IN UNION, STRENGTH.

Omaha Workingmen's Imposing and Successful Celebration of Labor Day.

SIX THOUSAND ARTISANS IN LINE.

The Inspiring Scene in the Heart of the City.

HOSTS OF SPECTATORS ALONG THE ROUTE.

Representatives from South Omaha, Council Bluffs and Elsewhere.

SENATOR VAN WYCK AT THE FAIR.

The Programme Carried Out in the Afternoon and Evening and Other Features of the Great Celebration.

The early days of September in this vicinity have, but too frequently, been days of storm and of disappointment.

They have seriously affected the holding of fairs, the gathering of large representative bodies and have even repressed the enthusiasm of the laborer, who has selected one of them upon which publicly to testify to the deference he pays his calling.

One year ago, the first Labor day celebrated in Omaha, was attended with lowering clouds, drizzling rain and chilling blasts. It was a day upon which only an enthusiast could be expected to take an interest in a parade, and, as a consequence, the celebration was far from attaining the imposing proportions which had been anticipated.

Yesterday, however, no discouraging clouds hung in the heavens. No autumnal rain kept women at home. No piercing blasts swept fiercely by. All was bright and warm and the observance of Labor day was a most pronounced success.

The heart of Omaha has witnessed the assembling of some remarkable parades. Her streets have resounded to the tread of civic bodies and martial hosts, while the air has been filled with the inspiring strains of many bands and the streets been lined with thousands of interested spectators. But on no occasion has she witnessed the imposing assemblage and marching of the masses which characterized yesterday's display. Into the heart of the city, from an hundred highways, flocked union man, spectator, musician and guardian of both property and life, until the streets had become one dense mass of humanity, which of itself was a tribute to labor that could but warm the coldest heart.

It required some time to separate from this concourse the great army of labor. A not unexpected delay was accordingly experienced. At length, however, the divisions were formed, and at 10:10 o'clock the order to march was given and the immense column of labor and artisan, with waving flags, swaying banners, varied regalia, to the inspiring marches of a dozen bands proudly entered upon the imposing parade of the occasion.

FIRST DIVISION.

The first division began forming on Fifteenth street, on the north side of Capitol avenue facing south, at twenty minutes before 9 o'clock. Grand Marshal Kenney and his numerous aides were as busy as bees directing the various organizations to their proper places in line and attempting to get the parade ready to move at the appointed hour. Roland Thorp, J. M. Baldwin, James Fordice, James Brophy, August Beerman, E. F. Rutherford, A. E. Cramer, Peter Kewiz, H. H. Kirby and E. R. Overall, mounted aides, rendered valuable assistance.

At the head of the column was a squad of police skirmishers, consisting of Officers White, Dooley, Kirk, McKray, Green and [illegible] and Mounted Officers Shoop, Burns, [illegible] and Wilbur. They had their hands [illegible] clearing the streets and keeping back the crowds that pressed in from either [illegible] Seavey, mounted on a handsome black horse, rode at the head of his men, who marched in platoons right abreast. There were six platoons, commanded respectively by Captain Cormack, Captain Mostyn, Sergeant Sigwart, Sergeant Whalen, Sergeant Ormsby and Sergeant Graves.

The men presented a very imposing appearance in their spotless uniforms and lightly polished buttons, stars and wreaths. They wore summer uniforms, blue helmets and white gloves. They marched in excellent order and all movements were executed with military precision.

Following the police came the liberty car, filled with little girls dressed in white with caps and fashes of red, white and blue, representing the states and seated in a large chair on a raised platform in the middle was the goddess of liberty. Owing to an accident to the car at Fifteenth and Dodge, just about the time the parade started, the little girls were transferred to half a dozen carriages which were driven three abreast in line.

Behind these was a carriage containing the orator of the day, Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, and Messrs. George Willard, William Sebring and Julius Meyer, president, secretary and treasurer respectively of the Central labor union.

Next came carriages, three abreast containing the city and county officials. In the middle carriage in the first row was Mayor Cushing with President Chaffee, City Comptroller Goodrich and Councilman Davis, while riding on either side were Councilmen Bechel, Lowry, Donnelly and Osthoff, and Blumer, McLearie, Morearty and Cooper.

Councilmen Olsen, Shriver and Sander occupied a carriage by themselves, and Howard B. Smith of the fire and police commission, and Judge Clarkson of the district bench tried hard not to look lonesome in another carriage that was big enough for six.

Police Court Clerk Long, Councilman Ford, Boiler Inspector Standeven and City Clerk Groves comprised a good-looking quartette that quarreled constantly as to which was entitled to the rear seat of another carriage.

Judge Helsley and Pat O'Hawes locked arms and chewed gum while they rested their bunions on the front seat of a carriage that was given up to them.

Chairman Birkhauser of the board of public works, Major J. B. Furay, St. A. D. Balcombe and E. S. Furay constituted another quartette which discussed the probable effect of prohibition on asphalt and paving blocks while maintaining their place in the procession.

Dick Berlin ciceroned his colleagues of the county board, Messrs. Corrigan, Turner and O'Keeffe, over the tortuous line of march.

Jeff Megeath, County Clerk O'Malley, Frank Moores and Sheriff Boyd were the distinguished looking gentlemen in the last carriage, who attracted so much time and vociferously kept time to the playing of the Musical Union band.

Next came the fire laddies. In front was Chief Galligan and Driver George Blake, followed by First Assistant C. H. Salter and Third Assistant J. H. Barnes. Superintendent Coulter, of the police and fire alarm, rode with Fire Reporter Nate Elliott.

Durant Hose company No. 1, from the Union Pacific shops, appeared in red blouses, firemen's caps and black pants. The company is composed of Captain Charles Fisher, First Assistant L. F. Litton, Second Assistant Fred Trott, R. R. Thomas, W. F. Hinds, Frank Urbin, F. B. McMillan, Grant Fox, Charles Molander, James Wallace, A. Munson, Jacob Pillster, L. Olsen, G. F. Grigg, John Schneider, W. H. Huxhold, William Edmondson, James Zelinka, A. Ingram, John Willett, B. G. Loucks, Peter Dowdall, J. C. Culton and G. L. Boyd.

The city fire companies then came in the following order:

Hose company No. 2, Captain M. J. Carter, M. Cavanaugh, John McBride, P. McGuire, Thomas Downs and M. Mulvihill.

Chemical engine No. 3, Captain Windheim, Thomas Dowling, A. H. Head and C. B. Cox.

Hose company No. 4, Captain Sam Crowley, George S. Miller, August Williams, Nels Nelsen and Ed O'Neil.

Truck No. 1, Captain Joseph Lang, C. H. Prindle, Joe Warring, William Gorman, Ed Carr, William Marling, Joseph Lank, William Malvin, Eli Kline, F. H. Downs and Frank Medik.

Chemical engine No. 2, Captain Joe Vanderford and H. C. Taylor.

Hose company No. 1, Captain John Murphy, P. Dempsey, Lew Cassidey, George Anderson and John McGreal.

Hose company No. 5, Captain H. G. Clements, W. D. Smith, M. Goggin, Thomas Gray and C. Fitzpatrick.

Hose company No. 6, Captain Frank Graves, Uriah Baker, William Siddell, F. Bonner, P. Noonan, James McNamara and Ben Wisby.

Truck No. 2, Captain William Fitzsimmons, George Crager, James Cormick, Thomas Tobin, John Ormsby, M. J. Cupp and James Sible.

The boys had decorated the apparatus and the department made a very showy appearance. The "1's" used flags and plumes, "2's", bunting and ribbons, "4's" sunflowers, corn tassels, flags, bunting and pumpkins, while a handsome figure "4" in geraniums, marigolds and pansies was suspended above the footboard. No. "5" had smartened up their reel with flowers, evergreens and bunting, and "6's" displayed flags and the national colors.

No. "4" and the chemicals had put on an extra amount of polish, and everything glittered like a new gold ring.

The Durant boys had spread themselves and their reel was covered with decorations of bunting, flags and floral wreaths.

The Central Labor Union, representing thirty-four organizations with three delegates from each, made an excellent appearance, under Marshall James R. Young. Charles Darsen, of the painters' union No. 109, carried the banner of the central union.

The representatives were as follows:

Iron Moulders—H. H. Kirby, James R. Young, Ed. O'Connor.
Typographical Union—George Willard, N. S. Mahan, F. S. Horton.
Tin, Sheetiron and Cornice Workers—David Norris, F. Southwell, W. R. Smith.
Tailors' Union—August Beerman, S. Wigman, Gust Nelson.
Wood Machinists—William Sebring, William O'Brien, Frank Peacock.
Carpenters, No. 58—W. B. Musser, John Nelson, William Milden.
Carpenters, No. 71—James Fordice, J. A. Giles, J. H. Tracey.
Painters, No. 32—James Brophy, G. L. Rogers.
Painters, No. 109—G. F. Dombrowski, Charles Larson, Charles Stegeman.
Cigarmakers—J. B. Shupp, C. L. Newstrom.
Coopers, No. 1—J. M. Baldwin, James Rasmussen, R. Christiansen.
Plumbers—O. A. Henderson, T. Swingwood.
Omaha Musical Mutual Protective Union, No. 22—F. S. Lessentin, J. Hoffman, Henry Dunn.
Saddlery and Harnessmakers, No. 19—Orrin Decker, P. Kewiz, Thomas Kelsey.
Plasterers, No. 3—A. E. Cramer, Ben Enge.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Assembly No. 62, Street Railway Men—J. C. Moniger, Albert Morrow, Thomas McGuire.
Assembly No. 729, Hod Carriers—W. A. J. Goodin, Peter Bigby, Tim Sullivan.
Assembly No. 5927, Musicians—Julius Meyer, H. Irvine, E. Droste.
Assembly No. 2381, Clerks—P. S. Swick, E. B. Talmage, A. Johnson.
Assembly No. 3914—James M. Kenney, Thos. Bennett, R. Cody.
Assembly No. 10793—R. Thorpe, P. Sweeney, R. Fleming.
Assembly No. 2845—E. A. Rutherford, John Hall, John Bowles.
Assembly No. 2282—A. Miller, H. C. Clark, A. B. Hammond.
Assembly No. 460—C. G. Flink, William Walgren, J. H. Erickson.

