

# KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

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## STILL LIVES

### Spirit of '98 Not Dimmed by the Intervention of Time.

Irishmen Gather in Dublin From All Parts of the World to Participate in the Tone Centenary.

The Greatest Procession Ever Seen in Ireland—Addresses by Redmond, Dillon and Others.

## UNITED STATES WELL REPRESENTED

One of the finest demonstrations that ever manifested a nation's feelings of honor for an illustrious son took place in the streets of Dublin. From all parts of the land came admirers of Wolfe Tone's character and his life-long efforts for his native country to pay their reverence to his memory. Tone never stood so high in the estimation of Irishmen as he stands today. A hundred years have rolled by since his mortal remains were placed beneath the turf by the side of the ruined church in the little God's acre at Bodens-ton. His name has passed into history, and to gain a knowledge of what he was and what he strove to do involves an amount of historical research not open to every one. And when, in spite of this necessary investigation into the records of the past, which has to be undertaken ere we can pass judgment on Tone, one finds a magic in his name greater than that of the most popular of present-day politicians, it shows that the '98 centenary movement has not been organized in vain. For at length it is plain that the people are beginning to read something of their own history, and it needs but a continuance of this process to insure that what Tone aimed at shall at length be accomplished. After a century of comparative neglect, justice is now being done to the memory of the founder of the United Irishmen's Association. It is at last realized that he was a wonderful combination of a brains-carrier and a man of action, that his objects were of the highest, that he had in him all the essential qualities requisite for success and that if failure attended his efforts he, at any rate, was not to blame. He was a military general. In his biggest and apparently most visionary projects he was intensely practical, and if he had been but generally representative of the mental mold of Irishmen in 1789 the annals of the century that has passed over this country since then would not form such sad reading. When one finds such widespread appreciation of Wolfe Tone as was made evident recently it is time for the most despondent Irishman to take heart of grace and admit that there is still some reason to hope for the future.

It is easy to talk of tens of thousands, but impossible to know whether one is very near the truth when he ventures into the region of figures in estimating the size of popular demonstrations. It is useless to attempt to say how many people looked on the procession or how many took part in it. In both cases the number was very large. The day was generally observed as a holiday in the city. Nearly all the leading business establishments closed for the day and the employees went to swell the crowds of on-lookers in the streets. The muster of country people, always fairly large in Dublin on August 15, was unprecedentedly large. Thousands arrived at all the railway termini. All the provinces were well represented, but what was particularly remarkable was the extraordinary large number of Northerners who were in evidence. There probably never before was such a big array of natives of Ulster in the city on any given day. Wolfe Tone's intimate association with the North, where the United Irishmen's organization was founded, probably accounts for the dimensions of this wholesale friendly invasion.

The appearance of the procession was inspiring in the highest degree. Banners, many of them richly ornamented and artistically finished, everywhere abounded. The display of banners was finer than anything that has been seen in the city for many years. Bands were almost as numerous as the banners, and there was a constant succession of melody. For the procession to pass a given point occupied about two hours, and when it is added that the various contingents were compactly marshalled and followed at a brisk pace close on one another without any interval between, a better idea has been given of its size than could be conveyed by any random statements as to so many thousands. The backbone of the procession was, as might be imagined, formed of the different Dublin trades bodies. These were all adequately represented and made a most creditable display. The provinces also were well to the fore. Belfast is deserving of special mention. The twelve hundred men who represented the Nationalists of the Northern capital bore with them nine big banners, all resplendent in the glories of youthful freshness that contrasted advantageously with the weather-beaten appearance of some of the older Dublin banners. At the head of the Northern contingent rode Miss McSorley, of Belfast, arrayed in green velvet, as on the day of the Haminstown demonstration some months ago. Cork

