THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA. TUESDAY MORNING JULY 5. 1887. NUMBER 17.

IT WAS A HUGE SUCCESS.

Which Applies to the Knights of Labor Celebration.

THE NATION'S NATAL DAY.

How It Was Passed In This City—The Procession In the Forenoon—Afternoon Exercises—Fire Works at Night.

Introductory Overture.

A more beautiful day for a celebration of the Fourth of July than yesterday could scarcely have been desired. There was an almost cloudless sky, and the heat, while at times intense, was not attended with serious unpleasantness. Everybody was on the street, and wherever the procession marched it was met by kindly and sympathetic admirers. The celebration was the most ambitious undertaking of the kind ever conceived in Omaha. It was also the greatest success of the kind ever held in the city. In all the arrangements there was not a single hitch. The procession, from the time it started until the close, was an unbroken column of marching thousands. This was due to Marshal Coburn and his most efficient aides. All the rest must be accredited to the painstaking committee of arrangements of the K. of L. and kindred organizations, the head and front of whom was Julius Meyer, whose labor in this respect night and day for several weeks has been almost unremitting.

The Procession.

At 9:30 Marshal Coburn gave the order to march. Immediately the band of the Second infantry sounded the first notes of one of its most inspiring marches. The step was taken up by the organizations within hearing, and the great procession was immediately under way.

First came the marshal, Sheriff Coburn, mounted upon a warlike charger. A broad red scarf extended over his shoulders, and wound around his waist. A military hat of the Alpine order rested jauntily upon his head, and the golden cord which surmounted it terminated in ample ends above his forehead. On his breast he wore a handsome badge indicative of his position. His aids were John Jenkins, J. H. Standeven, J. E. Wigman, Philip Andres, C. M. O'Donovan, S. S. Auch Moody, C. Cheney, J. R. Young, A. V. Trott, Thomas Falconer, and each of these was designated with a broad scarf, a la Marshal MacDonald, of France, over the right shoulder, the breast being ornamented with a badge indicative of the wearers connection with the arrangements of the celebration, as also indicative of the assembly of which he was a member.

Following came a detail of mounted police comprising Sergeant Mostyn and Officers O'Brien, Pulaski and Whalen. These cleared the streets of obstructionists and a ready way was outlined for the procession, the right of which was taken up by the police. At the head of these rode Chief Seavey, on a bay horse, which required occasional lashes to calm into subjection. Following, marched thirty regular policemen under Captain Cormac, strong healthy and brave looking men, marching in military order and evincing an appreciation of the military discipline to which they are now being subjected. In their wake followed twelve specials, sworn in for the day. These were under the direction of Captain McDonald, the Herculean, good-natured member of the force. They were kept in comparative good order by his kindly suggestions although some of them seemed as if they could never outlive the awkward squad.

Next in line was the Durant engine company, consisting of twenty-eight red-shirted, white-helmeted fire fighters, under the leadership of the veteran fire annihilator, Charles Fisher, they escorted their hose cart, the reel of which was enveloped with the national colors, and on the top of which stood a fire hydrant, from the opening of which extended a line to the rear. The connection was guarded by an embryonic fireman, while the apparatus was driven by the veteran rein manipulator, Peter Dowdall.

In their order came the hose carriage No. 5, hook and ladder and hose cart No. 2 of the regular city fire department. These were all Chief Galligan thought he could, in prudence, spare, the other apparatus and men being left to watch for fires at home.

Then came an array of carriages containing the orator of the day, the mayor of the city, members of the council, county officials and dignitaries, among whom were noticed the commissioners, as benignant and happy as if they had not spent sleepless hours over their everlasting equalization. Among the others was noticed Lieutenant Gordon, recently from Zululand, though the white hat which encased his head far from resembled that he wore when assegaing the natives. Then came thirty-eight little girls, supposed to represent the Union. They could not be crowded into Stephenson's "Grace Darling" chariot, and the overflow was accordingly accommodated in one of his barouches.

The Gate City drum corps continued the line, ten of the members enabling the regular processionists to keep step by means of their fife and drum performance. Then followed thirty-five veterans of the war, old and middle aged to whom was given the honored right of the line, the marshal of whom was J. B. Sawhill. They all marched behind their well known banner of blue and gold, lately presented to Custer post.

It was indeed a post of honor to be assigned to follow these heroes, and the opportunity was not inaptly improved by the typographical union. This excellent organization was marshalled by Mr. W. C. Boyer. It was composed of printers, no matter how much it may have looked like a colossal aggregation of theatrical managers, because every one of the typos was shrouded in an imported summer ulster, his head was encased in a straw hat and his hand bore a cane. The union was divided into the World, Herald, Republican and BEE chapels, with a good showing from Samuel Rees', each division being distinguished by a beautiful and appropriate banner. The members marched with military precision, grace and dignity and impressed the on-lookers in a manner such as they had never been impressed before. Brothers of them in the art preservative of all arts came the union of pressmen, stereotypers, electrotypers, and—devils. "Seth" was there but he did not wear a tall white hat. All the others had, however, in connection with a linen ulster and a cane. These gentlemen, known only to the public by their work, walked like accomplished gentlemen of ease, and evoked compliments all along the line. It was their first appearance in parade and although the union is but a young one, it turned out forty-five members who made an impression which will not soon be forgotten, and which must have a beneficial effect upon the other and older trades organizations in our midst. With extreme politeness the union saluted the BEE by doffing its snow white tiles.

Two hundred and fifty cigarmakers continued the line, walking with the regularity of the roll of the union cigars, which they advertised on flags they bore over their shoulders, labelled with the legend, "See that the union label is on every box." These very popular manipulators of the plant were marshailed by Tony B. Hokamp.

Adam and Eve were displayed in their pristine and foliated apparel borne by the tailors' union, which numbered 125 tradesmen. The design was an unique one, though the craft desired it to be understood they are now making much more modern, remunerative and becoming apparel. The marshal was A. Jensen.

The second division was introduced by the stalwart bricklayers nearly five hundred strong. At their head marched the large and good-natured George Creigh with the symbolic banner of the union, supported by Tom Richardson and John O'Keefe. The veteran Samuel Staber was marshal, and the union was led by the Union Pacific band in its new and gorgeous uniform following the drum-major, Phil Boysen, who was encased in a suit and chako which astonished even the gentleman himself. Each member of the union wore a new white apron trimmed with gold and bearing emblems of the craft.

In the brick moulders union were 250 hard toilers in the pits, every one of whom seemed men of determination and of muscle. They were under the leadership of Fred Kammerer.

Then came the Operative Protective Plasterers' union 230 strong, a crowd of hardy men, who though always toward heaven through lattice work which they always cause to disappear, nevertheless appeared to excellent advantage. They were followed by the Lathers union 150 strong, who marched to the order of D. E. Burnett.

Then came 204 stone cutters and masons. There was an excellent military swing to their movement, and in their shirt sleeves with aproned fronts they looked like intelligent craftsmen on their way to work rather than on dress parade. Their marshal was George Thompson.

The strike did not prevent the bricklayers' and plasterers' tenders union from attending 600 strong. Neither could race prejudice, which in some places obtains, prevent the presence of colored brothers. Of the latter, a number were found in the ranks, and they walked shoulder to shoulder with the white man who was earning his livelihood, like they, by the sweat of his brow. The marshal of the union, now on a strike, was a young man named C. Lynch, who seems destined to be a prudent leader

One hundred and fifty iron moulders, in blue flannel shirts and black silk caps, followed. They were marshalled by P. J. Dillon. They were men who work comparatively in the dark, and really with soil black as night, yet they appeared to excellent advantage in marching in the light of day.

The band from Ashland headed the carpenters' union, the marshal of which was M. T. Block. This organization was divided into two branches, one of which consisted exclusively of Germans, and numbered 100 men, who followed a woven-wood banner. The English branch comprised 400 member, following a blue banner with raised letters and symbols in bronze. Every member wore a white civic helmet.

Harry La Blanche was the marshal of the Painters union, which consisted of 400 members, every one of whom was incased in a white suit with a straw hat and a cane. The effect was imposing, and the members marched as if the strikes under which they are now laboring had been banished from their minds.

The Tinners' union mustered seventy-five members under the leadership of Leo Hart. Succeeding them came the Plumers union, under the marshalship of the president, Mike Conway. There were only ninety of the members present, because the invitation didn't reach the union until it was too late to get an expression of the body on the question. Nevertheless the appearance of these men, who are reputed "to own the world," was highly creditable.

At the head of the horseshoers marched O. S. Watson, marshal. There was also a giant named Dick Murray, six feet six inches in height and heavy in proportion. He carried the banner. Each of the members wore a collarless shirt on the front of which was sewed a horseshoe in white.

The third division was led by the A. O. H. band, and the latter was followed the 200 members of the A. O. H. with its rich regalia of emerald and gold. The band with its green plumes and military air, backed by its supporting society, made an elegant appearance. John Price was the marshal.

L. Jensen led the North Star Danish club, comprising seventy-five members. At the head of this society was borne a red silk banner with a large white cross.

The Danish association followed under the leadership of P. S. Bowen. There were 150 men in the ranks with red ribbons and rosettes, the Danish colors, a beautiful flag presented to the organization by ladies in 1873.

The third Danish society was the Danish brotherhood, comprising 150 men. These wore red badges with a golden sunset clasp. American and Danish flags were carried in the lead.

The Musical Union band, that excellent organization, led off in the fifth division. It was followed by K. of L. assemblies 8532 and 9495 of Plattsmouth, consisting of 200, under the marshalship of C. S. Twist, the aids being M. J. O'Reilly and P. P. Lee.

Following these came assemblies 8616 of South Omaha, consisting of 200 men under P. J. Timmins; assembly 9245, of Gilmore, consisting of fifty members under Charles Hill, and the Papillion assembly comprising forty men.

Then came local assembly 9442, K. of L., consisting of 300 members, J. Frank being marshal. With this organization originated the idea of the barbecue and by Mr. Frank was done the roasting of the huge bullock, which gave sandwiches to 2,000 hungry mortals at the fairgrounds.

Assembly 7,525 followed with 150 men, and A. Hoben in the lead.

Then came assembly 5,350 with 200 members, Charles Pospesil in charge.

Assembly 5,141, with W. C. Cloud as marshal, came next. Though one of the youngest, this is yet one of the most promising assemblies in the city, and made an excellent appearance with its 150 members.

The veteran, John Gorman, mounted on a gray charger led assembly 4542 which comprised 250 members. The German assembly 4088 followed under the leadership of Fritz Williuhm, with 150 men. E. P. Sweeney led assembly 3914, which bore a beautiful plush banner presented to it by the ladies assembly 3697. The membership was 350. Assembly 3796 followed with 100 members, under A. H. Willis, assembly 2845 with Thomas Vicroy and 200 members, and the marching features of the procession was brought to a close with assembly 2122, under the leadership of F. S. Lewis. It contained 250 members, in the front of whom marched State Master Workman St. Geyer.

A Social Time.

After the end of the line had reached its destinated terminus the Typographical union invited the Pressmens' Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' union to a lunch at Tivoli garden. There a large crowd was gathered who were not members of either unions but who appreciated the fine display made by all press representatives yesterday. A bounteous spread was prepared and although the arrangements were impromtu the occasion was a marked social event. Speeches, recitations and songs filled the intervals and when it was known that the "art preservative" of Omaha has some of the best talkers and vocalists in the west it can readily be seen that the afternoon was noticeable for pleasantry. When the "Typos" were about to adjourn, their guests of the hours previous returned the compliment, and the "social plates were stereotyped in good style and sent to perfect press work." More speeches and songs punctuated this annex banquet, and it is safe to say that the attaches of the mechanical department of the press in Omaha never had a more sociable time. It was in keeping with their part in the parade—perfect in every particular.

The Vehicular Display.

Bringing up the rear of all this magnificent procession, were the wagons and other vehicular displays, that of L. P. Pruyn's carriage repository coming first, and the exhibition was an attractive and showy one, something after the fashion of the glittering pageants of a Barnum or a Forepaugh, and numbering in all twenty wagons. Among these were carriages and buggies of all descriptions, barouches, side-bars, phaetons, dog-carts and sample wagons, of a make and finish surpassed by no similar works in the country. The horses attached to all these conveyances were bedecked and caparisoned in the richest and showiest of robes and trappings. The tandem dog-cart team, the goat and minature carriage and the two white ponies, were stellar attractions, and evoked cries of delight all along the line of march.

Following Pruyn came Brownell & Ifor's, roofers and slaters wagon, upon which was erected a small house, with workmen engaged in putting on a slate roof. Following this in quick succession were Beindorf's wagon, Landragon & Lowery's steam boiler factory wagon, with a huge boiler surmounting the same, and a gang of workmen engaged upon it, and filling the air with a clang and a clatter that was heard above all the deafening medley that arose from the streets; H. A. Koster, the painter, Engleman, the grocer, and Martin, the furniture dealer, with showy wagons, and Dewey & Stone with four large furniture wagons filled with children, added much to the novelty and impressiveness of the display. Next in line were the big ice wagons of Kimball & Hungate, the Corrugating Iron works, Chicago shoe store and C. B. Moore's grocery delivery wagons. Hill & Young make a striking show with their wagons heaped with carpets and furniture, while Cotter, the printer, with his gem of a job press of bronze and gold, accomplished a hit indeed. The City Steam and Model Steam laundries were right up with the best of the exhibitions, while the Omaha Towel company, Hardy, the 99c man, H. W. Snyder, soda and mineral water, Faust's bottling works and Adam Snyder, butcher, all had fancifully decorated wagons, from one to four each, and which went far toward embellishing the the wind up of all this wondrous show, and inviting attention until the last wagon had been swallowed up in the bosom of the surging crowds that thronged the streets.

At Jefferson Square.

After reaching Clark street the different organizations made a counter-march to Jefferson square where the greater portion of them assembled around the pavilion on which Rev. W. E. Copeland and Messrs. A. S. Ritchie and Julius Meyer were awaiting their arrival. Mr. Copeland addressing the audience said he had been done the honor of being invited to read the declaration of independence to them. The contents of that historic document having been read in an impressive manner and received with great applause, Mr. Copeland stated that they had a special reason for meeting. The noble order of the Knights of Labor had taken charge of the celebration by order of Mr. T. V. Powderly. Wherever in the United States there was an assembly of the Knights of Labor the declaration of independence would be read in order that it might be shown that the knights were thoroughly loyal to the flag of the country.

Mr. Meyer then introduced to the audience the orator of the day, Mr. A. S. Richie.

Mr. Richie received a very cordial greeting. He said: The words of the Declaration of Independence just read were framed by men whose hearts were filled with the divine fire of enthusiasm for humanity. Out of the dark night of twenty centuries of ignorance and wickedness those good words were struggling for utterance, and finally, on the 4th of July, 1776, was the dawn of the day on which they rang like trumpet tongues around the world to awake the sleeping ear of human freedom. That was the platform on which the Knights of Labor stood. The nation had grown marvelously in population, influence and wealth, but grasping monopoly and ruthless avarice had already entered the beautiful garden of liberty and plucked its fairest flowers, leaving only the rank sightless weeds of luxury and pride, poverty, envy and distrust. The few made progress whilst the many lagged behind. In the wake of this had come violence and anarchy until the social fabric seemed to be tottering.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
"Where wealth accumulates from decay."

Unless men could be held together by some better watchword than gold, the world would always present the melancholy spectacle of squalid poverty creeping to the light beside the most fastidious luxury with mutual hatred and aversion. It was the splendid order of the Knights of Labor who had forestalled all other organizations in the great work of establishing the brotherhood of men. That order, be it said to their credit, had first sought by the use of practical and lawful measures to rescue humanity from so great evils. There were twenty-two planks to their platform and each of them was a straight shot fired at private and corporate monopoly which was the fell enemy of labor. The land grabber in the shape of a domestic or alien monopolist had already stolen the whole of God's footstool from the children of men. Henry George claimed, as also did Herbert Spencer, with a logic that was insurmountable, that land should never be subjected to the monopoly of private ownership. What they claimed with reference to land he believed was equally true of the mines of coal, iron, gold silver and other great gifts of nature. He further believed that there should be no private ownerships in the great natural forces which God had intended for all. It was for the removal of these evils that the Knights of Labor were directing their efforts and if they succeeded in the slightest degree they were entitled to the lasting gratitude of all men. The knights claimed the right to strike for higher wages and less hours—it was the only defense they had against organized rapacity. The laborer was entitled to all he could lawfully and justly get. Strikes, however, should always be reasonable, just and honorable. The legislation which the company ought to direct its attention to was, first, the mechanics' lien law of the state should be made more general so as to include as near as possible all kinds of labor; second, attachments for wages should be permitted without a bond; third, there should be a more speedy remedy for the collection of wages; fourth, in all cases of assignment or insolvency the wages of employes should be made a first lien upon property. He would ask them to be firm, patient and true, and the time would soon come when wrong and corruption would come to bathe in the balmy light of an emancipated word, and Father McGlynn, T. V. Powderly and Henry George would be counted among the benefactors of mankind. The cause which they espoused would not die with them. The chief danger which stared the nation in the face was the freedom which the laws gave to acquired property. They lived in the age of wealth and acquisition. Their great natural resources, together with ingenious inventions, gave a means for the acquisition of wealth such as the world had never seen before, and there was the more necessity for good legislation. After the delivery of the oration, which was listened to with rapt attention, the assemblies dispersed.

At the Fair Grounds.

The exercises at the fair ground were not an exception to the statement that yesterday's celebration was practically a complete success. In the hands of the Knights of Labor the programme furnished for the entertainment of the great crowd of people who gathered at the driving park was all that they had a right to expect. Yet, it must be said that the authorities in charge were too lax and permitted men and boys by the hundred to throng the track in front of the judges' stand, to the imminent risk not only of their own lives and limbs, but also of those who took part in the trotting and running races. Fortunately, however, the afternoon's enjoyment was not marred by a single accident on this account. The only misfortune of this kind was the fall received by the horse "Susannah," in which she broke her right front leg in the second heat of the one and a half mile running race.

The first event of the afternoon, the chariot race, was novel and interesting. The charioteers were Mr. William Gibbs and Mrs. McDonald, both of Chicago. Mr. Gibbs drove four gray horses abreast, and Mrs. McDonald four blacks. Mrs. McDonald came out ahead in both the first and second heats, making the first half mile heat in 1 minute 3½ seconds and the second in 1 minute and 2 seconds.

The entries for the one mile trotting race which followed the chariot contest were Frank, Van Duke and Bay. Van Duke won. Time, 4:87.

This was followed by an amateur 100 yards foot race in which the entries were E. A. Washburn, Ed. Kimball, J. J. Gromme, Fred Elsasser and Carl Buchner. Washburn won the race in 11 seconds.

The fourth event was the three mile race between Mr. Branch's "Roan Charley" and John S. Prince the bicyclist. This was quite interesting and created a good deal of enthusiasm on the part of the audience. At the end of the third mile, Prince shot under the wire on his wheel twenty feet ahead of his four-footed competitor, making the distance in 9 minutes and 44½ seconds.

The entries in the running race were Mr. Dillrance's mare Susannah, Bay Charley and Fred Boy. Susannah won the first half-mile heat in 59 seconds, but upon reaching the west end of the track in the second heat fell and broke her right front leg just above the fetlock. Her rider, James Redmond, got his feet out of the stirrups just in time and was not hurt by the fall. Fred Boy won this heat and having stood second in the first heat was given the first prize, $50, Bay Charley taking second, $30, and Susannah third, $20.

The gold medal offered for the winner of the hop-step-and-jump contest, which came next, was won by J. J. Gromme, who cleared 38 feet, 9½ inches. The other entries were Al Heintze, W. H. O'Connor, Ben Gromme and Carl Buechner.

The feat of throwing a thirty-three-pound block of granite without following was next performed by Jacob Anthes, W. H. O'Connor, Al Heintze and Con Gromme, Anthes succeeding in throwing it twenty feet and eight inches and was awarded the first prize.

The other athletic exercises were the professional half-mile race and the high jump and vaulting contests. All of them were most interesting and reflect great credit not only on the performers, but also on the committee on athletic sports, to whom the audience owed this excellent feature of the day's enjoyment.

In the professional one-half-mile race the entries were George Kendall, C. W. Ashinger and Charles Brezee. Kendall won. Time—2:05¼.

The pole vaulting contest was a splendid exhibition of manly strength and grace and although it had the disadvantage of being toward the close of the day when people were beginning to get tired and hungry, called out more frequent applause than any other event of the afternoon. Those who took part were Albert Heintze, Jacob Anthes and a soldier from Ft. Omaha named Walsh. Anthes vaulted over the line at 10 feet and 7½ inches and won first place.

Wm. Fletcher, Con Gromme, Carl Buechner, Albert Heintze, J. J. Gromme and Jacob Anthes were the entries in the high jumping contest. Heintze won the prize clearing the pole at a distance of 5 feet and 2 inches above the track.

The slow mule race was not the least enjoyable sport of the afternoon. The entries were a gray animal christened "Edinburg," and a brown one called "Tom Pierronet." Each was engineered by a rustic equestrian. Tom Pierronet passed under the wire at the end of a mile at a 7:50 gait, followed by Edinburgh at a distance of about three feet. Edinburgh accordingly bore off the laurels.

The sack race also furnished much amusement. There were several entries. The successful contestants were Heintze and Breeze in the order named.

In the half mile scrub race Seal came out first, Pred P. second and Tom third.

A greased pig race wound up the afternoon's amusement.

The Fireworks.

Long before dusk the streets leading to Capitol hill were lined with people leisurely wending their way to the high school grounds. By dusk the grounds were full of people. Thousands were in attendance, from the inevitable small boy, the young man and his best girl, to staid heads of families. It was next to impossible to ascertain the number in attendance upon the closing feature of the big celebration. A semi-circular fence had been constructed from the northeast to the southeast corner of the high school building, to keep the people from crowding too closely upon those who had charge of the display. A detail of police patrolled the inside to keep the crowd from crowding into the space allotted for the fireworks, and had as much as they could well attend to in keeping the throng from pressing through the structure, so great was the jam. In the area and on each side of the high school buildings were stationed the Second regiment and the Union Pacific bands, each discoursing, alternately, national airs and popular music during the evening. Two locomotive headlights illuminated the grounds. The general management of the proceedings were under the auspices of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, and to the untiring efforts of the members, individually and collectively, is due the great success of the exhibition. W. F. Thomas supervised the fireworks display, and right well he discharged his duties. The display was the finest ever seen in Omaha. There were nine striking pieces, the intervals between each being taken up with rocket flights, Roman candles, vari-colored wheels and lights. The nine principal pieces, displayed in the order named, were as follows: Stars and stripes, magic national star, revolving fan, flag of America, revolving shield, kaleidoscope, national flowers, double American star, special K. of L. design. As each of the features were shown they were enthusiastically cheered, the bands playing national airs as the national pieces were burning. For two hours the exhibition lasted—two hours of rocket shooting and pyrotechnical display, the counterpart of which few of the great audience had ever seen. Finally the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and the last piece,

THREE CHEERS
FOR THE
K. OF L.

was touched off. The piece was composed of many colored letters—blue, red, green, etc.—following each other in regular succession, while from the upper letters variolored fire balls shot upward in rapid succession. The piece was donated by Max Meyer & Co., and cost $75. It was very fine and called forth prolonged cheers. As the brilliant light died out the great crowd slowly moved away and the public celebration of the Fourth of July was at an end.

Notes of the Day.

It was a bad day for "rats" yesterday. They had to take water.

L. P. Pruyn's long line of carriages was enterprising and attractive.

The police made a fine appearance yesterday and showed trained work.

The business men did not respond very numerously with decorated wagons.

A great many eyes were opened as to the number of workmen in this city.

Pat O'Hawes was the most enthusiastic man in Omaha in praise of the great parade.

Every marshal and assistant who rode a horse did his part well, which is saying a great deal for public affairs of this kind.

The painters in their white suits, and the stone cutters with neat Derby hats and minus their coats were the observed of all observers.

This city never saw so many bands at one time here before. It was very fortunate that the explosion of the large fire crackers drowned some of the music.

The pressmen, stereotypers and electrotypers made the most attractive display considering numbers. One young lady on the corner of Farnam and Sixteenth street offered a messenger boy a dollar to ascertain how many of this craft were unmarried.

Many questions were asked "Where did all those colored bands come from?" Evidently from that delightful shore where they touch the harp gently but give the "bassoo" full sweep. Generally speaking, however, they were as mellifluous as their white brethren of the brass.

For such an immense crowd gathered in this city yesterday and the patriotic excitement of the day, there was a phenominal laxity of business for the police. When sensible working men put their heads together for a good time they always have it in an aristocratic and commendable way.

The friends of Ed. O'Brien, the well-known and popular stonecutter, are very anxious about his whereabouts. He started out with the procession hale and hearty, but was suddenly missed from the line. A delegation was immediately chosen to find him, but all information obtained was that a very comely young lady from Iowa had been seen here during the day and Eddie had purchased two tickets for Council Bluffs. It was also ascertained that marriage licenses are cheaper in Iowa than in Nebraska. "I think he went to be married," said a prominent stonecutter last evening, "and there is no use dragging the river for his body. He always was a union man."

ADDITIONAL COUNCIL BLUFFS.

ENGINEER KILLED.

Barney Donahue, After Caring for an Injured Friend, Meets With Death.

A horrible accident occurred in the Kansas City railway yards last evening. Strangely enough, the victim, Barney Donahue, was just returning from carrying home the victim of another accident, when he met his own death in a frightful manner. John Tanney, a flagman of the Kansas City railway, earlier in the evening, jumped upon the incoming fast mail train to ride from up to the depot. He was standing on the platform, and as the train passed by where some scales are being put in, he struck against a projecting timber. He was very seriously hurt on the shoulder, and there were several severe cuts on and about his head. He was picked up and taken to his home. The result of his injuries cannot be determined, but they are considered serious. Barney Donohue, who runs switch engine No. 336 for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, assisted in taking Tanney to his home. On his return his engine was moving along, when he jumped upon it, and missing his hold fell under the wheels. He was instantly killed, and his body so mangled as to render the details too horrible to narrate. His body was cut in two and both arms cut off. He was an old engineer and a man of family. His home is at No. 317 Fourteenth avenue. Coroner Paul impanelled a jury, and the inquest will be held at Morgan's undertaking rooms this morning at 9 o'clock.

Omaha and Bunker Hill.

Major Pat Desmond returned last evening from a visit to Boston. This is the first time he has been east in twenty years, but he says that the same old sheep gambol on the commons and the shadow of Bunker hill is just as long as it was in 1867. Major Desmond visited Mt. Auburn, the celebrated Boston cemetery and, as an Irishman, feels very sad that Fanny Parnell's grave is neglected—she is the deceased sister of the great Irish leader. He will introduce a petition in a day or two to see what the Irishmen of the west think of this neglect.

Personal Paragraphs.

Gus Cary returned from a trip to Rochester, N. Y., last evening. It has been a long time since Mr. Cary has been absent from Omaha and as a consequence his return was made a notable sociable event.

"BUG-EATING" BOMB BURST.

Nebraska Celebrates the Fourth of July In Most Enthusiastic Style.

DOG DINNERS AND DARK DANCES

Fifteen Hundred Indians "Paint" a Town—Ex-Senator Van Wyck's Telling Speech—Great Joviality In Different Places.

At Chadron.

CHADRON, Neb., July 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Fourth was celebrated at this place on a grand scale. Through the untiring efforts of the various committees everything had been satisfactorily arranged and no expense spared to make this the most elaborate celebration ever witnessed in this section. Committees had been selected to confer with the Indian agent at Pine Ridge agency and also with Chief Red Cloud and Spotted Elk and to try and induce a few Indians to come here and give exhibitions of the dances customary among that nation, and to judge from the number of Indians present they must have used their persuasive powers to the fullest extent. Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock the city was suddenly startled by the advent of 800 Sioux braves, all mounted, who rode through the principal streets like the wind, uttering bloodcurdling warwhoops. This number of bloody Sioux arriving in such a demonstrative manner created no little alarm among ladies and tenderfeet. The arrangement made with the Indians was that they should be fed while here and the committee on Indians began to wonder where the food was to come from to feed 800 hungry buck-Indians. What was their surprise when told this was only the Red Cloud advance guard and there was a heap more on the way. They soon commenced to arrive and 240 wagons by actual count passed through town and camped, and the Indian committee was told they had a family of 1,500 hungry Indians on their hands crying for grub. They were soon furnished with bread, sugar, coffee, etc., and beeves were turned out alive and were instantly slaughtered by the Indians. Numerous dogs failed to come home last night, having undoubtedly failed a prey to some Indian. The Indians pitched their camp in a circle and about 400 tepees were pitched with the chief's lodge in the center. Every ancient custom was carried out as if they were on the warpath. Sentinels were posted, who during the entire night kept up a dismal howl or cry like some night bird. This is the largest number of Indians ever allowed to leave any agency. During the afternoon and evening the camp was visited by hundreds of people who saw them cook supper and a number were offered the luxury of roast dog without toast. Daybreak found the subcommittees and the underchiefs conferring with each other in regard to their necessities and the order of the day. After their morning feast the marshal and his assistants and the Chadron band met these 800 mounted Indians and escorted them to the head of Second street and placed them in the procession. At 10 a. m. Marshal Dorrington called the attention of the column and gave orders for it to move. The procession passed up Moorehead to Fourth, down Fourth to Egan, down Egan to Second, down Second to King, up King to Fourth, down Fourth to Main and down Main to the grounds just north of the city. A beautiful feature was made by a tricycle occupied by Miss Mabel Putnam and attached to the car of state. She rode through the entire route of the procession with outstretched arms begging for admission to the sisterhood of states with a banner, upon which was inscribed, "Dakota asks admission." Some idea of the procession may be inferred from the fact that when it passed from Second onto King street the latter part was yet on Fourth and Egan, making its total length over one mile, and the Indians riding four abreast. Another feature of the day was the Indian war dance. In this over 400 Indians in full war costume took part and gave exhibitions of skill on the war path and in the chase. Speeches were made by Red Cloud, Spotted Elk, and other orators of less note. Through the vigilance of the police and the marshal and his assistants no disturbance of any kind occurred, and in this congregation of over 4,000 people not a case of drunkenness was seen and no arrests were made. It cost Chadron over $500 to feed the Indians but they were royally feasted and this will cause their return, and their trade will eventually drift to Chadron, and will be returned with interest to this place not two years old. This immense celebration is remarkable and shows that the public spirit of Chadron's business men who defrayed these expenses.

At Wakefield.

WAKEFIELD, Neb., June 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The largest assemblage that ever gathered in this busy, bustling town, greeted the great ex-Senator Van Wyck to-day—the Gladstone of Nebraska. The friend of the people delivered an oration worthy of his official career and of the cause he has so strenuously advocated. Excursion trains swelled the crowd at every hourly run, and never before in the history of Wakefield were there so many farm teams in the city loaded with visitors, some coming a distance of over twenty-five miles. In fact, the people of Kearney county were wild to see the "grand old man." He was interrupted time and time again by enthusiastic applause. At the close of his address the senator had an enthusiastic reception. A congratulatory meeting was called after Senator Van Wyck retired and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the audience extend its heartfelt thanks to the Hon. C. H. Van Wyck for his address and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

At Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Neb., July 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Ed Fitzpatrick, our newsdealer, conceived the novel idea of celebrating the nation's anniversary by the children, which proved a grand success in everything put forth in the programme. National songs were rendered in good taste by thirteen young girls under fourteen years of age, led by Miss Helen Stockdill. The declaration of independence was read by Master Burke Bowman, eleven years old. The oration was by Master Willie Anderson. The efforts of these young orators delighted the large concourse of people that gathered in the public square. Young America was out in full force, and it might well be termed the children's day of independence. Games of every kind were furnished the children, and a very kind and beautiful address to the children by Captain John Hammond closed the exercises of this one hundredth and eleventh anniversary of our nation's birth.

At Gordon.

GORDON, Neb., July 4.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The celebration here today was grander than ever attempted in Sheridan county. Fully 3,000 people were present and Judge Tucker orated in a style peculiarly pleasent. Five hundred Indians were present from Pine Ridge, and helped participate in the festivities of the occasion. Gordon's celebration of the one hundred and eleventh anniversary of American independence is something our people are very proud of. So intense was the heat here today that three people were sunstroke, and at this time are under the care of the physicians. It is thought all will recover.

At Ravenna.

RAVENNA, Neb., July 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The annual reenion of the soldiers and sailors of Buffalo and adjoining counties opened here yesterday with a sermon by Rev. P. M. Travers. The state industrial school band in charge of Superintendent Mallalier arrived Saturday and will furnish music during the four days. They are camped in a beautiful grove at the junction of the Beaver and Loup where the daily exercises are held. At sunrise th people were awakened by the booming of cannon. The procession was nearly a mile in length and fully 5,000 people are in attendance. The exercises consist of music, speeches and a game of ball between the band nine and the Ravenna team which resulted in a victory for the latter. The commanders arrived this evening and were greeted at the train by a large crowd. A brilliant campfire is in progress and will be followed by a grand pyrotechnic display.

The only accident was that of Mr. Stewart who had two fingers shot off of his right hand while charging a cannon.

Ravenna is only one year old but is a lively town of 500 inhabitants.

At Tecumseh.

TECUMSEH, Neb., July 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The grandest celebration ever known in Johnson county was held to-day. Over 2,000 attended and paid close attention to the speech of Church Howe and showed their appreciation by frequent and loud applause. The entire programme was carried out, closing by a hotly contested trotting race between Lizzie Logan and Fred S. which resulted in favor of the former. Time—2:45. The day's proceedings were closed by a grand display of fireworks. As usual Tecumseh did herself proud.

At Nebraska City.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The day was observed with universal splendor. One of the features was the laying of the corner stone of the new I. O. O. F. temple. Between five and six thousand people witnessed the ceremonies. Colonel Race, of Cass county, was the orator of the day. A number of minor accidents are reported, one small boy having his eyes blown out by the explosion of a huge fire cracker.

At Minden.

MINDEN, Neb., July 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Knights of Labor celebration here to-day was the largest ever held in Kearney county, over 300 Knights were in the procession, and between 4,000 and 5,000 people were in the city. Everything passed off pleasantly. Fire works and big illumination are in progress.

At Crete.

CRETE, Neb., July 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Chautauqua exercises were unusually interesting to-day. Governor Thayer arrived and was royally received. Generals Morrow and John C. Cowin made stirring speeches. Twelve thousand people were in attendance.

At Fairmont.

FAIRMONT, Neb., July 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Five thousand people attended the exercises here to-day. The Fairmont club beat the Kansas City and Omaha club of McCool by 13 to 12.

At Greenwood.

GREENWOOD, Neb., July 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Three thousand persons were in attendance here to-day. Hon. J. B. Strode, of Lincoln, was the orator. A sham battle and gun-boat fight were the principal features of attraction.

In Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The day has been very generally celebrated throughout Iowa, nearly ever city and village ob serving it in the same way. There was an unusually large number of orations delivered, many of the most popular speakers of the state being engaged. Reports from a large number of places show general enjoyment unmarked by any accidents. At Oskaloosa there was a competitive military drill which resulted in giving the first prize, $60, to Company H of Burlington, and $30 to Company F of Oskaloosa.

Fire at McCook.

McCOOK, Neb., July 4.—[Special Telegram o the BEE.]—A fire broke out in Dr. Green's oil house this afternoon, totally destroying it and considerable oil. The damage is about $800. It was caused by the reckless discharge of fire crackers.

JUMPED FROM A BALLOON.

A Daring Aeronaut Alights Safely With a Parachute.

QUINCY, Ill., July 4.—The much talked of leap from a balloon was made by Prof. Thomas S. Baldwin at the fair grounds in this city to-day. Over 20,000 people witnessed the performance, which was very daring. Baldwin ascended to the height of one mile, and then, holding his parachute, launched himself into space. The parachute was about eighteen feet in diameter and made of cords and strong silk. When the jump was made it was closed and the first 200 feet the aeronaut dropped like a rock. Then, as the parachute expanded, the speed became less rapid and the aeronaut and his strange apparatus floated steadily down like a bird. It was a grand sight. The descent was accomplished in three minutes and twenty seconds. Baldwin struck the ground with some force, but not enough to injure him. The descent varied about a quarter of a mile from vertical and the professor struck ground about a mile and a half from the place of ascent. His attempt to collapse the bottom when jumping failed and it soared away skyward when relieved of his weight. Baldwin is a native of Quincy and twenty-six years old. He was for a number of years engaged in the newspaper business here, but for the last few years has been studying athletics and ballooning. He made a similar attempt in California last winter, the distance being 1,000 feet.

SHOT UNDER THE EAR.

Billy Nugent the Victim of a Murderous Assault.

A young man named Billy Nugent, a brother of Jack Nugent, was shot this morning about 2 o'clock by a man named John Keiley. The shooting occurred in front of a house of prostitution on Fourteenth street, between Jones and Jackson. Nugent and a man named Lawrence Casey drove down to the house at about the hour named. When they drove up Keiley came behind them and fired off a pistol in the air.

Nugent said:

"Don't be so fresh, general."

"I'll give it to you," tooted Keiley. At the same time he placed the weapon near the side of Nugent's face and fired the ball taking effect about an inch below the right ear. Casey at once turned and drove to Central police station, where Nugent was taken out and City Physician Ralph summoned. The wound was very much swelled, and he was unable to say whether the ball had entered the base of the brain or not. The wound was a dangerous one, however, he said. The wounded man was taken to his brother's house. Keiley was arrested and locked up.

DIED.

NEVE—On July 4 at 1