Typographical union No. 190, under Marshal W. C. Boyer, made a fine showing with ninety-six men in line.

J. J. Chase carried the handsome union banner.

The Republican chapel of seventeen men was headed by W. C. Ellis, with a red and gilt banner.

The World-Herald chapels of twenty-eight men headed by J. M. Gorman, with a black and gold banner, and THE BEE chapels of thirty-four men headed by J. M. Rollo, with a banner of gilt, red and blue. They wore white linen dusters, canes, badges and sunflower decorations and marched with the precision of veterans.

SECOND DIVISION.

This second division, and it was a big one, was composed of the representatives of organized labor. The space alloted to the various assemblies for their formation, Fifteenth street south of Capitol avenue, was too small to accommodate them comfortably, and considerable delay was occasioned in getting into line. When the procession finally moved the division was well arranged, and presented a fine appearance. In the lead was the well-trained Ancient Order of Hibernians band, twenty pieces strong, under the leadership of P. C. Douglas.

The Iron moulders' union No. 190, with 150 men, followed. The men were attired in plain black, each wearing on his coat lapel a blue badge with I. M. U. printed thereon. Ed O'Connor was marshal of the union, with Harry Morton as assistant. The banner of the order was carried by John Ravencamp.

M. W. Stokes marshaled seventy-five members of the Henry George assembly, Knight of Labor, No. 2845. The colors of the assembly were borne by J. G. Edmunson.

An excellent showing was made by the car department assembly K. of L. No. 3914. The men are all employes of the Union Pacific car shops and turned out in a body, fully 300 strong. They were marshaled by J. Miller. The colors, an elegant banner, was borne by William Spellerberg, assisted by Tom Cleveland and Adam Samuelson.

Union Pacific assembly K. of L., No. 10,793, composed exclusively of Union Pacific employes in the various departments, was represented by 300 well-dressed men, each proudly wearing a finely wrought badge of the order. The assembly was marshaled by Richard Fleming, assisted by J Forbes. An immense American flag was borne by William McCague, assisted by P. J. Leary and Frank Lucas.

Two hundred representatives of Union Pacific assembly No. 13, Knights of Labor, were marshaled under F. B. Sullivan. D. A. Sweeney and John Norman carried the colors.

Following K. of L. No. 1300 came Dalby's band from Council Bluffs, under the leadership of J. W. Dalby and eighteen pieces strong. The band was drum-majored by two bright lads—Masters Tom Keating and Frank Stam—dressed as Zouaves. Their appearance was cheered by the multitudes all along the line of march.

A happy crowd was formed by the car shop apprentices of the Union Pacific shops, a lot of lads from fourteen to eighteen years of age. There were fifty of them marshaled by C. T. Butler. They carried the stars and stripes and a banner bearing the name of their order. The standard-bearers were William Thompson, George Powers and Charles Warner. The boys were proud of their position, apparently, and bore themselves in the march like the veterans they are working to succeed.

Council Bluffs was represented in this division by thirty-five members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association of America, Council Bluffs lodge No. 33. W. A. Highsmith was marshal of the order, assisted by C. M. Hobb and E. J. Baldwin.

The rear of the division was brought up by Overland Lodge, No. 123, Brotherhood of Locomotive firemen. Most of the members of the brotherhood were compelled to work and but fifty of the boys were enabled to take part in the great demonstration. They were marshaled by A. L. Smith and the colors were borne by M. McCarthy and M. Riley.

THIRD DIVISION.

James Fordice was in command of this portion of the parade and handled it with probably as little difficulty as was that of any other in the line. He had seven quite large bodies of men to direct, and performed his duties in a manner that apparently was acceptable to all.

The division formed on Fourteenth street, north of Capitol avenue, and faced south. With the exception of the stereotypers' union, which failed to come, the various organizations were on the ground promptly and in very fine condition.

The division was headed by the Walnut Hill band, and it is not saying too much to assert that a handsomer, more magnificently uniformed body of home musicians never appeared upon the streets of our city. They numbered twenty-three pieces, and were under the leadership of W. H. Doty. It is the pet organization and deservedly the pride of the wealthier citizens of Walnut Hill. This was their first appearance in their new uniforms, which are composed of white coats trimmed with black silk, gold lace and gold buttons, black trousers with a gold stripe and white helmets with black plumes and gold trimmings. The execution of the band was artistic, and its delicious music won a perfect whirlwind of applause all along the great line of march.

Next to the band came the carpenters and joiners unions, Nos. 58, 71, 271 and 685, numbering about 100 men. C. Reinhart marshaled the four unions and they were headed by a handsome standard of blue and old gold silk, bearing the name of the order and carried by J. M. Putney, H. J. Bublitz and P. H. Selzer. Every representative was in "way-up" appearance, making a creditable leader for the remainder of the division.

Then came thirty members of the united association of plumbers and steam fitters' union No. 16, under the marshalship of O. H. Henderson. They carried, in the hands of Harry Melrose, one of the largest banners seen in the procession, it being of blue silk fringed with gold, with the name of the order thereon in gold letters. Blue-and-gold badges and gigantic sunflowers decorated the lapels of every man, and very fittingly gave them the appearance of being gold bugs of the wealthiest kind.

Following were thirty members of the machine wood-workers' union, headed by N. C. Landesmith, bearing a very fine blue silk banner with a silver circular saw as emblematic of their order. They were out to do things up right, and they succeeded.

One hundred men were counted in the delegation from the machinists' union. J. B. Hadfield was the marshal, and R. Dugdale the bearer of a blue silk, gold-lettered banner of the finest make. All wore pink silk, gold-fringed badges. In conjunction with these were twenty-five machinist apprentices from the Union Pacific shops, with John F. Whalen in the capacity of marshal and Charles Bowman bearing the handsome banner of the organization. The two departments made one of the very best of displays and found many friends along the line to cheer them heartily.

The tin, sheet iron and cornice makers' union turned out eighty strong, having Charles Thorp for marshal. William Kunold and Fred Silverhorn carried a banner reading:

In Liberty There is Strength.

A device consisting of a tinner soldering iron and pair of shears was also carried by this body, every member of which wore blue and old gold badges, on which was inscribed the date of their organization, April 16, 1881.

The coopers' union of this city and South Omaha together sent 150 men, all brothers who, for the occasion wanted no city limit line in theirs. As a feature they had a finely wrought shop scene on an immense wagon, the sides of which carried a banner reading:

Our work is hard,
Our wages low,
Stop convict labor
And give us a show.

The painters' unions, Nos. 32 and 109, Max Geyer marshal, contributed the presence of 200 men, swelling the body of the division in a very substantial and handsome manner. F. A. Hall and R. C. Huewitt carried the standards of the order which are conceded to be among the prettiest in Omaha. Every member wore a richly-made silver badge. As a whole, no more imposing body of union men was in line and none conducted themselves in a more admirable manner.

FOURTH DIVISION.

As early as 8:30 a. m. Marshal James Brophy arrived upon the scene and at once commenced assembling his men on Fourteenth street, south of Capitol avenue, with the right of the column resting on Dodge. He presented a very striking appearance, dressed in a suit of close fitting black and wearing a black cockade hat, trimmed with gold braid and tassels. He sat his horse as though he were a part of the animal. Mr. Brophy is a member of painters' union No. 32.

The I. O. O. F. band of sixteen pieces, under the leadership of Paul Gernangt, headed the division and furnished soul-stirring music at intervals during the parade. The uniforms worn by the members of the band were astrakan caps, surmounted by red plumes, black coats and pants, ornamented with gold braid and red broadcloth stripes. They are the regulation uniforms of the grand lodge of the United States, and this band is one of five that has adopted them.

The bricklayers, 350 strong, under the instructions of Marshal Sam Stover, commanded a large amount of attention. They were all strong, athletic fellows. Each man wore a buttonhole bouquet of red geraniums and sunflowers, donated by Mrs. Robert Anderson. Their suits were neatly brushed and each man wore the regulation apron of the order, on which was the trowel, hammer and plumb, and above which were the words, "Omaha Bricklayers' Union, No. 1." The banner, which was borne by David Campbell, with Harry Kiewit and Grant Arnold as assistants, was a handsome affair of purple silk, trimmed with gold fringe. Each side bore the inscription in gold letters, "Omaha Bricklayers' Protective Union, No. 1, of Nebraska, Organized March 10, 1881."

The plasterers were out to the number of seventy-five, under command of Marshal Nick Garrett. Each man wore a neat blue satin badge, on which were the words, "Omaha Plasterers' Protective Union, No. 4." The badges were held in place by a gold pin, in the shape of a star, fastened through a bunch of red geranium blossoms. The banner, which was of blue satin, was borne by L. D. Walsh. On it were the words, in golden letters, "Omaha No. 4, Omaha plasterers' protective union," in a circle around the trowel, hawk and darby, the working tools of the order.

Following the bricklayers marched the bricklayers', plasterers' and stonemasons' tenders of K. of L. assembly No. 729. There were 350 of them, wearing pink badges fastened with gold stars. The badges had printed upon them the letters, "B. P. & S. M. T." Charles Rosenquist was in command, while George Swanson carried a large American flag that was looped with gay ribbons. The banner of the order, a beautiful square of blue silk with the inscriptions on either side, "B. P. & S. M. T. of Omaha, Neb.;" "We are of Different Colors, but of One Mind;" "We Will Work in Harmony for All Time," was borne by John C. Johnson, assisted by Niels Thompson and James Truehart.

Closely in the wake of these men were the stone cutters, fifty strong, marshaled by James Shelly. The men wore the regulation aprons, on which were the emblems of the order, a bared arm, in the hand of which is a mallet. In addition to this, on his breast, each man wore a boquet of red geraniums. The banner was a beauty. On the front, in black and gold, were painted on a blue background the words, "Journeymen Stone Cutters' association of Omaha and vicinity." On the reverse, below the words "Organized June, 1884," was painted on a background of orange, the picture of a man dressing a rough stone. A derrick stood beside him and just in the rear a large stone building partially completed. This banner was carried by Frank Hardy, assisted by Louis Schoder and Gus Walters.

Last but not least in the division were THE BEE carriers, seventy-two of them, forty on foot and thirty-two on ponies. They presented an attractive appearance. Each boy carried a new broom, on the brush of which was painted the number of his route. W. I. Martin carried a neat float on which was inscribed the words, "City Carriers OMAHA DAILY BEE." The boys were under the command of Marshal Lewis W. Edwards, one of their number.

FIFTH DIVISION.

This division was headed by the Navy band with fifteen pieces.

Following, came the cigarmakers' union with F. H. Mininger as marshal. There were seventy-five men in line, who presented a very attractive appearance with a uniform of dark pants, gray shirts and blue soft hats. The banner of the union, bearing the inscription "Cigar Makers' Union No. 93 of Omaha" and the union seal, was carried at the right of the line. A large float brought up the rear, on which were eight men making cigars.

Then came the printing pressmen's union, with E. Castles as marshal. At the head of their line was an immense truck bearing an old-time Washington hand-press, in charge of those veteran pressmen, Jacob Reiner and Ben Flood. Behind, came the boys on foot, fifty strong, and making an elegant appearance. They were neatly uniformed in dark pants, black derby hats and light-colored flannel shirts. Every man wore a neat apron with a border of red or gold, bearing upon it the name of the office in which the bearer was employed. A handsome banner told who the men were and the national colors gave evidence of their patriotism.

Next came the tailors union in charge of Marshal William Hollman. Seventy men were in line, and each wore a neat badge. A handsome banner bore the name of the organization, and a represenation on the banner of Adam and Eve in fig leaf costume, intimated that its followers were ready to cloth mankind.

The saddle and harness makers' union came next with forty men under Thomas Morrison. Each man wore a large blue badge, with a saddle shown thereon.

The colored barbers' union followed the harness-makers, with sixteen men in charge of R. J. Johnson. All wore light colored helmets and badges with the letters C. B. U.

Last came the retail butchers' union in charge of Peter Besen. There were fifty men in line, all mounted, and with their dark pants, white shirts and black slouch hats, presented a striking appearance. A handsome banner bore the name of the union, and on the reverse was the motto, "In union there is strength."

SIXTH DIVISION.

This division, the marshal of which was E. R. Overell, was very strong numerically speaking and very imposing as to display. It was headed by the Bohemian band, Joe Havlelcick leader. This was followed by an open barouche containing Frank E. Helvey of Nebraska City, state master workman, and C. W. Miller of South Omaha, state organizer.

The Ladies' assembly, 9379, followed with twenty representatives and Mrs. L. M. Tierney as marshal. They were accommodated with a huge wagon appropriately decorated with flowers and bunting.

The Advance assembly, 4542, came next, forty-nine in number, wearing white badges. Louis P. Johnson rode at the head of the column.

Unity assembly 5141 was the next in order, 52 strong. A. H. McNicholas was in command, with L. C. Sands carrying the colors. P. Tyrell carried a banner which bore the legend.

K. of L.
Humanity
Ever
Partisan
Never

The Bohemian assembly 5350 embraced some eighty odd members, with Joe Waskau in charge as marshal and Sam Daniels color-bearer. The Bohemia boys were resplendent in red, white and blue sashes.

Progress assembly, 2223, known as the team owners' union, marched 200 strong, with David Tarvey marshal and J. T. Lyons, color bearer. James Bowen carried a flaming banner showing a pair of handsome draft horses with factories in full blast in prospective.

The Omaha street railway assembly 2331, was represented with a huge street, motor and cable car wrought from canvas and manned by a regular crew of uniformed conductors, motor and gripmen. J. C. Moninger was the marshal.

The Scandinavian assembly 460, with Charlie Flick as marshal, brought up the rear of the division. There were in the neighborhood of one hundred men, and they carried small flags with two large red, white and blue streamers.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Samuel P. Brigham was the marshal of this division, Michael Welsh and Harry Jackson being the aids. Then followed the Magic City band, J. G. Knight the leader.

Then rode the cowboy brigade under the leadership of Mr. Harst, fifty men mounted on magnificent ponies with girdles of cartridge belts and revolver sheaths.

The cigarmakers' union followed with thirty-five men, S. G. Royer marshal.

Barbers' union No. 84 followed.

Local assembly 8616, Knights of Labor, with twenty men, followed.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

This division was in command of John Baldwin, aide to the chief marshal.

He was followed by the Sixth ward band of sixteen men under the leadership of D. T. Dodson.

Then came the representatives of the Farmers' alliance of which the division was composed.

Lakeside grange No. 1526, from Waterloo precinct, Platte Valley, under the command of George V. Brown, was represented by seventy-five members in wagons, one of which was effectively decorated with the products of the farm, broomcorn, oat sheaves, corn in the stalk, besides any number of vegetables tied about the bed and on the frame. It was one of the unique features of the parade and called out salvos of applause as it passed along the line.

This was followed in turn by Elk City grange No. 1420, with fifty representatives in all sorts and conditions of vehicles, all their wagons being decorated with fruits, flowers and grains. It was under the charge of O. A. Wolcott, president of the order, supported by H. A. Lockwood, secretary, and William Osborne, treasurer.

John H. Taylor, a member of Lakeside grange No. 1526, drove a cultivator next in line, and no more appropriate implement of his trade could have been selected.

Following Lakeside grange came a delegation of farmers from Union lodge No. 1360, with thirty men in line under the supervision of W. H. Steer and H. W. Steer, who carried pitchforks as emblems of their calling.

NINTH DIVISION.

This division was under the direction of J. M. Baldwin, aide, and was followed by the Central formerly the Excelsior band, with twelve men in line under the leadership of Henry Henderson.

This division was devoted to the business houses of the city, the following being represented:

Nebraska steam laundry, two wagons.
New England furniture company, one wagon.
Brilliant oil company, one wagon.
Omaha carriage top company, two wagons.
Thomas Mulvihill, and the Eden musee, one wagon.
Omaha hat factory, one wagon.
Jeff Bedford, one wagon.
A. Hospe, one wagon.
Phœnix foundry and machine company, five wagons.
Omaha tent and awning company, four wagons.
A. J. Meyer & Co., one wagon.
The new Cass street carriage shop, one wagon.
Fred Krug, one wagon.
American fuel company, four wagons.
Hill & Young, one wagon.

The procession passed over the route as laid down by the committee having the affair in charge, as follows:

From Fifteenth east on Capitol avenue to Ninth, south to Douglas, to Fifteenth, to Ninth, to Harney, to Sixteenth, to Clarke, and countermarched on Sixteenth to Harney, where it was disbanded.

The enthusiasm along the line of march was intense, and as each new feature appeared it was greeted with cheers and applause from the thousands of spectators who lined the thoroughfares over which the procession passed.

There was not a single break in the formation of the parade along the line, the organizations taking their places and maintaining them until the order to disband was given at the place above indicated. It was a compact army of laboring men and represented the power there is behind the various organizations which participated in what was the most successful parade ever made by labor in the west.

Senator VanWyck's Address.

All nations have had sacred holidays for recreation, amusement, advancement and profit, to renew the drooping energies, restore waste nerve and muscle, for social intercourse, cultivating affections in the home circle, cementing the fellowship of man and clasping in stronger bands the fatherhand of God, gathering up the best elements of humanity in efforts to increased prosperity on earth by union of thought and union of effort.

All pursuits in life except those connected with manual labor involve the daily exercise of mind in continual deliberations as to the mode of securing their shares generally the shares of others in the great benefits of the earth and government.

The intellects engaged in banking, merchandising, railroading and kindred occupations are always active to plan, devise and execute methods which will multiply the dollars, even at the expense of other interests.

In this age the highest education, refined cultured and aesthetic religion inculcate the dogma that business is business, no matter how oppressive, unjust, or even dishonest, provided always that it is shrewd enough to avoid the intricacies of the law or has power and influence enough to defy it.

But those in workshops and on farms have daily routine for toiling hands, their occupation involving the mere outlay of brawn with exercise of thought sufficient to do well the work in hand, whether in wood or iron, or working and watching machinery, cultivating the land to raise abundant crops, anxiety about the early and later rains, ever studying the clouds, with little concern about finances or revenues, even of protection of the favored few at the expense of the toiling millions.

The only opportunity to consult beyond earning daily bread by daily toil, whereby

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR

and its just compensation can be secured, is at the weekly meeting or alliance, and one day during the year, like this day, for social communing or the graver subject—what shall be done to bring labor and capital into a more perfect and generous union, whereby the claims of the former may be recognized in the acknowledgmet not only that the laborer is worthy the hire, but that the hire should be in proportion to the part contributed in securing the wealth or gain.

Six thousand years show that the concessions made by power to the demands of freedom, or capital to the interests of labor, have been yielded slowly, grudgingly, with long interval of years.

The natural wickedness of mankind is but little modified by form of government, education, religion or lapse of ages.

The rights of liberty and labor have advanced slowly from the time the patriarchs had their flocks tended in Palestine and Christ gathered his apostles from the carpenters and fishermen of Galilee.

GOVERNMENTS CONTROLLED BY CAPITAL

And that includes republics as well as monarchies, have from the earliest ages been engaged in discussing and perfecting systems of finance, to determine what shall be money, its value and use always under the direction of sharp financiers, those who professed absolute knowledge of the past and gifted with financial prophecy as to the future—denying to the great multitude any right to suggest, advise or even med[illegible] upon a subject so intricate. These self-assum[illegible] have beyond their own aggrandisement but little to show for thousands of years of effort.

It has been and is today intricate because it is to their interests to keep it so. Something definite can be learned of every other subject, of the interior of the earth, the movements of the heavenly bodies, but no settled theories or information as to that

MYSTERIOUS MYTH CALLED MONEY,

so that in this century the money kings and priests are muddied in thought and speech as much as the diviners and soothsayers in the time of Pharoah.

Wonderful that thousands of years of the thought and brain of that boasted intelligence called man has neither established facts or settled theories upon the one matter at the bottom and the basis of all business, for which men of all centuries, all ages, have struggled.

And even today the people cannot have a needful amount of circulating medium unless coupled with the condition of adding millions to the wealth of those who own the silver product, yet this situation was intended by those controlling, at first desiring there should be no increase of the currency because against their interest, they determined that the multitude should have no relief except a greater benefit to the favored few.

In this connection may be pardoned a statement and inquiry, you will remember the laborers in the smelting works of this city have been begging an increase of wages. Of all labor theirs is probably the most exacting. Twelve hours daily, and in that degree of heat and noxious fumes as to necessarily sap the vitality and energy of life, yet the employers said the profits would not justify any advance—wait until silver was more valuable. By mere operation of this law without a dollar expense to the owners, with the silver then on hand $100,000 was added. A mere gift by congress to them, and many $100,000 will be added and thus great fortunes bestowed upon capital invested in the works here. Now the pertinent question is, have wages been advanced. No need to wait further, wealth has been poured into their laps with less effort than Aladdin secured by his magic lamp. Capital professes willingness to divide with employes. The mine owners, great manufacturers of metal and more delicate fabrics made millions by the criminal stupidity or criminal generosity of the people by laws they are supposed in theory to make, always professing great regard to protect American labor, giving assurance that an increase of profit will be followed by an increase of wages, do not bestow in that direction with the same intelligence and zeal they receive it

A syndicate is owner of alleged

PRODUCTIVE TIN MINES

in Dakota, and statesmen in congress make the welkin ring for an increase on the already high tariff rates on tin, on the pretense of protecting labor, when every one of ordinary intelligence well knows that the only result will be to make millionaires of the syndicate, which will soon dominate their employes as they do congress.

With the absorption of wealth and the concentration of power in the hands of the few we are still boasting that the result of our civilization and freedom has been not only the enlargement of liberty but the general diffusion of wealth and the enjoyment wealth produces, when directly opposite has been the result.

By the formation of syndicates, trusts and corporations the people and the courts are defied, while legislatures and congress only record their demands.

Many now awake as did Rip Van Winkle, from a long slumber, and express surprise, but this condition did not come during a night nor after one slumber, but gradually from small beginnings and in the broad daylight, with the knowledge, approbation and too often active assistance of the people who have been cajoled by politicians, then plundered by the rings that control, and now at once they see a vision revealing the width and depth of the gulf before them.

WARNINGS HAVE BEEN FREQUENT,

and the results now upon us depicted in language as plain as can be used today; the warnings were unheeded and the warners maligned and ridiculed as prophets of evil.

We are admonished in press and pulpit of the dangers of communism and anarchism. They do not advise that

THE MOST DANGEROUS ANARCHISM

is overgrown capital, which is abstracting the earnings of the multitude and dividing among the few. A conspiracy of capital against labor, generating dynamite in every scheme which waters stock and bonds; issuing millions without consideration or value only to become a mortgage on every farm in the republic, upon the right arm of every laborer, increasing the hardships of those who toil and making the struggle for bread more difficult.

Capital unites in every profitable interest to beat the people. In oil, meat, products, railroads, stock yards, everything you wear, [illegible] or drink. And then to unload the odium or [illegible] a buffer against the crime on society and labor, [illegible] hide behind

THE BURLY FORM OF JOHNNY BULL.

A mere pretence, [illegible] Englishmen are buying our brewries, rolling [illegible] and soap factories, even soda water and pop establishments. Who can believe it?

A few weeks ago the Vanderbilt crowd, owning the Chicago stock yards, valued at $13,000,000 a sum in excess of the cost and paying large dividends, were anxious to count more millions without the toil of earning it, pretended a sale to Englishmen, then a reorganization and new valuation, without investing a dollar, to over $20,000,000, making in a few hours over $10,000,000. No conspiracy or dynamite about this robbery by high-toned capital. Charges must be reorganized to pay dividends upon the extra millions. Then its president can prate loudly upon the danger of communism and labor outbreaks, and the prosperity of the great northwest, where white people are ungrateful to capital, and are becoming spendthrifts and do not practice economy, because they no longer live in dug-outs but in houses clapboarded and painted and actually having shingle roofs, and ride in spring wagons, and then Wall street shuddered and the railroad magnates gave

ANOTHER TURN TO THE SCREW

and force out more of the earnings of the people.

Then the aforesaid president, feeling relieved by the millions created by the mere scratch of the pen, that economy was no longer necessary for him, the wolf was not prancing around his door, he could afford another trip across the briny ocean, and again hobnob at dinner with the prince of Wales, while his great corporation, by preconcerted design, should discharge a few employes because they presumed to do just what their employers were doing, form labor organizations for mutual advantage and protection, and then falsely charging intemperance and incompetence, a lying pretext to cover the meanness of the act.

Corporations organizing millions to control the business and sap the property of the country is neither anarchy or conspiracy. The same thing done by their employes, only to protect themselves against the greed and injustice of a corporation without soul, is worthy denunciation and imprisonment.

CORPORATIONS HAVE ISSUED THE DECREE

that labor organizations must be destroyed, and they intend to discharge and disgrace every man who dare assert his manhood, by publishing a falsehood as to his habits or capacity. No conspiracy about this. These are the people who are eloquent as to the impending conflict between labor and capital. They have the power, ability and wickedness to force faithful, innocent men to the wall, supply their places by non-union men, who stand idle for lack of employment and ready to take the places of those stricken down, in their anxiety for bread and thus drive men from the little homes secured by small savings from hard toil. How much removed is this from that slavery which forced the black mother on the auction block and then tore the child from her arms and sold it to a worse hell of servitude than the one from which she was taken.

SUCH ARE THE SACRIFICES

which labor must make to the moloch of corporations.

While in the struggle with the New York Central, as in the one with the B. & M. in this state, the employes were worsted, yet the cause of organized labor was advanced by each defeat. But for such conflicts where would labor be today when each man could be made the victim to the caprice or injustice of corporations.

The B. & M. in this state bought a victory at the expense of millions and hereafter they as well as the New York Central will recognize the honest demands of employes before precipating a conflict.

Victory will come at last. A little more faith and patience, a little more watching and praying.

HISTORY IS REPEATING ITSELF.

At one time, incredible as it now appears, slavery controlled the greatest republic on earth, it dominated the executive and both branches of congress and wrested decisions from the United States supreme court, compelling the majority party to be its pack-horse to spread the dark institution, and a few chosen leaders of the minority party to paralyze its action.

Today and for years corporations are performing the same role as did slavery a third of a century ago. They absolutely own the majority party and control enough leaders of the minority party to paralyze its action and prevent relief when just within reach.

It controls democratic states, as it does in

Continued on Sixth Page.

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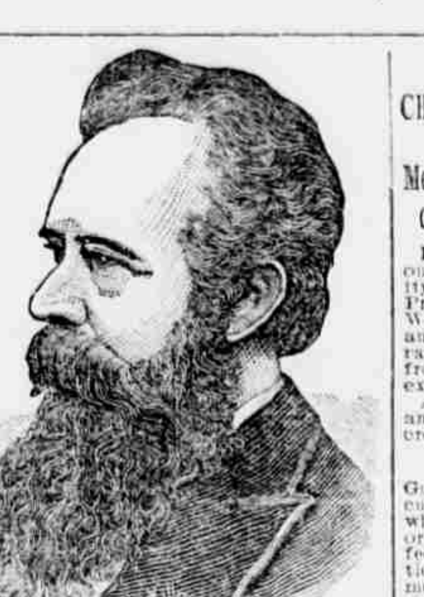

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