

OSCAR JUDT is one of the most prominent candidates for the commissioner of agriculture.

BILL MAHONEY is the modern political will o' the wisp. Now you see him and now you don't see him and you can't tell on which side the little joker is going to vote.

EX-SENATOR PARDOCK wants a foreign mission. It will be remembered that the ex-senator offered General Van Wyck a foreign mission to withdraw from the late senatorial contest.

CHARLES A. DANA thinks the new administration after a failure. Mr. Dana will never acknowledge the success of any administration which fails to secure him that collectorship of the port of New York.

DAVID DAVIS has thrown his two hundred and fifty pounds on the democratic side of the senatorial "tooter." Bill Mahoney isn't as heavy but his vote weighs just as much.

EX-SENATOR HAMLIN, having seen his name mentioned in connection with a commission to visit Mexico, for the purpose of revising existing treaties with that country, says he would not accept the honor, as he is going to retire to private life and enjoy the remainder of his days free from public cares.

SENATOR CONKLING is very outspoken in his advocacy of an extra session. He says no party can go to the people in the fall elections upon Hayes' veto of the funding bill, or stand as the apparent advocate of monopolists against a proposition to save the government \$1,000,000 monthly and fund the debt at 3 per cent.

The German government is becoming uneasy over the continued emigration of its subjects to America and every obstacle, except an absolute prohibition of emigration, is being imposed by the authorities to check the tide which is draining the empire of so large a portion of her available resources. Notwithstanding the strong efforts of the government, the tide of emigration from Germany to the United States, during the first two months of the present year, has been unprecedented in our history. The arrivals at the port of New York from the German provinces aggregate from 3000 to 5000 a week and are constantly increasing. On the 9th of the present month over 1000 landed at Castle Garden and local papers say that whole villages in Posen and Schleswig are migrating to America. Unlike some other countries, notably Italy, those who are coming are mostly of the better class of farmers, laborers and mechanics, who bring with them sufficient means and sufficient experience to guarantee their success and to add to the resources and wealth of their new homes. The greater portion come armed with certificates from agents representing western states or railroads and upon their arrival go directly to their destination.

The latest president is said to have remarked with emphasis to a friend that the position of head clerk in one of the departments of the government carried with it more weight than the presidency of the senate and vice presidency of the United States. John Adams dubbed the vice presidency the most insignificant office under the sun, Hannibal Hamlin complained that its acceptance shamed him for four of the most eventful years of America's political history, and the annoyances attending the performance of its inconsequential duties are said to have hastened the death of the late Henry Wilson. The vice president of the United States is only important in his possibilities. He can neither vote in his party caucus in the senate or make his voice heard on important questions of public policy. He must be absent from the executive session of the senate, and even his position of presiding officer is so circumscribed by precedent that its duties are of little moment. The only opportunity through which the vice-president can rise above his obscurity to public notice, lies in the death of the chief executive. How slight this chance is, may be seen from the fact that of thirteen presidents of the United States only three have died in office.

General Arthur will hardly labor under the disadvantages of his predecessor. The political constitution of the senate is so peculiar and its forces so evenly balanced that his vote will probably be required upon every important political issue which arises. The coming week will witness a lively contest for the control of the senate organization, and if Senator Mahoney, of Virginia, unites with the republican minority, the question of the vice president's power to vote upon the composition of the senatorial committees will undoubtedly be questioned. Under the provisions of the constitution the vice-president has no vote unless the senate is equally divided. The right of the presiding officer to break a tie upon legislative questions has never been questioned but serious disputes have heretofore arisen over his constitutional power to cast a deciding vote upon questions of confirming appointments, electing officers and other matters outside of the regular debates of the senate. Vice-President Wheeler, three years ago settled the question, so far as he was concerned, and established a precedent for his successors by voting upon the seating of Kellogg of Louisiana, when the senate was a tie. There is little doubt that, if occasion requires, Vice President Arthur will follow the precedent and exercise his constitutional prerogative. On this account, for the first time since the adoption of the constitution, the vice presidency becomes an active and important political force in national affairs.

BALTIMORE ON MONOPOLIES.

