ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXII.--NO. 15. SACRAMENTO, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1891. WHOLE NO. 15,568.

LABOR'S PAGEANT

A Grand Demonstration By Wage-Earners.

MAGNIFICENT PROCESSION.

A Marvel of Discipline, Order and Good Nature.

THOUSANDS WERE MARCHING.

Impressive Literary Exercises at the Plaza.

SEVERAL ELOQUENT ADDRESSES.

Gems of Thought on the Great Labor Problem By Rev. Drs. Levy and Tindall.

It was indeed labor's day!

A finer-looking body of men never trod the streets of Sacramento, and for order, discipline and sobriety the demonstration of yesterday was never surpassed.

And such a big turn-out! But then that was not unexpected, as the preparations of the wage-earners had been going on for several weeks, and it was frequently given out that on the day of the parade an immense body of men would be in line.

Everything came up to the highest expectations, and taken altogether it was a great triumph for organized labor.

At the conclusion of the parade literary exercises were held at the Plaza, which were listened to by an immense concourse of people. The addresses were unusually interesting.

The great day concluded with a grand ball in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol in the evening, which was largely attended, and at which everybody had a good time.

Business was generally suspended throughout the city during the afternoon, flags floated gaily from every mast, and many houses were decorated with bunting.

THE START.

Competent Marshals and Aids Prevent Delay.

Had not every detail with reference to the formation of the long column been attended to by Marshal Hantzman and his Aids, it would have been a difficult task to get the procession started at the advertised time—2:30 P. M.

But as it was there was little delay.

Great crowds of people blocked the sidewalks throughout the line of march, and expressions of admiration and praise for the fine appearance the men made could be heard on all sides. Windows, balconies, and all points of vantage were occupied.

The line moved up M street, where it had formed, to Tenth, thence to K, down K to Second, to J, to Tenth, and countermarching on Tenth, I and Ninth around the Plaza.

THE LEADERS.

The procession was headed by a squad of eight police officers, in full uniform, in charge of Chief Drew.

Then came Grand Marshal Hantzman, mounted, and wearing a scarlet sash.

With him, also mounted, were his Aids and Division Marshals, wearing handsome blue silk sashes.

Following these came an open carriage containing President of the Day C. M. Harrison, Rev. Dr. Levy and Rev. Dr. Tindall.

Another carriage followed containing Supervisors Jenkins and Black and County Clerk Rhoads.

In the third carriage were Sheriff Stanley, Chairman Greer of the Board of Supervisors and Supervisors Miller and Bates.

FIRST DIVISION.

Iron Molders, Typos, Cigar-makers and Tailors.

Marshal John A. Sheehan had charge of the First Division and his aids were William Tibbitts, H. W. Germain, John Zittinger and J. H. Shelton.

The Hussar band headed the division and furnished some of its choicest marches.

After the band came the Iron Molders' Union, nearly a hundred strong, and the men well deserve the applause and expression of commendation they received from the spectators. Each member of the union wore a handsome purple sash over his shoulder and carried a small flag in his hand.

This union was organized in Sacramento in 1880. The officers, also charter members of the organization, were: C. A. Askwith, President; John Norton, Vice-President; Ed. F. Ashworth, Recording Secretary; Michael T. Goethe, Financial Secretary; James McMurray, Corresponding Reporter; Henry Schweitzer, Treasurer. The present officers of the Ironmolders' Union are: Edward Sheehan, President; William Sheridan, Vice-President; Richard McKnight, Recording Secretary; Louis Dickman, Financial Secretary; William Elliott, Treasurer; Henry Guttenberger, Inductor; Fred Cutting, Doorkeeper; John Hantzman, William Tibbits, George Batton, Edward Galvin, Executive Board; John Hantzman and William Tibbits, delegates to Council.

THE TYPE-SETTERS.

Typographical Union, No. 46, followed the ironmolders, and made equally as neat an appearance. The members wore large straw hats, all alike, handsome red badges, and all carried light canes, decorated with red, white and blue ribbons. There were over a hundred of the union members in the line.

The Typographical Union is the oldest in Sacramento. It was organized in 1859. The first officers of the union were: John McComb, President; David Norris and A. A. Stickney, Vice-Presidents; H. A. Appleton, Recording Secretary; John P. Skelton, Financial Secretary; John H. Russell, Treasurer; S. B. Conklin, G. N. Parker, Charles Babb, David Norris and D. Yoachum, Directors.

On the 1st day of July, 1862, the union was incorporated for twenty years, and among the names of the then members are to be found the following, well known in Sacramento: John A. Anthony, Alexander Badlam, Jr., Andrew Black, J. R. Botsford, Job Court, T. P. Foard, Henry George, H. D. Hickok, B. F. Huntley, E. O. Judd, R. W. Lewis, W. J. Shannon, A. A. Stickney, A. M. Thomas, John Simmons, J. D. Young and others.

The charter was surrendered August 29, 1879, on account of general reduction of scale of prices, causing a strike on all the papers in the city. The union was reorganized in 1880, at which time the following officers were elected: B. F. Huntley, President; C. M. Harrison, Vice-President; J. H. Goldsmith, Recording Secretary; Thomas Gorman, Financial Secretary; James Wilson, Treasurer; J. N. House, Matt. Cuddy, W. P. Lyon, C. A. Dorsey and L. R. Kidd, Executive Committee; George E. Harber, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The present officers of the union are: M. H. Strout, President; George E. Harber, Vice-President; J. L. Robinette, Secretary; W. F. Preston, Treasurer; Jacob Alexander, Sergeant-at-Arms; M. M. Glenn, Edward Stanton, W. W. Ellis, Frank P. Curtis and James J. Devine, Executive Committee.

BOOKBINDERS AND CIGARMAKERS.

The Bookbinders' Union followed the typos, about thirty strong, and all looking neat and fine.

CIGARMAKERS IN LINE.

The cigarmakers came next, wearing their aprons, and looking as if ready for business. This union was organized in December, 1886. The following were the first officers: George Nuss, President; Robert Stein, Vice-President; A. Mespelt, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; W. J. Hightower, Financial Secretary; J. Madigan, Treasurer; F. C. Harrison, Doorkeeper; L. Peterson, W. A. Herliger, W. Hall, D. Condell, J. Gall, M. Kelly and J. J. Barry, Executive Committee. The following are the present officers: M. Rittinger, President; W. C. Keller, Vice-President; A. Mespelt, Secretary; F. Oweger, Recording Secretary; A. Hertzel, Treasurer; J. Beck, Sergeant-at-Arms; M. Rittinger, H. W. Germaine and J. Beck, Executive Committee.

THE TAILORS.

The Tailors' Union followed, but did not have their "gooses" or needles with them. This union was organized in 1886. The first officers were: Fred Adams, President; Charles Smith, Secretary; Christopher Fredericks, Treasurer. The present officers of the union are: Martin Hook, President; C. H. Lutterkort, Vice-President; John R. Week, Secretary; John A. Nelson, Treasurer; J. H. Davis, Sergeant-at-Arms; J. D. Shoemaker, Henry Woithe and George Trefzer, Trustees; John Zittinger, Delegate to the Federated Trades; C. H. Lutterkort, alternate.

METAL WORKERS.

The Tin, Sheet-Iron and Metal Workers' Union formed the rear guard of the first division, half a hundred strong. The men wore badges and all looked neat. These men banded together for mutual protection in December, 1889. The first officers of the society were: J. C. Stuhlman, President; N. Fredricks, Vice-President; Otto Bell, Recording Secretary; A. LaMotte, Financial Secretary; J. T. Liness, Treasurer; W. D. Bessey, Conductor. The present officers are: J. Harry Shelton, President; L. G. Littlefield, Vice-President; W. B. Ross, Recording Secretary; Otto Bell, Financial Secretary, Alex Gibson, Treasurer; Otto Raif, Conductor; Otto Bell, Delegate to Federated Trades.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brewers, Carpenters, Boilermakers, Bakers, Etc.

The second division was in charge of Marshal J. E. Morell, and his aids were Herman Tietz, Charles Hastings, Walter H. Stocker and J. Lippel.

The First Artillery Band supplied the music for this division, and that means that as good music as could be had in the State was furnished.

The Brewers' Union, about thirty in number, followed the band, and their unique uniforms occasioned much favorable comment. The men all wore dark flannel shirts and pants, and belts of red, white and blue. They wore black, soft hats, around which were wreaths of hops. They were a jolly set and cut quite a dash. This union was organized only last year. The officers are: August Geiger, President; Joseph Gardner, Vice-President; Herman Samland, Secretary; Theodore Erdman, Sergeant-at-Arms; August Geiger and William H. Becker, Delegates to the Federation.

HARNESS MAKERS.

The Saddle and Harness Makers' Union, another recent addition to the Federated Trades followed the brewery workers. There was quite a delegation of them, all wearing handsome badges. This organization was formed in February of this year. The officers are: John Morrill, President; H. N. Bauman, Vice-President; George Hamer, Recording Secretary; Hall Trusdale, Financial Secretary; John Steinmiller, Treasurer; S. Frazee, Conductor; James Duncan, Sergeant-at-Arms; Charles Deming, Shop Steward; J. A. Andrews and H. N. Bauman, Delegates to the Council of Federated Trades.

CARPENTERS AND BAKERS.

The Carpenters Union, about thirty in line, came next bearing their aprons and carrying light Japanese parasols.

After them came the bakers, who were one of the features of the parade. They had on the traditional white caps and spotless aprons, over which were thrown handsome pink sashes. Their caps were also decorated with red, white and blue ribbons.

The Sacramento Bakers' Union was originally a branch of the San Francisco union, but in June, 1889, took out a charter on its own hook. The officers of the union are: George Guentzner, President; John Breitmeiser, Vice-President; Hauer Geiger, Financial Secretary; Wilk Friedricks, Corresponding Secretary; George Sieh, Sergeant-at-Arms.

BOILERMAKERS.

The boilermakers come next, all wearing blue flannel shirts, colored belts and soft black hats, the brims of which were pinned up against the crown, with the union's emblem.

This union was organized in August, 1888, with the following charter members: W. J. Bryson, F. J. Quinn, E. A. Quinn, John Bean, Thomas Richards, James Myers, Harry Moseley, Jno. Madden, Thomas Madden, Gus Reichart, William Allen, A. Schields, Edward Manley, C. J. Besore, Robert Drumgold, John Drumgold, M. McMorry, Peter Craven, Ed. Payne, Thomas Barrett, B. Granger, P. Davis, John Brown, J. H. Stocker, W. J. Kepner, William Canty, Peter Capper, Richard O'Heron, F. Weiss, James Fisher, Walter P. Scott, James Dunnigan, Richard Caverly, M. J. Desmond, John West, J. H. Emerson, E. W. Green, S. E. Row, Charles Quinn, David Oxley.

Since then the union has doubled in membership several times over. The present officers are J. H. Stocker, President; Peter Lorson, Vice-President; John Schofield, Recording Secretary; W. J. Bryson, Financial Secretary; John T. Soule, Treasurer, James Sloate, Marshal; Gus Reichart, M. McMorry, George Gibson, Trustees; J. H. Stocker, Peter Lorson, James Sloate, Richard Caverly, Delegates to the Federated Trades.

THIRD DIVISION.

Plumbers, Upholsterers, Bricklayers, Barbers, Etc.

The Newcastle Band headed the Third Division, which was in charge of Marshal L. W. Mahoney. The latter's Aids were W. H. Larkin, R. W. Parker, Geo. Best, W. Frank Kelley and T. J. Pennish.

The feature of this Division was, without doubt, the magnificent showing the Rocklin Granite Cutters, Quarrymen's and Tool-sharpener's Unions made. There were several hundred of them in line, and besides being all fine looking men, they were uniquely uniformed. All wore soft brown felt hats, neat shirts of light striped material, aprons to match, and all carried colored fans. In the midst of them were two carriages containing the officers of the unions. Verily, the Rocklin boys turned out in style, and they were the center of attraction all along the line.

THE UPHOLSTERERS.

The Upholsterers' Union carrried a pretty banner, attached to which were long colored streamers supported by the men. This is another new organization. The officers of the union are: George A. Pleasance, President; George W. Platt, Vice-President; W. E. House, Secretary; L. A. Vogel, Treasurer; D. Sanders, Sergeant-at-Arms.

MUSICIANS.

The officers and members of the Musicians' Protective Union are: Charles A. Neale, President; J. W. King, Vice-President; E. Berliner, Secretary; J. J. Bauer, Treasurer; O. W. Noack, I. G. Shaw and Joe Beebe, Directors; J. R. Wheat and W. E. Platt, Delegates to Federated Trades; L. Lothhammer and D. W. Knox, alternates; A. L. Grimes, Acting Secretary.

PLUMBERS.

The plumbers and gasfitters were next in line in good numbers, and dressed in their best suits of clothes. This is still another of the younger labor organizations of Sacramento, but promises to soon be one of the strongest. Following are its officers: V. J. Tolley, President; C. Bockrath, Vice-President; Chris. Schmid, Secretary; C. B. Conn, Treasurer; G. Enwright, Sergeant-at-Arms; V. J. Tolley, Charles Bockrath, Chris. Schmid, George B. Stack and Jess Rodgers, Trustees.

BRICKLAYERS.

After the plumbers came the bricklayers, wearing their aprons and badges, and carrying fans. This union was organized in 1885. The officers are: O. A. Henley, President; John Haley, Secretary; Nicholaus Buff, Treasurer; Patrick O'Reily, Sergeant-at-Arms; George Best, Delegate to Council of Federated Trades.

THE PLASTERERS.

The plasterers, barbers and newly organized Car-Builders' Union formed the rear guard of the parade. All presented a neat and orderly appearance.

AT THE PLAZA.

AN IMMENSE THRONG GATHERS THERE AFTER THE MARCH.

The Literary Exercises—Addresses by C. M. Harrison and Drs. Levy and Tindall.

At the Plaza there was an immense crowd of people. The number equaled, and possibly exceeded, eight thousand. A platform decorated with bunting had been placed underneath the limbs of a large tree near the fountain. The Hussar Band occupied the music stand, and during the exercises discoursed several selections. On the platform were C. M. Harrison, Joseph Hantzman, William Tibbits, H. N. Bauman, F. J. S. Townsend, M. H. Strout, Richard Caverly, J. A. Hunter, A. Q. Wilson, Rev. Tindall and Rabbi Levy.

PRESIDENT OF THE DAY.

