

WORLD OF FUN, BEDLAM OF NOISE

Komical Kavorting of the Karnival Krewe Delighted the Multitude.

AMUSING FEATURES OF THE BIG PARADE

Many Striking and Original Floats Seen in the Various Divisions.

STREETS CROWDED WITH A VAST THROG

The Pageant Was a Record Breaker, the Crowd Eclipsing Anything Ever Seen Before—Chief Irwin Will Put a Stop to Carnival Night—Winners of the Various Prizes—A Good Programme for To-day and To-night.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

9 p. m.—Bicycle race, under the auspices of the Cycle Dealers' Association, over the Walden park course. Take Troost avenue cable.

9 p. m.—Exhibition by the Kansas City Fire department at the reviewing stand on Grand avenue.

Carnival nights are a thing of the past in Kansas City.

After remaining at his office in the Central police station from 6 to 11 o'clock last night and hearing of one murder and half a hundred assaults and robberies, Chief Irwin came to the conclusion that the practices permitted on carnival night are bad and should be abolished. He said to a Journal reporter:

"I want you to state positively in the Journal that there will never again be a carnival night in Kansas City as long as I am chief of police. I have arrived at this conclusion after seeing all this devilry to-night. The carnival parade is all right, but hereafter the revelry must cease at 6 o'clock, and every man, woman or child who is found on the streets after that hour masked will be arrested."

The chief was very much agitated as he continued:

"As to this thing of permitting people to go about the streets masked and satisfying private revenges, and sneering at people's faces and clothes and throwing flour promiscuously about and doing \$1,000 worth of personal and real property damage, we got to be stopped after this year unless I am convinced nine-tenths of the people of Kansas City want it. Crimes and assaults have been committed to-night which should and could be punished as state offenses, yet they will go unpunished. The police have arrested several hundred persons for doing wrong, even under the freedom of the city, but where one arrest was made 100 went without notice."

The Prizes.

Best division in grotesque or fancy costume (not less than forty)—First, stock yards; second, Humburg Circus (Social Rifles).

Best out of town division, not less than twenty-five, coming over twenty-five miles—Guthrie (O. T.) band.

Most characteristic float—Head-end Collision.

Most comical float—Great American Bedbug.

Most grotesque characterization of not less than six nor more than ten—Pathfinder Bicycle Club.

Best division of boys, under 15 years old, in grotesque or fancy costume, not less than twenty-five—Future Voters of America.

Best burlesque feature by any organization, not less than sixteen—Real Things.

Most grotesque characterization, not less than two nor more than five—Two Flour Girls.

BICYCLE DIVISION.

Most grotesque character, single wheel—Man with reverse fender and white straw hat.

Best clown riding or driving donkey—Man clothed in red with Humburg Circus.

Most comical male character—Negro with mad-up feet.

Most comical female character—Girl with bandages and birdcage.

Best original idea—Turner in Humburg Circus.

Best burlesque character—Uncle Sam riding a Gohn Bull.

Biggest fool—Clown in white and red polka dots riding donkey.

BUSINESS DIVISION.

Best representation—First, Kansas City Carriage and Wagon works; second, Missouri Gas Company; third, Western Sash and Door Company.

JUDGES.

J. M. Aldrich, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad.

G. Van Milliet, artist.

James A. Reed, attorney.

R. F. Jones, Jr., artist.

Major B. F. Jones, receiver Excelsior Springs Company.

Dr. C. L. Hungerford, dentist.

Dr. W. T. Stark, dentist.

ely. The day was given up to King Ki Ki and the sounding of his praises each after the fashion that seemed best to the individual.

The crowning event of the day was the great Karnival Krewe parade in King Ki Ki's honor. This is one of the most popular events of the week and is always looked forward to with special impatience. The pleasurable anticipations of the multitude were more than fulfilled by the grand procession at whose head King Ki Ki rode in his gleaming dragon car.

This parade feature is only three years old. When it was first given, three years ago, it proved an instantaneous success. The second parade was a great improvement over the first and it was the most popular event of the week. Yesterday's parade far surpassed either of its predecessors in the elaborateness of the displays, in their originality and ingenuity and in the welcome absence of vulgarity which marred the first parade and from which the second was not entirely free. There is still room for judicious pruning and the slightest suggestion of roughness and vulgarity will be eliminated in the future. In the exchange of sexes for the day manifested in the various instances and anything and everything that would offend the proprieties will be cut out in future parades.

The tens of thousands of persons who witnessed yesterday's hilarious spectacle united in the verdict that it was the best which had yet been given. The stock yards, the board of trade and the Social Rifle club, the Real Things and the other floats, and the parade itself, were all of a high order of merit. The parade moved promptly at 1:30 o'clock and struck its first great crowd at the corner of the Coates House. From that point to the end of the route the crowds were enormous and seemed to increase in size. The usual immense concourse of people was packed from the junction of the Junction. Main street from curb to curb and huge crowds occupied every foot of space on Grand avenue from Seventh to Eighteenth streets. The grand stands between Ninth and Tenth were crowded to their utmost capacity.

After traversing the route as given above and being reviewed from the official grand stand by the directors and King Ki Ki, the parade counter-marched and the prizes were awarded.

It was a noisy and jolly crowd that thronged the streets from morning until night and from night until almost morning on the occasion. But the streets were whirled away by indulging in the various carnival pastimes, such as blowing horns, assaulting spectators with bladders, twirling rattles, expanding carnival mustaches and all sorts, manners and fashions of carnival sports.

But it was not until night fell that the carnival proper was fairly on. Then the streets were taken possession of by hilarious crowds and for several hours merrymaking was fast and furious. Grotesque and comic costumes were the order of the event and everybody joined in to have the best time possible.

The streets were more orderly than ever before and the funmaking was more harmless and respectable. There was not as much roughness as has been witnessed on other occasions. But the streets were no place for hypocrits at any hour of the day or night and the timid and the dyspeptic, the sour-faced and the discontented, did not make an appearance. It was Pierrot and Columbine's inning and these two mythical individuals, incarnated in thousands of merry revellers, made the day grotesque and the night hilarious. The carnival reached its high water mark last night.

The band concert which took place last night in front of the grand stands on Grand avenue, between Ninth and Tenth, was attended by many thousands of people and was a popular feature.

The carnival festivities will come to an end with the bicycle race this afternoon and the fire department exhibition to-night.

While there were many expressions of satisfaction heard in many places yesterday with the music furnished by the nine-tenths band of the parade, the Cameron, Mo., Military band, that was conducted through the streets and drilled in the military and fancy evolutions under the direc-

tion of Major "Jake" Stoner, of Cameron, captured more than an equal share of the applause and scored a decided hit, as it has done regularly in the past. The parades have been given. There was no other band that gave the drill, and that, added to their excellent music, made them clearly the favorites of the throng. They were so delightfully entertained, and the applause was given with lavish generosity, although all of the other bands were strong and beautiful musical organizations. The Cameron band has been an active and popular organization for twenty years, and has earned its honors by years of persistent work.

No one who was about over the city yesterday and saw the enormous crowds that filled the streets all along the route traveled by the magnificent flower parade, but was struck with the large number of women and babies who were out to enjoy the festival of beauty. There has probably never been more people on the streets of the city at one time, and there never has been a crowd made up more largely of women. They were good-looking, too; well dressed and happy looking women, and there were more pretty, well dressed babies, happy, little, fat, cooling babies, sturdy young boys and bright-faced little girls, than any other time ever saw at one time on the streets before. They were everywhere along the line of march. They had come from far and near; the whole family had come to the pretty parade, and they went home last night to recount what they saw and proud of the city that was so attentive to the entertainment and pleasure of the people.

The crowd on the whole was a very good natured one, considering the many trials they had to stand in the way of persons dressed with horns and many other very annoying things. Many and some very disgusting tricks were played on the unsuspecting last evening. Throwing sticks and everywhere within reach was the diversion of everyone who were not contented with that kind of sport tried to dash past on the heels of those who were not watching while others snatched a small stream of water in their eyes. A very amusing trick was for a young man to throw fine pieces of soap upon a lady and his companion would rush forward, take a whisk broom from his pocket and comment to brush the victim off, causing much laughter from the crowd and keeping smooth the ruffled temper of the "injured" one.

The following tells of the features of the various divisions of the parade of yesterday afternoon:

BIG STOCK YARDS DISPLAY.

No one feature of the big parade was more generally and heartily applauded than the big display of the stock yards men, which was largely emblematic of this leading branch of Kansas City's trade. The stock yards display occupied the post of honor in the first division and was composed of over 400 men, all told. It was led by Battery B band and first in the line was a group of sixty mounted men neatly uniformed with mouse colored hats and white sashes.

This was followed by the piece de resistance of the display, the minstrel company which was complete with inter-locuter, bones, banjo and well as a comedian on one of the leading features of the parade. Captain Tough, handling the float, wore four spirited horses and accompanied by a group of six men, followed and behind these were fifteen carriages filled with stockmen, the first carriage being the misleading banner, "Mutton Heads of Kansas City." Other carriages all bore banners with ludicrous inscriptions relating to the stock business of Kansas City and telling how its beats the world.

The float entitled the "Stock Yards Bells" contained eight young ladies who are employed at the stock yards and were a chime of bells as they marched along. The young ladies who occupied this float and who were universally admired were: Miss Anna Doherty, Miss Emma Nelligan, Miss Clara Jackson, Miss Ednah Young, Miss Alma Murphy, Miss Leah Holloway, Miss Augusta Haines and Miss Jennie Goodwin.

SEVENTY-FIVE POOR OLD DEVILS.

Their Show Was the Big Feature of the Second Division.

If any difference, spacious Grand avenue was more densely thronged with humanity than it was during the flower parade of Wednesday. The fact that the krewe would march to Eleventh street and counter-march to Ninth street, thus affording the sightseers two scenes of the komical kapers of the immense parade, was a vantage which the thousands were quick to grasp. The police were the greatest evidence. Even were the day before and as a consequence no vehicles were allowed on the street. While waiting for the parade, the numberless inquest of torture, with which everyone who has ever been a guest of Kansas City during her week of festivities is acquainted, were practiced with komical kapers on the crowds. Tin horns of every description were the greatest evidence. Even the aged and soured pessimist, the ordinarily dignified person and the society belle became as unpretentious as the small boy and contributed to the gaiety and din. Staid housewives could be seen everywhere with their tin horns and rattles, which they blasted or twirled in each other's ears. Many were the derbies and shining tiles which were marched over the ears of unsuspecting wearers by the kavoring public. Probably the most inconceivable scene was the unfortunate who was suffered by the parade to pass away until the parade came in sight, when the grotesque burlesques of the krewe attracted both the attention and mirthful comments of the thousands.

As the second division passed, many was the shudder of the inveterate glass driver, or of his opposite, the innocent child, all caused by the wily appearance of the seventy-five "Poor Old Devils," all on foot, dressed in their proverbial costumes of rags and carrying in their hands the terrifying tridents. The display of these monsters was, however, soon lost in wildest laughter. This was produced by the bloomer girls on bicycles. Bloomers of the latest style, blouses of bloomers, and in fact, bloomers of every conceivable kind were in great evidence. One little girl asked, "Is she a lady?" and another, "Is her a woman?" who a little boy ventured, "Her is a man. Can't you see how big her feet is." But the comic bicyclists were, for the occasion, probably the feature of the division. There were wheels which "had seen better days" having been made, probably, a decade ago. There were modern wheels, decked with bright burnings, and there were a few Fifth street line to the Main street line at Fifth and Delaware streets, showing he was a passenger on the cable train, east

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DEATH AMID REVELRY

MONROE BALES KILLED BY HIS COUSIN, B. F. CADES.

HE FIRED SIX FATAL SHOTS.

THE MEN HAD BEEN ENEMIES FOR OVER A YEAR.

The Tragedy Occurred in a Throng of Two Thousand People—Sons of Well-to-Do Farmers—Smaller Crimes and Accidents.

Monroe Bales, 27 years old, a resident of Richmond, Mo., was shot to death by his cousin, B. F. Cades, better known as "Bub" Cades, also of Richmond, at Fifth and Wyandotte streets last evening about 7:30 o'clock. The shooting occurred in a throng of 2,000 people, and, although Bales made frantic efforts to escape through the crowd, every one of the six bullets fired from Cades' revolver entered his body, killing him almost instantly. Cades was arrested by Sergeant Flanagan, of the Central police station, who was in the vicinity when the shooting occurred. Bales was taken to Central police station and locked in a cell. Cades would not make a statement regarding the immediate cause of



MONROE BALES, Who Was Shot Six Times by His Cousin.

the shooting, but it is known that an enmity of long standing existed between Bales and Cades, and, despite the fact that they were cousins, they had not been on friendly terms for a year, and had not spoken to one another during that time.

Cades is 29 years old, the son of wealthy parents at Richmond. He is not married. Bales leaves a wife and two children. His father is a respected farmer at Richmond, but the boy was wayward and very fond of gambling. He spent a great portion of his time in Kansas City, frequenting gambling houses. He was not armed when Cades shot him.

From eye witnesses who saw the shooting it is known that Bales alighted from an east bound Fifth street cable car at Wyandotte street and stepped up to Cades, who was standing in front of Richards & Conover's hardware store on the southeast corner. He had been drinking but Cades was sober. When Bales stepped up to his cousin the latter told him to go away as he did not want to talk to him. Upon Bales' insisting on talking Cades drew his revolver, a .38-caliber, and began to shoot. The first bullet struck Bales in the right shoulder and the second one, which was fired immediately after the first, struck Bales just over the right nipple, turning him partially around. He staggered, but before he fell Cades fired three more times in rapid succession, two of the bullets entering under his left arm and the third one lodging about half way down the left side, passing through his left lung. Bales reeled and fell after receiving the fifth bullet, striking his face on the curbing and peeling off a large piece of skin. He partially arose and started to run across Wyandotte street, when Cades, who stood coolly watching him, fired again at his retreating form, the bullet entering his back near the left kidney.

Notwithstanding any one of the wounds must necessarily have proven fatal, he continued on across Wyandotte after being hit the last time, where he fell just as he was stepping upon the curbing in front of a little barber shop a few doors from the corner, his body rolling into the gutter. He had not uttered a word after the shooting



B. F. CADES, Whose Perfect Aim Caused the Death of Monroe Bales.

began and died in the same silent manner. His body was removed to Stewart's by the police, where Coroner Bedford viewed it later in the evening. He will hold an inquest to-day.

About a year ago, Cades and Bales had a falling out regarding the distribution of money won by several race horses belonging to Cades, which Bales was handling. It is said Bales tried on two occasions to shoot Cades with a shotgun at Richmond, and also made an attempt to kill Cades by shooting him. This served to embitter the ill-feeling between Cades and Bales, and the latter is said to have sent Cades word he would kill him on sight. Cades, as a consequence, was armed. He is known to be a peaceable man, and has the reputation of never quarreling. Bales, on the other hand, was said to be of a quarrelsome nature and a man of violent temper when drinking. He had been in Kansas City several days.

It is said Bales is the man who shot "Lige" Babson, a gambler, in a bar room on the West bottom about six years ago. When Bales' clothes were searched at Undertaker Stewart's, a gold watch and two silver watches were taken from him, and also had a transfer from the Fifth street line to the Main street line at Fifth and Delaware streets, showing he was a passenger on the cable train, east

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Wild Campaign Claims Not Fattening.



Chairman Jones—"Somehow their vittles don't seem to do 'em no good."

JAMES B. FORAKER.—CHARLES F. FOSTER.

TWO NOTED OHIO ORATORS COME WEST TO AID IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR MCKINLEY, PROTECTION AND SOUND MONEY.

FORAKER AT BELLEVILLE, KAS.—FOSTER IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

FIRST MEETING IN A SHORT TOUR OF THE SUNFLOWER STATE.

TURNER HALL CROWDED DESPITE THE "KAVORING."

GREETED BY A GREAT CROWD. ENTHUSIASM WAS PLENTIFUL.

MAKES A STRONG ARGUMENT FOR A PROTECTIVE TARIFF. AN ABLE SPEECH ON SOUND MONEY AND PROTECTION.

Silver Question Dragged Into the Campaign by the Democrats as Their Sole Hope for Winning—Itinerary for Two Days.

After the Meeting Governor Foster Has a Carnival Experience—His Face Was Dabbed—Thinks Missouri Will Go for McKinley.

Belleville, Kas., Oct. 8.—(Special.) One of the best audiences that has been seen in Belleville for many years gathered here this evening to hear Republican issues discussed by Joseph B. Foraker, senator-elect from Ohio. Republicans from far and near were gathered at the meeting, and many Populists also were present. It was an audience deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of the country, and one that gave the closest attention to the masterly address of the distinguished Ohioan. Many ladies were in the audience. Mr. Foraker reached the city about 6 o'clock in company with M. A. Low, of Topeka, who met him at Fairbury, Neb. He made four speeches to-day before reaching the city, but was in good voice for the main address. He has been in Ne-

Despite the fact that last night was Carnival night and that a great majority of the people of Kansas City were either spectators of, or participants in, the festivities of the evening, Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, was greeted by an excellent audience at Turner hall. Every seat was taken and many persons were compelled to stand. The gallery was nearly filled and one of the best meetings of the campaign, considering all the circumstances, was held.

The distinguished ex-governor and ex-secretary of the treasury delivered a strong and convincing speech on the issues of the campaign. He indulged in few oratorical flights, but devoted himself to argument rather than rhetoric. He exposed the fallacies of free coinage in an able manner and upheld the Republican position.

"If the financial plan advocated by our allied opponents be practical and sound, then the framers of our constitution idled away much time and wasted much effort in providing a plan for raising money to conduct the government. If this new departure, so-called, be in any sense practical, then we do not need any tariff laws in this country, any tax laws, any customs houses or any tax collectors anywhere; because, if you can make money out of nothing by the mere act of congress, then it is idle to impose taxes upon the people to bear the burden and expense of conducting the government. If, by mere fiat, whether it be five to the extent of five cents or to the extent of 100 cents; if the government, by a mere act of congress, can make money, then all the work of Washington and Jefferson, Hamilton and Clay and all of the financiers and statesmen of this country was mere idleness and folly."

"But their work was not idle nor foolish. The government of the United States cannot create something out of nothing, and the man or party that teaches that doctrine teaches a false doctrine. Why? That which costs a man nothing is not worth much, is it? And if this government can create money without any cost to itself, then that money is valueless—valueless for any purpose. It is value in money that makes it a stable medium of exchange among the people."

"The point I make is this, my fellow citizens, that we must get over the idea in this country that the government makes money. The government gets its money just as the citizens get their money, by giving something for it. The government raises \$400,000,000 every year by taxing its people and the products of other people coming into the United States. The latter is the policy of the Republican party. We do not believe the government should make money by setting its printing presses and its mints to work, but that the thing it can do for its revenues is to put a tariff on foreign products of every kind that compete with American products, and make that tariff high enough to protect the American producer."

"We simply want to observe the law of free competition, to look after ourselves, look after our own interests, our own employments and after the American home, which your spokesman has so eloquently described. It lies at the foundation of society, of every community, of every state and of the nation, and there comes up from the plain American home, the homes of the plain people of the country, a sentiment for good government and good patriotism."

Major McKinley's response to Judge John W. Reed, who spoke for the delegations from Jefferson, Clearfield, Chambers, Armstrong counties, Pa., was, in part, as follows:

"I have no sympathy with the sentiment sometimes expressed by good people, 'doubt about the future of the United States.' Nobody need be troubled about that. The United States will take care of itself, and in its own good time and in its own way, through constitutional forms, restore this country to its former greatness, glory and prosperity. The United States, with its wealth, its resources and its skill, energy and enterprize of its people, cannot be long checked in its onward march."

"There are some citizens in all the states who seem to be seriously concerned, but I, for one, do not share in their apprehensions. The great body of the people is safe; they are steady; they are not moved by wild impulses. Dismal forebodings of what might happen will not be realized. Demagogues there are in the country who attempt to inculcate the doctrines of distrust and dismay among the people, and in great part the men who are inculcating that doctrine are the men who advocated a policy that first created idleness in the United States. Extremists there are who talk glibly about the war of the classes against the masses, heedless

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