IRISHMEN BURY VICTORIA.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians Have a Great Mourning Session.

OMAHA'S ROAD TO THE NORTH.

The Board of Education—Nebraska's Traveling Men— In the Board of Trade—City News in General.

The Queen's Birthday.

One of the most unique and original burlesques ever arranged in this or any other city was enacted by the members of the A. O. H. at their hall in Cunningham block last evening. It was a mock celebration of the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth.

It occurred on the twenty-third although the queen was born on the twenty-fourth of May, 1819, and is consequently sixty-eight years old to-day. The reason for anticipating this important event, said one enthusiastic Irishman whose father and forefather had been great sufferers under the rule of Victoria, was that "it would have been a good thing if the queen of England had died before she was born." The real cause, however, was that the hall had been engaged by another party for this evening, before the committee on arrangements was aware of last evening's entertainment being inaugurated. There was a large crowd present including the most prominent Irish ladies and gentlemen in the city. The hall was neatly decorated, with a large black flag, bearing the inscription in "orange" yellow, "All hail to the queen of famines and coercion." The meeting was called to order by Peter Dowdall, president of the A. O. H., and on motion James Connolley was made chairman of the evening's entertainment. Patrick O'Toole was chosen marshal and under his direction the society formed in line and mysteriously to the uninitiated in the evening's work proceeded to the street, parading around a block. It was announced that dirges would be played by the band, but instead most enlivening Irish airs were rendered. This was taken to mean that the Hibernian marching music means funeral chants to England. At least so a prominent citizen said. On the return to the hall the invited guests were astonished to find a costly casket placed in regular funeral order in the center of the room. In it was an effigy corpse with a mask representing Queen Victoria with a nightcap for a crown. The procession passed around the casket in the most solemn manner to the dirge music of the band. Instead of a birthday celebration with a cradle it was a death solemnity with a coffin. Then came the speeches and and other exercises of the evening. It was observable that personally the queen was generally commended, but her government received the hardest knocks ever given at a meeting in this city. She was "called a mere figure head and governmental pen," but happenings during her reign, especially during famine times, as Mr. C. M. O'Donavan said, the sultan of Turkey, contributed £10,000 and was forced to take back £9,000, because Victoria only gave £1,000 for the suffering Irish. During the evening "telegrams and cablegrams," all directed to the executive committee of the A. O. H., were received from the following persons: Charles Stuart Parnell, Gladstone, James G. Blaine, Senator Ingalls, Grover Cleveland and others, expressing regret at not being able to attend the obsequies.

The principal speech ofe the evening was that of the Hon. John Rush, city treasurer. Lack of space prevents even a synopsis of one of the most patriotic speeches ever delivered by an Irishman in this city. He was followed by Mr. Minnehan who was particularly eloquent devoting his main attention to home rule in Ireland. Mr. C. M. O'Donovan gave a chant in the Irish language and also spoke at length detailing historical facts about Ireland entirely unknown to the general public. County Commifsioner O'Keeffe who is a veritable thrush sang several songs as did Messrs. Burke, Phelan and Shiver, while Josepe O'Connor by earnest request delighted the audience with an original Irish jig. The entertainment was interspersed with splendid music by the A. O. H. band a lavish supply of refreshments was served. At midnight the "black flag" was raised over the hall and the following resolutions adopted:

Having assembled to discharge a solemn duty devolving upon us as American citizens of Irish race and birth; and

Whereas, The uncalled for coercion measures now pending in the parliament of Great Britain are but a repetition of past tyrannical legislative measures; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as Irish-American citizens, without personal animosity towards her Brittanic majesty, deplore the enactment or toleration of such tyrannical legislation in this age of intelligence; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Rt. Honorable William E. Gladstone and Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell, and copies furnished the press of the city.

C. M. O'DONAVAN,
RICHARD O'KEEFE,
PETER DOWDAIL,
PATRICK BARRETT,
BERNARD MCGUIRE.

It was determined to cremate the effigy corpse, because real estate was on such a boom in Omaha the purchase of a lot could not be thought of.

THE OMAHA AND YANKTON.

Important Meeting of Omaha and Yankton Business Men.

The first meeting of members of the board of trade, business men of Omaha, and delegates from Yankton, Wayne, Wisret, West Point and other places along the proposed route of the Omaha and Yankton railroad was held in the Board of Trade hall last evening. Its purposes were of a preliminary nature, and the way was well prepared for an enthusiastic meeting which will be held at the same place this evening.

Mr. Max Meyer called the meeting to order at 8:30 o'clock He stated the object of the meeting to be to hear from a delegation of gentlemen from Yankton and Wayne regarding the proposed Omaha and Yankton railroad.

Hon. A. B. Slater, of Wayne, said that they had come to hear and not to speak. After he had spoken his brief sentiments, he desired to hear from the gentlemen of Omaha. He said that Omaha was reaching out to the west and northwest a thousand miles, while the city was almost an entire stranger to a fertile territory which lay right at its doors. All that the people of Yankton and Wayne desired was that Omaha should meet them half way. He understood that it would take money to build a railroad, but they were willing to pay their share. He was sorry that Major Hanson and Mr. Young, who represented Chicago capitalists, were not present, but they would be at the meeting to-night. Sixty miles north of Omaha lay a fertile, unbroken field. If a railroad could be built from Omaha through it, in five years it would become eight times as populous as it is now. If a road could be built to compete with the Northwestern road there would be such a flood of commerce to Omaha from that country that it would give the city an impetus which would leave Kansas City behind.

The speaker then digressed to state that he was not an entire stranger here. He had a friend present who, through the columns of the BEE, had made him well known. He said, "I have done nothing on earth but what I can face, and I always will." He then quite sensibly returned to the topic at hand and said: "All we ask is that we may be met by you half way." He continued that there is no place on the Missouri river which affords as cheap and easy a crossing as at Yankton. The people of Yankton say they will help in building this bridge. They have the means to do it. The money that should be given as a subsidy would barely pay for the right of way for the road. It was, in his opinion, a very cheap manner to get an iron link between the fertile country of the Missouri and the Jim rivers and Omaha.

Dr. George F. Miller said that he believed he could say on behalf of the people of Omaha that the gentleman from the north and his associates were met with a hearty welcome. The construction of a road north and northwest was a subject of agitation seven years ago. The people of this city were not blind to the richness of the country north of them. Mr. Gould wanted to construct the road five years ago but ordered it commenced from Papillion.

[Here the speaker gave way for the proper reception of about twenty gentlemen from Yankton, Wayne and other places, who are here in the road's interest.]

He, continuing, said that Mr. S. H. H. Clark opposed commencing the road at Papillion, and was successful in delaying work until other events made it undesirable that the project be carried out. It threatened to cut Omaha from the rear. Recently the agitation was resumed, and at one time it appeared probable something would come of it, but again the project had lapsed. There is but one opinion regarding this road to Yankton—but one. The only difficulty seems to be as to the manner. The speaker related a conversation with the editor of the BEE, in which it had been agreed that they did not care who thould build the line, and that they would favor the giving of a liberal subsidy. The only condition was that the Northwestern should be forced to give Yankton, as well as Omaha, equal and decent treatment. The speaker's idea was that Omaha needs this road so badly that a liberal subsidy should be given for a road on three conditions: First, that a part of this road should be built this year; second, that it should be built to Yankton; thirdly, that the company which operated it should be powerful enough to go to Mr. Hughitt and force him to make concessions. The reason why a part of this road should be built this year is that now the country is in such an extraordinarily prosperous condition that railroads can be built easily, while in three years from now it will not be possible, in his opinion, to secure the money. He was anxious to see a very large part of this line built before snow flies. He was familiar with the ideas of Mr. Gould and Mr. Clark, and he had become somewhat discouraged. He spoke of them because he understood that all of the gentlemen from the north except Major Hanson, had corresponded with Mr. Clark and were here in the interest of an extension of or connection with the the Missouri Pacific. He regarded the road to the north the capstone of the railroad system of the city. He believed that Omaha should get her own. In the north the city's wings were clipped. She ought to rise and claim her rights. The city could vote a million of money and make $10,000,000 by building that road. He wanted the press of the city to not quibble over the manner or means, but to keep in view the necessity of the road. He did not want three points to be lost sight of, viz: That Omaha must have the road; that it must be built at once; and that it must be controlled by a corporation strong enough to force the Northwestern or any other road which paid tribute to the Vanderbilts to make equal and decent terms or do no business.

Judge Crawford, of West Point, made a quiet but very logical and forcible speech. He said that Omaha did not realize her greatness, nor did she realize the future which is before her. She ought to be the trade centre for all Nebraska. She ought not to let a great part of her territory pay tribute to and build up Chicago. The Elkhorn Valley wanted direct communication with this city. To obtain it the people of that valley are willing to do all they can financially. They look to Omaha for the greatest proportion of the assistance for a railroad.

Dr. Miller moved that the president of the board of trade be authorized to call a meeting for this evening to meet the delegates from the northern part of the state, and Yankton and discuss the project of a railroad to the northwest.

Hon. John A. McShane said that this topic had long been agitated by Omaha business men. He said that two questions had arisen: Whether local capital ought to be invested in construction of a railroad to Yankton and the road then left at the mercy of a powerful corporation which already accupied a portion of the field; and whether foreign capital could be obtained to build a system of railways from Omaha to the north and the northwest. At the first question local capital had become afraid; and for the latter proposition as yet no large railroad corporation had been found to guarantee the con struction of such a road. At present there are surveying parties of a railroad corporation in the northern and northwestern part of the state and the only thing necessaay is to induce citizens of Council Bluffs and Omaha to abandon a project to build a bridge. It is the differences over the location of that bridge which stands in the way of immediate construction of the road. He believed this railroad corporation should have an opportunity to decide upon its bridge location and then have a chance at the construction of this contemplated line.

Colonel Chase said that until Mr. McShane had spoken he had the idea that the city of Omaha was unanimous upon the project of building a road northward. But now the question arose whether Omaha was to take hold of this and build this road, or whether a committee was to be appointed as has been appointed before, and nothing done. Mr. McShane had been appointed as a chairman of one of those committees, but his committee had never reported. Mr. Hitchcock, of the World, had also been chairman of a committee and worked hard, but his committee did not report. Now it was Omaha's business to take hold of the project and push it through.

The motion then prevailed.

Mr. Slater suggested that a committee be appointed to see Mr. Hanson and the Chicago gentlemen and ascertain what proposition they had to make.

Finally a motion to appoint a committee of seven from Omaha and one from each other point represented was adopted, the business of the committee being to confer with all parties and railroad men who may have propositions to make regarding the construction of the road, and to report at the meeting this evening.

The chair appointed the following committee from Omaha: C. F. Goodman, H. T. Clark, D. C. Patterson, John A. Harbach, G. M. Hitchcock, Adolph Meyer, B. F. Smith.

From other points the following were selected:

Wayne—Hon. James Britton.
Yankton—Wm. M. Powers.
Beemer—Albert Beemer.
West Point—Judge J. C. Crawford and John D. Neligh.
Wisner—A. R. Graham.
Hartington—John H. Filton.
Blair—D. H. Clark.
St. Helena—B. C. Nessar.
St. James—Samuel Lemon.

Mr. Max Meyer was declared by a vote of the meeting the chairman of this committee, but declined.

A telegram to Mayor Broatch asking relief for suffers from a colliery disaster at Mahlis, B. C., was read.

The meeting then adjourned until this evening.

THE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Immediately after the general meeting adjourned the committee selected met and organized by electing G. M. Hitchcock chairman and D. C. Patterson secretary. Arrangements for their work were made and the committee then adjourned.

FUNDS FOR THE FREEDMEN.

The Work Done Yesterday by the Presbyterian Assembly.

COLORED MEN SPEAK NOBLY.

Four Thousand People Endorse the Work of the Presbyterian Bureau of Missions to the Freedmen.

Afternoon.

On motion of Dr. Marquis, the sessions of to-morrow and Tuesday morning were extended to 12:30 o'clock, to enable two committees to hold their meetings, commencing at 10 o'clock, during the two hours and a half allowed them under the rules.

The following telegram was received from the assembly in St. Louis and read by Clerk Roberts:

The general assembly in session at St. Louis have received with joy the greetings of the general assembly at Omaha, and cordially return their brotherly salutations. For our brethren's and companions' sakes, we will now say: "Peace be with thee. One Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all who is above all."

All matters relating to the mutual action of the assemblies have been referred to a special committee, whose report has not yet been made.

G. B. STRECKAR,
Moderator.
J. R. WILSON,
Stated Clerk.

Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, of New York, gave a succinct account of the origin, rise and present condition of the consolidated magazine known as the "Church at Home and Abroad." The number of copies of the first number issued was 55,000. Since that time the average circulation has been 30,000. The circulation last April was 27,398, of which 1,689 were complementary, leaving a paid subscription for 25,713. The circulation at date is 26,300. The receipts of the magazine since the issue of its first number in January were $27,398.75. Dr. Vincent then instituted a comparison between the combined circulation of the two other magazines now discontinued and the success which seemed to await the new consolidation.

Judge Ewing moved to accept the report.

It was so carried.

Dr. Nelson, editor of the magazine, was called. He said that he thanked the assembly for the courtesy it had shown him, and he really saw no necessity for his saying anything, especially after the excellent report made by Dr. Vincent. He would avail himself however, of the opportunity to state that he had been sustained by the committee with the greatest feeling of brotherly love and cordiality. He cond desire nothing more than he had received at their hands. The first number of the magazine had been issued before the gentleman took charge of it. Since that time he had endeavored to discharge the duties of editor as well as he could and as rapidly as he could learn what was wanted of him by the committee. He held in his hand the first bound copy of the first volume, which it afforded him the greatest pleasure to present to the moderator, with the hope that that gentleman would place it in his library where it might long be found as an evidence of what might be done in the cause of religious publications.

Judge Ewing then took the floor and offered amendments to the following effect: That the magazine be numbered monthly, consecutively and continuously, beginning with number seven, the issue for July; that the word "monthly" be inserted after the word "published" on the title page; that the emblem of the cross around which twines a mixture between a snake and a boa-constrictor be removed from the first page and another substituted and that the corporate name of the association be published with the officers and their addresses on one of the last pages.

The last two of these amendments the committee accepted, but opposed the insertion of the word "monthly," as suggested in the first page of the cover, because, they claimed, they had accepted an engraved design for the first page of the cover on which the words now on the original cover were so symmetrically arranged that to introduce other words would destroy the handsome appearance.

It was then moved that the word "Presbyterian" be inserted in the title making it read, "The Presbyterian Church, at Home and Abroad."

Geo. W. Bainum, of Indianapolis, said that there was an overture before the committee relating to this subject.

Another delegate moved to amend to make the name "Our Church," which was followed by others but without receiving seconds.

A vote was taken on Judge Ewing's amendment relating to inserting the word "monthly" in the first page of the cover. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Bainum moved to lay the other amendments on the table.

The motion prevailed.

Dr. Marquis thought it would be well to settle these questions at once and thus save time. He read a letter stating, with reference to the fact that missionaries were receiving copies of the magazine gratuitously, that those same missionaries, in many instances, received more money than others who were obliged to pay for the periodical. The suggestion accompanying this was that the magazine be furnished free to all clergymen receiving less than $700 per year.

The matter was referred to the committee.

Dr. Marquis moved to then take from the table the motion which had lately been placed upon it.

The motion prevailed.

Dr. Hayes said that he wanted the motions divided. They comprised a couple of subjects and he had a right to ask for the division.

The chair held that there was but one subject under consideration.

Dr. Patterson, speaking upon the insertion of the word "Presbyterian" in the title, asked if there were not other Presbyterian churches in the world, even in this country? To have the name correctly indicative of this assembly, it should have the full corporate name, as follows: "Presbyterian church in the United States of America, at home and abroad."

Mr. Stubbs of Indianapolis thought the names suggested, out of place. It ought to be short and expressive. He favored "One Church."

Mr. Sheppard believed that they could not now meddle with the name without injuring the magazine.

Dr. Henry was not in favor of the change. He was pleased with it at first and was pleased with it now. He instanced a case where the name of a magazine had been changed and had died as a consequence. It had been something like the "Christian at Work," and was changed to read "The Presbyterian at Work." The name killed it.

Editor Nelson said that he was not responsible for the name. Perhaps, if he had had anything to do with its selection, he would have chosen another. But he had not had anything to do with his own name. It was his mother who selected that. If he could have done so he would have given himself his mother's maiden name. Whether he was a different man because he had not the name he would not have given himself, he did not know. And yet, he knew of a few names which he might give the magazine to which he knew at least a few people would agree. But then, it was more easy to select a name to which people would object than it was to find one with which they would be pleased.

Mr. Weaver said there was dissatisfaction with the name all over the country, and that sooner or later it would have to be changed.

The previous question was called for and ordered.

A vote was taken on inserting the word "Presbyterian" in the title, and the same was lost.

The report of the committee on magazine was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, as the adoption of the report made the committee the managers of the affair, it was ordered that their future expenses be paid out of the receipts of the magazine.

The committee on judiciary reported through Dr. Welch, in the matter of the exception of J. B. Roberts, that the action of the latter be sustained.

Adopted.

The same committee, in the matter of the appeal of Rev. A. R. Day, from the decision of the synod of Iowa, deposing him from the ministry, reported sustaining the decision, and recommending that the action be final.

Adopted.

The same committee reported in the appeal of Rev. J. H. Baird from the decision of the synod of Pennsylvania. He took exception, during a political canvass, one of the questions of which was a prohibitory amendment to the constitution, to the following words: "We endorse the constitutional amendment and pray for its submission to the people." These words were endorsed by the synod. The committee on judiciary reported that the action was merely an expression of opinion and that it was not binding upon either individuals or the church, and that no further action be taken on the matter.

Rev. Mr. Baird, who was present, was given ten minutes in which to explain the object of his appeal. He said that he expressed before them as the last court of Christ their king. He had been warned that he would get into trouble, even since he had come to this city, if he should press his suit, because it might result in the taking of action which might interfere with organic action between the old and new churches. The endorsement to which he excepted had been made in the midst of one of the most exciting campaigns which ever took place in the state of Pennsylvania. He was certain that he could discover four errors in that statement, in contravention of the constitution. He was opposed to that method of endorsing this species of alleged reform which, like the car of Juggernaut, was rolling through the country and overwhelming its adherents, a reform which did not point the sinner to Christ, but instead set him to voting at the polls. They might do that as individuals, standing upon the street corners, but not standing in the church as ministers of Jesus Christ. The question he raised was that the church of Jesus Christ had no right to recommend any action of that kind to her people. When she did she stepped outside her province. She was excluded from making any and all laws but was not estopped from indicating and upholding those which are the laws of heaven. He requested a hearing in the manner laid down by the book.

Dr. Marquis, who occupied the chair, said that the committee on judiciary had gone beyond its authority in its recommendation that the matter was one of opinion. The duty of the committee was to report simply or not whether the matter was in order for a hearing by the assembly.

Mr. Patterson then moved that the recommitted to the judiciary committee.

Carried.

Dr. Marquis called Dr. Henry to relieve him in the chair, the latter gentleman having retired, being a Pennsylvanian, when the action of the synod of that state was in question.

As Dr. Marquis descended from the stand one of the commissioners named McDonald asked him if he had taken Dr. Henry's place in the chair. Dr. Marquis replied that he had.

"That accounts for the decision," replied McDougall, referring to Dr. Henry's holding that the judiciary committee had exceeded their authority in the premises.

"The decision was my own," loudly responded Dr. Marquis. The assembly seemed to understand that Dr. Marquis had been insulted by Mr. McDougall's assertion and loudly and long applauded the former's denial. If Mr. McDougall meant what he said as a joke he must have felt mortified that, as a jokist, he failed badly.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-day.

Yesterday Morning.

The Presbyterian assembly met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The usual time was spent in devotional exercises.

On motion of General Shields a resolution was adopted and ordered spread upon the records of Friday last, setting forth the adoption of the resolution then introduced, affirming the plan of organic action between the assemblies of both north and south churches. When the news of Friday's work was transmitted to St. Louis, it appeared that the resolution was spoken of only as being "approved." The southern assembly did not think that term strong enough, and, that information being sent here, the above action was taken, and the records made to show that it had been "adopted."

Stated and Permanent Clerks Roberts and Moor reported upon the progress made in the matter of reprinting the records of the assemblies from 1835 to 1869. They said that the work was being satisfactorily done and would soon be completed, thus giving a perfect set of minutes from 1706 to 1869, the time of the separation.

The committee on the amendment of rules twenty-three and twenty-six, reported. The former was left as it was, the latter was amended by striking out all after the first two sentences.

Dr. W. C. Burchard of Allegheny, from the committee on missions among freedmen reported, showing that in the south there are 7,000,000 freedmen and 280 missionaries, an increase of fourteen over the number of last year. There are 217 churches, fifteen more than in the year before. These churches have a membership of 15,580, with a Sunday school attendance of 15,790. Eight more of these churches during the year became supporting. In that time 1,923 additions were made to church membership, 470 more than in the preceding year, an average of eighteen to each minister. The work being done is most encouraging. Yet, while there are 1,420,000 voters, 1,065,000 of these can neither read nor write. These illiterate voters control one-sixth of the electoral vote, and one-fifth of the congressional and senatorial positions. There are eighty-eight parochial schools in daily operation, with 10,000 scholars. The higher educational institutions were doing well, a noted instance of which was the success of the institute endowed by Mary Allen at Crockett, Tex., which started with one student in an old cabin, and which now has an attendance of eighty-six, forty-eight of whom are boarders. The total receipts of the board during the year were $118,297.67, and the expenditures $126,228.10, leaving an indebtedness of $14,131; the burden of which has been borne by the treasurer. All the ministers' and teachers' salaries had been paid up to April 1. The colored people he claimed had an intelligent sense of what the presbyteries were doing for them, and appreciated it highly. He then closed with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we commend the board for its fidelity, efficiency and energy, approve their minutes of last year and recommend that the work be pushed forward, as rapidly as possible.

That the assembly record its appreciation of the work of Dr. and Mrs. Dorland in securing for Scotia Seminary its present high position among educational institutions.

That we hail as a significant sign of the times, Woman's Work for Woman, and we ask the hearty co-operation of all our churches in the educational work of the board.

That all our ministers be urged to acquaint their people with our work among the freedmen, and appeal to them to devise liberal things in aid of this cause.

That Rev. S. J. Fisher, Rev. Jno. M. Richmond, Rev. J. P. E. Kumler D. D., and Messrs. John C. McCornis and Robt. S. Davis whose terms of service expire with this assembly, be re-elected members of the board for the term of the three years.

Dr. Allen, of Pittsburg, Pa., secretary of the board of freedmen's missions, was called to the stand. He is a tall, portly gentleman, and for thirty minutes entertained the assembly in a masterly manner. He came to speak to them as a southern man who had been a slaveholder, whose father had been a slaveholder, and whose grandfather even had owned and driven slaves. He knew the colored men from childhood. He had met them in their cabins, in their schools, in the plantation and on the fields of rice and cotton. Since their emancipation they had passed through one of the greatest transitions in history. By that emancipation they had been freed from the bondage under which they had labored for 260 years. Three years after that emancipation they had been admitted to citizenship and left in that bewilderment which ensues when a transition of so much moment takes place with an individual who is unable to appreciate it. The country in the emancipation of these people had introduced a new element into the government. History was authority for the fact that no class of people appreciated freedom in less than a generation. If that were true, the freedmen had to be raised to that plane of appreciation, and as soon as possible. If they could not raise themselves, it was the obligation of the Presbyterians to help them. The perpetuity of the country depended upon the intelligence and morality of the colored people. Sooner or later, if permitted to continue in their present condition, these same freedmen would undermine the foundations of the country. Among them were 1,420,000 voters, of whom 1,065,000 could neither read nor write. These illiterates held the balance of power in eight states of the union, control sixty-five of the 305 congressmen and sixteen senators. These were facts which ought to appeal to the patriot as well as the politician. If a good government be found in this country twenty-five years from to-day, it will be because there will be an abolition of the neglect now prevailing with reference to the education and morality of the colored man. The hands that control so many ignorant votes must be guided, and that guidance must be done by people who do it at the peril of their country. Here is a new element introduced into the government of the country. Will the country stand it?

The speaker then referred to the manner by which the foundation of the Washington monument was strengthened by building another foundation around it. The support was then sufficient to hold the structure which now looks down upon every other monument and cathedral tower in the world. The government of the United States was like that foundation. Was it able to stand the weight of the new element which had been introduced into it. He thought not, unless it received a new and stronger foundation which could be given it only by the education and morality of the freedmen. When the fathers of the constitution framed that instrument they never dreamed that in less than a century 7,000,000 slaves would be emancipated, and of them 1,000,000 be admitted to vote. And yet the negro possesses the best elements of citizenship. He was of a peaceable race. The southern people knew that. The speaker was in the south in the war, when even all the old men had gone to the war, and there were more than 20,000 negroes left behind. They could have done anything they wanted with the defenseless people left behind. Yet, not one of them raised a hand to commit an act of retaliation or revenge. They knew that if the union army was defeated they would be slaves for ever, and if the union army were victorious they would be free. But no instance can be found where they wrought one act of malace or revenge. On the contrary, they aided the northern soldiers. When the boys of northern parents were escaping from rebel prisons it was the negro who showed them the way through the wood, hid them away in day-time in cabins, and when faint with hunger and exhaustion shared their last hoe-cake with them. They were not breakers of the law. They had no organized societies to desecrate the Sabbath. Societies with this end in view could be sound everywhere, but not among the freedmen.

He then described the gallantry of a colored regiment which charged up the heights near Nashville, driving the rebels from the summit, although the blood and mangled remains of many stained and dotted the hill-side. This gallantry was repeated on eighty battle fields and with 100,000 colored men, who were the equals of their white comrades in sharpness and facility in learning the tactics, as also in the determination with which they fought. If they were educated, he would not be able to find a better citizen in the country. They had had no country until twenty-four years ago. They did not even know what a country was. Give them fifty years of education and morality, and see what they would accomplish. They are a prolific race. They double once in twenty years. The whites did not double in less than thirty-five years.

The speaker told the anecdote about the sleeping colored man on the bales of cotton in the proposed emblem of the confederacy which Jeff Davis rejected. This led somebody to remark that when that "nigger" woke up there would be a startling change. That colored man has woke up. He has waked up to the extent of 500 a day. He has waked up with 109 newspapers which he ewns and edits. He has waked up in every office in the southern states, in the colleges, in the chambers of the senate and the speaker did not know but the time would come when he would wake up in the White House.

Dr. Allen then made a strong appeal to the assembly to continue in its support of the board of the missions among freedmen.

Rev. Calvin McCurdy, a colored clergyman from Rome, Ga., spoke, saying it was not political assistance so much as education which was required by the colored man. Their great need in this direction had been increased by want of money. They did not want to be dropped down again into the mire from which they had just been raised. They wanted the work to be continued. More had been done for them since the war than had been done for their race since the world began. They wanted that to be continued, so that they may be able to protect themselves.

Dr. Johnson, of Biddle university, Charlotte, N. C., spoke of the excellent work of that institution, and invited the commissioners on their way to Florida to call and investigate it. He urged a continuance of the support of the board.

Mr. Johnson, a young colored man of Columbia, S. C., made in some respects, an eloquent speech, in the same tenor which was warmly applauded.

Dr. Childs of Washington, said as some of the overtures relating to the affairs of the freedman's mission board had not been considered by the committee, he was opposed at this time to adopting the resolutions above printed.

Dr. Hays moved that the report be recommitted to the committee, to report again to the assembly.

Dr. Burchard then read one of the overtures, upon which the committee had taken action. It came from the presbytery of Dubuque, and asked that the words, "or others," be striken from the statutes of the Biddle university so that that institution might be used exclusively for the education of colored people.

The committee coincided with the overture and the assembly adopted the suggestion.

Dr. J. Y. Allison, of Pittsburg, gave a short history of the university and explained how the words "or others" became incorporated in the Biddle charter.

The committee on education, with reference to the subject of requiring a collegiate education for all who desire to study theology, suggested a reference of the matter to the several presbyteries for them to take the initiative.

The same committee, with reference to the improvement of the unevangelized masses, reported in favor of extending certain powers to untheological persons who might be likely to do good among the people, but denying to them the power to administer the sacraments or enjoy any of the prerogatives of ministers.

On motion of Mr. Martin, a vote of thanks was extended to the citizens for Saturday's ride through the city.

Recess.

Four Negro Speakers.

There were nearly four thousand people in the exposition building last night, in the interest of the board of missions for the freedmen of the Presbyterian assembly.

Dr. Allen, of Pittsburg, secretary of the board, presided. The Fisk Jubilee singers were present and sang a number of delightful pieces.

The principal feature was the presence of four colored young men, who made addresses of twelve minutes' duration. The first of these was Rev. Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, a gentleman about thirty years of age. He said:

If called up to-night and asked the question, What is the first thing I would say to the Presbyterians and those who have been associated with them in helping us, the first thing I would say would be, God bless the Presbyterians and those who are doing so much to benefit the race with which I am identified. It is many years, I think nearly twenty years, that I can remember seeing my parents and relatives with all their goods packed up, leaving the state of Virginia and going to the state of Ohio. They were freedmen who had been given their liberty. They were going to Ohio that they might enjoy their liberty more fully. It seems to me like a dream. I was only a little boy and I could not understand it. Twenty-five years later it was my privilege to enter the state of Ohio. But how did I go there? I wasn't going to exercise my liberty more openly, but as a delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States I could not help to recall it as I passed through Ohio coming here to this assembly.

I am here to-night to plead for another liberty, the liberty of my fellow men from ignorance, from sin and from superstition, and to help to advance them in piety and holiness. In the name of my people and in their behalf, the desire of my heart is that those with whom I am identified to make that advancement.

Twenty years ago the Presbyterians came to our assistance. The Presbyterian church sent its missionaries to us and poured out their treasures that our people might be enlightened and lifted out of the darkness in which we groveled. Counting on our scholars and those who attend our conferences and our churches, I am proud to say that we are 40,000 strong. Looking from that standpoint we may rejoice. But looking at it from another standpoint we are 40,000 strong 7,000,000 weak, not more than one in every 200. All manner of schemes and methods have been suggested that we may be improved, but all these have left the problem as it was, unsolved, twenty years ago. But there is one thing, and that has solved the problem for the white man. I mean the bible and the spelling book. Give us those and they will speedily solve the problem. I have often been asked can the colored people be made Presbyterian. I think they can. When this assembly goes to Philadelphia next year, I say our showing will prove that we have a little interest there and of that I think we ought to be proud. In order that this problem may be solved we must have good leadership. There is nothing the colored man needs to-day so much as honest leadership. Give us leaders in the schools, in the churches, in the colleges and in business, and then give us fifty years and we'll come up with 150,000 instead of 40,000. We appreciate what the Presbyterians have done for us, and I would say to you in conclusion, 'Take no step in the future to hinder or discourage us in the work now being prosecvted. If that be done God will hold the church responsible for it. May the good work go on and be blessed by God until it is completed.

The Fisk singers sang "Before the Throne."

Mr. Davis was next introduced. He said: "If there is any one thing I am proud of it is that I am a Presbyterian. It seems to me about seven years ago, in the sand regions of Carolina, I met a Presbyterian minister and he said to me 'Do you know of what matter you are made? I see from the look of your eyes that you ought to go to the assembly.' 'But little did I think at that day that I would be privileged at this day to stand in the presence of the Presbyterian assembly of the United States. I don't think I shall ever be able to see that good minister again in this world, but when I am privileged to cross over to Jordan I shall find and tell him what good effect his words had upon me and how I did go to the assembly.

Mr. Davis then paid a compliment to his people for their gratitude and the good they were capable of doing, and closed by asking a continuance of the good works of their white friends.

Mr. Dellard, of North Carolina, was then introduced. He was the favorite of the evening. Everything he said was done very happily and the audience alternated between hearty laughter and long applause. Mr. Dellard looked as if his success was a surprise to him. He said: A question had been asked in the south whether the work which was being done in the south for the negro was worth money. I certainly think it is. I wish to depart from my brothers who speak of the colored man. I use the word negro. I like it. It is the best, and I like it best with a big "N" [laughter], and no "j" and but one "g." [Laughter.] As the immortal Lincoln said [applause], "No man will be elected to the presidency who spells negro with two 'g's.'" [Laughter.] There has been a great deal said about all that has been done to elevate the negro and the amount that has been accomplished. The elevation of the negro, however, is a work that can't be accomplished in a day. It may take a century. It took you people 250 years to make us what we are to-day. It is too early for our friends of the negro to draw their erroneous conclusion. Judge us not by the work we have accomplished. Judge us by the animus with which we enter upon the race of life. Give us a chance, and let the old Boy catch the last one. He'll not always catch a negro either. [Laughter.] The negro needs to be taught to think. He needs free schools, free speech and intelligence and education. In some of the school statistics published, it has been shown that in the southern states the school year averaged but ninety days. That is too short. One-third of the population in those states are ignorant. They need to be educated. Some of our friends or pretended friends say that we are lazy, that we are shiftless. There is not a word of truth in it. [Smiles.] Of course, we rested a little after emancipation [laughter]. If white people had been in slavery 250 years, too, as we were, they'd want to rest, too. We're not resting now [laughter]. We don't stand around and get into the shade or lie down under the trees to avoid the sun [laughter]. We are putting forth every effort to remove the moral and educational defects in every way. We come before you to-night to solicit your assistance and sympathy and money. There were a number of schemes devised and put forth to get the negros to go. One of these was emigration. But we won't leave [laughter]. We'll stick by our white friends [laughter]. If they rise we'll go up with them [laughter]. If they go down we'll go down too. The next plan was amalgamation. That's already exploded [loud laughter]. Next, the negro being lazy and shiftless, would die out. But he doesn't die [laughter]. According to Dr. Allen, we're coming in at the rate of 500 a day. [Applause.] We're increasing. We intend to increase. [Prolonged laughter.] This the happiest moment of my life. I've been writing to my friends every day since I arrived, telling them I am a commissioner to the great Presbyterian church. But it made my blood run cold and my heart almost cease to beat to hear, as was said to-day, that churches in the north had refused to give us the crumbs as it were of their assistance. If the work of our elevation is to be done, it must be done by colored people, in whom the negro can place implicit confidence.

Mr. R. W. Holman closed in a short and entertaining address.

After song and prayer the immense audience dispersed.

KNIGHTS OF THE GRIP.

Annual Meeting of the Nebraska Division T. P. A.

There are 185 members of the Nebraska division of the Traveling Men's Protective association. A majority of them were in the city last evening, but when President Lanius called the second annual convention of the association to order at the parlors of the Arcade hotel there were but two dozen members present. Most of the boys are religiously inclined and forgot their duty to the association by attending the Presbyterian meeting at the exposition. President Lanius denounces as a base slander the rumor that some of the members of the association were seen at the Devil's Auction.

President Lanius, upon calling the meeting to order delivered a brief address upon the work of the Nebraska division for the past year. He stated that there is much to be done by the association in the state and urged the members to select good men to fill the offices and to then aid them in the performance of their duties. He closed by thanking his fellow officers and the members of the various committees for the support they had given him in his work as president of the association.

The election of officers was taken up and resulted as follows:

President—W. B. Lanius.
Vice President—Harry Loder.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. L. Eastman.
Directors—R. M. Simons, Sam Leland, W. R. Parks, August Meyers, J. K. Gordon.

C. O. Lobeck and Sam Leland were elected delegates to the national convention of the T. P. A., which will be held in St. Louis June 21, 22 and 23. H. F. Strickland and W. H. Raynor were chosen alternates.

Railroad Rates.

MAY 23, 1887.—To the Editor of the BEE: Noticing the correspondence published in your paper last week between the railroad state commissioners and General Manager Holdrege, of the B. & M., caused me to investigate the claim made by Lincoln that rates from the east should be the same to Lincoln as to Omaha. I find that the distance from St. Louis to Omaha, via the Wabash, is 411 miles, while the distance from St. Louis to Lincoln, via the Missouri Pacific, is 480 miles. This fact alone makes the claim a ridiculous one, and shows how little the claimants know of the facts on which such a demand should be based. The position taken by the commissioners, who act more like representatives of a Lincoln board of trade or freight bureau (should either exist), shows their entire ignorance and stupidity regarding the regulation of rates applying to inter-state commerce. As created by the Cullom bill, the inter-state railroad commission alone can act on rates between states. The action of the commissioners in this matter shows how incapable such men are to hold such an office. In this instance they champion the cause of a town against the entire state, whose interests they were created to protect.

Lincoln since the national railroad law went into effect does not have the confidential rebates from the railroads that she had previous to that time, and which made her wholesale dealers able to compete with Omaha at every point, and gave her discriminating rates to a score or more towns where the metropolis of the state was barred from doing business.

Just as soon as the opportune moment occurs Lincoln will be placed where she belongs, and that is on the basis of the sum of the two local rates, namely the rate from the east to Omaha and the rate from Omaha to Lincoln, to be put on this basis gives her an equal show for business all over our state, and puts her on an equal footing with Omaha.

JUSTICE.

Brevities.

Major Frank Krogh was Thursday ight made the recipient of a gold headed ane by his friend, Colonel A. H. Forbes.

ST. JACOBS OIL

FOR POULTRY AND SWINE.

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Mr. J. M. McCann, Bridgeport, W. Va., the first to discover the virtues of St. Jacobs Oil for chicken cholera, says: "A bread pill, saturated with St. Jacobs Oil, was forced down the throat of the fowl, and within half an hour it was well as ever." "Mixed with dough," he says, "and fed to turkeys, chickens and other poultry suffering from this hitherto incurable disease, all that are able to swallow will be restored to perfect health; and if the saturated pills are forced down the throats of those that cannot swallow, they will flap their wings and crow in your face."

Chicken Cholera.

Terre Haute, Champaign Co., Ohio.

I received about ten days ago five very fine Polish chickens. A few days ago I noticed that two of them had something like the roup, and their throats seemed to be nearly stopped up and made wheezing sound at each respiration. One of them was not