and Waterford also sent fine contingents with bands and banners, and Drogheda, Dundalk and Wexford were among the biggest of the others. Practically all the Nationalist members of the Dublin corporation were present, and the Mayors of Cork, Limerick, Drogheda, Wexford, Sligo and Clonmel, with many members of their corporations or Town Councils, also took part in the procession. The youth of the city were well to the fore. The Catholic Boys' Brigade sent some hundreds of smartly dressed boys, who marched with the air of young soldiers, while several other bands of little fellows not attached to any particular organization took their places here and there along the line of march and kept with the procession to the end. A large proportion of the processionists bore ornamental pikes, and these, coupled with the green sashes and badges that were generally worn, added considerably to the effect of the spectacle. A prominent place was given in the procession to the French and American delegates, and while the latter would have been made more numerous but for the outbreak of the war with Spain, yet it is highly creditable to the Irish in America that they were able in the circumstances to send such a representative selection of leading citizens. The car at the head of the procession containing the foundation stone of the Tone monument, brought from the Cave Hill, Belfast, and the old chariot of O'Connell, repolished in green, were objects of the greatest interest to the onlookers.

From a marshal's point of view the route might have been better chosen. It led through some of the narrowest and most tortuous thoroughfares in Dublin. If convenience alone were the consideration, this would have been borne in mind and direct routes through wide streets would have been adopted. But everything had to give way to the claims of historical association. Dublin abounds in places whose story, if it could be told, would be rich in narratives of the men of '98. Clearly it was desirable that the procession should pass as many of these as possible, and the official route, if long and complex, had at any rate the advantage of bringing the processionists into close proximity to many spots of intense interest to those who do not fear to speak of '98. Such are the house in Stafford street where Wolfe Tone was born, and which is now marked by a memorial tablet; the site of Newgate Prison, where the Sheares, Bond and Emmet were murdered; St. Michael's church, where the Sheares, Bond and Emmet are interred; old Moira House, where Lord Edward Fitzgerald was wont to resort; St. Catherine's church, in front of which Emmet was executed; 153 Thomas street, where Lord Edward was captured; St. Werburgh's church, where he was buried, and Trinity College, where several of the bravest spirits of the '98 movement learned to love Ireland and to scorn death in her service. To see these places was an object for the attainment of which it was worth making some sacrifices, and in spite of some temporary inconveniences, the processionists were much better pleased at the route actually followed than they would have been had a shorter and more direct journey through wider thoroughfares than Church street or Watling street been marked out for them. At all points along the route the procession was watched by eager citizens from crowded windows, and the enthusiasm, particularly at the places of historic interest, was continuous and unmistakably genuine.

The procession was, however, a mere temporary commemoration of Wolfe Tone, a sudden proclamation by the nation to the world at large to tell all whom it might concern that she still cherished the memory of the son who had so cherished her in the time of her tribulation. The real work of the day was the laying of the foundation stone of the Wolfe Tone monument, that shall serve to remind generations yet unborn of a great man who had in days long past planned, plotted, fought and died that they might live as freemen in the land in which God cast their lot. The site for the monument, at the head of Grafton street, is one of the noblest in Dublin, and it is for Irishmen now to see to it that the monument is worthy of the site, and as far as possible worthy of the man. Proceedings, augur well for the speedy completion of this urgent national project. They showed, as has so often before been shown to the self-satisfied and astonished Saxon, how Irishmen, no matter what their differences on points of policy or other domestic details, can combine and work together for a common national object, and thus prove their appreciation of the doctrines of him who so clearly pointed out that Ireland and England are distinct countries, inhabited by different races; that their interests are divergent, and that while those of Ireland are subservient to those of England, Ireland must continue to be the sufferer.

It was after 6 o'clock before the last of the procession had got close to Stephen's green, though the first of it passed the City Hall at seven minutes after 4. Not a sign of that huge procession but fully believed of Tone, after the memories that had been evoked by the scenes they passed en route, that "He lived for his love, for his country he died; They were all that to life had entwined him." The meeting which took place on the site of the monument at the junction of Grafton street and St. Stephen's green did not take place until the whole of the immense procession had filed past the spot. The proceedings at the end of the journey constituted truly one of the most impressive functions of the kind in the history of the country since the unveiling of the O'Connell monument some sixteen

years ago. The enclosure was the central point whence in every direction extended a prodigious concourse of people, simply wild with national enthusiasm and deeply impressed with the true import of the occasion as they listened to the stirring speeches delivered from the platform. Nothing could have been more impressive than the spectacle that was presented and the outburst of enthusiasm which was heard when the veteran '67 man, Mr. O'Leary, laid the foundation stone, taken from the famous trying-place of Cave Hill. The two beautiful flags forwarded by the Daughters of '98 waved over the gearing for lowering the flag. The effect of the evergreen decorations and the display of bunting, a blending, as already stated, of Irish, French and American colors, was very fine. Mr. John O'Leary presided, to whom, as President of the '98 Centenary Committee, Mr. Collins read the following address from the Organizing and Memorial Committees:

Dear Mr. O'Leary—Among the many monuments which have found place in the thoroughfares of Ireland's metropolis not one has yet been erected to the memory of the brotherhood of heroes whose labors and sacrifices have hallowed the name of '98. In affirmation of our resolve to repair the neglect we have assembled here today.

On this site, granted to us by the unanimous vote of the Dublin Corporation, we purpose to erect a memorial in some degree worthy of the chiefs and soldiers of the gallant confederacy which came so near the attainment of Ireland's independence in the glorious struggle of '98. We have come together, representatives of all parts of our island and of widely separated communities of Ireland's children beyond the seas, to attest our loyalty to the tradition of nationality handed down to us from the days of the United Irishmen. To honor the memory of Wolfe Tone, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Father Murphy, M'Cracken, Emmet, Munro, Russell, Michael Dwyer, the United Irishmen, and the men of '98 of all creeds, of all parties and of all classes, we realize that we must put aside all minor claims upon our allegiance and join in true fraternity in promoting this tribute to the men who first gave meaning and effect to the doctrine of brotherhood amongst Irishmen. It was, then, the first consideration of the '98 Centenary Committee that here today there should be no influence to distract attention from the first purpose of our gathering. Failing the presence of a direct descendant of the United Irish chief, it seemed most fitting that the man who had held first place in this movement, whose patriotism had withstood a test, whose fidelity to the teachings of '98 was unshakable, whose honesty and disinterestedness were above suspicion, to this man should be assigned the task of laying the foundation stone.

On you, sir, we call to perform the ceremony today. You are looked upon as a man of lofty and unselfish patriotism, who has kept to the course taken, with manly pride and unflinching courage, more than a generation ago. In your conduct of this '98 Centenary movement you have ever sought to overcome distrust and suspicion by frankness and plain dealing. So it comes that surrounding you are men whose differences on matters of lesser moment to our cause may be strongly marked, but whose unity of thought and feeling on the essential elements of nationality has found expression in the remarkable series of demonstrations in honor of the men of '98, which has culminated in this mighty gathering today.

It must be a pleasant thought for you, sir, as it is for us all, that the fire of patriotism which burnt in the breast of the founder of the United Irish Society has not been quenched in the hearts of all his descendants. The trowel with which you will perform the ceremony is the gift of the granddaughter of Wolfe Tone, and the reply made to the invitation to attend this ceremony gives eloquent proof that distance from the old home has not obliterated the heroic memories in which the family of Tone may take pride, nor chilled the ardor of the love which should be borne for Ireland by those who claim descent from the foremost among the patriots of '98.

The stone which you are asked to lay has been brought from the historic Cave Hill, whereupon Tone and his heroic comrades imposed on themselves a solemn obligation never to desist in their efforts until they had secured the independence of their country. Thus we have linked together associations which should make this occasion memorable.

In asking you to lay this foundation stone we do so in the earnest hope that when this memorial to the men of a chivalrous era has been erected it may serve to remind us that the cause which enlisted in its service the men of '98 must ever command the whole-hearted devotion of the brave and pure-souled, if the ideal of nationality which they hoped to attain be preserved to us as our guide.

The address was handsomely bound in leather.

Mr. O'Leary, who was received with great enthusiasm, said in reply:

I am proud to be here today, and I am all the prouder because I know that I am here, because I was in the dock in Green street some thirty-three years ago, and in Pentonville, Portland and elsewhere for some twenty years after. But the question is not where I am or where I was, but the far larger question as to what manner of man was he to do honor to whose memory we are all assembled here today. Theobald Wolfe Tone was, first and before all things, the organizer of the last great struggle for Irish independence. Great Irishmen have lived before and after Tone, but I think I may safely say

## OSCAR TURNER

### Named as the Democratic Nominee in the Race for Congress.

Capt. James Williams and Dr. Atwood Smith Withdrew Before the Ballot Was Taken.

William Jennings Bryan and the Chicago Platform Indorsed by an Almost Unanimous Vote.

## MAJOR R. C. DAVIS COMPLIMENTED

The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional district held their convention last Monday at Music Hall. Mr. John W. Vreeland called the convention to order by virtue of the authority vested in him as State Executive Committee man.

Nominations for Temporary Chairman being next in order, the name of Mr. J. M. Chatterton, candidate for re-election to the School Board, was presented by Congressional Committee man J. J. Keane.

In accepting, Mr. Chatterton said: "I esteem it as a distinguished honor to be elected your Chairman. I believe there should be no uncertainty as to the declaration of principles of this convention. Those principles have been laid down in the Chicago platform, and if we do nothing but indorse the platform and select a nominee we will have done our duty."

Mr. Clem W. Huggins, Secretary of the Congressional Committee, was elected Secretary without opposition, and the Democratic representatives of the press were made Assistant Secretaries.

Calls of the various districts were made for names for the different committees. While the committees were preparing their reports Capt. James T. Williams and Dr. Atwood Smith withdrew their names from the contest.

The Committee on Organization reported first, recommending that the temporary officers be made permanent. The report was adopted, after which a recess was taken, the Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report.

The convention resumed its session at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and after some discussion and the announcement that Major R. C. Davis did not wish his name placed before the convention, the Committee on Credentials brought in majority and minority reports. After considerable discussion the majority report was adopted by a vote of 161 to 61.

The report adopted was the following: "The Democratic party of the Fifth Congressional district reaffirms the platform adopted at Chicago by the Democrats at their convention in July, 1896, and we particularly reaffirm and indorse the financial plank therein, declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of any and all other nations.

"First—We are proud of the patriotic conduct in peace and in war of that brave leader of Democracy, William Jennings Bryan, and we favor his renomination as the Democratic candidate of the people for President of the United States in 1900.

"Second—We congratulate the brave boys in the army and navy, without respect to party or locality, who have so cheerfully responded to the call of their country, for their skillful and heroic achievements on land and sea. We rejoice that sectional lines have been obliterated and party strife forgotten in the patriotic upholding of our flag and the cordial support given to the Government by the whole people of every section of our country. We rejoice that the futile efforts of a few Republican leaders to inject partisan strife into a cause belonging to no party and no section, but to the whole people, have been justly condemned by the patriotism of the country, as they deserved to be.

"Third—We are in favor of an income tax so that the burden of taxation be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expense of the Government, and in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring an income tax law passed by Congress unconstitutional, we are in favor of an amendment to the constitution making a reasonable and just income tax law constitutional."

The convention being now ready for nominations, Mr. Thomas F. Gilmore walked to the front of the platform. In presenting the name of Mr. Turner Mr. Gilmore said:

"It is incumbent upon this convention to nominate a man who will bring the people to the polls. There was a time when this district was safely Democratic, but it is not so now. The Chicago platform has caused a division in our party, and the only way to reclaim this district is to put forward a man who is above reproach. While we quarrel on this floor, I hope that we will not quarrel after we leave it.

"We have to meet a strong and united enemy. We have to battle with a party that has played hide and seek with truth since it was organized; a party that declared for bimetallicism in St. Louis, although it was then sworn to destroy silver.

"May the God of truth and justice guide us so we can overthrow the nominee of this party in this district. We must select a man who has the courage to go forth and preach the truth. I have

the honor to nominate such a man—a man who can meet the icicle of the enemy and pierce his hypocrisy with the sword of truth. I am to present a man who has youth and courage; who will preach the truths of bimetallicism and show how the false doctrines of the Republican party have brought about almost chaos.

"I have the honor to present the name of our fellow-citizen, Oscar Turner."

A number of delegates were desirous of complimenting Major Davis, when Chairman Chatterton stated that he had it from Judge J. T. O'Neal, whom he had seen at noon, that Major Davis would not accept if nominated.

Under the law of the party and rules of the convention, Mr. Turner was almost unanimously made the nominee.

The following statement made to a reporter leaves no doubt as to where Mr. Turner stands on the leading issues of the day:

"Of course, I feel highly honored at receiving this nomination, and will do all in my power to show the Democrats of this district that they made no mistake when they selected me as their nominee for Congress. I have been a life-long Democrat, and have never failed to work and vote for our nominees. As to the Chicago platform, it is the platform on which I made this race—the one on which I worked and voted for Bryan, Blackburn and Hardin, and the one on which, with the aid of good Democrats of this district, I will win this race in November."

## FRANKFORT.

The Political Pot Will Soon Be Boiling in the Capital of the State.

The Government to Establish a Military Camp Four Miles From the City.

## SOCIETY HAPPENINGS AND GOSSIP

[SPECIAL LETTER.]

Frankfort, the Mecca of Kentucky politics, is unusually quiet at present, and those in a position to know claim that it is only the "quiet that precedes the storm," and that before November's windy blasts have stripped the surrounding hills of their green foliage the storm will burst in all its fury and old Frankfort will ring with political speeches as she never rang before, even when the "Silver-tongued Orator" or the "Auburn-haired Child of Destiny," from Fayette, were in their glory and occupying a front seat in the Democratic band wagon. The race for Representative from Franklin county, although over a year off, is growing exceedingly warm. Among the aspirants for this honor are two prominent and leading Irish-Americans of this city—Col. Pat McDonald, Sr., editor-in-chief of the Western Argus, and Capt. Percival Haley, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and although a comparatively young man, a leader in politics and a very strong personal friend of Senator Goebel, the "Napoleon of Democracy" in Kentucky. Col. McDonald is also a strong supporter of Senator Goebel, and for the past two years has on every occasion advocated his candidacy for Governor through the columns of the Argus. Ex-Senator E. H. Taylor, Jr., is also prominently spoken of as a candidate, but as yet has not consented to run. The present Representative, South Trimble, is not only a candidate for re-election, but also announces that he will probably be a candidate for Speaker of the House against Col. J. Morgan Chinn, of Mercer.

President D. J. McElligott, of Division No. 1, A. O. H., of this city, has been elected for the second time a delegate to the State convention of Catholic Knights of America, which will convene at Bowling Green September 13. Col. McElligott will make a strong effort to secure representation for branches outside of Louisville and Covington, who have heretofore captured the national delegates, never allowing the numerous other branches scattered throughout the State to elect a national delegate. He believes, as should all fair-minded delegates, that "turn about is fair play," and that delegates at least once should be elected from among the branches outside of Louisville and Covington.

Latest advices from Washington say that Frankfort will have a military camp. It will be located four miles from Frankfort on the F. & C. railway, upon the banks of the historic, sparkling Elkhorn. The F. & C. will run trains between this city and the camp every hour, and as between two and six regiments will be quartered at this camp, it will undoubtedly bring many dollars into the city. The Second Kentucky is among the regiments that will come.

Bro. William Cushion, of No. 1, A. O. H., has removed to lock No. 7, where he will remain until November. He has accepted a position as Government Time-keeper, a place he formerly held during the building of locks 6 and 7. The latter is now being finished and will be thoroughly completed by November 1.

Bro. P. Coleman, Sr., has been working in Eminence for the past three weeks. He returns home every Saturday, and always attends division meetings. Several members will go to Lexington and Cincinnati next week to attend Labor Day exercises and view the soldiers in the former city and attend the G. A. R. in the latter.

Division No. 1 has secured a large and commodious hall, occupying the entire second floor of the Kieker building, at the end of the St. Clair-street bridge. Messrs. John Hunt, Patrick O'Brien, William Newman and D. J. McNaughton

have been appointed a special committee to have it suitably furnished. The division has a fine dance hall and will give several entertainments during the winter months.

Bro. Patrick O'Brien, the efficient Treasurer of Division No. 1, is one of the hardest working members of the division. Much of the success of the picnic is due to his untiring efforts.

Right Rev. C. P. Mass, Bishop of Covington, will arrive in Frankfort at noon Saturday, September 3, and will administer confirmation to a large class of boys and girls on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at solemn high mass. After vespers at 7:30 the Bishop will preach. The music, both morning and evening, will be grand. The fine choir, under the direction of Prof. Graham, will be assisted by Prof. Louis Harris, leader of the Frankfort orchestra, and the entire celebrated Florentine Quartet, now filling a week's engagement at Cove Spring Park Theater, near this city.

The picnic given for the benefit of St. John's church, Georgetown, was a grand success, socially and financially. Several hundred dollars was cleared upon it, and it was due to the untiring efforts of the pastor, Father Edward Donnelly, and his corps of able assistants that the picnic was such a pleasant affair. They worked hard and faithfully and their efforts were crowned with success. The portrait of Father Donnelly, which brought in over \$500, was won by a Mr. Donnelly of Newport, who was naturally very proud of it. Large crowds from surrounding towns attended and everybody enjoyed himself immensely.

The two beautiful statues recently purchased for the Church of the Good Shepherd, Frankfort, will be blessed by the Right Rev. Bishop next Sunday night after vespers. They represent the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony. The statues were purchased with money secured by voluntary contribution. It was collected by Mrs. Henry F. Lutkenier. They will always remain a monument to the efforts of this kind and gentle lady to spread the devotion of the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony.

## THEATERS.

The airy, fairy, tinseled form of amusement, burlesque and vaudeville which is so popular with the majority of theater-goers will be the offering at the Buckingham Theater the coming week, and it will be interpreted by the Bon Ton Burlesquers, an organization which made a reputation for itself last season and which already ranks among the foremost organizations of its class this season. It will come here equipped with every essential of a first-class attraction, and with elaborate scenery and gorgeous wardrobe. The comedians are the vaudeville performers are stars in their respective lines, while the chorus is composed of handsome and talented burlesquers. The entertainment will be found sparkling with novelties, and there will not be a dull moment throughout the length of the performance. The ball of fun commences to roll with a vaudeville cocktail, a lasting beverage of mirth, melody and song, entitled a "Parisian Night," in which all the members of the company participate; then comes part second, the olio of vaudeville stars, which introduces Ned Monroe, the well-known comedian; Morrison and Mackey, the Irish lords; Agnes Behler, the American chansonette; Daily and Leonard, the vivacious comedienne; M'lie Electro, the European sensation; Byron and Langdon, travesty stars, and Bobby Mack, the prince of parodists. There will also be seen M'lie Rosa's troupe of Oriental dancers.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," one of the most popular of America's dramas, which seems to yearly increase its hold on public favor, comes to Louisville again this season. Al. W. Martin will present the drama in all its old-time beauty at the Avenue all next week, commencing; Sunday night, with a company of sixty people, including the famous minstrel star, Milt G. Barlow, as Uncle Tom.

Macauley's Theater will throw open its doors to the theater-going public next week with the famous Fields minstrels as the first attraction. Business Manager Colgan will make every effort to please the patrons of his theater. Mr. Macauley has already booked the best of the first-class attractions.

Tom Karl and Dillon Dewey, who was for several seasons acting manager of the Bostonians, are reported to be keeping a hotel at Martha's Vineyard.

## LABOR DAY PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Bradley issued the following proclamation:

In conformity to the statutes of the United States and of this State, September 5 is set apart as a legal holiday and designated as Labor day. This is a suitable and just recognition of those who in workshop, field and elsewhere, have contributed so much to build up the material resources of the country and dignify manual labor.

It is recommended that all places of business be closed on that day, and that employers excuse as many of their laborers as they can consistently, so that the sons of toil may congregate in large numbers and enjoy the holiday set apart by State and national statutes for their benefit.

## LABOR DAY.

### Greatest Event of the Year Among Louisville's Workers.

The Great Industrial Parade Will Be Participated in By at Least Ten Thousand Men.

The Day's Exercises Will Be Concluded at Phoenix Hill Park with a Big Picnic, Music, Etc.

## CHARLES N. JACQUES THE ORATOR

The final meeting of the various trades union committees making arrangements for the Labor Day celebration was held at Beck's Hall Thursday evening, with Herman Christen presiding. Twenty labor unions sent representatives to say they would take part in the parade, which promises to be a big success. Gov. Bradley and Mayor Weaver having issued proclamations declaring the day a holiday for the State and city, business will be generally suspended. A prominent feature of the parade will be the floats of the different unions as well as those of many of the leading business houses and other industries.

The parade will be followed by a picnic at Phoenix Hill, where the workers and their friends will enjoy an evening of pleasure. It is expected that the park will be crowded to its utmost capacity.

The feature of the evening will be the address of Mr. Charles N. Jacques, who has been selected to deliver the Labor Day oration. Mr. Jacques was brought up in the ranks of labor, and will deliver an address that will be well worth hearing. He is a finished and brilliant speaker, and we believe his effort will surpass any that has been heretofore made on similar occasions in this city.

Mr. Walter Darby, who delivered the address last year, was invited to occupy a position in the parade with Mr. Jacques.

Mr. Adam Zinn, who was in the battle at Santiago, has been selected to act as Marshal for the horsehoers' union, wearing his army uniform. He returned home because of illness, and is now recovering to accept the position.

The great parade will form on Haymarket Square, the floats occupying the passageways in the square. The procession will start at 2 o'clock, and will proceed down Jefferson street to Sixth, in Sixth to Market, up Market to Jackson, out Jackson to Jefferson and up Jefferson to Phoenix Hill Park.

The parade will form and move in the following order:

- FIRST DIVISION.
  - Platoon of Mounted Police.
  - Morbach's Band.
  - Marshal and Aids:
  - Humphrey Knecht, Chief Marshal.
  - Aids: William M. Higgins, Robert H. Webber, J. W. Stephens, John Fuchs.
  - Carriages of Officers and Guests.
  - First Carriage:
    - Mayor Weaver.
    - Orator of the Day: Charles Jacques, Chairman Herman Christen, Secretary George G. DeSouchet.
  - Second Carriage:
    - Reception Committee and Officers of Central Labor Union:
    - President James McGill.
    - Secretary Louis J. Kieffer.
    - Treasurer Theodore F. Tiller.
    - Chairman E. L. Cronk.
  - Third Carriage:
    - Joseph Scheffer, W. A. Schumate, Masonic Temple, Joseph E. Roberts.
    - Carriage for Press.
  - Division Marshal, Charles Peets.
  - Floats:
    - Typographical Union.
    - German Typographical Union.
    - Printing Pressmen's Union.
    - Press Feeders' Union.
    - Waiters' Union.
- SECOND DIVISION.
  - First Regiment Band.
  - Division Marshal, John Hickey.
  - Floats:
    - Salesmen's Union.
    - Floats.
    - Journeyman Beer Brewers' Union.
    - Journeyman Horsehoers' Union.
    - Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters.
- THIRD DIVISION.
  - Consolidated Band.
  - Division Marshal, Nicolas Steller.
  - Floats:
    - Cigarmakers' Union.
    - Tobacco Workers' Union No. 16.
    - Tobacco Workers' Union.
    - Floats.
    - Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.
    - Brotherhood of Leather Workers.
    - Floats.
    - Federal Labor Union.
  - FOURTH DIVISION.
    - Louisville Military Band.
    - Division Marshal, Patrick Fitzpatrick.
    - Floats:
      - Paper Hangers' Union.
      - National Theatrical Alliance.
      - Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.
      - Hard Stone Cutters' Union.
      - Soft Stone Cutters' Union.
      - Organized and Unorganized Laborers.

Damson is one of the coming autumn shades. It has a great deal of rich, deep crimson in it, and is seen in rich autumn materials in silk and wool.