

THE BUTTE INTER MOUNTAIN.

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BUTTE, MONTANA, MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1901.

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TOILETS IN BUTTE HOLIDAY

SEVEN THOUSAND IN LINE

An Army of Union Men Marched in the Labor Day Parade--Dazzling Display of Variegated Uniforms--Sports and Speeches at the Gardens.

ARMIES with only a tithe of the uniformed men that marched in line today in the Labor Day parade, have made immortal history in the days of small things, before there were any Buttes, and great copper mines, or organized labor.

There were from 6,000 to 7,000 men in the line today. It was probably the largest parade ever seen in the state. For nearly an hour the line swung along the street; silent, erect, stalwart, for the most part. Tramp, tramp, tramp, they proceeded, like soldiers going to war, only the marchers did not bear themselves with the machine-like precision of the trained soldier. Gaily colored uniforms, odd conceits of every kind in the way of apparel, band music, caparisoned steeds bearing riders girt with the red or blue sash, the insignia of authority, and vast crowds of on-lookers, surging so close as to all but close the line of march—all these were part of the parade of today.

The morning dawned, fair and cool, with a breath of frost in the air. With the sun, came the awakening. Streets poured forth their crowds, all converging towards the heart of the city, all bent on seeing the great display, the greatest public event of the year.

Long before the hour for the parade to start, the main business streets were thronged with people. Picturesque uniforms of all descriptions were scattered here and there. Shrieking boys, vendors of badges, canes, bouquets, were busy plying their trade, and almost every eye wore some bit of bright color. There was a general air of expectation, but little clamor. One-tenth the number of orientals or natives of a southern land, would have discounted the whole parade for noise. If the resident of Butte is glad he is on earth on Labor Day he does not show it on such occasions by noisy badinage. But he turns out to see all that is to be seen, brings his wife and family, and stays until the last strains of the band are over.

The Parade.

The parade was scheduled to start at 10:30, and it was but a very few minutes past that time when Marshal of the Day, Luke Kelly, accompanied by his aide, William Dee, gave the signal to start. The two men mounted, in their officers' regalia of red and blue sash, led the parade. They were followed by the Boston & Montana band, probably the most famous musical organization in the west, playing one of its finest, and most inspiring marches. They came down Main street, from Miners' Union hall, turned east on Granite, then south on Wyoming to Broadway, then west to Montana, then south to Park, then east to Main, thence south, and countermarched to their place of forming, where they disbanded. The first division formed on Upper Main, the second on West Quartz, the third on West Granite.

Following the band came the Miners' union which was given the place of honor, as representing the principal industry of the camp. The miners wore no distinctive uniforms, having only their red, white and blue badges, and their banner, to designate them. The turnout was not so large as usual, not because of any lack of interest but on account of the fatigue involved in a long march.

The Mill and Smelters' union made up for shortage in the number of the miners. Four abreast, they stretched for blocks along the streets, more than a thousand of them. They were by far the largest union in the parade. They wore the well-known purple badge of their order, without other distinguishing marks.

The stationary engineers were next in line, with 60 men. They wore only a white badge, stamped with the picture of an engine.

The boiler makers came next with a large float, drawn by four horses. On the float were two large sections of boilers, and a force of men making a deafening clangor with their hammers. A compressed air riveter added to the din. The float was followed by a large number of small boys, who were more attracted by the noise than by any beauty or other sentiment. The exhibit was a noticeable one. The boiler-makers were dressed in black sateen shirts

and black trousers, with green and gold badges.

The iron moulders' union followed, 25 men, marching by twos. The blacksmiths were next, 60 of them, with the red badge of their order. They were the last of the first division.

Second Division.

J. W. Maloney and W. J. Melvin, aides in charge of the second division, headed the marchers that formed on West Quartz street, to fall in behind the first division. The Montana State band was first in line of march discoursing its sweetest music.

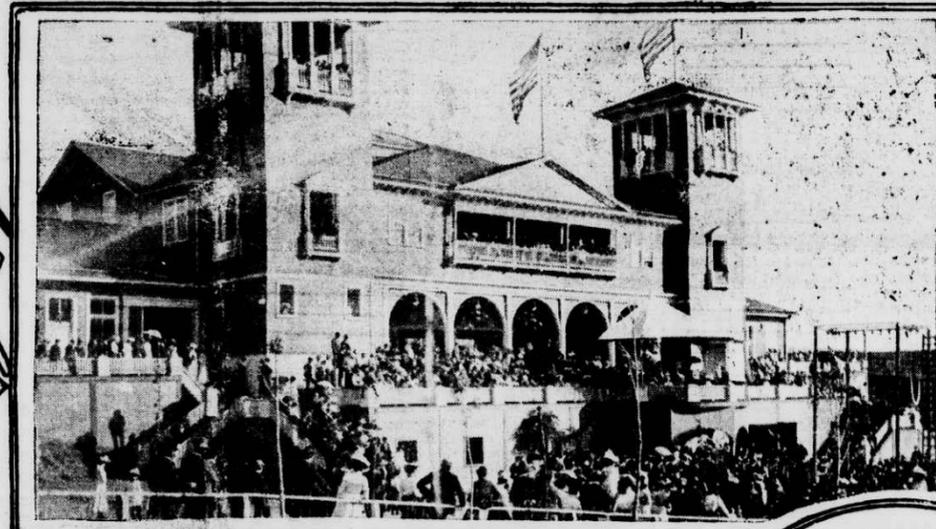
The carpenters, following the band,



PRINTERS' DEVILS' ON PARADE



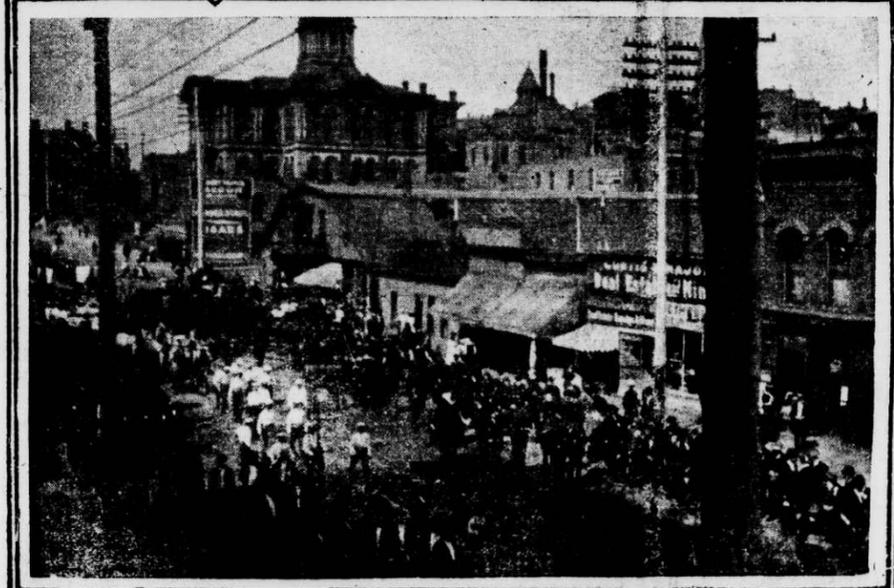
BUTTE PHOTOGRAPHICAL UNION NEWS



CROWD AT THE GARDENS GATHERING TO HEAR THE SPEECHES



CLARENCE SMITH



A SECTION OF THE STREET PARADE

were the second largest organization in the parade. There were 500 of them, dressed in blue and white striped overalls and jumpers, with blue caps. They marched in two's the long steady line of blue, their appearance was very imposing and massive, because of their numbers.

The plasterers' union marched by two's, some 40 men being in line. They were marked by their especially gay badges, the one distinguishing mark they carried, besides their banner.

The plumbers' union, 100 men, wore white badges, with a large blue rosette at the top. They were not in uniform, otherwise. They marched in two's, making a good appearance.

One hundred of the building laborers, clad in blue shirts, black hats and trousers, and showy green badges, followed by the plumbers. They carried a mammoth flag, the largest of the day,

and were evidently proud of it. They were followed by the electrical workers, who wore no mark save their badge.

The painters and decorators made a neat appearance in their white yachting suits. They had a fine banner, one of the most beautiful of the day, and two small boys in blue and white striped suits to keep it steady. They were out for the prize, and deserved recognition, along with several others that dressed for it. But the prizes were too limited in number for all to get in on the awards.

The tanners made a novel appearance, though they number only about 35, was not imposing. They wore tin caps, blue trousers, striped shirts rolled up to the elbow, and bright blue undershirts showing from the elbow down. Theirs was about the most novel uniform of the day.

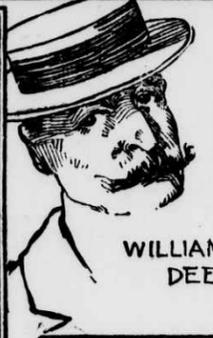
Two hundred stone and brick masons, attired in tall white hats with variegated ribbons and long linen dusters, came next in line. They made a good appearance, and were candidates for the prizes. They marked the last of the second division.

The Third Division

The third division, under command of C. M. Partelow and D. F. Staten, formed on West Granite street, swinging in behind the others as they turned the corner at Granite and Main. The Butte City band was in the lead.

The Workingmen's Union was first after the band. The men, 600 in all, were dressed in black shirts, blue overalls, white belts, and a black dolo cloth cap surmounted all. They made a fine, substantial looking body of men.

A small army of clerks came next in line. They numbered 250, and wore umbrellas with gay ribbon streamers.



WILLIAM DEE



O. M. PARTELOW



The umbrellas evidently ran out before the end of the line was reached, for some of the tall enders carried only canes. The effect of the bobbing line of opened umbrellas was very novel.

One hundred butchers in blue, followed the clerks. They were a solid, substan-

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- THE PRIZE WINNERS.**
- * Barbers' Union—First Prize.
 - * Silver Water Set.
 - * Carpenters' Union—Second Prize.
 - * President's Gavel.
 - * Workingmen's Union—Third Prize.
 - * Gold Pen and Inkstand.
- *****

stantial lot of men, but nothing fancy in their make-up.

A long carryall drawn by six white horses, and containing near two score of the laundry workers attracted much attention. The ladies rode in state, the men following behind on foot. The ladies wore straw hats, white shirt waists, and altogether exemplified the benefit of well laundered clothing. They looked fair and wholesome as one could wish. The men wore white shirts, without coat or vest, and canes and white yachting caps. They were good candidates for the first prize which would easily fall within their range, as exponents of water.

The seventy or more printers made one of the really good exhibitions of the day. They were attired in linen dusters, tall hats, and carried umbrellas, with gay stripes of red, white and blue ribbon down the ribs of the latter article. The manly exponents of the art preservative,

(Continued on Page Two.)