

# WORKINGMEN ON PARADE.

## THE PROCESSION OF THE LABOR UNIONS.

ABOUT 14,000 MEN PASSING IN REVIEW  
BEFORE MAYOR GRACE AND HENRY  
GEORGE IN UNION-SQUARE.

The organized workingmen were in their glory yesterday, and very many of them took a day off, put bits of ribbon in their buttonholes, and fell into the ranks of the procession that marched by the cottage in Union-square. The announcement that Mayor Grace and Henry George would review the parade brought out their respective friends in full force, and now one of these gentlemen would be cheered and then another. The friends of Mr. George availed themselves of the opportunity to get up another boom for him for his nomination for Mayor, and several unions carried transparencies whereupon were inscribed the words, "Henry George Our Next Mayor." The friends of the convicted boycotters, and most of these were German Socialists, who carried red flags, also carried a banner whose inscription appealed to every one not to forget the men who were undergoing punishment in State prison for undertaking to punish their fellow-citizens without the formality of legal prosecution. To increase the sympathy of the public the wives and children of the imprisoned men were placed in wagons decorated with bunting and flowers, and taken along as part of the procession. Although it took the paraders an hour and a half to pass the reviewing stand, yet several halts of from two to five minutes' duration, took up nearly half an hour of the time. There were about 14,000 men on parade.

Ten o'clock was appointed for the procession to start, but it was nearly half an hour later when Grand Marshal James Archibald gave the order to march. From Fourth-avenue, below Thirteenth-street, where the line was formed, the procession passed across Broadway and through Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street to Union-Square. The cottage was the reviewing stand, and here were assembled, among others, Mayor Grace, Henry George, the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, James Lynch, ex-Vice-President of the State Workingmen's Assembly; Mme. Dela-clubse, the radical Socialist; Samuel Gompers, John Shaughnessy, and Daniel L. Jacobs, who afterward entertained the guests.

The American Order of Carpenters and Joiners led the procession, the nine or ten lodges of which it is composed turning out about 900 men. Then came the German carpenters, four branches, 600 strong. The horseshoers, who came next, had adopted a novel uniform, which consisted of an apron of buff leather with a large red horseshoe in the centre. Then came 400 German framers, who flourished a blood-red flag, followed by several trucks, one of which had a large floral ship christened "Unity," and another truck which carried a floral lion representing capital and a floral horse that represented labor. An immense floral horseshoe, bearing the words "Good Luck," stood in front of the wagon. The printers carried some of the most tasteful flags and banners, and turned out in large numbers, about 1,500, and had they abided by their original decision not to participate in the parade it would have lost some of its brightest features. THE TIMES Chapel turned out over 100 men, while the chapels of the *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Star*, and *Morning Journal* also made a very creditable appearance. Henry George seemed to be a favorite with many of the typesetters. Then came the type foundry, and next the German house painters, 200 strong, with another blood-red flag, the German bricklayers, and a troop of Italian laborers. The clothing trades followed. The last division was headed by the Knights of Labor Shoemakers' Assembly, No. 6,891, and then followed the Washington Shoemakers' Association, the buttonhole makers, the locked-out Singer machine agents, and the shirtmakers. The furniture makers bore a transparency with the words "Henry George Our Next Mayor," which they waved at Mr. George as they passed the stand. Mr. George blushed and acknowledged the compliment by taking off his hat and bowing. The men bore other transparencies and banners with such inscriptions, as "Legislators and Capitalists Must Go," and "Eight Hours' Work, Eight Hours' Rest, Eight Hours' Education." The United Woodcarvers turned out 400 men. The Cigarmakers' Unions were very well represented, and many of them gave loud cheers for Henry George. One of their transparencies bore the words, "Vote for Henry George," and another proposed three cheers for boycotting. The families of the convicted boycotters followed closely in the cigarmakers' section, and then came the journeymen brewers with hop leaves in their hats. The individual members of a troop of bartenders were recognized by many of the spectators. The South Norwalk Co-operative Hat Union closed the procession.

When the end of the procession had passed the reviewing stand the crowd pressed round the cottage and called upon the Mayor and Mr. George for speeches. Both gentlemen bowed and withdrew, while a self-appointed labor agitator thrust himself forward and began haranguing the crowd, which soon melted away. Later the members of the Central Labor Union gathered at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. Here all nationalities fraternized. For the young men a programme with a large number of games and races had been arranged. A five-mile running race, open only to members of trades and labor organizations, and from which professionals were barred, was won by Henry Keon, a brass finisher, who received a gold medal. J. Sheehan came in second and got a silver medal. A one-mile walk was won by C. Nichols, a clothing cutter, and then Henry Keon came in winner in another one-hour go-as-you-please race. J. O'Brien, a printer, came in first in a sack race, and J. Gillon, a pressman, was second. There were also hop, skip, and jump races and bowling and shooting matches.

Thirty-six labor organizations, claiming a total membership of 25,000, had informed the Brooklyn Central Labor Union that they would turn out in full force yesterday, but only about 6,000 men were congregated about the fountain at the junction of Bedford and Division avenues when the procession started at 11:15 o'clock, led by Grand Marshal Ernest Senne. It was arranged in three divisions, each containing three bands of music and about 1,800 men. About 20 women were seated in carriages with delegates to the Central Labor Union and invited guests. The organizations carried banners variously inscribed. One read "Labor alone produces wealth," and another "Justice is fixed on the side of our oppressors." The unions represented included those of the plasterers, lathers, machinists, shoemakers, cigarmakers, barbers, compositors, stairbuilders, fur pickers, painters, framers, cabinetmakers, tailors, laborers, cartmen, and carpenters, and the Bakers' Advance Club, the Carl Marx Association, the Storemen's Protective Association, the Heidelberg Labor Club, and the Frank Lazelle Association. The procession moved from the fountain through Bedford-avenue to Lafayette, and through Broadway and Myrtle-avenue to Myrtle-Avenue Park. There they were joined by their families, and the day and evening were given up to dancing, speechmaking, and what few outdoor sports the rain permitted.

Between 10,000 and 12,000 persons were in the labor procession at Newark yesterday and the parade was the signal for an almost total suspension of business. The city was gayly decorated and crowds lined the streets. Alderman Callan was Marshal. The presence of lady members of the various industrial organizations in the city and in Orange formed one of the features. The procession was divided into three divisions. In the first were the hatters of Newark, 1,000 men, and the hatters of Orange, 1,500. Then came the union leather workers, from 3,000 to 4,000 in number. In the third division were the representatives of the building trades, with 3,200 men. At the City Hall they were reviewed by Gov. Abbett and Mayor Haynes and other officials. They marched to Military Park, where there was a mass meeting and a dance.

The workingmen of Elizabeth, N. J., observed "Labor's Day" by having a parade and an open air meeting in Union-square. Two thousand Knights of Labor and trades union men participated in the celebration. The Singer Sewing Machine Works and other factories were closed. Houses were everywhere decorated, and various mottoes were suspended across the streets.