chocolates And Bonbons.

Just received from Chicago—Burnt Almonds, Cream Almonds and Fine French Fruits. All prices, from 10c up. Mail orders for both Lowney's and Gunther's Candies receive immediate attention.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO., No. 703 First Avenue

NINE DAYS MORE.

The Receiver's Sale of the Empire Jewelry Co. Stock will positively close ten days from date. Take advantage of this sale.

The prices at which this stock is being sold cannot be duplicated.

All goods are warranted as represented.

Empire Jewelry Co.,

(M. D. BARNES, Rec.)

705 Second Ave.

Fine Umbrellas.

New and Nobby Handles, Best Silk Covers, $2 up.

BOSCH BROS., Jewelers, No. 720 First Avenue.

"IMPERIAL" On Hams, Bacon or Lard means a home product that cannot be beat. : :

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH.

Ex-Confederate Veterans Who Fought Against McKinley

MARCH ON HIS CANTON HOME.

Major McKinley Proudly Expresses His Pleasure That This is a United Country, and Refers to the Few Who Are Trying to Fan the Flames of Prejudice and Passion by Arraying One Section of this Country Against the Other.

Canton, O., Oct. 9.—Of all enthusiastic demonstrations since the St. Louis convention, Canton has never seen the like of today's doings. The "rebel yell" was heard for the first time on her streets. The visit of the old Confederate warriors from the Shenandoah valley brought thousands of people to town. The 1,800 Virginians were met by the Union veterans of Canton, several hundred strong. They came with badges inscribed, "No North, No South, No East, No West; the Union Forever." Arm in arm with the old boys in blue, the veterans in gray were escorted to the tabernacle, where the G. A. R. and Women's Relief Corps served them dinner. They had a new version of an old song, and sang, "We're coming, Father McKinley, 200,000 strong."

From the tabernacle to the McKinley home the streets were lined with people. Three hundred Cleveland veterans joined in the escort. The bands played "Dixie," "America" and "Marching Through Georgia." The throngs of people on the way joined in the yells of the marchers as best they could. When the great crowd lined up about the home it filled the dooryard and the streets round about. This compelled Major McKinley to speak from a small temporary stand covered with the national colors, in order that he might be heard. The crowd was so dense it was with difficulty he reached the rostrum from the house, under the escort of committees of old comrades in arms and those he fought against as a boy with Sheridan down in the Shenandoah valley.

Editor A. H. Funkhouser, of the Harristown, Va., State Republican, spoke on behalf of the delegation in general. In concluding a felicitous address of greeting and assurance of support, Mr. Funkhouser introduced Confederate General John E. Roller, who spoke on behalf of the soldiers.

After Major McKinley had responded to these addresses, ex-Mayor R. A. Cassidy, of Canton, presented the visitors with a magnificent banner by which to remember their visit here. On one side is represented clapsed hands, indicating the union of all the soldiers. Above these hands are the words, "United West," and with "McKinley Club," in large gold letters. On the reverse side is a large American eagle in gold resting upon a large shield. This side bears the inscription:

"Presented to the ex-Confederate veterans of the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, by the ex-Union veterans of Canton, O., October 9, 1896."

To Ex-Confederate Veterans.

In reply to Gen. Roller, Maj. McKinley said, in part:

"I welcome to my home the representatives of a state of proud ancestral memories, the state of George Washington, the president of the convention which framed the Federal constitution and the first and foremost president of the United States; the state of Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, which lighted the torch of liberty that has divided the globe; the state of Madison, the expounder of the Federal constitution, and the state of Monroe, who promulgated the great doctrine of international law that prevents European interference in this hemisphere; the state that was generous in the concessions of territory that gave Ohio to the Federal Union.

"Thrice welcome, men of Virginia, men of the Shenandoah valley. Thrice welcome, the descendants of such noble sires, to my heart and home. Patriotism is not bounded by state or class or sectional lines. We are a reunited country. (Cries of "Yes, yes; that's what we are," and tremendous applause.) We have but one flag, the glorious stars and stripes, which all of us love so well, and that we mean to transmit in honor and glory to our children North and South. Sectionalism was surrendered at Appomattox, and the years that have followed have removed whatever lingering resistance then remained. Indeed, if anything was needed to utterly and effectually destroy it, it has been furnished in the events of the century now upon us for the honor of the American name and that permanent peace which was the dying prayer of the great captain of our armies, Ulysses S. Grant. (Great cheering.)

"The inspiring and unconquerable sentiment of this campaign is country first, country last and country with stainless honor all the time. (Tremendous applause and loud cheering.) The voice of the misguided partisan is not heeded; the voice of patriotism strikes a responsive chord this year. The voice of prejudice and hate is lost in the grand chorus of peace and good will, national unity and national integrity. No stroger evidences, no other testimony, is required to prove that sectional lines are obliterated and that the war has long been over, than the presence in Canton today of this large assemblage of ex-Confederate soldiers, traveling from the valley of the Shenandoah in Virginia, which marked the bloody pathway of the war, to testify their devotion to the unbroken and never-to-be-broken Union.

"I think I may be pardoned if I say that I have great pride and gratification in this call of ex-Confederate soldiers. It has touched my heart profoundly. It is probably the first call of its kind that was ever made upon a presidential candidate of the Republican party or possibly of any other party. I regard it as another and a most significant assurance that complete reconciliation has come and that the South and North, as in the early lifetime of the republic, are again together in heart as well as in name. (Great cheering.) It will quicken every patriotic pulse from one end of the country to the other. It is a glorious example of patriotic devotion which might well be emulated by some people, both in the North and the South, for a few of them unhappily there are who would profit by fanning the flames of passion and prejudice by arraying one portion of our country against the other.

"I am honored to have witnessed this scene and day, and I bid you, soldiers of Grant and soldiers of Lee at the shrine of this reunion, dedicate your loves anew. Rejoice, all of you, and thank God that—

"'The cause of truth and human weal
Is transferred from the sword's appeal
To peace and love. (Vociferous cheering.)
No longer from its brazen portals
The blast of war's great organs shake the skies,
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise.'

"Let no discordant notes mar this melody; let it go forth; let it everywhere be proclaimed that the men of the North and the men of the South together stand for the enthronement of justice and the supremacy of law."

Other Delegations.

The Woman's Republican Club, of Warren, Pa., marched at the head of a delegation of nine car loads of people coming with the Warren Daily Mirror excursion from Warren and Forest counties, Pa. The party represented all the interests of the two counties. The introductory address was made by C. G. Burklin, of Tideout.

Two special trains came from Clinton and a few neighboring counties. They were enthusiastic and added much to the volume of cheers which the city has been ringing with all day. This crowd was composed principally of farmers, but business men, mechanics and other classes of citizens were represented. Maj. A. W. Down introduced the party.

Pennsylvania, as usual, had delegations in large crowds today. A party came from Monongahela county in special trains. McKinley responded to their greetings, expressed by T. H. Pollock. The company comprised miners, farmers, business men and people of all occupations.

A special train of ten coaches brought the members of the Union Veterans' Patriotic League, of Cleveland, for the double purpose of acting as an escort to the ex-Confederate veterans and to extend assurances of hearty support to McKinley. They went to the McKinley home in company with the Virginians. The greetings were extended by C. C. Dewstoe and Dr. P. J. Herrick.

An unprecedented feature of the presidential campaign distinguished this eventful day, which was the listening to the business men's and trades' demonstration in Chicago by Major McKinley at his home. While the McKinley household was at breakfast, Local Manager Hoffman, of the Central Union Telephone, placed groups of half a dozen telephone ear trumpets in the major's library and Mrs. McKinley's sitting room. These were connected with the long distance telephone wire from Chicago, where the receivers were located along the line of the parade. At 10:52 Major McKinley was called to the telephone. The Associated Press reporter listened at one of the trumpets. McKinley showed great pleasure at the volume of the enthusiastic sounds that reached him over 400 miles of wire. The music of the bands and cheers of the crowd were plainly heard.

A highly polished hickory stump, sent to Major McKinley by Sheriff Greener, of Knoxville, and other East Tennessee admirers, was on the McKinley porch this morning. Three coach loads of East Tennesseeans, organized by Sheriff Greener, and in charge of Capt. William Rule and Maj. J. Camp, the vice president of the National Republican League, came with congratulations. Greetings were extended by Capt. William Rule, and responded to by Major McKinley, standing on the stump.

THEY ALL DENY THAT ONE PARTY HAS SWALLOWED THE OTHER, BUT PERHAPS THIS IS THE BEST WAY TO SETTLE IT.

THE COUNT IN GEORGIA.

Great Excitement and the Mischief to Pay Generally in Some of the Counties.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 9.—In a few sections of the state the Populist vote has increased. In nearly every case it was due to the personal popularity of some Populist nominee. In Florida, Wright's home county, the Populist candidate for governor received a majority of 263 votes. But this was not, in a party sense, a majority for Populism, since Chandler, the Democratic nominee for secretary of state, defeated Parsons, the Populist nominee, by over 800 votes.

In Coffee county, for the first time, the Populist state ticket was given a majority and the entire county nominees elected. To offset this, however, twenty counties that were Populist in 1894 Wednesday rolled up average Democratic majorities. This is true in Campbell, Carroll, Chattahooche, Clayton, Dawson, Douglas, Emanuel, Fayette, Guynette, Farris, Merryweather, Montgomery, Paulding, Pickens, Pike, Polk, Rockdale, Taylor, Washington and White counties.

In a large majority of the counties the votes were consolidate without protests. In Baldwin county the consolidation was deferred, and a correspondent wires: "Several tally sheets have mysteriously disappeared. The managers decided to wait until Saturday before declaring the result. Some claim there will have to be another election; others say not. Whitfield has filed notice of protest. Great excitement prevails, and mischief is to pay generally."

One of the features of the election is that every congressional district in Georgia is Democratic and will send Democratic representatives to the next congress. The only district held in doubt was the Tenth. Two years ago in the state election this district gave a small Populist majority. Wednesday, Richmond, Hancock and Washington counties gave Democratic majorities sufficient to offset the Populist majorities in the eight other counties and show besides a clean Democratic majority of 2,121. The Journal's estimate of the vote by counties, corrected up to date, places Atkinson's majority at 35,405.

THE FLORIDA ELECTIONS.

More Returns Show an Increased Democratic Loss.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 8.—According to the latest indications the total vote of the state for governor did not exceed 40,550, of which Bloxham, Democrat, received 27,250; Mabry, Republican, 8,850, and Weeks, Populist, 4,450. Complete returns from twenty-nine counties out of forty-five give Bloxham 21,549 votes, against 25,334 for Mitchell in the same counties in 1892, a loss of 15 per cent. in the Democratic total. This proportional loss has appeared very uniformly in the returns and indicates a loss of about 4,800 in the state as a whole, from the aggregate Democratic vote of four years ago. Bloxham's majority over all may not exceed 14,000. Of the 100 members of the senate and house, 91 are Democrats, of whom 64 are believed to be against and 27 for the re-election of Wilkinson Call to the United States senate.

BRYAN NOW IN DAKOTA.

At Sioux Falls He Has a Large Reception From the Two Neighboring States and Dakota.

Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 9.—William J. Bryan arrived at Sioux City from Marshalltown at 10:15 a. m., an hour behind time, caused by numerous demands to speak at the stations along the way. Nearly all night crowds gathered at the stations to cheer the train. At Onawa, Monona county, the train stopped ten minutes, and Bryan went out on the platform and addressed a large crowd. It was bitterly cold, a strong south wind blowing directly into the speaker's face. The people went wild with delight. When the train arrived at Sioux City the candidate was escorted to the train shed of the union depot, where he spoke thirty minutes to an immense crowd. It was an enthusiastic reception and seemed to please Mr. Bryan. After the speech he was driven directly to the Milwaukee depot, where a special train was waiting to take the party to St. Paul.

Canton, S. D., was the next stopping place, and the five minutes Mr. Bryan spent briefly addressing a crowd of farmers who heard him through with attention and applause. Sioux Falls was reached shortly after 2 o'clock, and Sioux Falls gave Mr. Bryan his first real reception in Dakota. It drew on three states for crowds—Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota; and the crowds were there. It was the most enthusiastic meeting the nominee has had at any place of its size in the United States. Better preparations had been made and a procession of no mean proportion was drawn up at the depot when the train carrying Mr. Bryan came in. It was raining, and the day was not one calculated to inspire enthusiasm or to swell crowds.

The train was nearly two hours late when Huron was reached. Here Mr. Bryan spoke to a good-sized audience and was frequently cheered. Aberdeen was not reached until late at night. A big reception had been planned, but on account of the lateness of the hour it was not carried out to its full extent. There was a large crowd in waiting, and to that Mr. Bryan made a brief address. After his Aberdeen speech Mr. Bryan returned to his car and retired for the night, sleeping his way through to Fargo, N. D., which will be reached early tomorrow morning.

Watterson in the Fight.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 9.—Mr. Watterson announced that he has returned to politics and will fight to a finish. The Courier-Journal today prints a long editorial from Mr. Watterson, written at Geneva, in which he says that the action of the Chicago convention has caused him to return to politics, which he had left forever two years ago. Mr. Watterson concludes:

"There is but one hope for the country, but one for the Democratic party, and that hope lies imbedded in the principles unfolded by the Indianapolis platform and represented by the candidacy of Palmer and Buckner."

West Virginia Democrats.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 9.—After a two-days' session, the Democratic and Populist committees have adjourned. The main desire of the Democrats was to get the Populists to take down their state ticket and indorse the Democratic state ticket. This they have failed to do. The Democratic state committee now proposes to influence each nominee on the Populist ticket to resign, after it is too late for the Populist executive committee to place other names on the ticket.

Ex-Gov. Foraker Stumping.

Kansas City, Oct. 9.—A special to the Star says: J. B. Foraker left Belleville, Kan., in his special car at an early hour this morning. The first stop, made at Clay Center, at 7:50, found 500 people awaiting the party. The Ohioan made a short speech and was heartily cheered. At Manhattan a forty-minute speech was made and listened to by 1,500 people. The speaker's words aroused considerable enthusiasm, and the ladies in the crowd pelted Foraker with bouquets as the train pulled out. At Herrington and other points where the train stopped similarly enthusiastic greetings were accorded.

Deer Creek Wagon Road.

Everett, Oct. 9.—Special.—Forty men are now at work on the new wagon road to the promising Deer Creek mines on the Everett & Monte Cristo railroad. A new switch has been put in there. Another switch has been constructed two miles above Robes. A house track has been built into the freight house at Granite Falls. A long extension has been added to the track in Cyphers & Stinson's logging camp. At every point the railroad company is preparing for the increasing business.

Weyler Fooling Our Consul.

New York, Oct. 9.—A special to the World from Havana says: Weyler is fooling Lee. The order prohibiting the American consul general from visiting the military prison keeps him from personally investigating the condition of Americans imprisoned there. He has to rely upon what Weyler tells him. In their last interview Gen. Lee complained of the unsanitary condition of the cells the American prisoners were in. Weyler replied boldly: "Oh, I have attended to this matter. They have been removed to sells numbers 41 and 42."

Gen. Lee retired flattered at his supposed success, not knowing the Americans have always occupied cells Nos. 41 and 42.

Those cells, by the way, are gloomy and so damp that water oozes from the ceilings and trickles down the walls, wetting the floor, which never dries. In one of these wretched cells are Melton, the American newspaper correspondent, and George Aguirre, locked up with a man suffering from smallpox. The disagreement between Weyler and Lee continues, the arrested Americans suffering the consequences.

EXCITING ROBBER CHASE.

The Thief on a Bicycle—When Cornered He Shoots the Marshal Dead, and Afterward Himself.

Minneapolis, Oct. 9.—The story of the robbery of the Bank of Sherburne ended tragically today when J. D. Sair, one of the pair of murderous bandits, when all but captured, killed Marshal Gallion, the leader of the pursuers, and, sending a bullet into his own brain, fell dead at the feet of the murdered marshal's posse. The daring robber had shot his way out of a farmhouse surrounded by officers, and would have made good his escape but for an accident to his bicycle.

Sair and his accomplice rode their bicycles into the little town of Sherburne Wednesday afternoon, and, robbing the cash tray of $1,000, murdered Cashier Thoburn and Olaf Oerstren, a traveling salesman.