There is no doubt that public opinion is rapidly crystallizing upon the monopoly question and the force is already beginning to make itself felt in railroad circles. Three presidents of railroads have recently felt compelled to answer personally some of the complaints made against railway management in this country and all three have met with frown worthy of their steel in the replies which their letters have elicited. But the strongest restraining elements which the monopolies at present have to combat are the great commercial bodies of the country, which one by one are falling into the anti-monopoly ranks and expressing sentiments of hostility to the growing power of corporations. This action of the New York board of trade and transportation in denouncing the startling aggregation of corporate powers, has been followed and seconded by the Baltimore board of trade, who voice the popular complaint in a tone no less loud or clearly defined than the commercial interests of the great metropolis of America.

When we see, says the address of the board, the steadily determined encroachments upon the rights of the people, the shutting out of legitimate competition, which, at present, is the only safeguard; the wielding of a power and influence which, if not checked by legislation, will soon govern instead of being governed, there is in all this, real cause for alarm.

The board holds that the recent consolidation of the several telegraph companies of the country is merely an advance step in the direction of increasing and perpetuating a gigantic monopoly, and recommends that the question, which is closely allied to that of the railroads, be referred to a committee from both houses of the congress to investigate and report protective laws, if in the judgment of such committee the same be necessary.

It declares that every interest of production, trade and commerce demand a rigid investigation of this pernicious tendency of the times which is turning a democratic government into an aristocracy of wealth, the rulers of which know no law excepting that of their own personal aggrandizement.

These sentiments are not the expressions of political demagogues or crazed fanatics. They are the calm deliberate utterances of business men who are themselves more or less capitalists and on that account virtually interested in the preservation of social and political prosperity and the maintenance of law and order. That bodies so notably conservative as the New York and Baltimore boards of trade should feel compelled to voice a demand which three years ago was denounced by capitalists as dangerous in the extreme, indicates the rapid formation of a public sentiment which can neither be ridiculed or threatened out of existence. The demand for state and national regulation of corporate monopolies is confined to no one section of the country. From the west, the movement has rapidly made its way eastward until the commercial interests of the Atlantic seaboard are now voicing the remonstrances and seconding the appeals of the producers of the valleys of the Missouri and Mississippi. It will be well if the railroads read the handwriting on the wall. A time of retribution is coming when the wrongs of the people will be backed by the voice of the nation, which will make itself felt at the polls and in the halls of congress.

A CHIEF ENGINEER.

THE BEE does not desire to lose the present opportunity of saying a word in regard to a subject of such importance to the city as the appointment of its chief engineer which will come up early in April. Thus far no action has been taken by the city council on the resignation of the present efficient chief, John J. Galligan, and yesterday's disaster points very conclusively to what that action should be. It is due to the good judgment and excellent management of the present chief that Omaha did not lose one of her finest blocks and have another spot in the heart of the city left a black and ugly mass of ruins. The insurance men and the business men of the city almost without exception unite in the desire that Mr. Galligan should be kept in his present position, to a reasonable amount. The refusal to do this may cause a loss at any moment that will be irreparable. With Mr. Galligan at the head of our noble department we shall at all times feel secure from the ravages of the fire demon, whenever such security is possible from human hands.

THE LOSS OF FOUR LIVES IN DENVER.

THE loss of four lives in Denver, by the fall of the walls of a building under process of construction, is a warning to all cities which fall to provide for a proper supervision of all edifices erected within the corporate limits. In past years Omaha has seen slimy brick shells built upon her streets whose continued existence is one of those miracles which entirely fall of explanation.

A LAW RELATING TO LIBELS HAS PASSED.

THE Wisconsin legislature without opposition, and is now pending in the legislature of Illinois and Missouri. "It provides that when a newspaper shall, upon the information of the faculty of an article appearing in its columns, publish a correction or retraction in two successive numbers it shall not be liable in civil suit for actual damages sustained by the plaintiff."

TRAINS FOR THE LADIES.

All poke bonnets have strings. Trains are only moderately long. Handkerchiefs will again be worn. Old blue is a new shade of its color. Bordered robe dresses will be much worn. French habit basque is in fashion. Large bouquets of shaded roses are worn on one side of the corsage, and

A FEW ROSES IN THE HAIR FOR EVENING DRESS.

Long overhairsts will be in vogue this spring. Pendant lockets are no longer fashionable. Ball earrings in rolled gold are very fashionable. Poke bonnets of medium size will be worn again. Ulster is the new name for the new short ulster. Only one variety of flowers is used in the same hat. The double women ribbon comes in plain solid colors. Plaisters of very rich material are seen on the new basques. High hair-dressing, in the style of Louis XV., is now a mode. Vests form a prominent feature in new costumes for ladies. Lace upon of straw will be a novelty on new spring and summer hats. Gold lace, silver lace and steel lace will all be used on spring bonnets. Basques of flannel and hunting dresses are tucked all over lengthwise. The Hungarian jacket, covered with braiding in intricate designs, is much liked. New basques simulate the Jersey in perfection of fit and plainness of effect. Among the ornaments are poke bonnets of black, with golden steans and ruffles and elaborate. Italian lace-brad hats and bonnets will be more fashionable than English straws and chips. Skirts are very narrow, but the draperies superimposed thereon are voluminous and elaborate. Spring dollmakers are again cut in the back, of medium length, and have large abobe sleeves. A filigree "rose, with the centre of crystals, on delicate filigree stems is a beautiful decoration for the hair. Summer plumb, a new gown which all silk pile is thrown up, takes the place of the heavy plumb worn on winter bonnets. The hat destined to take the place of the rough-and-ready straw of last season is of nonplum which straw woven into a spiked brad. The Paris correspondent of Harper's Bazar says that while petticoats are never worn in the daytime, even with the richest dresses. A girl put on man's clothes at Richmond, Mo., and went out on an evening walk, in the course of which she rudely jostled a negro, who shot her. She declares that hereafter she will wear the safety of skirts. Wool fabrics in general have almost entirely superseded other materials for morning wear here and abroad. Expensive India cashmeres are even made up for evening wear by leading Parisian houses. In the year 1880 America issued seventy patents to women; and not one of these was an indicator to be attached to the front to show if there is a man under the bed. And yet think how much getting down on hands and knees such a thing would save women.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Rev. John Hall has been offered \$20,000 to go to Chicago to preach. He is now getting \$15,000 in New York. The Evangelical Synod of North America, which represents the United States, church of Prussia, has 408 pastors, 510 congregations, and 80,610 communicants. There are 290 Unitarian churches in England, 80 Mission chapels, and 357 ministers. There are 333 Unitarian churches in the United States and Canada, with 401 ministers, four of them women. In some provinces of Belgium the Catholics are more prosperous than the state schools. In the province of Liege there are 24,000 pupils in the Catholic schools and only 5,500 in those of the state. There are in the United States 230,257 Hebrews, of whom 12,546 are connected with 278 religious societies or congregations. In the city of Philadelphia there are eighty of these congregations, with a membership of 1458, and in addition there are eighteen benevolent organizations, embracing a membership of 2035. Since 1877 the number of churches in the Universalist denomination has increased from 666 to 739, and the membership from 32,947 to 38,043. In the city of St. Louis there has meanwhile shrunk from \$7,495,495 to \$6,267,092. The Sunday school has fallen from 60,757 in 1878 to 58,151, and the number of colleges and academies is reduced from fourteen to eleven. Dr. E. P. Goodwin estimates the total number of churches in all the 216 Protestant churches of Chicago at 100,000, and the membership 50,222. A count, taken for two successive Sundays in 39 churches, showed the following: Total number of sittings, 83,600; largest aggregate attendance, 12,866. The Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Episcopal attendance about one-third, the Congregationalists a little more than one-third.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

The New York News says that in card playing a great deal depends on a good deal. "It is a home where love is not" says a susceptible young poet. "A mighty interesting place—to the neighbors. A young lady sends us in a poem on decorating pottery. We can't publish it, because it's too verse o' title." [Kokomo Tribune. "A babe," says a writer, "is a mother's anchor." And he might have added that the mother is the father's spanker. A Hibernal switchboard, who saw a train coming in on time, said: "You are first at last, and you were always behind before." Hang out a sign "Beware of Patent," and nine men out of ten will draw their forefingers across their noses and painted surface. The tenth man never learned to read. We know a man so cross-eyed that he put his hand into another man's pocket and extracted therefrom a watch. He wanted to learn the time. The judge told him it would be three years. Some genius has invented a cane that has a plumb line. The Kentucky politicians believe that the telegraph pole is the greatest invention of the age. Postage, which is now being fed to stock, contains interesting properties. We shall now be able to obtain corned beef without the process of salting. [Boston Sunday Times. "Will you have it rare or well done?" said Commissioner Bennett to an Irishman, as he was cutting a slice of roast beef. "I love it well done ever since I am in this country," replied Pat. "If it was rare enough I ate in Ireland." "Are you engaged?" asked Colonel Mark Antony of a Galveston hack driver. "Engaged! