THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY, AUGUST 29. 1887.

PROTEST AGAINST COERCION.

A Large Audience Denounces England's Attempts to Denationalize Ireland.

STRONG SPEECHES DELIVERED.

Ex-President Egan, Secretary Sutton and Other Prominents Voice Pub lic Sentiment on the Proclamation of the League.

For Ireland's Cause. The Irish-American * population of Omaha and their adherents assembled in strong force yesterday afternoon in St. Philomena's hall. The room was packed, lay and clergy, both Catholic and Protestant being well represented, and a large delegation of the fair sex by their presence enlivened the appearance of the audience and aided in carrying out

the programme. In the absence of the regular president, J. E. Riley acted as chairman. On the platform were the secretary, Stephen J. Broderick, T. J. Fitzmorris, P. J. Barrett, C. E. Faulkner, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Charities and Corrections; T. J. O'Connor, Patrick Egan, expresident and treasurer of the league; Rev. Mr. Tate, chaplain of the last state senate; Edward Larkin, Martin McNamara, Rev. P. McDonaid, W. A. L. Gibbons, J. P. Sutton, secretary of the

national league, and many others. The chair lirst introduced Mr. Patrick Egan to the audience, who was enthusiastically applauded. He stated that he desired to express his regrets on account of the unavoidable absence of President John Fitzgerald and Mayor Sawyer, of Lincoln, especially the latter, who was considerable of an orator. He was pleased to meet such a large audience of his fel-low workers. If anything was required to prove the unison of the Irish people, and almost all classes of people, on the Irish question it could be found in the presence of so many at the meeting and the vast numbers who are attending similar meetings at all places throughout the world. The feeling has actuated eighteen or twenty millions in Canada, England and Australia. It is the force of this feeling expressed which makes it so difficult for Lord Salisbury to carry out his plans in Ireland and re-enacting the scenes of 1798. The Irish people were then driven into rebellion to find an excuse for coercion. In 1865 Sir Hugh Pose said: "Bring the Irish sore to a head and by G-- I'll nance it." The present English movement is to break up the Irish Na-tional League, but the Irish people of to-day are actuated by common sense. They know how far they can go and how far they cannot go. Not but they are willing to rebel at any time, but they know it is not practical to do so. It is fashionable to talk of Parneli and Gladstone as if our causes were one. This is a mistake. The school books in traland formerly inculated cartain ideas

Ireland formerly inculcated certain ideas deemed essential to make a good English child. Gladstone's efforts should not be undervalued, but it is time enough to thank him when he has done something for Ireland. The Irish people should put their trust in God and look to Parnell and Gladstone to accomplish the pur-poses aimed at. Cromwell's advice to "keep your powder dry" was a good one? The speaker believed Ireland was entitled to its. full measure of national independence. Mr. Parnell's cause should have the hearty support of all and it should be aided by all legitimate means. The present situation can-not continue. If the united aid is extended, before the close of 1888 the tory government will be ousted and the naturai result, home rule for Ireland, will be obtained. The demands on England should not be lessened. If they are, the measures allowed will be modified, and no modification should be allowed to be attempted. Gladstone's bill put in last year is the very least that could be accepted. The object of the meeting, the speaker stated, was not charity, not to aid dis-tress; if it is, it is political distress. "I have determined that whatever I could do would be directed to breaking down | the accursed system that is the cause of Ireland's misery." [Great cheering.] Miss Kate Croft here sang "Come Back to Erin" in fine style and the audience testified its appreciation by hearty ap-plause. J. P. Doyle then sang "Father O'Flynn" in a fine manner. Secretary Broderick next read a letter of regrets from Mayor Broatch who was prevented from attending on account of the illness of his wife. The mayor expressed his sympathies with the cause and gave good historical and common sense reasons for his feelings. Rev. Tate, the legislature's chaplain, next spoke. He was pleasantly eloquent and prefaced his remarks by stating that he was an Englishman and his remarks would come hot from his heart. He blushed for England and had forsworn his allegiance to her majesty and become an American citizen. The question has often been asked him: What right has America to interfere with English affairs? The answer is: What right had England to interfere with the United States during its rebel-lion? What right had England to hire and send 16,000 Hessions to this country during the revolution to slay Americans. and the overflow of English tyranny and wrong? The time has not come for the absolute separation of Ireland, but the time has come for an Irish parliament The speaker explained rack rent in Ire land. The prejudices in the English mind against the 1rish are dying out. The speaker then read the following resolutions Whereas, The tory government of England has repeated its tactics of centuries in its treatment of Ireland and once more manifested its brutal propensities towards a na-tion off subdued, but neve, conquered; and Whereas, There is no palliating excuse for the new engine of destruction contained in the late coercion act, nor possible cause, unless we look for it in the innate hatred maintained by the governing classes of Great Britain; or it may be this cruel act of tyranny Britain; or if may be this cruel act of tyranny has been surgested, as has often been the case, for the purpose of goading the Irish people to acts of resistance and in seeking satisfaction in the "wild jus-tice of revonce;" therefore. Resolved, That we, the Omaha branch of the Irish National league, unite our voice with that of our expatriated breth-ren in the United States, and waft our senti-ments of sympathy across the Atlantic to our friends at home, while, at the same time, we are compelled to express our abhorrence of a parliament which, for petty spite or to bols-ter up its decaying resources of intrigue, has found it necessary to afflict a peaceable and law-abiding people with all the horrors of <text><text><text><text><text>

substantial aid it has given Ireland. Its peo-ple are generous, sympathetic and warm-hearted. Ireland has ever found a refuge and friendship within its boundary. And as the sun dissipates the morning clouds and warms the chilly atmosphere as he ascends towards the meridian, so, we have full confi-dence that as Columbia rises to the zenith of her power, and when she shall have become the greatest and grandest nation in the world, her kindly warmth will dis-solve the shadows of hatred even from British breasts and Ireland will rise from her seagist boundary to welcome and do homage to her greatest benefactor. He urged the adoption of the resolu-tions in an eloquent manner. They were unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Edward Larkin, Esq., next gave a reci-tation which was well received.

tation which was well received. C.E. Faulkner next addressed the audience; he said that the league had made anazing progress; all it required was patience. Patience has already been shown by the Irish people, and the coun-sels of Parnell have been followed in a most consistent manner, and, if this course is pursued, a victory will be achieved such as has not been obtained by any other people under the circumstances, and the American people will stand shoulder to shoulder with you. The meeting ended by all joining in the song of "God Save Ireland," James Murphy and quartette bredweet the and the and the song of the solution leading and the audience rising.

LAST NIGHT'S CONFERENCE.

Devoted to a Review of the Condi-

tion of the Indian and Negro. The time of the session of the Conference of Charities and Correction, last evening, was consumed by the reading and discussion of the report of the committee on "Our Duty the African and Indian Races," by the Hon. Philip C. Garrett, of Pennsylvania.

The conference was called to order by H. H. Giles, the president, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hill, of Oregon.

The report of the committee was listened to very attentively by the large congregation present.

General Armstrong, superintendent of the Indian school at Hampton, Va., sent a paper to the conference, on the condition and progress of the colored race in the south. The paper was read by Mr. Sanborn, of Massachusetts. Mr. Sanborn also spoke of that race and of his observations of its progress since the days of John Brown.

After reading the paper received from General Armstrong, Mr. Sanborn said: "Personally, my relations with the colored race was in the long ago; so now, I am obliged to speak from the observations of others, rather than from any ex-perience with the race. I think, however, it is well to look a little ahead of us in our discussion of them to-day. We perceived at the close of the war that we had entered upon one of the most singu-

lar problems ever placed before the human race for solution. One of the first things our race did, in this hemisphere, was to bring another race here. The African race was forced to come here against their will; they were enslaved then, after a long hard struggle they were emancipated. Since the war, we have attempted to hasten the advancement of the race towards civiliza-tion. When we consider what our anticipations were, we are astounded at the advancement of the race. It marvelous. We had is simply marvelous. We had the race instantly thrown into a state of political franchise, thereby

doubling the difficulties in our way of civilizing them. Their enfranchisement was the only political salvation of the south. There was on the part of the white people of the south an intense feeling against that portion of their fellow-men, who had conquered them, that made our task doubly difficult. Since the close of the war, that portion of the country has been measurably free, how-ever, from war and turmoil. When we look at the matter impartially, we will not be disturbed by any apparent retro-grade movement of the colored race. This broad movement of civilization

born, he must get a deed from the United States government. It was the manhood of the Indian which made the white peo-ple stop their oppression for a spell of thought. "There are a great many groups of In-

dians and all have distinct languages. They are as different in manner and customs as the whites. We have been customs as the whites. We have been accustomed to look upon the Indian as a savage—a creature without heart or soul. But, friends, the Indian belongs to a very old race. He has lived on this continent much longer than we, so long that each tribe is a separate and distinct organization. The Omahas ceded their land to the United States. To the north there is their village and they never have been removed. They reserved for them-selves the old homes of their childhood and retain them to this day. The Omahas are the only Indians who possess a title to their land. I secured it for them, all after so many efforts and trials. They are a thriving, an industrious and thrifty people. Con-gress has made them citizens, and you, gentlemen, who are interested in the pol-itics of your state, please see that they vote this fall. vote this fall. "When I first entered work among the

Indians, I was told that I would fail. I do not believe you all have heard that trite saying 'when a woman will she will.' I faced my race and with the Indian question

After Miss Fletcher had finished her ad-dress, the Rev. Dr. Hill, of Oregon, made a few remarks on the progress made by the Cherokee Indians, down in the In-dian nation, after which the conference adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

Dean Hart on Charity.

In the afternoon a large and distinguished audience assembled in Exposition hall to listen to an address by the Right Rev. Dean Hart, of Denver. The opening prayer and scripture reading were given by Canon Doherty, of Brownell Hall. After a vocal solo by Miss Elizabeth Pennell, the dean abruptly arose and commenced his address.

Dean Hart is a divine of most marked idiosyncracies. His decidedly clerical appearance would pass him for a Roman Catholic priest. He speaks with an English accent, and suffers from a slight impediment in his speech. His gestures are quick and nervous, and his delivery rapid, causing him at times to hesitate for words. He is an unusually interesting speaker, however, and he retained the attention of his audience from beginning to end with his vigorous stim ulating thought and apt and forcible il-lustrations. He is intellectual and

polemical rather than sympathetic. His talk was on the proper distribution of charity. The reverend gentleman started out with an explanation of the laws of nature, and said: "Those laws are the mode of operation of an unseen power which influences human life. We know very little of this power, but I believe it origi nated in the will of God. There is no one so stupid as to believe that something can come from nothing, and, as far as we can see and learn, the laws of nature truly come from nature's God. Now, I have not that magnificent opinion of the human race that some people claim to be the happy possessors of. The word 'name' in the Bible means character. 'Ask ye it in my name' means you must ask it with a Christ-like character. The powers that govern these laws must remain so throughout eternity and, therefore, the laws of nature work their will in the spirit world as they do in the human world. As Christ was raised from the dead by the power of the Loving Father, so do we walk in this life. Persons without moral character or moral back-bone, when they fall, it takes all the king's horses to put them

all the king's horses to put them back again. I believe the greater mass of that we call good in this world is positive harm. Almighty God has taught us that we should eat our bread by the sweat of our brow. There is none good but God. The only thing you can take out of this life is character.



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We are now prepared to show a stock of clothing for boys, from 4 to 18 years of age, the like of which has never been seen in this city, It is, offered at prices which makes it worthy your attention.

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Paralysis, singing or Roaring noises, Inickened Drum, etc. **NERVOUS** Inal Losses, Night Emissiona, Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Despond-ency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blurs Before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Society, Easily Discouraged, Lack of Confi-dence, Duil, Listless, Unit for Study or Busi-ness, and finds life a burden, Safely, Perma-nenty and Privately Cured. :S.

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among the race will go on, no matter what may occur, providing, of course, that any difficulties may be of a local na-ture. God speed the day when, by intelligence, this down-trodden race can hold its own in the battle of life."

Mrs. Sarah Hiles, of Wisconsin, spoke of the mission Indians of California, and their treatment by the national govern-ment in the matter of their lands. She said, "After the removal of the Poncas or said, "After the removal of the Foncas or mission Indians, from their home to the new reservation, and it became known that they were sick and ill-treated, Mrs. H. H. Jackson, not only interested her-self in their behalf, but in behalf of the tribes east of the Rockies also. After she had investigated the rumors and learned that they were facts and solution the realf that they were facts, she secluded herself for three months, and composed a book that argued eloquently for this down-trodden race. One instance, reported to me in a conversation with one who knew of the circumstances. I was told that Mrs. Jackson was unable to accompany Mr. Kenny into the lands of these people and he went alone. The white people who had entered these Indian lands and were were robbing these poor people of all they had on earth, threatened Mr. Kenny's life if he attempted to gather any information regarding their treat-ment of the Indians. But he went among the latter and got his information from themselves.

"I desire to say something about the way these Indians held their lands on the Pacific coast. The old Spanish law was that so long as an Indian took a piece of land and lived on and improved it, it was his; that the Indian should be entitled to all the land and its product for life. When California came into the Union that law came with her, and the govern-ment conceded that the Indians' tenure of the land was perfect and absolute But they were shortly turned out of their homes, and California, to her lasting shame, passed a law that an Indian, if

shame, passed a law that an Indian, in found intoxicated on the streets of a city, could be sold to work out the amount of his fine. The white men de-liberately took the land from the Indians and then drove them away. They had been deposed by a powerful and wealthy sendicate of center of control is a more than the syndicate of eastern capitalists and left to starve on three-quarters of an acre of land, and the wife of the president of that syndicate told me that they would lose that in another year. Many of them, to-day, are wandering along the desert. I desire to say that it is the method of these dispossessors to break and improve the land immediately upon entering upon it, and then, it disturbed by the govern-ment, to present a bill for the improvements so large in amount that the authorities discontinue proceedings against them, and the matter dies. The Indians have been driven from post to post, and treated so, too, in the face of the fact that the United States courts have decided

that the land was theirs. These people have been so abused that they have dwindled in population from 30,000 to 2,700 to-day." Miss Alice C. Fletcher was the next speaker. She said: "The Indian ques-tion, naturally falls under two heads-"The land" and "The man." "When we first met the Indian, it was

very little to us who or what he was. We came and sat down on the edge of the continent, and gradually the Indian was pushed back into the interior. French, intent on trade, made The for a long time no permanent settle-ments. The English came to stay, howments. The English came to stay, how-ever, and consequently the land to them was a question of some moment. Trade called men into the Indian country at their own risk; the government would give them no protection after they crossed the Indian line. The Indian was pushed further and further back by the encroachments of the white man, creat-ing a demand thereby for the system of ing a demand thereby for the system of reservation. The Indian legally does not own his land. To own the land on which he and his ancestors before him were

You are put here to form character, and, BESS, and mids into a birder, Salos, terma-nentiy and Privately Cured. BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis--a'di-its results--completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Elotches, Pimples, Ulcers, pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Month and Tongue, Giandular Enlargement of the Neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., Permanently Cured When Others Have Failed. URINARY, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Frequency of Urinating, Urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhuch, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured Catarge Tonsonable. to form a good character, you must be surrounded by good circumstances. More beggars are made by indiscriminate charity than by any other power on earth. Money is the very last thing one should give to one asking alms. Under no circumstances give money. That is the golden sub-of time philambrony. the golden rule of true philanthropy."

A Spirited Runaway.

Yesterday evening, about 8 o'clock, a spirited horse attached to a buggy containing a lady dashed wildly down Harney street beyond the control of the driver. It turned north on Tenth, where it fell heavily to the pavement. Mr. R. C. Lange, of Brunswick-Balke company's house and of Manawa fame. seized the bridle as the animal was about to dash away again and held it until the lady could be assisted from the vehicle. The horse belonged to Crane brothers and was driven back to Wuethrow's sta-ble, the lady, whose name could not be ascertained, refusing to re-enter the vehicle.

A Case of Poverty.

One of the most touching cases of poverty and distress is that of Mrs. Annie Miller, 421 South Eleventh street, whose baby boy recently died; she being unable to pay the proper funeral expenses, friends are circulating a subscription paper to collect enough dimes and quarters to give the child a decent burial.

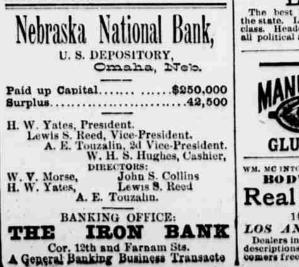
First Harvest Excursion to Dakota. Half-fare rates via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry, for round trip tickets to points in southern, central and northern Dakota. Excursion train starts August 30th. Don't forget the date. Apply at City Ticket Office, 1401 Farnam street, Omaha. F. A. NASH, General agent.

Bohemian Picnic.

The Bohemian picnic and excursion returned at 11 p. m. last night from Schuyler, and all were jubilant and happy. The day was passed in dancing, turning and other gymnastic exercises. It was rumored that one of the head officers struck an ob streperous individual with a billy, but did no serious damage. The picnic was one of the most successful yet held.

On and after Aug. 28, the Missouri Pacitic railway will run two trains daily to Nebraska City, leaving Omana at 10:45 a. m. and 9:10 p. m., from their depot at 15th and Webster sts, arriving at Ne-braska City at 1:37 p. m. and 11:55 p. m. For further information call at city ticket office, 218 So. 13th st.

The conduct of some wives at the seaside makes onlookers understand the absence of the husband.





10.00