C. M. Harrison Delivers an Eloquent Address.

Mr. Harrison, as President of the Day, made the opening address, and he was interrupted several times by cheers. He spoke as follows:

Friends and Fellow-citizens: I will not attempt to give full expression to the pride and satisfaction I feel at being selected to preside over such a large and enthusiastic meeting of my fellow laborers on the occasion of the first observance of Labor Day in he Capitol City of California. This day has been set apart as the laborer's holiday, on which to lay before the world his oppressions and his wrongs, his desires and his hopes.

We, who represent almost every useful calling in this glorious commonwealth, are here to advocate the right of every man who toils to a just proportion of the profits of his labor, to ask that as mechanical inventions and

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY

Increase the rapidity with which work is accomplished, the hours of toil shall be shortened, until every man who desires employment can find something to do. That none shall be permitted to labor from the moment when jocund day stands tip-toe on the misty mountain top, "until night has let her sable curtain down and pinned it with a star," while others are searching in vain for a reasonable day's employment at a reasonable day's compensation.

We believe there is something wrong in a social or governmental system where in a few years one man can pile up a fortune of fifty to a hundred millions, while those upon whose toil he has risen can scarcely take a week's recreation in a year. But we are law-abiding citizens, and seek to accomplish desirable changes by lawful means. It is useless at this time to urge the necessity of labor organizations. Their utility and necessity is admitted by every man whose judgment is

NOT WARPED BY PREJUDICE

Or blinded by personal considerations. By close organization and federation of the various branches of skilled labor we have been able to avoid many disagreements and strikes, and when trouble does come we have relegated brute force to the limbo of the past, and use with ten-fold effect the more civilized and humane weapon of public opinion, relying upon the righteous and just judgment of our fellow-citizens for the vindication of our cause. So long as labor organizations are governed in this manner—asking nothing but what is just—they cannot fail of success. Their underlying principle is most ably defined by the old illustration of the bundle of sticks. Separated each can be easily broken—united a giant's strength may be exerted in vain to destroy them. One trade or occupation standing alone may be easily defeated, but with a federation of trades and a just cause there can be no such thing as fail.

While labor unions are opposed to strikes, yet in support of their rights, when all reasonable efforts at compromise have failed, they stand ready to resort to this remedy in self defense. A trades union that will not strike when necessity demands would be as useless as a military company that would not fight in defense of its flag.

The gathering of to-day possesses no party or religious significance. Side by side march Republican and Democrat, Greenbackers and Citizens' Alliance adherents. Protestants and Catholics, Jews, Freethinkers and Agnostics stand shoulder to shoulder in our ranks; yet to say that there is no political lesson to be drawn from this gathering of the sons of toil would be a misstatement. If rightly interpreted it means that they are awakening to a fuller realization of their duties to themselves and to their country as good citizens; that it is their individual duty to judge, each one for himself, as to what is the best governmental policy to be pursued and who are the most fit men to be placed in positions of public trust and responsibility, and after having satisfied his mind and conscience of these facts it is his inalienable right and duty to cast his ballot according to his own judgment, and not at the dictates of the man or corporation by whom he is employed. It also means that the time has now arrived when organized labor will demand with a voice that cannot be misunderstood that public officers shall be the servants of the people and not the servants of corporations and trusts.

Already following out this idea, organized labor has been instrumental in forcing the passage of the Australian ballot law, the monthly pay day law, and in defeating an unjust and tyrannous amendment to

THE CONSPIRACY LAW

Of this State, the enactment of which would have deprived us of the right to combine for self-protection and use our patronage as a weapon of self-defense.

Fellow-laborers, I cannot refrain from exhorting each and every one of you to consider that the honor and good name of your respective callings rests partly upon you, and every man should honor the trade of his choice by which he earns his daily bread and clothes, feeds and comfortably houses the wife of his bosom and the heirs at least of his name. Let us each, then, realizing our individual responsibility to ourselves and our fellows, lead sober, upright and industrious lives.

Living for those who love us,
For those who know us true,
For the right that needs assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
And the good that we can do.

REV. DR. TINDALL.

Some Eloquent and Forcible Remarks by the Divine.

President of the Day Harrison after concluding his remarks, introduced Rev. Mr. Tindall, who spoke as follows;

Labor is the common lot of mankind. Hence this great multitude on this day, set apart to do honor to it, and to those engaged in it. Man was evidently created to do work. He is a most consummate machine, wisely contrived and wonderfully adapted to do many things. No greater mistake could one make than to think it a disgrace to do work. We do well to take a pride in it. If we honor it, it will honor us. Yonder graceful statue was happily conceived. It is a true ornament to the Capital City in which it stands. Such men as Mr. Stevens do honor to labor. His genius has sanctified the very idea of work. When such men devote their talents, their high faculties of mind and their manual skill to any industry, who should not feel it an honor to follow in their footsteps? We will never fail to realize what he did—that if we honor labor it will honor us. It behooves every laborer to magnify his office. I feel greatly honored in addressing so large a number of my fellowmen, and all the more so when I think how many things you can do. How admirable that overruling Providence which so arranged human affairs that there is such a wonderful variety to human achievements — that we have so many kinds of work. And all these different kinds of work are as so many servants ministering to our individual and personal comfort and enjoyment. Think what one person eats and wears and enjoys one day! Each one of us daily enjoys more ministeries than the number of servants employed by any monarch of the present time or of history.

