

# HAD A MAGNIFICENT PARADE

## Splendid Showing Made by Republicans in New York City Yesterday.

Roosevelt Reviewed the Procession of Nearly Ninety Thousand Marching Voters—The Greatest Demonstration Ever Seen in Any Political Campaign.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Through streets made slushy by a continuous fall of rain, which, though not a downpour, was sufficient to dampen the clothes though not the spirits of the marchers, the parade of the Businessmen's Republican and Sound Money Association passed from Bowling Green to Fortieth street today. The managers of the parade express the liveliest satisfaction that the showing was so magnificent, and their sentiments may be best voiced by the following telegram, which Governor Roosevelt sent to President McKinley after the last marcher had passed the Governor's reviewing stand:

"New York, Nov. 3.—President McKinley, Canton, Ohio: In spite of the unfavorable weather the Sound Money Parade was an even more magnificent demonstration than four years ago. The aroused civic honesty and business intelligence of the Nation are behind you (Signed) Theodore Roosevelt."

The parade was noteworthy for the dispatch with which the different associations formed into line in the lower part of the city, and the quickness with which they dropped out of line. The head of the parade reached the reviewing stand at 1:05 o'clock, and the last man passed there in review at 5:48 o'clock.

A count of the number of men in line was made at the reviewing stand near the Fifth Avenue Hotel. This count shows a grand total of 87,615.

### SPENDTHRIFT'S DEBTS.

#### THE GOULDS WILL AID THEIR BROTHER-IN-LAW.

By Contributing a Few Millions Towards Taking Up the Frenchman's Bills.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—On the authority of an "intimate friend of the late Jay Gould," the World announces that the debts of Count Boni de Castellane will be paid in full by the Goulds at once.

"The scandal attending the claims, amounting to \$4,700,000, against the spendthrift husband of the Countess Anna is to be stopped."

The World adds: "A lump sum, probably, will be contributed by George, Helen, Howard, Edwin and Frank Gould, to wipe out these debts, as they consider the honor of the Gould family involved."

Incidentally the World article says: "It was elicited that the Gould millions have nearly doubled since Jay Gould's death; that Anna's share is nearly \$18,000,000, and her income nearer the \$1,000,000 than the \$600,000 mark. The total value of the Gould estate is now over \$125,000,000."

### CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT.

#### A Some Mine Receiver Under Arrest in Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 3.—The steamship Senator brought 323 passengers from Nome today, and possibly \$500,000 in treasure. Among the Senator's passengers is Receiver Alexander McKenzie, under arrest and in charge of Marshals Shelby Monkton and George Burnham, of San Francisco. He is under arrest for the alleged contempt of an order issued by the circuit court of appeals of San Francisco. It is reported that McKenzie means to fight the case to a finish. An appeal, it is declared, will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it will then go to Washington.

### "MISS MILLION."

#### THE CATTLE QUEEN.

Having Acquired Vast Possessions, She Devotes Her Time to Looking Them Over.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 27.—Eight years ago an invalid woman came to Texas seeking health, and with her was a pretty and modest girl serving in the capacity of companion. The sick woman was the wife of a wealthy Toledo, O., merchant named Payne, and the girl was Miss Nadine Parmer, who had accepted the position as traveling companion because she was tired of drudgery of teaching music in a small town and wanted to rest from this sort of work a while and look up a better location where she might establish herself, should she wish to take up music teaching again.

Mrs. Payne died and her husband telegraphed directions for having her remains shipped home, but no provision was made for the return of the girl. Sad at heart and among strangers, the lonely young companion sat in one of the hotel parlors. She had become very fond of her invalid friend, and she was grieved at her death, as well as worried about her own predicament. bravely she had kept her distress to herself, but finally, as is a woman's way, she fell to crying. Very quietly, to be sure, her grief found expression, but the tears were noticed by a kind-hearted Texan, and what then seemed to Nadine Parmer the most dreary day of her life turned to one of the brightest.

The man who found the lonely girl in the hotel parlor was "Old Bill Ferguson," one of the most noted cattle-men in the Lone Star State. With his characteristic boldness and usual kindness, he addressed Miss Parmer as "little girl" and asked her what

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Congressman Ballou, chairman of the Republican Congressional campaign committee, gave to the Associated Press tonight the following statement covering the expectations of the Republicans as to the next House:

"The Congressional campaign has reached a point where the only question is the size of the Republican majority. In the statement given to the press on the 26th, I said the Republican membership would not be less than 187. This number I considered at that time was sure beyond any reasonable doubt. Since then conditions have continued to improve, and I have every reason to believe that fully 200 Republicans will be elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress."

