

The Omaha Bee.

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

TERMS BY MAIL-- One Year... \$12.00 Three Months... \$3.00 Six Months... 5.00 One Month... 1.00

THE WEEKLY BEE, published every Tuesday.

TERMS POST PAID-- One Year... \$12.00 Three Months... \$3.00 Six Months... 5.00 One Month... 1.00

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, JAMES DUFFY, Checks and Postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the Company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

IMMIGRATION is falling off in New York, but the rush to Nebraska still continues.

In the contest between the police and the burglars in Omaha, the burglars, at last accounts, were eleven points ahead and feeling unusually well.

OMAHA is growing rapidly, but THE BEE is doing its best to keep up with the procession by supplying one paper to every two voters in the city and county.

If Secretary Teller's recent decisions are to be taken as an indication of his future course, the people will have reason to congratulate themselves over President Arthur's selection.

The leading plank of the democratic platform at present seems to be "Policy." Policy is good in its place, but actions and earnestness speak louder than words.

There was some sound common sense in the remark of Col. McDonald, of the editorial excursion party, that our school facilities after all were better inducements to a good class of immigrants to settle in Nebraska than our opera houses and our great hotels and factories.

There is a strong probability of a lively rate war on Chicago and Council Bluffs business. The Rock Island refuses to admit the Milwaukee & St. Paul road into the Iowa pool, and there are already rumors of rate wars and correspondingly small profits to the companies. Let the good work go on.

There is talk of a Know-Nothing movement among the New York democrats, which will leave Tammany Hall out in the cold. That would be a programme worthy of the fine-haired crowd who are under the Roman thumb of Mr. Tilden. One blow from John Kelly's tomahawk would annihilate the party which tried it on.

IOWA REPUBLICANS. The Iowa republican convention meets next month at Des Moines. It is intimated in some quarters that the meeting will be an occasion of more than ordinary excitement and that the party will take advantage of the opportunity to rebuke emphatically the members of the supreme court who dared to deny the constitutionality of the prohibitory amendment.

If the Iowa republican convention desires to disrupt the party organization they can adopt no surer means than the prosecution of the judges on the supreme bench who dared to do their sworn duty against their private inclinations. It is a well known fact that four of the members of the court were prohibitionists on principle. This decision was rendered in accordance with their oath to protect the constitution, and not in consistency with their personal preferences. The function of the supreme bench is to bring all laws to the test of the constitution, not to the standard of popular clamor. All that the Iowa judges, following the plain mandates of that instrument, have done is to declare that the legislature did not observe the form laid down for amending the constitution, and to deny that a majority vote may do away with constitutions altogether. And yet, agitators who are incensed at a failure which is due to no cause on earth but to their own carelessness, radical prohibitionists, who care for no restraints of law or governments when they are balked in the immediate accomplishment of their own designs, are loud in their denunciation of judges who did not choose to violate their oaths for the satisfaction of popular clamor.

Iowa republicans will make a very serious mistake if they yield for a moment to the cry which demands the deposition of an honest judiciary. Such a concession will drive thousands of honest and honorable voters from the ranks of the party. No organization which makes one of its cardinal principles the doctrine that the majority are bound to respect can long remain in power.

THE DEARTH OF MINISTERS.

Complaint is made by the Presbyterian general assembly of the dearth of ministers. Over 500 societies have no pastors and there are no ministers for them. The number of students entering the ministry is said to be yearly growing smaller, while the demand is greater than the supply.

There are several reasons for this condition of affairs. In the first place, as pointed out by President Eliot, of Harvard, talented and ambitious young men are shunning the ministry because they refuse to put their minds in the iron of an intellectual bondage.

The laity are in advance of the ministry. The pen is becoming better educated and more liberal than the pulpit. Between the pressure of church councils on the one hand and the force of liberal advance on the other, the minister, if his mind is at all sensitive to the influence of modern criticism and culture, is certain to be placed in a most uncomfortable position. To remain in the church is often to belie his own convictions. To leave it is to find himself pursued by ecclesiastical hatred.

The smallness of the salaries paid to ministers by their congregations is not, as Dr. Herrick Johnson seems to think, the chief cause of the falling off in candidates for ordination. Ability is recognized nowhere so quickly as in the modern pulpit, and mediocrity nowhere so generously tolerated. The salaries paid to clergymen generally are fully equal to what the same calibre of men could earn in other callings. In our large cities eloquence and piety are liberally rewarded by handsome stipends, admiring congregations and long and frequent vacations.

We should be sorry to think, as Dr. Johnson seems to infer, that the chief motive in entering the profession which he follows is the cold one of pecuniary reward. It is very generally understood that men feel "called" to the ministry simply with an eye to the salary which they are likely to command, the profession would rapidly lose much of its influence on the masses. We do not believe that to be the case. The usefulness of the ministry is being contracted by the narrow-mindedness of church organizations and the cramping restrictions of church creeds. Other fields lie open to the talented and the ambitious, where there is equal space for moral and more room for intellectual development. This is the one great reason why the ministry is calling aloud to our colleges for more candidates of talent and culture, and the reply is only the echo of the cry.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN has been interviewed on politics, and is still for "a change of base." He believes that absolute free trade is impossible, and thinks the democratic party should come out for a tariff for revenue only. He spoke warmly of Hancock, and thought he might be again nominated by the democracy. General McClellan knows more about war than politics, and he has never been brilliantly successful at either.

There are rumors that the Missouri river is threatening Leavenworth, and is cutting the banks very seriously near the approaches to the Rock Island bridge. The Kansas City Journal calls upon the government engineers to combine with the railroad company and secure the necessary protection.

OHIO REPUBLICANS are preparing for the conflict and bombarding the enemy with interview after interview full of bright hopes for the future. Charles Foster of course prophesies republican success, and the Cincinnati Commercial is equally sanguine: The leading candidates for the governorship are Judge Forsaker, of Cincinnati, and Joseph Furney, the state treasurer, and Foster thinks one of these, or possibly Controller Lawrence, will be agreed upon beforehand and nominated in the convention by acclamation. The democratic candidates are Hooley, a brilliant lawyer, and Durbin Ward, and it is reported that Thurman will go into the convention to push the latter. The battle will be fought, the governor says, mainly on the liquor issue. The platform will have a high tariff plank and the usual meaningless timber, but the real issue is already made up and cannot be changed.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. Interest abroad during the last week has centered on three events of importance: the Papal circular, the coronation at Moscow, and the hostile invasion of Madagascar by a French army. The first of these is ultimately connected with a great religious organization whose spiritual influence is only bounded by the boundaries of the globe, is of more than passing importance. It is more than probable that Pope Leo XIII has unconsciously done more to destroy the last lingering vestiges of faith in Rome's temporal power than all the continental controversies of the past twelve years. The Papal letter has fallen like a firebrand in Catholic Ireland and Protestant America, and the result is a storm of indignation at what is called "the unwarranted interference of the Vatican" which has broken out in violent denunciation on the part of Irish agitators and ruffian refusals of submission from a peasantry who regard the result as a triumph of English diplomacy at Rome. The outbreak is chiefly remarkable as an evidence of the growth of Irish national feeling at

the expense of religious sentiment. Of all the children of the Holy Father, Ireland has been the most loyal, devoted and unquestioning. Spain, since the accession to the throne of Alfonso, has well-nigh lost the right of non-interference called "the Most Catholic Majesty," and papal interference in affairs of state is there tolerated no more. In France, the hold of the church, through the priestly usurpation of the people and the plans of the political leaders, is broken. The policy of Germany to abrogate the power of the pope in all matters connected with more ecclesiastical discipline and matters of faith has been rigidly carried out. And the temporal power of the pope in Italy not only came to an end long ago, but the same violent a crash that the illustrious prisoner of Rome" lost, even with devout Italian Catholics, a prestige which has been heretofore left to him in rigid observance of the laws of the state. (In some accounts the revolt will be welcomed. Rome's spiritual influence has never, perhaps, been stronger than at present. The general inferiority which has received a death blow in the home of its friends. That dogma, so earnestly combated by the friends of liberty everywhere, is now being proclaimed by the devoted of our American Catholic bishops, must ere long be quietly shelved. In matters of religion Catholics will still look to the church for guidance, but they will refuse to consult foreign authorities, whether they are located in Westminster or at the Vatican.

Several more arrests have taken place in Ireland, but no events of startling moment have transpired since the last review. The Dublin commission has closed its session, and the trial which has been to "vindicate justice" by fair means or foul, and to avenge the crow. Two men have already been hanged, two others are to follow in a few days. A sentence, and a large number have been sentenced to a punishment worse than death in the penal convicts cells of Great Britain. Not one of the acquitted, the "Bloody Assize" will be long remembered. One man has been banished which should strike deep in the Irish heart. That is, the avoidance of the gallows by pursuing a worthy cause; the dishonor and the danger of staining with secret crime the efforts for a suffering country.

Parliament has resumed its sessions, but the government delays in fathering Mr. Dobson's English land bill, which Mr. Gladstone has indicated he would make the test of the government's strength at the same time there are no indications as yet that the ministry propose to introduce the sweeping measure demanded by the English radicals of the Scotch Farmers' Alliance. Having tied the storm of the Bradlaugh defeat, the premier seems disposed to gather strength by a short period of inactivity. The Scotch seems to place in parliament on Thursday, when the government was questioned concerning the alleged intrigues of Mr. Erington, the English radical at the Vatican, whose visit to Rome, it is charged, resulted in the papal circular.

The answers of the premier are considered the most able and determined yet given. Downing street was advised in advance of the forthcoming letter of the Vatican.

France is all for war. A French army of conquest has landed at Madagascar, seized the custom house and raised the standard of the republic. This is a wanton act of gross aggression and defiance of power which is intended to neutralize the British influence in Egypt and add new possessions to the list of French colonies. The Malagasy ambassadors who are still in England enter their protest and call for foreign interference. They announce that the natives will fight to the death. Arms and ammunition are being forwarded from France to the island, and no probability that the helpless natives of semi-Christianized Madagascar will receive outside assistance. The only European nation which has any interest in the seizure of Madagascar by the French is England, and the result of the ministry are tied by the treaty which they have signed with Great Britain which has pursued for a century past. The latest news from the seat of war in eastern Asia shows that the French expedition against the island of Hanoi was laid out upon a larger scale than was at first supposed, and that the probability of resistance by China is very certain. It is estimated that the French fleet at the mouth of the Red River was attacked by 4,000 Annamesites or Chinese, who were repulsed and the next day were driven six miles and dispersed. The French fleet left the 7th of May all was quiet, but on that date 2,000 more Chinese soldiers sailed from Hanoi towards Tonkin, and the admiral of the French fleet is endeavoring to prevent them from landing. There are at present, it is said, thirty-three companies of French marines in Cochinchina and Tonkin, but the government are not to go forward until the government should vote the appropriation for the expedition. As this has been done it is likely we shall hear of the French expedition before long, for it is the king of Tonkin who accedes to the French demands it is not likely that China will consent to a territorial appropriation of a vast state without a struggle.

Moscow is thronged with visitors and all the details have been perfected for the coronation of the czar, according to the elaborate programme already noted. The significance of the ceremony is not generally appreciated. The czar, while uncrowned, is very little more than a monarch, being so to say, a minor holding the reins of state more by courtesy than by right. He can not proclaim war or conclude a treaty of peace, nor can he, without the sanction of the room, or confer the grand order of any of the decorations. All orders issued by him are null and void unless they are countersigned by two of the members of the body of which they form a part acting in every respect as agents of the empire during the czar's political minority. During this period he is not to exercise any of the six titles belonging only to the crowned czar, but is addressed simply as Alexander, and, as a matter of etiquette, czar of Russia.

It is not singular that the various czars should have always hastened their coronation in Moscow as much as possible, being naturally unwilling to undergo the long and fatiguing journey to the city where in the majority of cases is obnoxious; and, with very few exceptions, been crowned within two months of the deaths of their predecessors.

Advices from West India ports are that the steamer "Arica," under the command of the government of Hayti to convey arms and ammunition to Miragoane. A great battle took place April 27th. Barzaine slaughtered the government troops until they were forced to fly a flag of truce asking the suspension of hostilities to bury the dead. Two government vessels came in shore to render assistance, but Barzaine convinced them with his guns and sank them. The schooner immediately after landed the arms and ammunition for the rebels. From the latest reports from Leguay it appears that Barzaine was marching on Fort a Prince, and a rising is reported near Cape Hayti.

A London dispatch announces that the governor generalship of Canada, in succession to the Marquis of Lorne, has been offered to the Marquis of Lansdowne, who will probably sail for Canada in October. The Marquis of Lansdowne is now in his 83rd year, and has been in public life about ten years. He was appointed under secretary for India when Mr. Gladstone became premier in 1880, but resigned because he objected to certain provisions of the Irish tenants' compensation bill, which was afterwards rejected. Since then he has not been in accord with his party, and his appointment to the governor generalship of Canada looks as an excuse for getting rid of him. He is rather a dull man, yet far above the average of his class. He is married to one of the beautiful daughters of the Duke of Abercorn, and the heir to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the heir to his title, is now 11 years of age. The marquis is perhaps best known as an

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Archbishop Croke, replying to the address at Wicklow depot, said it was the pope's great love for the Irish people that caused him to be so solicitous for their welfare. He was confident that when the pope understood the situation better the efforts of the priesthood and himself for the Irish would be crowned with success. Time would prove the correctness of his representations to the pope. Meanwhile, he urged the people to submit to the Vatican.

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LONDON, May 25.—In the house of commons, Lord E. Fitz Maurice, the under foreign secretary, replying to a question, said he had already stated on the 19th of March, the government had never entertained schemes to establish a British resident at the Vatican, and Erington had not been a channel for communication between the foreign office and the Vatican. Erington received no appointment from the government, and therefore no pay. The paper circular to the Irish clergy, he said, had not been issued at the request of the government of the British government. Gladstone, replying to Charles Newgate, conservative, said Earl Newgate's letter of last year, recommending Erington as a gentleman of honor and intelligence would remain in force so long as Erington answered that description. Sir Henry Wolff, conservative, commented on what he termed the unsatisfactory answer of the government.

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NEAR UNION PACIFIC DEPOT. OMAHA, NEB.

relary of the senate read the proclamation as follows:

"Our most august, high and puissant sovereign, the Emperor Alexander having ascended the hereditary throne of the empire of all the Russias, the Kingdom of Poland, and the Grand Duchy of Finland, which are inseparable from it, has deigned, following the example of his predecessors and their glorious ancestors to command that the holy solemnity of the coronation and the appointment in which the emperor will participate shall, with the help of Almighty God, be performed on the 27th of May. This solemn act is announced to all her majesty's faithful subjects in order that on the joyful day their most fervent prayers may be offered to the King of Kings, and that they may beseech the Almighty to send His grace and blessing upon his majesty's reign, for the maintenance of peace and tranquility to the greater glory of his holy name and the constant prosperity of the empire.

The emperor and empress only break their seclusion until Sunday to receive visits from foreign princes. It has been decided not to hold a great diplomatic reception, but as the emperor and empress intimated their willingness to attend one reception, Gen. Schweinabe, German ambassador, and a dozen of the diplomatic corps, will give a grand banquet and ball in their honor. Copies of the proclamation, printed on satin paper, were hurried among the crowd which struggled desperately to obtain them. Many believed that the possession of a copy would entitle them to land and fortune. Some policemen narrowly escaped being crushed. Utorn copies of the proclamation realized high prices.

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NEAR UNION PACIFIC DEPOT. OMAHA, NEB.

relary of the senate read the proclamation as follows:

"Our most august, high and puissant sovereign, the Emperor Alexander having ascended the hereditary throne of the empire of all the Russias, the Kingdom of Poland, and the Grand Duchy of Finland, which are inseparable from it, has deigned, following the example of his predecessors and their glorious ancestors to command that the holy solemnity of the coronation and the appointment in which the emperor will participate shall, with the help of Almighty God, be performed on the 27th of May. This solemn act is announced to all her majesty's faithful subjects in order that on the joyful day their most fervent prayers may be offered to the King of Kings, and that they may beseech the Almighty to send His grace and blessing upon his majesty's reign, for the maintenance of peace and tranquility to the greater glory of his holy name and the constant prosperity of the empire.

The emperor and empress only break their seclusion until Sunday to receive visits from foreign princes. It has been decided not to hold a great diplomatic reception, but as the emperor and empress intimated their willingness to attend one reception, Gen. Schweinabe, German ambassador, and a dozen of the diplomatic corps, will give a grand banquet and ball in their honor. Copies of the proclamation, printed on satin paper, were hurried among the crowd which struggled desperately to obtain them. Many believed that the possession of a copy would entitle them to land and fortune. Some policemen narrowly escaped being crushed. Utorn copies of the proclamation realized high prices.

A meeting of the Parnellite members of parliament