Think how much society there is in all this. We work for each other. And consider how awards and premiums and profits are distributed. Seldom is there a mistake. Committees at State and district fairs may make mistakes in awarding premiums, but Providence corrects any such mistakes, and when our several works are thrown out upon the great world about us, *that* man wins the highest honor whose work is most beneficial to his fellow-man. The business world gives him that. He is the one who in the long run gets the first premium, he who does the most good to his fellows reaps the sure reward. And each individual can say, how many people are working for me? I have manservants and maidservants, I have skilled workmen and common laborers, I have genius and the highest order of talent working for me. One man makes my clothes, yea, a whole band of workers rise up to minister to me as soon as I leave my bed in the morning; from the soles of my feet to the crown of my head, they come to dress me for the breakfast table and the street and my daily occupation. Suppose a human being should at this moment be here presented who had nothing and needed every thing—how quickly you could do every thing for him! He could be both fed and clothed completely, and have a house built and furnished.

I think we have lived to see a new era for labor. We have a country, and we have institutions of government, and a condition of human society in which, as never before in the history of the world, labor has come to a state of honor. We are seeing, as never before, intelligence put into labor. We are seeing the tired arm of human toil eased as never before. We have come to an age of labor-saving invention, to a time when a man's brow sweats less than formerly in getting his daily bread.

We have passed beyond the age of servants. Every worker is *a man*, an intelligent, responsible, self-governing man, and a full unit in the body politic, a citizen. In this case work itself is dignified, by being done by a superior class of people. And work is more efficiently done, and in larger quantity. The work now done in this country could not possibly be done by the old methods, our grain would be unharvested, and the seams of our garments would be unsewed, and the bread upon our tables would be scant.

What I have said is true in theory; have we not need to make it more fully true in fact? One of your own number said to me: We are retarded in accomplishing our object by the lack of intelligence in our own laboring people. So many do not inform themselves so as to think and act intelligently and independently.

Here then let me say to the rank and file of all these labor organizations. Unless you, the mass of you, you who hold no office and say little in the meetings, become intelligent you will not escape bossism in your very labor organizations.

The situation of labor is now confronting many grave questions. There are questions of political economy, questions of finance, questions of social order, that link themselves with this great matter of wages. These are subjects which are engaging the best minds of our country and of the age. And unless you, the people, qualify yourselves to read and think and investigate for yourselves, somebody will do the reading and thinking and investigating for you. And, as it nearly always happens in that case, such leaders will see to it that they shall be liberally rewarded for services on which they set a high price. And so you will find yourselves not liberated but transferred from one set of masters to another.

As laborers, you desire to meet capital on an equality; you have to meet it. You aspire to make a contract with capital, in legal phrase, you, the laborers, are the party of one part, and the capitalists are the party of the other part. You, the party of one part of the contract, aspire to be the equal of the other. There is no good reason why you should not be. But the capitalist either has the intelligence himself, or he can hire it. In any event you as laborers have to meet the highest intelligence, the shrewdest financiers, yea, the most consummate thinkers in business and financial problems. How can you succeed without education, intelligence, mental acumen? Then let the educational idea be fundamental with you. In mind, if not in money, you can become the peers of capitalists. A monopoly of money by no means implies a monopoly of intellect and intelligence. Physical labor, when not overstraining, conduces to develop strength of body; it is also beneficial to the mind. Such workers may be the soundest and strongest thinkers. As labor makes vigorous bodies, so does it also produce vigorous minds, strong in-

This personal individual improvement, both intellectual and moral, is a fundamental idea in the constitution of all your orders. I have not read them but, I know what is in them in this regard. In all your initiations you have, every one of you, been reminded and exhorted to cultivate your minds, also, improve your characters and add to your intelligence, and thus become a better man and citizen.

You the laborers of this country have a very high calling. You have a great opportunity and a corresponding duty. Your fathers and you have heard this call and have entered on this work. I desire to contribute my mite to aid you in this grand endeavor. You head the list of laborers of this age, and of all countries and of all times. You can today outdo in work any generation of men that ever lived on this earth. You can do more, and do it better, than any others; and you can do many things which formerly were not thouhht of as possible.

Look at the department of invention. Go to the Patent Office in Washington. No building can hold the models. The Government has found it impracticable to undertake to house them. Go to our State Library and ask for the thickest volumes of recent publication, and you will be shown the monthly publication of the Patent Office, a volume several inches thick, on thin paper, and in not very large type. Every month one of these volumes is issued, and sometimes a second volume. This shows the activity of the minds of laborers, the fertility of American genius under free institutions, where everybody has the right and an incentive to think.

As an inventive people we lead the world. Fifteen years ago, at the World's Fair in Philadelphia, in Machinery Hall, was the finest exhibition of mechanical skill the world ever saw. The most enlightened nations put on exhibition their best displays. In that magnificent exhibition, American genius, American intelligence, American handiwork, took the lead. Out of sixteen hundred exhibits, in Machinery Hall more than one thousand were from the United States, or two to one against the world. In watch-making we surprised the old-time watch-makers of Europe. When the Swiss Commissioner took home our machine-made watches and showed to his workmen their time-keeping qualities, he said their day was up. Even their attempt to introduce machinery into their own country to manufacture watches was not, at least at first, successful. How they have succeeded since I know not. In the manufacture of sewing machines Americans have hardly a competitor. The man who at the World's Fair took the premium for doing the most of any man to send the sewing machine over the world, had his pamphlet in thirty-four languages, was reared as an American citizen in New York, though he manufactured in Canada to save duty. He, however, was located at Hamilton, near the line, and had all his leading workmen from the United States. His largest sales were in Europe and Sweden was his distributing point. I asked him why he did not manufacture in England. He replied: "The English workman is not adapted to work in a sewing machine factory." It seems that while American genius is most prolific in inventions, American fingers can most deftly make and handle them.

There underlies these facts a reason for them. In this country, as nowhere else, the laborer has a free mind, and he has free schools, and is more generally educated. He breathes the air of freedom and catches the inspiration of mental activity. He has eyes and he sees and studies everything he handles.

In countries where the old idea still obtains that some men are born to rule and others to labor, the one class who claim to do all the thinking and none of the working, do not handle machinery and hence do not understand it. What does the lady, who never does a stitch of her own sewing, know about the sewing machine? What use has she for one only as a piece of ornamental furniture? But the intelligent woman or man who operates the sewing machine, who is constantly using it, is also constantly studying it. She reads it, knows it through and through, feels it, handles it, knows how it runs, fast or slow, easy or hard, and narrowly inspects its work, and can compare one with another. She or he is the person to point out defects and suggest improvements. But in aristocratic countries the class of people who are born to simply labor, breathe a different air from what we have in this country. They get no inspiration of free intelligence, their minds are not sprightly, their eyes are not quick at seeing, nor are their minds alert to think, to observe and reason. Such a country, with this class population, where the deadening weight of caste is on everything, cannot compete with this land of universal freedom and universal education. The world is only beginning to realize the results, the benefits, the fruits of American civilization, when the proposition that it is good, that it is safe, that it is beneficial for everybody to think and be intelligent is forever established. This intelligence is everywhere; no one knows what it may bring forth, before this day's sun shall set. We see its fruits in the lowest forms of labor. I knew a man who *invented a sawbuck*. He sawed his own wood. He got a patent. The other day I saw a Californian using this very improvement made of two boards. There was no stick connecting the two crutches at the center, which the saw would always strike as it went through the stick of wood.

By careful attention to the laws of health, by intelligent economy, by obeying the wise suggestions of strict temperance, the laborer may usually have some time for self-improvement in reading and study.

In this country of freedom labor has already achieved the grandest triumphs of genius and industry the world ever saw. It was seen in Philadelphia fifteen years ago, it will be exhibited again with increased magnificence next year in Chicago, and upon this line of universal freedom and universal education it will go on and on, and no man can set any limit to its outcome. With this increase of intelligence will come new discoveries and new improvements, and new inventions without end.

Labor has gained much. With intelligence and union and harmony it will gain more; it will advance till the laborer will have what he ought to have. The sentiment on yonder monument, "Labor is entitled to its just reward," will come to read, "Labor receives its just reward."

I say labor has gained much. It has achieved victory over that oppression when government fixed the price of labor. The laborer is getting in sight of the position, is largely now in it, where he can say, "Let not another man set a price on my work."

It has achieved victory over that unjust decision of a human, and so an erring judiciary, that a union of laborers to increase their wages is a felony, indictable by law. By the progress of freedom and intelligence that decision has been relegated to the past, as a relic of an inferior civilization. Labor appealed from that decision and won, and it will not have to fight that battle again. In applied electricity we are leading.

There are many grave questions which you are squarely facing, too numerous for me here to dwell upon; questions of purely political economy; questions which enter into the current discussions of the day; questions upon which you may not all be agreed in opinion; questions which you have not discussed in your several organizations. These many points will in the future pass through the alembic of your thoughtful minds. You will need all the advantages which eduation and mental discipline can afford.

Our Government has instituted a Labor Department, and has entered upon a broad field of investigation. It is spreading before you a large array of facts. Upon these you can reason, from these data draw conclusions. From them you can learn the prevailing scale of wages, with its minimum and maximum amount, with all its variety in different industries. You can also gain an idea of the value of labor in this country to its employers, how much is one man's work a year worth to the man who hires him. You can compare these facts with similar facts in other countries. You can see that wages are higher. Are they high enough? You can study legal decisions and learn how far you can lawfully go in the line of combination and union of effort for your own good.

Permit me earnestly to recommend to the individuals of this great multitude to give special attention to individual personal improvement. Life is short at best, and as one has wisely said, very much "what we make it."

Take that motto on the monument, "Think, look up, lift up." Man is superior to all other animals. He stands higher for the breadth of his base than any other living creature. While he walks on earth his head is high as heaven. While his hands handle earthly things his mind is conversant with spiritual and even divine things. While his body needs the food similar to that of the lower animals, his soul needs the food of angels, and he is not satisfied without it. His taste and relish of material things may be no higher than that of sheep and cattle, yet mentally he can enjoy the very bread of God with spiritual pleasure.

Then "think and look up," turn the eye of pity and love upon the needy and lend a hand to "lift up." While helping others you will help yourselves.

The question of poverty and riches will engage your attention. You will consider how much of this increasing number of poor people is affected by the immigration annually of half a million of very poor people into this country, and how much by any maladjustment between capital and labor in our own country. In all these things never forget that capital is your natural friend and ally in life's immortal battle, and that the solution which harmonizes capital and labor is the best for both. While in this country it is essentially a contract between the laborer and the capitalist, the former must keep himself abreast with the times in intelligence and skill, so as not to be overeached in the bargain.

Before concluding, may I direct your reverent attention to your greatest and best friend. Who is he but the Supreme One, who gave to man a day of rest once a week? The period of the week is in nature, in the human constitution and even in the weather. The idea that the changes of the weather are connected with the changes of the moon is based on the fact that, irrespective of the moon, the weather very often makes a revolution in the period of a week.

Did you ever think of it that the rest day, or Sabbath Day, was instituted by a laborer, and specially for laborers? The record of its institution reads "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day."

That was a big week's work, and the Creator was richly entitled to a rest day. So is every human labor entitled to a rest day and every seventh day is the best.

And do not lose sight of the fact that it was given as a holy day and not a holiday. Let that holy day be accepted as the beneficent gift of our Creator. Let it ever be the grand leveler in human society when the employed and employer have both alike laid aside the cares of secular business, and enjoy that rest which the laborer pre-eminently needs. No weariness so readily and surely recuperates as muscular weariness. Rising from the Sabbath rest the laborer is refreshed, and good as new for another week of toil.

My address would not be complete if I did not also point you to the laborer's greatest enemy. It is alcohol. Never lose sight of the fact that alcohol is always a poison. As a poison it certainly acts in the human system. Dilute it, color it, mix it as you will, it does not change its naturee. It paralyzes the nerves of the blood-vessels, they lose their power to contract, they become flabby, and, being gorged with blood, gives the alcohol man a red face, red eyes and a red stomach, and a red brain; it paralyzes his nerves of motion so that he cannot walk; it will down him, even into a gutter. Then it weakens his muscular and his will-power so, that, tested by a perfect machine to measure strength, he is not as strong when under its influence, even though he feels strong enough to move a mountain; he cannot so perfectly control, direct and concentrate his physical force. Then, worst of all, while it excites his heart action and influences his passions, it weakens, often paralyzes his conscience. And the criminal comes before the court and pleads for leniency in the infliction of punishment that he was drunk, his passions were hot, but his conscience was disabled, he was unrestrained, he knew not what he was doing when he killed his friend, perhaps his wife. Now consider that alcohol has no feet, it cannot walk, it has no hands to handle anyone, nor wit or tongue to outwit anybody. And there is one certain and sovereign remedy against all its physical and moral evils: *Let it alone;* touch it not, taste it not, handle it not, and it will never harm you.

I feel proud to address this great and noble assemblage of laborers. I delight to look upon the high and honorable position which labor occupies in our American civilization. I am pleased to see how it has won the front rank in human progress; how the best intelligence, the latest science, and the deepest research, and the wisest philosophy are each most eager to pay it deference and contribute to its comfort and improvement. I would invoke universal thanksgiving for the heritage which labor has found in this great and grand country. I predict for it here to achieve its greatest and most wonderful triumphs. I fondly hope that here in these United States that blessed trinity, univeral liberty, universal education, and the true religion, will illustrate to all men that these three are God's best gifts to man, and that the civilization which they are producing will be as a beacon light to the people of all nations. When that great-souled and man-loving and gifted artist of France, Bartholdi, conceived the idea of presenting to our country that magnificent work of art, the "Statue of Liberty," which now stands for the admiration of all beholders in the City of New York, he wrought upon it this sublime sentiment, alike honoring the noble soul of the artist and donor and the genius of American institutions: "Liberty Enlightening the World."

Be it our ambition to add a few words to that sublime inscription. We can do it. By improvement of the unequaled opportunities of our country, of our institutions and resources, may we so advance in everything that renders a people great and happy and glorious, that the people of all nations shall be led to point to America and say: "Behold where liberty, intelligence, industry and virtue are enlightening the world."

REV. DR. LEVY.

Some Gems of Thought on the Great Labor Problem.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tindall's address, Rev. J. Leonard Levy was introduced by the President of the Day. The reverend gentleman spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens: I am here, in response to the request of your committee, to speak on a subject of interest to all present.

We are not assembled either for the purpose of offering or of listening to old and oft-repeated compliments to labor. It is sufficient when we realize that labor is an institution, coming direct from God, and that it was His will to make it the universal condition of mortal existence. It is not so much the necessity for labor, nor the special merits of the laborer, that we wish to discuss. But we are here to speak about those disturbing human influences and conditions surrounding labor and the laborer, which, in their operation, tend to destroy that harmonious relation among men that would prevail, if equity were more generally the basis, the aim and the end in view.

We do this in the hope that as a result of our deliberations the light that we already have on this subject may become clearer, and the further hope that new light may come to us. To this end let us entreat our Heavenly Father for guidance.

In the twenty-fifth chapter of Deuteronomy, the fifth book of Moses, we find the following significant verse: "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn."

Let us go back to the early days of civilization, when men had no harvester; when there was no McCormick reaper. Men had to live, just the same. Bread had to be made from corn, just the same. Sowing and reaping were conducted by the ancients as best they knew how—in a manner that would afford the modern tiller of the soil amusement to read of. When the corn was ripe it was cut and gathered and carried home to be threshed. The threshing was not done by approved machinery, but by an ox that trod out the corn on a threshing-floor. Corn was very valuable and the ox was not fed on corn, as he now frequently is, but he got fodder of chaff, or straw cut fine. This was all right, perhaps, during the greater part of the year, but when harvest-time came and the ox had to work, and to thresh, and thresh all day, and when there was a plenteous supply of corn, the owner of the ox, fearing that it might eat a few mouthfuls of corn, stopped its mouth by putting a muzzle over it. What cruelty! What hard-heartedness! What inhumanity! Moses knew of this custom and hated it. His soul loathed a practice so irritating, so provoking, so tantalizing, and he prohibited it. His language is clear and unmistakable. "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn." Every penal law of Moses was a statute. It was not framed for the statute-book alone, but for fulfillment; not for Jew alone, but for all mankind. It was certain that he who infringed it did so at his peril.

What has this to do with the labor question? The letter of the Scripture conveys its lesson, pregnant with meaning, but far more exalted is the spiritual interpretation. What is the spiritual side of this verse? we ask. And our inborn humane tendency interprets it for us unerringly. It was not only the intention of Scripture to teach humanity towards the ox, the humble help in the means of production; but it is clearly evident that far above the mere animal help, it placed the human aid, the aid of a man with a soul, who should receive that measure of human kindness, that measure of equity, that more than mere conventional justice, from him, whose efficient aid he is.

Has this state of equity been established? The agitation between capital and labor in this city, in this State, in this country, throughout the world, is a significant answer, that equity has been sought and has not yet been found.

What method, then, may be pursued to bring about a state of equity among men? Plato evolved a theory in his "Atlantis," Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia," Campanella in his "City of the Sun." Karl Marx and Ferdinand Lasalle express their belief that a higher "socialism" would settle all difficulties. Henry George gives his opinion in his "Progress and Poverty," while Bellamy states his view in his "Looking Backward." These schemes have in them much that is wise and true, much that is visionary. Books and ideas are, after all, not real life. They are, however, so many signposts guiding us right or wrong. But the difficulties and experiences of daily life, the stern reality of its thorny path demand more than speculation, no matter how pleasing to the mind such an exercise may be.

What is the result? A practical tendency was given towards solving the difficulty, and organizations, trades unions and federations, on the part of labor, took place, which have been and will again be blessed with remarkable success.

In 1802 the passage of the Factory Act through the houses of Parliament was the first step towards the emancipation of labor. On April 10, 1840, President Van Buren issued a proclamation in Washington that ten hours should constitute a day's work for Government employes. To-day eight hours constitute a day's work for Government employes. Fifty years ago the struggle for "ten hours a day" was looked upon with disfavor and alarm by all, except those who fought for it. There can only be one answer to the question as to the final outcome of the organization of labor. By organization a strength is obtained not otherwise possible. The chief result is that it brings to the front men fitted to direct, to command and to guide for the general good. Ideas, also, are evolved that tend towards the more rapid accomplishment of the state most conducive to the interests of the wage-earners. No one will deny, not even the dullest mind, that the state which is most conducive to the best interests of the wage-earner, is calculated, in the highest degree, to conserve and to perpetuate free institutions, free commonwealths. This has hitherto not been well understood. But it is becoming clearer and more clear that for the upbuilding of the republic for the ma