Chicago, Nov. 3.—With four addresses in Chicago and one at Harvey, W. J. Bryan, today practically closed his long campaigning in the struggle for the Presidency. Tonight, from a front of the Union League Club, on Jackson Boulevard, he reviewed and a firework parade of Democratic which marked the close of the campaign in Chicago, and late tonight he left over the Burlington road for his home in Lincoln, where he will, with his family, receive the election returns next Tuesday.

Portland, Nov. 3.—The Republican torchlight parade tonight was the largest demonstration held in this city during the present campaign. The parade was two miles long, and it is estimated that 8000 men were in line. The streets were lined with people along the route, and red fire and tin horns were in evidence everywhere.

was the matter. A glance at the rascal's features assured the girl that she had found the man who had seduced her. She told him of her misfortune. The old man drew a chair beside her, and said, when she had finished her little tale of woe:

"Well, now, if that's all, you haven't a thing in the world to cry about. I can easily fix things for you. I have three young girls just dyin' for some nice young lady like you to come and learn 'em how to read and write and play the piano. You just get your clothes together and we'll go out to Fred Ax Ranch on the R. G. Grande and there you'll find a welcome waiting from three of the finest girls in Texas."

Miss Parmer did not have to inquire far as to who her benefactor might be. Three or four women came crowding about them, and when they had heard the old Texan's plan they said Miss Parmer was a lucky girl for "Old Bill Ferguson" was one of the best and richest men in the state.

The newly-appointed governess and her friend went out then to do some shopping. They wore "silk dress patterns" enough bought that day to stock a store, and the old man suggested that four pianos had better be bought as "there are four of you now."

The young governess was very happy in her ranch home, and the wages she had were so liberal that she was astonished and refused to accept so much money. But the family laughed at her and what she did not regard as a gift was accepted. One day he suggested that he "buy a few cows" at a bargain with the reserve fund. The girl told him to do so if he pleased, and later learned that the "few cows" numbered 700 head of cattle.

After learning the extent of her purchase Miss Parmer said it occurred to her that it would not be a bad idea to take some interest in her cattle and to add to them from time to time.

In the course of time the Ferguson family found itself in poor financial circumstances. "Old Bill Ferguson" had died, and there had come great losses through the sale of cattle. Miss Parmer had been wonderfully successful with her investments, buying and selling just at the right time, and she came readily to the aid of her friends. Now she has cattle lands in Mexico as well as Texas and is known as "Miss Million, the Cattle Queen."

### LIVES RECKONED IN CASH.

#### Galveston's Deaths to the Life Insurance Companies Count Almost as Nothing.

The Galveston disaster, which cost about five thousand lives and millions in property damage, will have practically no effect on the business of life insurance companies. The Johnstown flood hadn't any, though the companies paid several hundred claims as a result of the wiping out of the town and the lives of many of its citizens. Even the Spanish-American war had little effect. This is due to the great law of averages. In the war of death life insurance companies and Johnstown are mere fleas.

None of the companies know the exact amount of its loss from the Galveston flood yet, but that doesn't matter. The claims will come in at intervals, perhaps for years, as this man's and that man's relatives, falling to hear from him, discover that he is dead and that he had an insurance policy, and forthwith demand a settlement with the insurance company.

The cost to the companies of the loss of life at Galveston can be approximately gauged, however, and the estimate will set rather against the companies than in their favor.

There is held throughout the United States about \$15,000,000,000 in insurance, of which about \$7,000,000,000 is industrial insurance, that is, insurance issued among the industrial classes in policies of small amounts, the premiums on which are collected weekly or monthly. In the seventy-five millions of population this country contains,

about ten millions are raised as insurable and of the other ten millions about 25 per cent. perhaps are actually insured. The deaths at Galveston numbered roughly five thousand in a population of about forty thousand and because one person in seven as insured, there will be about one hundred and seventy-five policies to be paid by the insurance companies on Galveston victims. The average amount of an insurance policy in a city like Galveston is reckoned at about \$2,000; the total loss to the insurance companies will be something under \$350,000, a large sum of itself, but a small one when compared with the millions handled by the companies.

It may be much less, because, as an insurance man pointed out, persons whose lives are insured for large amounts usually live in houses which are comparatively unlikely to tumble down upon them even in such a gale as Galveston experienced, and consequently most of the policies falling due would be the industrial policies for small amounts.

In the sum of life and death a great fire, a flood, a town wiped out, a city devastated, a war even, any of these is a drop in the bucket in life insurance. The great law of average covers all. So many men killed by bullets, so many the less die of disease. So far-reaching is the rule that one at least of the big companies, whose business stretches out across half of the civilized world, did not increase its rates on the policies of men who enlisted in the Spanish-American war.

Disease in its many forms is the one foe of the life insurance companies. Consumption alone accounts for one-fourth of the deaths on which policies are paid, and nine diseases are held responsible for nearly 60 per cent. of the total deaths on the companies' books; so that the fire and flood, the wiping out of a populous city like Buffalo or Syracuse, counts with the men who reckon human lives in dollars and cents as of much smaller importance than a new disease or a few per cent. increase in the mortality due to tuberculosis, pneumonia or typhoid or a small increase in the suicide rate.

### NEVADA'S DIMINISHING VOTE.

#### The Views of One Elector in the Sage Brush State Go a Long Way.

Nevada has a smaller vote than any other State in the country, only 10,390 all told in the preceding Presidential election of four years ago, and it has fewer votes each year. In 1888 12,000 votes were cast in Nevada at the Presidential election; in 1892, 11,000; in 1896, 10,000 only.

The qualification of suffrage in Nevada are few and simple—six months' residence in the State and thirty days in the voting precinct. Four classes of voters only are excluded from the franchise—Idots, Indians, convicts and Chinamen. Nevada has three electoral votes, but while the importance of these is considerable in an ordinary Presidential election the smallness of Nevada's popular vote is such that a few citizens of the Sage Brush state, acting together, can turn the scale one way or another. In the state election in Nevada, in 1898 this fact was illustrated.

Political parties, as they are understood in other states, cannot be said to exist in Nevada. In 1892 the Republican party polled 2,800 votes and the Democratic party 7,500. The balance, 7,500, was made up of Populists, who supported General Weaver for President, though there is probably no other state in the country the agricultural interests of which bear so small a relation to its total products as is the case in Nevada. General Weaver was supported, not as a Populist, but as an advocate of silver, the miners of Nevada and those affiliated in business being strong supporters of silver coinage.

In 1896 there was a political turnover in Nevada, the Populist ticket getting only 500 votes, the Republican ticket 1,900 and the Democratic ticket 7,800. Two years later, in the state election of 1898, the Democratic Silverites and the Silver Republicans parted company politically in Nebraska, each nominating their own candidate for Governor. There were also Populist and a regular Republican candidate in the field. The fight was a remarkably close one, the Silver Republican candidate polling 3,570 votes, the regular Republican 3,548, the Democrat 2,600 and the Populist 823 votes, 500 of which came from one county, Washoe. The election was, therefore, decided by 22 votes, and had twelve Nevada electors voted for the regular Republican instead of for the Silver Republican, the former would have won the State.

It is this occasional closeness of the vote in Nevada and the sudden and summary changes from one party to another which make of so much importance the action of an individual elector. There are other close states in the country having a small electorate, Delaware and Wyoming for instance, but in these the lines of political division are tightly drawn and a sweeping change from one party to another is never in Nevada, is practically unknown.

The fight in Nevada this year will turn largely, it is conceded, on the extent to which former Silver Republicans will resume their allegiance to the Republican party and the McKinley men in the state are now very confident of carrying it. One of the peculiarities of Nevada politics was illustrated in the composition of the last Legislature. Though Bryan defeated McKinley in the proportion of 7 to 2, this Legislature had only one Democratic member, and the Legislature preceding had only two Democratic members, one in each house. According to present estimates Nevada will cast less than 9,000 votes this year. Jersey City casts 35,000.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Henry C. Payne, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee, furnished to the Associated Press tonight the following statement, giving the outlook from the Republican standpoint:

"Our latest advices from New York are conclusive that the state will give a large majority for McKinley. The local conditions in Greater New York, better known to the country, will increase Bryan's vote in the metropolis, but we believe that a big majority for McKinley in the state is a most conservative estimate.

"Lately there has been some question as to the result in Maryland. Bryan's visit to that state proved injurious to his cause, and there has been in the last few weeks a great revival of feeling among the Sound Money Democrats, especially in Baltimore, which presages a majority for McKinley of between 5000 and 10,000.

"Undoubtedly Indiana has been a great battler in the states of the Middle West. The Republicans will suffer losses in a few of the larger cities, but there will be gains among the farmers and the first voters. The developments show that the young men of the state are almost unanimously supporting McKinley. It is understood in Indiana that the majority for the Republican ticket will be in excess of 20,000. It is as certain as anything can be that Kansas, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Washington will be carried by the Republicans by decisive majorities, and the states of Nebraska, Utah and Nevada are more likely to give their votes to McKinley than to Bryan."

Payne furnished a table of the probable result as follows:

Safely Republican—California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming; total, 294.

Probably Republican—Nebraska, Nevada, Utah; total, 14.

Democratic—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia; total, 112.

Probably Democratic—Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana; total, 27.

### JONES' ESTIMATE.

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"The fight is won. Bryan and Stevenson will be elected. The Democratic majority in the electoral College will be ample. The Democrats will hold all the states they carried in 1896 with the possible exception of Wyoming. We will also carry New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The chairman of the state committee of California has just wired me that we will carry that state by 10,000 majority.

"In a general way I would say that there will be somewhat of a falling off in Bryan's strength, compared with 1896, west of the Mississippi and that east of the Mississippi he will make overwhelming gains. The Democrats were somewhat handicapped for want of funds, while the Republicans, six years ago, had more money than they could use. The Republicans have endeavored to intimidate the laboring men and alarm the business men, but not with the fierce oppression they brought to bear in 1896. It is my firm belief, however, that the electors cannot be debauched this year to a sufficient extent to throttle the public will."

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"Bryan will carry the state of New York by a plurality of 50,000."

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# FORECAST OF THE ELECTION

## Chairman Payne Gives His Estimate of the Results.

### NEW YORK STATE FOR MCKINLEY

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claim Bryan will have a "substantial majority."

### OREGON SAFE.

Portland, Or., Nov. 3.—It is conceded by the Democrats that Oregon will give her electoral vote to McKinley. The Republicans claim they will have at least 12,000 plurality.

### IN UTAH.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 3.—The Republican state chairman says, the Republican majority will not be less than 2000. State Chairman Burton says, the Democratic majority will not be less than 4000 to 5000.

### IN WASHINGTON STATE.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 3.—The Republican claim, the state of Washington will give McKinley 8000 plurality, while the Democrats express the belief that Bryan will carry it by 10,000.

### CLOSE IN NEVADA.

Reno, Nev., Nov. 3.—It is conceded that the election in this state will be very close, and it is probable that there will not be 300 votes difference in the totals.

### MONTANA FOR BRYAN.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 3.—Montana will probably give her electoral vote to Bryan by a majority ranging from 10,000 to 15,000.

### CALIFORNIA FOR MCKINLEY.

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—The chairman of the Republican state committee claims, California will give McKinley at least 15,000 plurality, while the Democratic chairman is equally confident that Bryan will have 12,000 plurality.

### IDAHO IN DOUBT.

Boise, Ida., Nov. 3.—Chairman Perky, of the Democratic committee, claims the state by from 5000 to 6000, while Chairman Fern, of the Republican committee, claims McKinley will carry the state by from 3000 to 5000, and that the Republican state ticket will be elected by from 2500 to 3000. Both sides also claim the member of Congress.

### REPUBLICAN GAINS.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 3.—Both sides are claiming the victory tonight, although the betting is heavily in favor of the Fusion ticket. Four to one is offered that Bryan's plurality in the state will be 25,000.

### THE SUNFLOWER STATE.

Topeka, Kans., Nov. 3.—Chairman Albaugh, of the Republican state committee, said tonight:

"McKinley will carry Kansas next Tuesday by 25,000 plurality. The Republican state ticket will be elected by almost as many. The Republicans will elect the Congressman-at-large, and the Congressmen in six of the seven districts."

### A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

#### Eleven Dead Bodies Taken from a West Virginia Mine.

Phillippi, W. Va., Nov. 3.—At 10:30 this morning a terrific explosion occurred at the Southern Coal & Transportation Company's mines, at Berryburg, six miles from Phillippi. Eleven dead bodies have been taken from the mines. It is not known how many were killed and injured. Not until a roll call is had can this be determined.

### TUNING A PIPE ORGAN.

#### It Takes Two or Three Days and is a Nerve Trying Job.

"The misuse which many pipe organs suffer is a wonder to me," said a veteran organ tuner and builder. "Church organs cost from \$1000 to \$10,000. They are very sensitive to changes of temperature and yet many are heated and chilled once a week all winter and allowed to get damp soaked in summer. The same people who neglect an organ will take good care of a piano costing a tenth or twentieth as much."

"An organ is a good deal like a human being when it comes to changes of temperature. Sudden drops put a man out of tune and it is the same with the instrument. It needs an even, moderate temperature during the winter instead of a roasting on Sunday and a freeze the rest of the week. In summer a stone or brick church gets damp. A slight fire once a week will keep the organ dry."

"A pipe organ requires tuning at least once a year and the best instruments are looked over two or three periods. It is a two or three days' job and needs two men. Besides the tuner up in the organ an assistant must be at the keyboard to hold down the keys. Temperature has to be considered even in tuning. All the pipes must be brought to pitch at about the same degree and this degree, should be that which the organ usually has when in use."

"I believe that pipe organ tuning is the most nervous work one can tackle. In fact, after long experience I have come to believe that I tune with my nerves. No, I don't refer to the nerves of hearing, I get my impressions that way, but I tune with my nervous system. My assistant strikes a chord, if it is not true I feel a nervous stress and strain. As soon as the chord is true nerves become harmonious too. It sounds funny, but it's so."

"Two or three days may seem like a long time to take to tune an organ, but when you stop to think of the 1,700 pipes in a large modern instrument it isn't so long. A large organ will have a compass of five octaves or sixty-eight registers and a pipe tuner to each key and register brings the number to 1,708. Not every key and register has a pipe, but as some have two it amounts to that. The pipes are of all sorts and sizes, most of them wood but many of metal. A small number of the large and long wooden pipes never get out of tune. They are too long. For many years the fancy pipes at the front of an organ were only ornamental, but nowadays these sounds are well."

"I find that pipe tuning is a mystery to most people. They call understanding how the piano strings are tightened and loosened. But changes in the pitch of pipes queer them. It isn't strange either, for the average organ

has five kinds of tuning. Of course, the pitch depends on the length of the pipe. The pitch may be raised by shortening the pipe or by stopping the open end. A number of the wooden pipes are stopped by wooden slides. Handles are attached and the pipe is tuned by moving the slides up or down. Other woods have set in the top a piece of metal which is rolled or bent over partially to stop the pipe.

"Ribbon strips are cut in the sides of the tall metal pipes and rolled down. These break the column of air and act the same as cutting off the top of the pipe. Another kind of stops, the reeds, are on a different principle. The length of the reed controls the pitch. A wire presses tightly against the reed and it is moved to lengthen or shorten the vibrating length."

### ECUADOR'S NEW STATE CARRIAGE.

#### It Was Built in This Country and Is a Marvel of Costly Elegance.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 27.—There has just been constructed in this city the first state carriage that has ever been manufactured in America. While many costly carriages have been built in the United States it has remained for a New Haven firm to get the contract and to build a real carriage of state. The vehicle which has just been finished was built for the Republic of Ecuador. It is almost an exact reproduction of the famous \$150,000 carriage of the Pope, and of the 70,000 franc carriage of the Khedive. The state coach of Ecuador is said to have cost about \$10,000. The only difference between it and the carriage of the Pope and the Khedive is that they have solid gold ornaments and that of the Pope's is studded with many precious gems.

About six months ago the Republic of Ecuador sent agents to the United States and to Europe to procure a state coach that would outshine the state coach of Peru. Firms in New York and France and England were asked to submit designs and bids. It happened that a New Haven firm decided to put in a bid. As France has built most of the world's famous state coaches many of the carriage dealers of this country did not think it worth while to bid for the contract. The New Haven firm which did bid put in an estimate that was considerably above the estimate of foreign houses. The local firm was surprised when its bid was accepted. The agents of Ecuador said that they believed they would get a finer and more durable carriage in this country than they could get in Europe.

The design and the construction of the carriage were left over to the local builders. They followed in general the style and outline of the carriages of the Pope and the Khedive, which are the two most famous state carriages built in recent years. Both of these carriages are a happy combination of the best that is found in the famous state carriages of France, England and Germany. The local builders improved in some of the minor details upon this design, and in so far as the quality of the running gear and the carriage frame is concerned they built a carriage of just as expensive a scale as the two famous carriages of Europe. When it came to putting on solid gold ornaments, gold lanterns and gold buckles, and to studding these ornaments with precious gems, economy was practiced.

During the few days the vehicle has been on exhibition here between five and six thousand persons have in one way or another gained admittance to the factory to