After the robbery the bandits set out for the southwest, pursued by a large posse. Yesterday the citizens of Emmett and Kossuth counties turned out en masse in search of the robbers. They separated near the Des Moines river, one going due east. Deputy Sheriff Brayton, of Kossuth, and Marshal Gallion, with a posse from Bancroft, took the trail. At 7 o'clock Sair stopped at a farmhouse to get something to eat, and ten minutes later the house was surrounded. The robber darted for a window, out of which he jumped. Marshal Gallion was stationed there, but before he could level his gun the bandit had drawn his revolver and sent a bullet through Gallion's breast, who fell and lived only a few hours.

The bandit mounted his bicycle and rode eastward at a tremendous rate. The posse started in hot pursuit. The robber was about a mile in advance, and for five miles managed to keep a good distance in the lead. His bicycle then went down on him, being punctured, and he left it by the side of the road and set out on foot through a corn field. Deputy Sheriff Brayton was close upon his heels and opened fire with a double-barreled shotgun. The bandit, seeing he had no chance to make his escape, placed a revolver to his head and sent a bullet through his brain. By the time the deputy sheriffs reached him he was dead. His body was riddled with bullets. Most of the money taken from the bank was found on his person.

The other robber is believed to be in custody at Jackson, Minn., although officers are in hot pursuit of another man who is making his way southeast through Winnebago county. The man who is under arrest at Jackson tallies exactly with the description. The man killed is J. D. Sair, who came from Heron Lake. The other is supposed to be Fred Pratt, who was seen with Sair two days before the robbery.

Report also says the tall man entered the Bank of Hardee, southwest of Luverne, Ia., this afternoon and covered the cashier with a revolver and demanded the proceeds. He was handed out $700 and made his escape.

Sair and Pratt worked this year on a farm owned by an uncle of the latter near Heron Lake.

A THROAT-CUTTING BEE.

A Demented Farmer Slashes and Kills His Whole Family.

Noblesville, Ind., Oct. 9.—Albert Bray, aged thirty-nine, a very religious man, cut the throats of his wife, his nine-year-old son, Carl, his two-year-old daughter, Edna, and then of himself between midnight and daylight this morning, five miles north of here. The wife and children died without a struggle. Bray, with a gaping wound in his throat, lived until noon today without regaining consciousness. Bray crushed the skulls of his victims with an ax after he cut their throats with a razor. Bray, owing to sickness in the family for the past few months, had financial embarrassments, and lost his reason.

He retired early last night. Mrs. Dora Ray, the domestic, went to bed with Edna Bray. Shortly after 9 o'clock she was awakened by Bray walking into the room in his stocking feet. He removed his daughter into an adjoining room where she was found with her throat cut from ear to ear. It is thought he killed Carl next, while the boy was asleep. Bray went into the room where his invalid wife lay, slashed her neck, and, seeing that he had cut too low, made a second and successful effort to kill her.

ROSEBERY ON TURKEY.

He Explains His Resignation, and Declines a Resolution to Reconsider It.

Edinburgh, Oct. 9.—The Empire theater here was packed with auditors tonight to listen to the Earl of Rosebery, retiring leader of the Liberal party. It was his agreement to speak at this meeting which precipitated Lord Rosebery's action in resigning. In his letter to Mr. Ellis, the first Liberal whip, Lord Rosebery said in explanation of his resignation: "When I speak, which I do this week, I must speak my mind without reference to party."

Tremendous enthusiasm greeted Lord Rosebery upon his appearance before the audience. The earl was pale with suppressed feeling when he arose to make his address. He said in part, that he resigned because he could not sacrifice national interests to personal ambition. He welcomed the national agitation in Great Britain on behalf of Armenia, because it would convince foreign governments of Great Britain's unselfish integrity and would strengthen the hands of the government. But the present agitation, Lord Rosebery pointed out, differed from Mr. Gladstone's Bulgarian agitation. Then Great Britain was supported by Russia. He added:

"Now we have Russia and her armies against us. Russia's declarations on this point are absolutely conclusive. Moreover, then we had to force the hands of an unwilling government, while now the government is animated by the same wishes as ours was."

In dealing with the various remedies proposed to settle the Eastern question, his lordship said: "The mere deposition of the sultan would be no remedy, as the system and not the man must be tackled. Moreover, this would be impossible without a concert of the powers."

Regarding the proposal to place the Dardanelles of Turkey in the hands of Russia, Lord Rosebery pointed out that this was Great Britain's to dispose of, and Russia's methods, he said, were not so ideal as to warrant us in acquiescing.

Augustino Dirrelle, member of parliament for the west division of Fife, then moved a resolution requesting that Lord Rosebery shall reconsider his resignation. This was carried unanimously. Mr. Asquith, in his speech, supported the resolution.

Lord Rosebery, replying, said that his decision to retire was final.

THE CZAR AT CHALONS.

He Reviews the French Army and Is Entertained at a Military Banquet.

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Camp de Chalons, Chalons-Sur-Marne, Oct. 9.—Long before the imperial and presidential trains arrived here from Versailles this morning the vicinity of this immense camp, covering 30,000 acres, was crowded by people anxious to see the czar and czarina, and witness the grand military review organized in his majesty's honor. By 9 o'clock nearly 200,000 people had already assembled and were pouring in from the direction of Rheims, Chalons-Sur-Marne, etc., as fast as the trains could bring them. On the czar's arrival at military headquarters a salute of 101 guns was fired, after which he reviewed 70,000 troops in the camp, representing all branches of the service.

Before leaving Versailles the czar expressed his thanks to President Faure for the reception accorded him in Paris and Versailles, saying he was much pleased to notice that in spite of the enormous crowds along the routes, there had not been any disturbance. This, the czar added, did the greatest honor to the people of Paris, whose acclamations, he explained, touched him greatly.

His majesty will leave for the frontier, on his way to Darmstadt, after the military banquet here, escorted as far as German territory by Gen. Deboisdeffer and Admiral Gervus and staffs, attached respectively to the persons of the czar and czarina during their stay in France.

At the banquet which followed the review President Faure toasted the czar, who said in reply:

"In Cherbourg harbor, on arriving, I was able to admire the French squadron, and today, on the eve of leaving your beautiful country, I have had the pleasure of witnessing a most imposing military spectacle in the review of the troops on their usual maneuver day. France may be proud of her army.

"You are right, Monsieur le Presidente, in saying that the two countries are united in unalterable friendship. Moreover, between our two armies there exists a deep feeling of confraternity in arms. I raise my glass in honor of your armies on land and sea, and I drink to the president of the French republic."

The Ashley-Baldwin Case.

San Francisco, Oct. 9.—The decision of the Ashley-Baldwin damage suit now rests with Judge Slack. Argument was closed today and the case submitted. The judge stated that he would make his decision in writing.

SOUND MONEY HURRAHS

Honest Shouts of Half a Million Honest People.

A PARADE OF NON-PARTISANS.

Chicago Crowded With Earnest Men From All Points—Over Seventy-five Thousand Denouncers of the Free Silver Folly March in Procession—Many War Veterans in Line—Generals Palmer and Buckner Receive a Great Ovation—The Crowds at the Auditorium Meeting of the Sound Money Leagues.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Four years ago the greatest parade the West had ever seen, passed through the streets of Chicago as a portion of the celebration of the dedication of the buildings of the Columbian exposition. That parade was, however, surpassed today by the purely non-partisan march of the men who uphold the gold standard in questions of finance and in politics. The estimates of the different parties vary widely as to the number of men in line, but 75,000 is just half way between the number claimed by the Republicans and the count given out by the national committee headquarters of the Democratic party.

The arrangements were perfect and they were carried out to the letter. After 9 o'clock in the morning not a single car, not a single wagon, save those carrying the United States mail and police ambulances, were allowed to cross the West and North sides, and all those coming from the south were turned back at Van Buren street. Every street between Van Buren on the south, the river on the north, the river on the east, and the river on the west was absolutely free from all impediments. Eighteen hundred policemen lined the route of the parade and the immense throng that packed the walks was kept firmly back to the curb.

Gen. Joseph Stockton, the marshal of the parade, had announced that at 10 o'clock the march would begin, no matter who was ready or who was late. There was no delay, and at exactly 10 o'clock the advance guard of 150 policemen swung around the corner of Van Buren street and Michigan avenue, and the parade was on. For five hours it swept the streets from curb to curb, well closed up and marching rapidly. The day was all that could be desired. A crisp wind blew off the lake in just sufficient force to keep the thousands of flags in the parade and the tens of thousands that hung from the buildings along the line of march in a lively flutter, and the sun came down with just sufficient heat to make it comfortable for the men who tramped the pavements.

The reviewing stand of the Republican national committee was erected just in front of the building where the Union League Club stands. Here Mark Hanna, Senator Cullom and various members of the committee took their stand to review the parade. It was exactly 11 o'clock when the head of the parade turned into Jackson street for the march past the stand, and at the same instant Mr. Hanna stepped from the window of the clubhouse upon the stand. From that moment until a few minutes after 4 o'clock Mr. Hanna, with the exception of one brief interval, was standing, with hat in hand, bowing his acknowledgments of the cheers of the marching column.

From a stand erected on a level with the entrance of the Palmer house, Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner reviewed the parade. The two white-haired veterans, as they stood side by side with their heads bared, were recognized by the marchers and were constantly cheered. As the columns came up thousands of hats came off in homage to the venerable men, and all through the hours the parade required to pass that point the cheering was constant. The gold standard clubs of the great down town business houses were especially enthusiastic as they passed.

There were eleven floats in the parade, many of them exceedingly handsome and all lavishly decorated. A string of carriages, bearing the white-haired members of the old Tippecanoe Club, composed of men who voted for William Henry Harrison, evoked loud cheers, as did a number of crippled veterans of the war, who bore above their first carriage, "We fought with Grant and we stand with McKinley."

A unique feature of the parade was the use made by the long distance telephone to carry the sound of cheers that arose from the parade to the other large cities of the country. Across Washington street in front of the telephone exchange was stretched a banner bearing the inscription, "Your cheers here will be heard throughout the nation."

If they were not, it was no fault of the men in the street. In many places along the route great "mouthpieces" fixed above the street by numbers of guy ropes, concentrated the sound waves upon the diaphragms and sent the cheers to every waiting ear. Many smaller "mouthpieces" which are really funnels five feet long, were attached to long-distance telephones at various altitudes. These helped to swell the noise in distant receivers. Maj. McKinley, in his library at Canton, heard it, and Mr. Hobart, in his home at Paterson, N. J., also received the assurances of the shouts.

The crowd that witnessed the parade was tremendous. It filled every sidewalk from the walls of the buildings to the curbstones, and every window and nearly every roof that possessed a view of the march was jammed full of heads, and the many stands erected for spectators were filled to the limit. All the trains from out of the city were loaded down with excursionists and the depot masters estimate that between 6 o'clock and noon 60,000 people came in through the union depot alone. The total number of people who saw the parade, based upon the statement of street car companies and railroads regarding the fares collected, was 500,000. Considering the size of the crowd there were very few accidents.

A Letter From Cleveland.

Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton spoke at the Auditorium tonight under the auspices of the Sound Money League. The hall was filled to the extent of its capacity, and when Secretary Morton appeared upon the platform he was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers. He was introduced by David B. Jones, of the Sound Money League, who paid a flattering tribute to the secretary as a politician and a man.

Before beginning his address, Secretary Morton announced that an invitation had been sent to President Cleveland, requesting his presence at the meeting. Mr. Morton then read the president's letter, regretting his inability to be present, which was as follows:

"Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass.—Edwin B. Smith, Esq., Chairman: My Dear Sir—I am so much interested in the work which the American Honest Money League has undertaken that I would be glad to do anything consistently to aid its efforts. I regret, therefore, that I must decline your efforts to address the league on some date previous to the approaching election. Even if the pressure of official duty did not prevent, I should hardly deem it consistent with strict propriety to mingle actively in the pending campaign.

"While it is impossible that any of my fellow-citizens should have the least doubt as to my sentiments on the vital question which at this time absorbs so largely the attention of our people—the work of advancing sound financial ideas and the labor of enforcing the lessons of public and private honesty and morality—I feel it must be prosecuted without such participation on my part, as you suggest.

"Wishing for the league the utmost success in its patriotic endeavors, I am, very sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND."