The Omaha Bee.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning daily.

TERMS BY MAIL—
One Year....$10.00 | Three Months.$3.00
Six Months.. 5.00 | One Month.... 1.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, published every Wednesday.
TERMS POST PAID—
One Year.....$2.00 | Three Months. 50
Six Months.... 1.00 | One Month.... 20
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, Sole Agents Newsdealers in the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE—All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.
BUSINESS LETTERS—All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY OMAHA. Drafts, Checks and Postoffice Orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props.
E. ROSEWATER Editor

JOHN KELLY still maintains his hold on Tammany. Tilden may as well get sick again.

WHEN Carter Harrison exploded the other day at the Iroquois banquet he didn't know it was loaded.

NEXT Tuesday will be the day of fate for a host of Mayor Chase's friends who are yearning to fill several city offices.

MRS. A. T. STEWART has just been paying $5,000 for a new dress. She is over 70 years old, but the feminine passion for finery seems to yield only to death.

AND now the democratic statesmen are fervently wishing that Carter Harrison's eagle had been chained by defeat in the late election. Its scream has sent a cold chill down the backs of the Bourbon leaders.

ST. PAUL has placed her liquor license to $1,500 a year and the liquor dealers are banding together to defeat the republican party at the next election. High license is no longer a party question in Nebraska.

WHEN it comes to a race for offices, the St. Louis Filley generally shows up at the front. Filley has just been appointed water commissioner, much to the disgust of the *Globe-Democrat*, and there is renewed war in the camp of the Missouri republicans.

O'DYNAMITE ROSSA will now be happy. His extradition is loudly demanded by the authorities of London. It is not probable that the demand will be granted, but we can think of a few citizens whose loss would be less deeply mourned than O'Donovan Rossa.

CORONER JACOBS has been doing a land office business in inquests. Of course where there are really suspicious circumstances connected with any death in the county it is proper that there should be an inquest. But there has been really no reason for calling several of the inquests lately held. Inquest fees will mount up to a round sum in a year at the rate at which these sombre gatherings have taken place recently. We can afford to retrench in this line. When they are not needed inquests are expensive luxuries.

THE scheme for a market house on Jefferson Square fell through when Mr. Webster Snyder left Omaha. It is just as well that it did. The outcome proved that the plan was a purely windy speculation with a valuable grant of city property as the basis. But the subject of a market ought not to be dropped with the disappearance of Mr. Snyder and his tall tower on Jefferson Square. Omaha is greatly in need of a place where seller and consumer can be brought into closer contact. The varying prices of provisions and country produce in different parts of the city make economical shopping laborious, if not impossible, to many of our citizens. Our farmers who bring their butter, eggs and poultry into town are forced to peddle from store to store and from house to house, and consumers have no option but to pay the prices asked after the articles have passed through a half a dozen hands. The market house question ought again to be thoroughly agitated. There are several other places besides Jefferson square for the location of a market. We do not need any showy or high priced building for the purpose. What is wanted is room, convenience and shelter. If the city would undertake the erection of a market house in lower Capitol avenue, the cost would very readily be reimbursed to it from the stalls. As Capitol avenue is 120 feet wide there would be an abundance of room for a building of at least 80 feet wide, leaving forty feet for teams and carriages. This is more than proves sufficient for New York in West street, where Washington market is located. Under this plan the city would be at no outlay for land, and could derive a handsome revenue from the market house. The suggestions in favor of turning Capitol avenue into a market, say from Ninth to Thirteenth streets, are well worth considering.

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

At a recent meeting of the Harvard club, President Elliot called attention to the great lack of ability in the ministry as a profession. He charged that the fault lay not with the profession which is a great and noble one, but with the policy of beneficiary endowment which has sapped the strength and ruined the independence of its followers. President Elliot's view is reinforced by that of the president of Princeton who surely cannot be charged with Unitarian heterodoxy. Two years ago in complaining that the brightest minds of the institution over which he presides shunned the ministry, Dr. McCosh took occasion to criticise the system of free education and maintenance for theological students which prevails in this country, and like President Elliot attributed much of the weakness of the pulpit to the enervating influence of beneficiary endowments.

It is a fact that more money has been obtained for the education of Christian ministers than for any other sort of professional training in this country. Theological students are either wholly or in part educated without expense to themselves. In a majority of instances they secure their start in life through the charity of churches or individuals. In consequence the theological student is very generally regarded as a pauper. This is one reason why the material with which our theological schools are compelled to content themselves is so poor. It is notorious that few able young men are seeking the ministry. The best graduates of our colleges, with few exceptions, seek other professions. Even poor and struggling students prefer not to be associated with men who depend upon charity. It is natural that a system which stifles independence and self reliance should produce few able men. It cannot attract them in the first place. While our law and scientific schools, which charge round fees for their instruction, are crowded with brilliant young minds, many of whom enjoy their advantages at the expense of great personal sacrifices, our theological seminaries are forced to drum up recruits from the leavings of the other professions. The few high minded, manly and independent theological students who preserve their self-respect notwithstanding this vicious system, are rare exceptions to the general rule. The effect is seen in the character of our pulpits throughout the country. How can we expect to secure a manly, honest, straightforward preaching from such a source. The impaired manliness of the beneficiary student is certain to show itself in the character of preacher. Men who have no respect for themselves certainly cannot expect to induce it in others. If our pulpit is losing ground in the character of the incumbents the present method of educating our minister is certainly responsible for the change.

YANKTON is jubilant over the alleged discovery that the capital commissioners appointed by the late Dakota legislature are an illegal body because the organic act of the territory expressly provides that such officers shall be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislative council. This flaw may delay the capital removal, but only a few months, if Governor Ordway should see fit to call an extra session of the legislature.

THE St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, a democratic paper with reform tendencies, indulges in the following caustic remarks:

The manner in which the doctrinaries are going to work to harmonize the democratic forces on the tariff question grows interesting. Watterson, in his wild, wierd way, says that Carter Harrison, by his Iroquois speech "has made a howling blackguard of himself." We are waiting to hear the Randallites say what Watterson has made of himself, and then we shall know what sort of animals are traveling in the democratic menagerie this year.

THE Modern Age for May is, in its way, a model magazine and should find a place on every literary table. Its new serial beginning with this number might well serve as a model for some of our American novelists who are decrying everything in the way of fiction except what originates with their own particular clique. It is by Rudolph Lindau, and entitled The Californians. The opening chapters would show it to be smoothly and elegantly written without any sensational or impossible incidents, yet presenting vivid pictures of life and possessing an intense interest. The remaining fiction consists of Nine Days, a powerful story by George Allan, in which hydrophobia is introduced as a factor in the narative; The Elizabethan Cousin, a quaint story by John Hill, and the second half of an Embarrasing Wife, by Gustave Droz. Common Sense in Dress and Fashion, by Lady Paget, is sure to interest if it does not altogether please the ladies. A scholarly essay by M. Ernest Renan, the great French ethnographist, is entitled The Jewish Race and the Jewish Religion, and the argument for the suppression of public gambling at Monaco is presented in entertaining shape in the article Monte Carlo. Nihilistic Sketches is compiled and translated from the new book by Stepniak, which gives the world its first glimpse into the inside workings of that mighty conspiracy which goes under the name of Nihilism. The editorial notes are, as a western critic puts it, "bright as a new pin and as pointed." The Modern Age is published at Buffalo, N. Y. Price, $1.00 per year.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Interest during the past week abroad has centered in the continuance of the Dublin trials, the examination of the dynamite fiends in London and the probable results of the triple alliance between Austria, Germany and Italy, which is now formally acknowledged by two of the three interested governments. Joe Brady, the murderer of Cavendish and Burke, has been sentenced to hang in May and the conviction of Daniel Curley, the second of the Phœnix park assassins placed on trial has followed as a matter of course. The evidence of the cowardly informers was strongly corroborated by outside sources and no link in the chain of evidence was wanting to prove the guilt of the accused. The wretches will receive little sympathy. Their deed was the bloodthirsty work of men who have placed themselves outside of the pale of sympathy, and the civilized world generally will rejoice that they have been brought to justice. If Carey and Kavanaugh could hang with their accomplices whom they have treacherously betrayed Ireland, and the world would be better for the riddance. It is due to these men that all efforts to accomplish by constitutional methods a sweeping reform of Irish grievances have been foiled and coercion and repression have taken the place of constitutional agitation. In the west of Ireland fresh evidences of a widespread assassination conspiracy have been discovered and numerous arrests have been made in the Crusheen district under the magistracy of Clifford Lloyd. According to one witness the Crusheen branch had caused at least nine atrocious murders, and was intimately connected with other organizations throughout the country. Evictions continue and have increased largely since the dynamite and assassination programme has shown itself. Landlords are changing tenants with great rigor, and the crowbar brigade is out in full force especially in the western counties. Worst of all, and as a legitimate result of the crimes of the invincibles, sympathy seems to have been thoroughly alienated from the Irish cause and reports of genuine suffering awaken no response from outsiders as they did under the peaceful agitation of the land league.

The examination of the dynamite fiends in London has been assisted by the usual informer, and the close connection of Irish outrages with the New York agitators clearly established. On Thursday Norman, one of the Birmingham conspirators turned approver and revealed all the secrets of the plot for the destruction of buildings in the English capital. The conspiracy was hatched in New York by Irish-Americans, and all funds for its prosecution came from that source. The existence of several branches whose object was "to free Ireland by force" was explained and the guilt of the prisoners confidently asserted. The disclosures have created a tremendous sensation in Great Britain, and the London *Times* is demanding the surrender of O'Donovan Rossa on the ground of conspiracy. Meantime all efforts for Irish reform have been paralyzed in parliament and the promoters of constitutional agitation have lost all the friends which they won a year ago.

Parnell now announces that he will come to America in the Fall in case his adherents in this country delay the proposed convention to be held in Philadelphi until that time. There is luck in liesure, and, all things considered, the convention, if designed to do the work its projectors intend, will be better able to catch the ear of the world six months hence than now. The state of mind in which England has been thrown, and the half credulity of the civilized world in league sympathy, if not support of the dynamite madmen, will have been replaced by disbelief as the conduct of the leaders shows more and more clearly their detestation of these murderous methods.

In France, the political situation is still precarious and new rumors are rife of a disagreement between the minister of war and the premier. The triple alliance between Austria, Germany and Italy is understood to have a marked significance as a barrier against French aggression not only towards the Rhine, but on the Mediterrean. The French government is taking an economical step in the interest of the workingmen. It is now negotiating with the Credit-Foncier for advances to be made to them so that they may have cottages on easy terms outside of Paris. The interest is to be under 6 per cent, so that by paying considerably less than ordinary rent they can become their own landlords. The municipality also offers a guarantee to builders who will construct houses for the laboring classes according to hygienic conditions. It is intended thus to place within the reach of every industrious and economical workingman house property and comfortable healthy lodgings. The scheme is not dissimilar to some of Bismarck's plans for quieting socialists.

In Germany the event of the week has been the imperial manifesto against the obstinacy of the present Reichstag, whihc refuses to grant biennial budgets instead of voting each year the appropriations and holding their power as a club to balk the plans of Bismarck. The emperor loathes the present parliament, as only an old man can who sees in it nothing but the spirit he associates with the turmoils of his youth. His latest message has aroused unwonted free speech, many of the journals not conspicuous for liberal sentiments pointing out its purposes as an excuse to dissolve the body so recently elected. Since Bismarck is not credited with the inspiration of the document, it looks as though the aged sovereign had embarked upon a dangerous venture solely on his own motion. Plain speaking in imperial utterances is a rare thing in Germany, and it may be taken for granted that in the event of a dissolution a still more liberal assemblage would go up to Berlin from the exasperated voters. Prince Bismarck means to make poor Denmark feel his vengeance for covertly facilitating the assemblage of the socialists in congress at Copenhagen. The Dane, having felt the heavy hand of the bully of Europe, will probably hasten to make abject apologies, and placate the arbitrary old Junker by adopting his own steel-rimmed, bayonet-punctuated muzzle laws. It is an agreeable condition of things in Europe when a nation like Denmark is taken to task and threatened with chastisement by such a neighbor as Prussia without hope of countenance from any liberal power in Europe. The term of blood and iron is, however, drawing to a close. With Bismarck's death, which must come soon. Europe will breathe again, and the liberal nations have a chance to respond to the civilizing impulses now finding expression even in Germany.

Prussia in the last five years has seen its population increase six per cent, while taxable incomes have grown but three per cent, so that the average income has diminished. France, government and people alike, is running behindhand, the first by spending more than it received, the last by finding investments falling on its hands. Italy shows no increase in wealth. Ireland is sending out great throngs of starved immigrants, 89 566 in 1882, 10,847 over 1881, and England each year sees the value of farm lands falling. Sweden and Norway are yearly swarming from sheer lack of food. These are the broad foundation facts, whose outer signs are dynamite and conspiracy.

If it be true that the poison of Nihilism has penetrated the Russian army to the extent feared by the police, the end of the existing political condition in the dominions of the czar cannot be far off. The army is the last prop of despotism, and when its fidelity cannot be depended upon the czar can look nowhere else in his helplessness and despair.

Another revolution in Hayti is announced, and it was well nigh time. The people of that country have shown an allegiance to one president for a very dangerous length of time. There is no telling what may happen in that model republic if a violent revolution does not occur at frequent intervals, and it must be a great relief to the inhabitants to know that that eruption has come to the surface in familiar shape at last.

A curious anniversary celebration was held in Rome last month, at the palace of Prince Massimo. Tradition has it that 300 years ago, on March 16, 1583, the young Prince Poulo Massimo lay dying, when Philip Neri afterward St. Philip Neri) was called to visit him. When St. Philip arrived the boy was already dead. But he brought him back to life again by calling his name. When, however, the youth sat up and was asked whether he preferred life or death, he said "Death," whereupon St. Philip closed his eyes to open them no more. A medal to commemorate this miracle has been struck this year. Every year, however, the columns of the portico of the palace are covered with red velvet fringed with gold, as in churches, and the largest room is transformed into a chapel, where religious services are held, the public being admitted. The Massimo family is one of the oldest in Rome. It counts twenty-seven generations, and is highly distinguished. It is allied to the houses of Savoy and France. The sanctuary of the palace contains many valuable relics, and the panels are decorated in imitation of those of the Sistine chapel. Few families in Europe can boast of so fine a private sanctuary.

That the French do not emigrate as other nationalities is generally well understood and the fact is further corroborated by the recently published particulars of emigration from Marseilles during 1882, when 15,863 left that port by sea. Of these, 15,190 were foreigners and 673 French, and by rail, enroute for Havre, 6,986 foreigners and 126 French. This makes a total of 22,975, of whom only 799 were French. In spite of anarchic plots, heavy taxes and unstable governments, the people of *La Belle* France still prefer their own country to any other. Those who do emigrate are mostly hairdressers, restaurateurs, cooks, waiters and dancing masters—rarely merchants and agriculturists.

A Mormon congress of missionaries was held on March 20th at Bloomsbury, Eng. The report of converts made in one year in that country showed that Liverpool contributed 120; Manchester, 90; Leeds, 70; Glasgow, 40; Edinburgh, Sheffield and Newcastle, 30 each; Aberdeen and Birmingham, 20 each: and London only 25. In the latter city the missionaries and converts met with bad treatment from the roughs.

Argentine and Chilian troops have had a sharp collision on the frontier between the two republics, in which a number of soldiers on both sides were killed and wounded. The affair still remained unsettled at last advices, and, remembering the strained relations which have long existed between the two nations, it may lead to very serious consequences. With a war in Venezuela and on the Isthmus, peace not reached between the three republics on the west coast of South America, Brazil preparing for war and the Argentine republic arming itself, the Spanish-American republics are making ready for a return of the old days when two or three wars were never absent from South America.

Anything But That.

Chicago Times.

President Arthur may come and fool us with incredible fish stories, and we shall not get mad about it, but he must not on any account write book on "Florida as It Is."

Old England's Trouble.

Bridgeport Standard.

The activity of England in suppressing dynamiters reminds us of a man who has overturned a beehive and can't run away.

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Railway Time Table.

U. P. R. R. MAIN LINE.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Daily Express.12:15 p m	Daily Express.3:25 p m
Denver Exp... 7:40 p m	Denver Exp....7:35 a m
Emigrant.... 6:00 p m	Emigrant.....5:20 a m

OMAHA AND LINCOLN LINE—U. P. DEPOT.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Lincoln ex...11:45 a m	Lincoln Ex....1:08 p m
Mixed..... 8:15 a m	Mixed.....4:45 p m

DUMMY TRAINS—BRIDGE DIVISION.

Dummy trains leave Omaha as follows: 8:00 a m; 9:00 a m; 10:00 a m; 11:00 a m, 1:00 p m; 2:00 p m; 3:00 p m; 4:00 p m; 5 00 p m; 6:00 p m

Dummy trains leave Council Bluffs as follows: 8:25 a m; 9:25 a m; 10:25 a m; 11 25 a m; 1:25 p m; 2:25 p m; 3 25 p m; 4:25 p m; 5:25 p m; 6:25 p m.

Sundays— he Dummy trains leave Omaha at 9:00, 11:00 a m; 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 and 6:00 p m.

Leaves Council Bluffs at 9:25 and 11:25 a m, 2:25, 4:25, 5:25 and 6:25 p m.

THROUGH AND LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS BRIDGE DITISION.

LEAVE OMAHA.	LEAVE COUNCIL BLUFFS.
Pass No 2.....7:45 a m	Pass. No 5... 7,25 a m
" No 10.....5:15 p m	" No 15.....11:20 a m
" No 4.....3:40 p m	" No 3...11:30 a m
Emigrant No 6.6:15 a m	" No 19..... 7:20 p m
" No 7.6:00 p m	" No 1.... 7:00 pm

SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC—DEPOT N. 15th St

Leave Omaha for O'Neill via St Paul Line for Blair..... 8:30 a m
Arrive from Neligh..... 5:20 p m

C., M. & ST. P. R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mail & Ex.....7:45 a m*	Mail & Ex....7:2 [illegible]p m*
Atlantic ex...8:40 p m†	Pac fic Ex....9:45 a m
*Daily except Sunday	†Daly.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE
Omaha.....7:45 a m	Omaha.....11:[illegible]0 a m
" .....3:40 p m	" ..... 5:20 p m

C., B. & Q. R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Mail*.....7:45 a m	Express..... 9:45 a m
Express.....3:40 p m	Mail*..... 7.25 p m
N. Y. ex. leaves Council Bluffs at 8:17 p m†	
" " arrives " 8:20 a m†	
*Sundays excepted.	†Omaha time.

C., R. I. & P. R. R.—U P. DEPOT.

ARRIVE.	LEAVE
Mail.....9:45 a m	Express..... 7:45 a m
Express.....7:20 p m	Mail..... 3:40 p m
*Sundays excepted.	*Sundays excepted.

C. & N. W. R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Mail.*.....7-45 a m	Express.....9:45 a m
Express.....3:40 p m	Mail*..... 7:20 p m
*Sundays excepted	*Sundays excepted

S. C. & P. R. R.—U. P. DEPOT.

Mail†.....6:00 a m	Express.....9:50 a m
Express.....6:00 p m	Mail†.....7:20 p m

†Sundays excepted.

ST. PAUL & OMAHA, NEBRASKA DIVISION —DEPOT N. 15TH ST.

No 2.....8:00 a m	No 1.....4:50 p m
No 4.....12:45 p m	No 3..... 11:45 a m

Sundays excepted.

K. C., ST. JOE, & C. B. R. R.—B. & M. DEPOT.

Mail.....8:25 a m	Express.....6:00 a m
Expr ss.....7:30 p m	Mail .....6:50 p m

B. & M. R., IN NEBRASKA.

Denver Exp....8:15 a m	.....5:35 p m
Lincoln Exp...6:35 p m	.....9:40 a m

MISSOURI PACIFIC—U. P. DEPOT.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Express.....6:50 a m	Express..... 7:[illegible]5 p m
Mail .....6:1 p m	Mail.....8:05 a m

Trains leaving at 7:25 p m and arriving at 6:50 a m will have Pullman sleepers.

Opening and Closing of Mails.

ROUTE.	OPEN a. m.	OPEN p. m.	CLOSE a.m.	CLOSE p.m.
Chicago & Northwestern	11:00	9:00	5:30	2:40
Chicago, Rock Island & P.	11:00	9:00	5:30	2:40
Chicago, Burlington & Q.	11:10	9:00	5:30	2:40
Wabash		12:30	5:30	
Sioux City & Pacific		8:00	7:30	
Union Pacific		4:00	11:40	
Omaha & Republican Val.		2:00	11:10	
Burlington & Mo. in N. b.		6:00	7:40	5:30
Omaha & Northwestern		5,00	7:30	
Missouri Pacific		6:30	5:20	

Local mails for State of Iowa leave but once a day, viz: 4 30 a. m.

A Lincoln mail is also opened at 10:30 a. m..

Office open sundays from 12,00 m. to 1:00 p. m.

THOS F. HALL, Postmaster.

Saturday Evening Trains.

The following table shows the date and names of roads running trains to Chicago from the Union Pacific transfer on Saturday evenings:

MONTHS.	RAILROADS. C & N W	C R & P.	C B & Q.
January	20	13	6-28
February	10	3-24	18
March	3-24	17	1031
April	14	7-28	21
May	5-26	19	12
June	16	9-30	2-23
July	7-28	21	14
August	18	11	4-25
September	8-29	1-22	15
October	20	18	6-27
November	11	3-24	17
December	1-22	15	8-29

The Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha trains leave every Saturday afternoon.

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PROBATE NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas A. McShane, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that creditors of said deceased, will meet the administrator of said Estate before me, county Judge of Douglas County Nebraska, at the county court room in said County, on the 12th day of May 1883, on the 12th day of July, 1883, and on the 12th day of September, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims, and one year for the administrator to settle said estate, from the 12th day of March, 1883, this notice will be published in the Omaha Daily Bee for four weeks successively, prior to the 12th day of May, 1883. A. M. CHADWICK,
[A true Copy.] County Judge.

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