

isms of the lake, the presence of which may be considered a fact from the abundance of animal existences, are almost entirely unstudied. The life of the Great Salt Lake is a subject awaiting further investigation than has thus far been bestowed thereon.

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### PEOPLE'S PARTY PARADE.

The People's Party had their first parade January 10. This fact everybody in town was acquainted with, and every observer was also aware that no other parade of a similar character that has ever occurred here reached one-third of the magnitude of last night's display. The marching clubs were on hand, and were full of enthusiasm, the throngs of people who assembled to witness the procession were still more enthusiastic, and the cheering of the spectators was almost continuous along the entire line of march.

The heavy snowstorm of yesterday put four inches of the "beautiful" on the ground, in addition to that already there, and many felt that the weather was too severe for a successful parade. But there was no thought of postponement; in fact, the clubs enjoyed the idea of the beautiful spectacle of a torchlight procession while the snow was falling.

Shortly after 6 p. m. the playing of drums was heard in every part of the city, and in a few minutes afterward the thousands of People's Party men were wending their way, in uniform and with torch in hand, to the places of assembling. Just after 7 o'clock the columns of the five precincts began to move toward the central point—the Theatre corner. As they wended their way thither, each in itself a grand procession, the scene was surpassingly beautiful. The lines of brilliant torches lighted up the uniforms of drum corps and clubs and exhibited the profusion of flags and banners; the snow-covered streets, houses and trees made a most striking contrast, the effect of which was heightened and beautified by the quickly falling snow-flakes.

Quite a large number of people who had intended being out considered that their comfort and health would be better served by staying at home, or, at least, going out but a short time to glance at the parade. "We're solid with our votes for the People, and that's good enough," said they. But the throbbing of the drums, the sound of music, the cheers of the people, and the spirit of enthusiasm which was abroad and could not be checked, roused the patriotism of many of these, and they hastened to show their love and interest in the cause of liberty and good government by joining in the ranks.

A few minutes before 8 p. m. everything was in readiness. From the Theatre the line of lighted torches stretched to the north, east

and south—a glorious array. Everything was bustle and stir, yet all was the most perfect order. Many thousands of people lined the streets and sidewalks, and their enthusiasm was unbounded.

As the City Hall clock began to toll the hour of eight, Col. Richard W. Young, commander of the marching clubs and grand marshal, gave the command for the column to advance. At the Theatre corner there emerged into First South Street a color bearer with a large and beautiful American flag. The glorious Stars and Stripes were instantly recognized by the multitude, and volleys of cheers went up from thousands of throats. At a rapid walk the head of the column followed the line of march laid out in the programme.

The front organization was the Guitar and Mandolin Club, attired in Spanish costume, and as they marched, sweet music from their instruments fell upon appreciative ears. Next came the Marshal and his aids, and the City Guards, over 200 strong. This body of cavalry was one of the most attractive features of the procession. Even the horses seemed to realize their position as they stepped proudly along. To the cheering of the spectators the men in line responded with a hearty good will.

Next came the "Norden" band, with its strains of beautiful music. Close upon them were the Scandinavian Club and citizens. This was the first body of men in marching order on foot, and their appearance was indeed fine. The precision of their alignment and step at once convinced beholders that they were carefully trained, and they marched and looked as well as a regiment of thoroughly drilled soldiers.

The First Precinct division, with the drum corps at its head, came next, and the anticipations of their appearance, as well as that of all the other divisions, which had been raised by the fine organizations in the front part of the column, were fully realized. The First, Second and Third district marching clubs and citizens, Held and Johnson's Band, and the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth district clubs and citizens made up this division.

Next was the Second Precinct, with the drum corps, Sixth Ward Silver Band, and the marching clubs and citizens of the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Sixth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth districts.

Following this came the Third Precinct, with drum corps, Sixteenth Ward Brass Band, and Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-second Ward marching clubs and citizens.

The Fourth Precinct occupied the next position in the line, with its five drum corps, Twenty-first Ward Brass Band, and Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Ward clubs and citizens.

The Fifth Precinct division was assigned next a place in the column, with its drum corps, the marching clubs and citizens of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards, and the novel Kazoo Band, which brought up the rear.

Four abreast was the general order of marching, but, in the case of bands and drum corps, torch bearers made it necessary for six abreast. Close marching order was preserved, the only openings being those made necessary for some of the marching clubs to perform maneuvers, which were splendidly executed. Notwithstanding the uniform close ranks, the procession seemed almost interminable, and was three-quarters of an hour passing a given point. The line was a little more than a mile and a quarter in length.

The men in line were counted at two different points, by different persons. At the corner of Second South and West Temple Streets, the number was 3346; at the Emporium corner the count showed 3354. At the first named point the numbers of the divisions were as follows: First division, comprising that part of the column ahead of the First Precinct drum corps, 636. Second division, or First precinct, 384. Third division, Second precinct, 752. Fourth division, Third precinct, 626. Fifth division, Fourth precinct, 522. Sixth division, Fifth precinct, 426.

In the procession there were carried forty-two American flags, thirty handsome banners, and one transparency. These belonged to the following organizations:

City Guards—Four flags.

Scandinavian Club—Three flags; one banner, with the inscription: "The Scandinavian Club of the People's Party." In the centre is a landscape on the Delaware River, where the first landing of Scandinavians took place in this country. Below it is: "We were one of the five nations that settled America." A large eagle is perched upon a gilt globe above the red, white and blue.

First Ward—Three flags and two banners; both of the latter bear the inscription "First Ward Marching Club."

Second Ward—One flag and one banner. On the banner was "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

Third Ward—One flag and one banner, emblazoned with a beehive and clusters of flowers. Upon it is the word "Justice," and an anchor, that emblem of safety.

Fourth Ward—Two flags; one banner with the American eagle perched upon a crown encircled by the words: "Patience and Industry will be Crowned with Success."

Fifth Ward—American flag; one banner, bearing a figure of justice, upon a silver globe with a pair of balances in one hand weighing out justice and equity to all, while in the other hand from the horn of plenty the fruits of industry are being scattered by the People's Party.

Sixth Ward—One flag; two banners—On the first is represented the marching club on the way to victory and triumph. Upon it is the motto, "The basis of free government is the right of the people to govern themselves." Below this is the anchor of safety and the shield of defense. The second banner, belonging to the cadet club, repre-