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THE TOILERS' HOLIDAY

Labor Lays Down Its Tools All Over the Nation of the Free.

With Flying Banners the Sons of Toil March in Vast Processions.

Forty Thousand Men Parade the Streets of the World's Fair City.

New York's Streets Melodious With the Strains of Marching Music.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Forty thousand workingmen paraded the streets here today. The procession was nearly double the size of any previous one on Labor day in Chicago, and reached three or four times the size of the average turnout. The magnitude of today's demonstration is largely due to the bridging over of feuds which have divided the conservative element from those inclined to socialistic ideas.

In the past the wrangling between the factions resulted at times in two rival parades and a marked falling off of general interest in the celebration. Bright, bracing weather helped swell the vast outpouring of marchers and spectators today. The banks and exchanges were closed, and a large number of stores followed suit.

RECOGNIZED BY ALL.

General Suspension of Business on Manhattan Island.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A more beautiful, sunny, fall day than this could not have been chosen by the toilers of this city for the annual celebration of Labor day. Everybody recognizes it, the rich and the poor. Both of the national political headquarters closed their doors in due recognition—labor is supreme. It was a day of processions, of sports, regattas, big parades of organized labor—the latter being the event of the day, both in this city and in Brooklyn, and great crowds viewed the long lines of workingmen in both cities. All the streets were melodious with the strains of marching music as the thousands gathered at the place where the procession started.

In this city the line of march was taken up at Fourth avenue and Twelfth street, and, after the parade through the principal streets, the celebrators boarded the Long Island ferry and went to Woodside Park, L. I., where the annual celebration and picnic were held. All government offices, municipal offices and business houses alike recognized the holiday by closing their doors and allowing their employes to enjoy the labor holiday.

A special labor day service was held at Trinity church last evening under the auspices of the church association for the advancement of the interests of labor. Rev. Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson, protestant Episcopal bishop of Mississippi, delivered the sermon to an audience which completely filled the church. He spoke on "Labor's Conflict Against Capital," and he took a most pronounced position in favor of labor.

QUAKER CITY TOILERS

Observe the Day With a Parade and Picnic.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Labor day was observed in this city with a demonstration by labor organizations at Rising Sun Park, which was preceded by a street parade. Being a legal holiday, the public offices generally were closed the postoffice made but few deliveries; the exchanges and banks transacted no business, and many business places either shut down all day or at noon.

The parade and picnic, under the auspices of the United Labor league and affiliated bodies, the German Federation of Labor and the amalgamated building trades, were participated in by several thousand enthusiastic workmen.

IN THE QUEEN CITY.

Rain Does Not Spoil the Celebration.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—Labor day dawned with cloudy, threatening weather. At intervals there were showers of rain, but by 8 o'clock the clouds disappeared and the sun shone in all its glory. Sixty-one labor organizations of the city, with brass bands and drum corps, assembled at the Garfield statue early in the day, and at 9 o'clock they were formed in line headed by a detail of "the finest." The procession marched through the principal downtown streets, en route to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton depot. All the paraders were transported to Woodsdale Park, where they enjoyed a picnic.

An Echo of Minneapolis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Col. A. M. Jones, of Chicago, popularly known as "Long Jones," who is now in Washington, has received an acknowledgment of his services in connection with the celebrated Market hall caucus at Minneapolis—a handsome cane of red snake wood. The crutch handle represents the head and neck of the American eagle, the beak forming the tip and two large diamonds forming the eyes. On the end of the handle, opposite the eagle's head, are the words, "Chairman—521—Committee."

Nethaway at Barnesville.

Special to the Globe.

BARNESVILLE, Minn., Sept. 5.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was addressed at this place this evening by Judge Nethaway, candidate for attorney general on the Democratic ticket. After the meeting Judge Nethaway was entertained by some of the prominent Republicans of this place.

Scared the Enemy.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—E. Rosewater, national Republican committeeman from Nebraska, arrived today and announced that a meeting of the Western executive committee of the national committee would be held in Chicago within a week or ten days. The object is to look over the situation and determine whether there is need of extra effort to counteract the work now being done in the West by the Democratic campaign committee.

A Tame Meeting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The first day's session of the Transcontinental association was tame. It is expected that the roads that are accused of paying excessive commissions will be arraigned, and probably given their choice of reforming their methods or taking the consequences if a rate war occurs.

EXTREMES MEET AT THE STATE FAIR.

SUPERIOR CELEBRATES.

It Gets the York Iron Furnaces After a Fight.

Special to the Globe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Sept. 5.—It was announced at 11:30 tonight that the York iron furnaces have definitely decided to locate here. They have been in operation at Black River Falls, Wis., for many years, but were compelled to shut down several months ago because of high freights on material and product. The furnaces make five grades of pig, all known as "Minneapolis" for from common to the finest steel tool use. Their product for six years has averaged eighty-five tons per day, but will be increased here. Two hundred men will be employed at the start. The ovens, engines and such other parts of the plant as are portable will be removed to Superior at once. For three months there has been strife between Superior and Ashland, Duluth and West Duluth, Minn., Gladstone and Escanaba, Mich., for the location of these works. Superior is celebrating a hard fought victory tonight.

STUTSMAN DIVIDED.

Delegates Divided on the Question of Fusion.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Sept. 5.—Stutsman county delegates to the Democratic state convention left for Fargo this evening. The delegates are divided in sentiment as to fusion with Independents, some favoring an indorsement of Shortridge only, others in favor of indorsing the Independent electors. The balance bitterly oppose fusion on any terms. They favor a straight Democratic ticket, and are headed by Supt. McCabe, of the Northern Pacific, and Editor Strauback, who publishes the only German weekly in North Dakota.

A GIFTED TONGUE STILLED.

Daniel Dougherty Goes to His Long Rest.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 5.—Daniel Dougherty, the silver-tongued orator, died at his residence in this city shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. His death was due to nervous prostration, which affected his brain. He has been ill for several months past, but was recently thought to be recovering by the attending physician. A change for the worse came last night and he sank until death resulted. Only the immediate members of the family were present, including his son, D. Webster Dougherty, the well-known attorney.

ARKANSAS ALL RIGHT.

Democratic Ticket Elected by a Large Majority.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 5.—Partial returns, received up to midnight from all over the state, are to the effect that the election was unusually quiet. A full Democratic vote seems to have been polled, but a great falling off in the colored Republican vote owing to the unfamiliarity with the Australian ballot law and general indifference. The Democratic state ticket, headed by William N. Fishback for governor, is undoubtedly elected by a large majority.

Big Elevator Contract.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Sept. 5.—The building committee of the Northwestern Protective association has closed a contract with the Heidenrich company, Chicago, for the erection of a mammoth storage elevator on the site donated by the Superior Land company, at Superior. The contract price is $107,000; work to be commenced within thirty days and completed sixty days thereafter.

Democratic Enthusiasm.

Special to the Globe.

NICOLLET, Minn., Sept. 5.—A Cleveland-Lawler club has been organized with the following officers: J. Wicke, president; Mr. Murphy, vice president, H. C. Anderson, secretary; H. Stege, treasury. Great enthusiasm prevails here and everybody is confident of Democratic success next November.

Wound Up a Revolution.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—The steamship Soteri, which arrived yesterday from Celba, reports that Gen. Nuilla, leader of the Honduras revolution, together with eight men, was captured Aug. 26 near Ironia, and that he would be courtmarshalled and shot. This winds up the revolution.

Opposed to Fusion.

MANDAN, N. D., Sept. 5.—Delegations from this side of the Missouri river to the Democratic state convention at Fargo are bitterly opposed to fusion, and will work hard against such a move in the convention.

Populist Nominations.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Sept. 5.—The People's party today nominated ex-Chief of Police Seastrand for sheriff and Dr. A. L. Clum for judge of probate.

Fifty Houses Burned.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—A fire broke out today at Dipperz, a village near Cassel, and spread so rapidly that all efforts to check it proved unavailing. When it burned itself out fifty houses had been destroyed.

ALL DOUBT REMOVED.

Harrison Says He Will Accept the Republican Presidential Nomination.

The State Bank Bugaboo Receives a Great Deal of Attention.

He Laments the Pitiable Condition of Our Ocean Carrying Trade.

Rehash of the Stock Arguments in Favor of McKinleyism.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The following is President Harrison's letter accepting the Republican nomination for the office of president of the United States:

Washington, Sept. 3, 1892. — Hon. William McKinley Jr. and Others, Colleagues, Etc.—Gentlemen: I now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties, to respond to the notification which you brought to me on June 29, of my nomination for the office of president of the United States by the Republican convention recently held at Minneapolis. I accept the nomination, and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the acts of the administration. I have endeavored, without wavering or weariness, so far as the direction of public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1888.

If the policies of the administration have not been distinctively and progressively American and Republican policies, the fault has not been in the purpose, but in the execution. I shall speak frankly of the legislation of congress and of the work of the executive departments, for the credit of any success that has been attained is in such measure due to others—senators and representatives and to the efficient heads of the several executive departments—I may do so without impropriety. A vote of want of confidence is asked by our adversaries; and this challenge to a review of what has been done we promptly and gladly accept.

The great work of the Fifty-first congress has been subjected to the revision of a Democratic house of representatives and the acts of the executive departments to its scrutiny and investigation. The Democratic national administration was succeeded by a Republican administration. The freshness of the events gives unusual facilities for fair comparison and judgment. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the Republican to the declared policies of the Democratic party involved such serious results to the business interests of the country. A brief review of what has been done and of what the Democratic party proposes to undo will justify this opinion.

THE CURRENCY.

He Discourses Extensively on the State Bank Bugaboo.

The Republican party during the civil war devised a national currency, consisting of United States notes, issued and redeemable by the government, and of national bank notes, based upon the security of United States bonds. The tax was levied upon the issues of state banks, and the intended result, that all such issues should be withdrawn, was realized. There are men among us now who never saw a state bank note.

The notes furnished directly or indirectly by the United States have been the only safe and acceptable paper currency of the people. Bank failures have brought no fright, delay or loss to the bilnholders. The note of an insolvent bank is as good and as current as a treasury note, for the credit of the United States is behind it. Our money is all national money—I might almost say international—for the bills are not only equally and indiscriminately accepted at par in all the states but in some foreign countries.

The Democratic party, if intrusted with the control of the government, is now pledged to repeal the law on state bank issues with a view to putting into circulation again, under such diverse legislation as the states may adopt, a flood of local bank issues. Only those who, in the years before experienced the inconvenience and loss attendant upon such money, can appreciate what a return to that system involves.

The denomination of a bill was then often no indication of its value. The banking directory of yesterday was not a safe guide today as to credit of values. Merchants deposited several times during the day, lest the hour of bank closing should show a depreciation of the money taken in the morning. The traveler could not use in a journey to the east the issues of the most solvent banks of the west, and, in consequence, a money changer's office was the familiar neighbor of the ticket office and the lunch counter. The farmer and the laborer found the money received for their products of their labor depreciated when they came to make their purchases, and the whole business of the country was hindered and burdened. Changes may become necessary, but a national system of currency, safe amd acceptable throughout the whole country, is the fruit of bitter experiences, and I am sure our people will not consent to the reactionary proposal made by the Democratic party.

OCEAN CARRYING.

Few subjects have elicited more discussion or excited more general interest than that of

Continued on Sixth Page.

NEW CHOLERA CASES.

Three Fresh Cases of Cholera on Each the Normannia and Rugia,

One of Which on Each of the Plague Ships Proved Fatal.

Ex-Secretary Blaine Thinks We Should Quarantine Against Everybody.

Fewer New Cases and Deaths From the Pest in Hamburg.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Normannia has three new cases, one of which died. He was Otto Engel, aged twenty years, one of the crew. The two other cases are Wilhelm Queuf, nineteen years, and Theodore Zimmzek, twenty-three years, both of the crew. The Rugia has three new cases, of which one died. The other cases are Hendrik Sterr, aged five years; Josepha Pjekoska, aged thirty years; Johanna Buss, aged fifty-four years. These three people were of the families of the other patients which preceded them and have been isolated since arrival. On the Moravia there were no new developments. Among the Normannia's passengers on Hoffman island one new case was transferred to the hospital on Swinburne island. There was one child died today, aged five months.

The fifty special physicians who will inspect the city with a view to warding off the cholera or any other infectious disease were sworn in this morning. They began work at once, first visiting the thickly populated tenement districts.

None in New York.

The board of health issued an official bulletin this afternoon, declaring that no cases of cholera have occurred in this city and that the city was now more exempt from contagious disease than at any time in several years.

Dr. Jenkins this morning sent notice to the pilot commissioners that hereafter all vessels from infected ports, with cholera on board or any suspicious cases, will be boarded at the lower quarantine by the health officers.

There is apparently no conflict between the state and federal authorities in the matter of detaining vessels. Dr. Jenkins declares that he will hold ships from infected ports for not only twenty days, as directed in the president's proclamation, but thirty or forty days, if necessary.

Secretary Foster, with Collector Hendricks, arrived late this afternoon on the revenue cutter Chandler. The visiting health delegation also came to the quarantine pier from the lower bay with Dr. Jenkins. They went to Dr. Jenkins' house, where they held a conference.

Will Show No Favors.

Dr. Jenkins has announced that the City of New York, from Liverpool, which is due Wednesday, will be detained until all the baggage of all the passengers is fumigated. If there are cases of sickness aboard, or if there were any deaths at sea, the cabin passengers will be held from two to five days, or perhaps longer.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, and the wife and daughter of Secretary of State Foster are among the passengers, but Dr. Jenkins says no exception will be made to the rule, and they and their baggage will be subjected to the same treatment as others. No one will be allowed to board the vessel except quarantine officials, and no passengers or baggage will be allowed to leave the vessel until Dr. Jenkins has given permission.

A well known physician of New York city went into voluntary exile yesterday, to remain for no one knows how long in the pest hospitals at Swinburne island. He is Dr. Byron, the scientist and lecturer of the Lewis laboratory. He has given up his large practice for the time being, and will remain on Swinburne island to fight the cholera.

DECREASE IN DEATHS.

Cholera Shows a Decline in Cases in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Sept. 5.—The ambulances took to the hospital yesterday 280 cholera patients, of which number eighteen died. This was forty-five fewer patients than were carried to the hospitals Saturday, while the deaths were thirty-eight less in number. While the total number of deaths in Hamburg in 1821 was 13,900 already this year there have been 12,500 in that city.

HAVRE, Sept. 5.—There were nine deaths from cholera here yesterday and seven new cases.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5.—Two new cases of cholera have broken out in this city.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—The number of deaths throughout Russia Friday is officially reported as 1,791 and the new cases on that day 3,812, showing a mortality of nearly 50 per cent. Forty deaths were reported in St. Petersburg yesterday and 103 new cases.

SHUT EVERYBODY OUT.

Such Is the Opinion of Ex-Secretary Blaine.

BANGOR, Wis., Sept. 5.—Mr. Blaine has recently expressed to a friend his views on the clear duty of the government in the matter of the cholera danger. In substance it is to close traffic between the old country, Canada and the United States to everybody and everything, save the mails and citizens of this country now abroad, and to admit these only after perfect precaution.

Utmost Precautions Urged.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 5.—Gov. Pattison has issued a proclamation recommending to all authorities charged with the protection of health and lives in their respective communities the utmost promptness and energy in placing their towns in a state of sanitary defense and requesting the citizens of such towns to yield cheerful obedience to the orders of such authorities.

Still in the Neighborhood.

VISALIA, Cal., Sept. 5.—Word was received this morning from Supervisor Ellis at a place twenty miles northeast of Visalia that Sontag and Evans, the train robbers, appeared there yesterday afternoon and forced Ellis to furnish them with food. They threatened to kill him for joining in the hunt after them, and then took his horse and cart and escaped. The sheriff traced the robbers fourteen miles and then lost the trail.

NO DRAW THIS TIME.

Jack McAuliffe and Billy Myer Settle an Old Pugilistic Grudge.

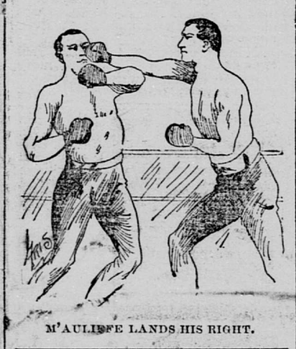
After Fifteen Rounds the Streator Cyclone Is Knocked Out.

Fighting Was Fast and Furious From Beginning to End.

Nothing Like It Was Ever Seen in the Olympic Ring.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.

THE Olympic club's high-priced pugilistic carnival was inaugurated tonight with the light-weight championship under circumstances that were auspicous in all respects save that of the weather. But the weather did not dampen the ardor of the sports. All this afternoon the leading thoroughfares down-town were thronged with an excited, troubled and enthusiastic crowd. From St. Charles hotel down to the Young Men's Gymnastic club the multitude trod the wet and slippery sidewalks, bent on seeing Sullivan, and talking all the time of the battle of tonight. Their curiosity with



M'AULIFFE LANDS HIS RIGHT.

regard to the champion's girth was not satiated, but their discussion about the contest was unrestrained and flowed with the placidity of a running brook.

The early slump in the betting had aroused the spirits of the band of McAuliffe men in town, and the Myer men were depressed. McAuliffe and his friends

Preserved a Reticence

about the condition of their man that was oppressive, and no one but a small circle of light-weights saw the champion in his room, which he did not leave during the evening until his friends came to take him to the club. It was this secrecy which kept McAuliffe a favorite. The rain which poured on the roof the evening passed slowly, the suppressed excitement growing as the hour of the fight drew near. The rain chased the sports down to the club earlier than they would have gone otherwise.

Chief Gaster sent down a large body of burly officers to keep the crowd in order. The police stood in the pelting rain and kept the streets leading to the avenues of admission clear of the motley throng on the outside.

The club building was a blaze of light. The arena is a double-storied affair, with a sitting room for something over 8,000. The ring is in the center, and there never has been a

Prettier Battle Ground

than it presented this evening under the brilliant rays of a dozen big electric lights. There was a double row of press seats around the ring, with private boxes between them.

The crowd was as varied in character as it was large in proportions. It embraced representatives of every state and nearly every leading power of the world. The gentleman and tough sat side by side, and one was as well behaved as the other under the restraint of perfect police discipline. The notables who saw the fight were many. Here are some of them:

Charles E. Davies, Charles Johnson, Jimmy Wakely, Warren Lewis, Moses Gunst, George R. Clark, Dominick O'Malley, Jim Campbell, Tom O'Rourke, W. Reynolds, Joe Goddard, Joe Choynski, John Murphy, of Boston; "Handsome" Dan Murphy, Steve Brodie, Tom Ryan, Young Skelly, Jimmy Carroll, Brooklyn; Joe Gannon, W. W. Naughton, Jerry Killien, Tom Wilhelms, Chris Fitzgerald, Hugh Keough, Lon M. Housman, Joe Murphy, Peter Donahue, G. C. Swinburne, Lew Sullivan, "One-Eyed" Connolly, George Dickinson, Leonard Trolly, Walter Schlieter, Arthur Chamber, The Kid George B. McNichols, Nick Seeger, Alfred Smiley, C. A. Clark, George Kent Bauser, Lionel Adams, Mayor John Fitzpatrick, John A. O'Neill, Mayor McCarrol, of Franklin, La.; Charles Rich, of Sullivan-Kilrain fame; Bud Renaud, "Honest Jack" Curry, Chief of Police Gaster, "Bat" Masterson, Conway, of Troy; John Ferguson, Ed McLaughlin, Pete Clark, Alred Weiland, Bantam G. W. Whitfield, Harry Weldon, Billy Norton, Ned Thurman, Henry P. Sherman, Bart Johnson.

Jack Skelly Appears.

There was no cheering among the crowd until a slimly-built young man, in a plain business suit and a soft hat, pressed his way through the boxes and made his way to the box. It was Jack Skelly, the great amateur who is to fight George Dixon. The crowd left its lungs loose in a mighty shout when Skelly pressed forward. He said he felt in the best form of his life, and then settled down to enjoy the fight, while 8,000 pairs of eyes were leveled at him.

There was an event that happened at the door just before the fight begun that was not on the cards. Thomas L. Harris, of Louisville, presented himself with two slimly built young persons, handed up his tickets and started, for the arena. Something in the appearance of the trio attracted the attention of Capt. Bardet's officers, who followed them. It turned out that only one of the party was of the male persuasion. The other two were girls and gave themselves away. Of course they did not get in; on the contrary they were put under arrest and taken outside. Mr. Harris was told he could see the fight alone, and his companions retired crestfallen to don their own clothes.

The Principals

of the battle set an example in promptness. Myer had the longest way to come, but was first on the ground. After his day's rest in Carrollton he got into a carriage with Alf Kennedy and his trainers and drove rapidly to the club. The Myer party went quickly to their room, with a crowd at their heels, and Bill was stripped.

McAuliffe and his body guard reached the club a little later and went to their room, where they waited for 9 o'clock to come.

While the pugilists waited the sports continued to gather until the amphitheater was nearly full. A few minutes before 9 o'clock a tall man with a small camera hopped over the wire fence and took a snap shot at the crowd, with the ring in the foreground. A moment afterward Johnny Foster came in with a diminutive pair of scales to weigh the gloves to the satisfaction of the police authorities, and the fight was all but ready to begin.

Ex-Mayor Guillot entered the ring ten minutes to 9, and, as master of ceremonies, made a speech admonishing the assemblage to remain perfectly quiet, and declaring that the fight would be

Strictly on the Square.

Immediately after this speech Prof. John Duffy, who acted as referee, entered the arena, followed by Capt. William Barrett, who was, as usual, in charge of the contest.

The men weighed at a quarter to 9, the former at 137½, and the latter at 137¾. Capt. Barrett examined the scales upon which the gloves were weighed, and finding them all right, nodded his consent to the referee. The gloves were of a pea green color, laced with red woolen tape. They were thrown in the ring by the captain to wait the picking up by the seconds of the men.

Sixty-five hundred people were said to be present, and even that number failed to fill the arena, whose empty seats the rainy weather was held accountable for.

Prof. Duffy announced that Jim Colville, of Boston, would act as timekeeper for McAuliffe, while George H. Clark, of Chicago, did like for Myer. Rube M. Frank acted as official timekeeper.

Jack McAuliffe was the first to enter the ring, which he did at 9:15. Myer came a moment later. Both men received great ovations. Knowledge of the fact that a pugilistic grudge of long standing was about to be settled awakened tremendous applause.

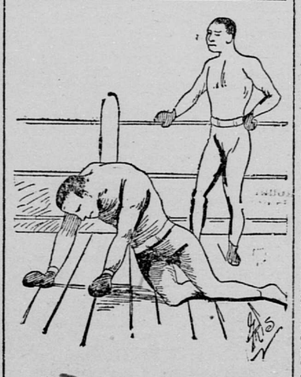
The men were called to the center of the ring by Referee Duffy, who, together with Capt. Barrett, instructed the men as to how they should abide by the Queensberry rules and the Olympic club and rules as to breaking away.

Joe Choynski and Prof. Robertson were McAuliffe's seconds, while Jim Nelson held the bottle. Ed Myer and John Eckert seconded Myer, while Alf Kennedy held the bottle.

At 9:20 everything was in readiness for the battle to begin, and both men sat in their corners eyeing each other closely. The men were ordered to shake hands at 9:25, and the gong for the first round was sounded.

Fight in Detail.

The men jumped to the center of the ring, McAuliffe looking pale and Myer rosy. Mac led for the stomach, slipped and fell; on regaining his feet Myer landed a light left and Jack smiled. Both men were extremely cautious, though McAuliffe was the aggressor. The latter stepped in and delivered a left-hander on the nose and got away without a return. Myer was forced to a stake, but



THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW.

danced out of harm's way, came up again and took part in a clinch in the middle of the ring. Every move by the men was heartily cheered, and Myer, missing a left hand lead, fell in on his opponent and was clinched. It was a pretty round, and the men were sent to their corners not a bit the worse for it.

Round Two—McAuliffe landed a heavy right-hander and Myer clinched, delivering a heavy right himself. There was warm work in the center of the ring, with Myer on the defense. McAuliffe feinted with his left, landed his right, and was cross countered by McAuliffe. The men clinched, and on breaking away Myer landed a left-hander.

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LABOR OUT ON DRESS PARADE.

THOMSON IN TOILS.

The Missing Electric Light Man Probably in Sheriff Bean's Clutches.

That Official Now in San Francisco, Armed With the Warrant.

Thomson Wanted to Square Up His Building Association Shortage.

The Amount Believed to Run Something Upwards of $10,000.

Last Friday evening Sheriff Bean started for San Francisco, armed with the necessary papers for the arrest of C. J. Thomson, the erstwhile electrician and ex-school inspector of St. Paul. It is expected that he has his man in custody by this, and is only awaiting the acquiescence of the prisoner or the requisition from the governor of California before returning to the scene of Thomson's downfall. Thomson is wanted to explain his peculiar methods of bookkeeping while acting as secretary of the People's Building society, a position which he held ever since that organization was started. He is "shy" to the tune of several thousand dollars, but the exact amount is not exactly known. He has already acknowledged, in a letter sent to one of the officers of the society, that he had appropriated $9,000 of the society funds, but it is thought the amount of his embezzlement will be nearer the $12,000 mark. The People's Building society was one of the most flourishing of the kind in the city. Its officers, aside from Thomson, were all men of the highest probity, and its membership was large and continually increasing. Thomson, by reason of his extremely suave manner and remarkable glibness of tongue, had worked himself into the confidence of all his associates, and not a shadow of suspicion had ever attached to him until after his hasty exit from the city over a year ago, when an examination of his books disclosed the true condition of affairs. Just previous to his departure Thomson, much to the surprise of his friends, who thought him financially solid, became insolvent and was forced to make an assignment. He had been in the insurance business, but having secured the agency for the sale of some electrical machinery for a Cincinnati firm he branched out into the electrical business on a large scale.

Insurance and electricity did not seem to go well together, especially as the former was somewhat neglected for the latter, for which he appeared to have a penchant. The assignment followed. Thomson remained about the city for a short time, afterwards assisting the assignee in unraveling the tangled skein of his double-headed business, but all of a sudden disappeared. At the time, it was hinted as a reason for his disappearance that the man had become demented because of his troubles, but those who knew Thomson intimately and looked deeper than the surface became suspicious that there was something criminal behind his hasty departure. And credence was lent to this view of the matter when a few months later it was learned that Thomson was in British Columbia. Then it was that the officers of the People's Building society began to fear that all might not be well in Thomson's relations with the organization as secretary, and a very cursory examination revealed the fact that he had been carrying on a systematic steal for a long time.

Many meeting[illegible] Stockholders of the society [illegible] held within the past few mo[illegible] The s[illegible] view to ascertaining what was [illegible] to be done under the circumstances, but until now no definite conclusion has been reached. Some thought it advisable to avoid the scandal which the publication of Thomson's misconduct would result in, and that the matter should be settled quietly, each stockholder assuming his proportionate share of the shortage. Others were opposed to this, and insisted that Thomson should be hunted down and punished for his perfidious acts. Some time ago it was learned that Thomson was in San Francisco, having departed from British Columbia, and it was from there that he wrote the society, acknowledging that he was a defaulter in the sum of $9,000.

He had no idea, however, that criminal proceedings could be instituted against him, believing that the affair would be quieted for the good name of the society. But in this he was mistaken, as he no doubt realizes ere this. It is understood that Thomson is engaged in the insurance business for some Western company, and that his family is living with him.

WORKERS' DAY OFF.

Labor Day of Ninety-Two Observed in a Dignified, Generous Style.

A Two-Mile Procession of Forty-Two of the Industrial Unions.

Successful and Enjoyable Outing of Thousands at White Bear.

Victories of Organized Labor in the Nation the Orator's Theme.

The multitudes of people pouring out of the union depot after sundown last evening gave a better idea of the number of men, women and children who had gone to White Bear to celebrate the day set apart as Labor's own, than any possible analysis of the crowds that spread themselves over the territory at the lake shore, filled the dancing pavilion to an uncomfortable degree and glided over the waters in the numerous craft at their disposal.

'Twas a jolly, noisy, good-natured, yet withal somewhat mussed and very tired stream of people, young and old, that came through the depot doors in groups and in crowds, but one and all were satisfied to their full bent. They had been participants in the most pleasurable and successful day's outing ever enjoyed under the auspices of the industrial unions of St. Paul, and that was sufficient to atone for the inconveniences necessarily to be encountered in the home-coming.

A conservative estimate of the holiday makers at White Bear would probably put it between five and six thousand people, and during all the afternoon of pleasure and sport not an accident was reported; and there was a commendable absence of personal differences or fisticuffs. All seemed set only on enjoyment, even to the politicians, who circulated numerously among the crowds, in easy comradeship with everybody.

Two Miles of Marchers.

The parade of the united labor bodies through the streets of the city in the morning, stretching fully two miles in length, was viewed by so many people that it is unnecessary to particularize as to the tasty uniforms, clever innovations in equipment, bright banners, splendid appearance of the different bodies of marchers, and the general ensemble of the greatest turnout of its kind ever witnessed in the Saintly City. It was a really magnificent sight as the long lines of paraders, presenting a kaleidoscopic array of formation and color, moved through the streets designated for the line of march, and each man stepped as if on his precision and bearing alone depended the completeness of the whole.

There were forty-two organizations in line, comprising all the way from 50 to 350 each, Typographical Union No. 30, the shoemakers' assembly and the cigarmakers turning out the largest delegations. There were eight bands in line, and with marshals, aides, drivers, etc., it is estimated something like 4,200 men participated in the parade, which strung out to tremendous length at some points. The marching of so large a body of men was singularly free from mishaps of any kind, and speaks well for the complete arrangements made by the various committees.

Moving Lakeward.

The heavily laden trains of the Duluth road rolled almost unceasingly lakeward during the afternoon and evening, bearing an almost countless throng to the held of pleasure at Lake Shore. The masculine sex was slightly in the majority, though their sisters and cousins and aunts turned out in a most patriotic manner. Those who had wives brought them, and those who had none sought them; so every one was happy in the society of her he loved best.

The entire brigade of the people's representatives did not remain after the shades of night had fallen, but about 2,000 of them sought the fireside warmth of their homes after Old Sol had withdrawn his cheerful presence. At 2:30 the crowd assembled on the picnic grounds and listened to the strains of Seibert's band, after which J. J. Ryan, president of the trades and labor assembly, mounted the platform and opened the day's exercises with a neat and pithy little address, containing words of encouragement and welcome. Mr. Ryan reviewed the history and the lessons of Labor day at some length, and then introduced the speaker of the day, John J. Ryder, who made an address full of enthusiasm for the cause. Mr. Ryder spoke in part as follows:

Triumphs of Toil.

Your call to perform today the pleasantest duty of my life I cannot consider so much a personal compliment as the beginning of a custom which, on our festal occasions, shall call men from the ranks to stand on labor's platform and speak for labor's cause. It is with pride and pleasure that I assume the duty. Well might any man, whose father before him ate his bread in the sweat of his brow, feel a pardonable elation in being thought worthy to address so splendid an audience, representing thousands of banded brothers of toil, whose magnificent turnout of the morning was at once a revelation to all beholders and an inspiration to friends.

Labor day grows with the passing years. On the next anniversary let us have in the procession, or massed at some vantage point along its line, the children of the men and the women who compose and give comfort and encouragement to these organized bodies of heralds of the rising dawn of a better day for all the world.

Events which have happened in this great union of states to which we all owe and swear the first allegiance—events that, while deplorable in themselves, are but footmarks on the path of nineteenth century advancement—have made it almost the fashion to write and speak only about the dark side of the so-called labor problem, which is in reality

The Riddle of the World,

to whose solution the bravest and kindest and best of the human race are bending all the energy of their minds, all the impulses of their hearts.

Today I will change the tune. On a fete day such as this, the voices of unionists should be raised in a song of joy and triumph; the wail of woe and the lilt of sorrow should be laid to rest. I will speak to you briefly, not of quarrels or lockouts, not of strikes or defeats, not of isolated instances of the degradation of labor by soulless capital, nor shall I moralize on possible dreary days in the womb of the future.

"Labor Omnia Vincit," that saying true as the words of holy writ, shall be the basis of my talk; "The Triumphs of Toil" my subject; the victories of organized labor shall be my inspiration.

Labor day itself will mark one of the greatest epochs of human advancement to be recorded in the history of the industrial world, signifying as it does not only that the workers of America are stepping in time with the inspiring tune of an enlightened world's progress, but that of their own worth, as men and citizens, they command the respect and consideration of an overwhelming majority of the people of the nation. It is an admirable token of power when the authorities of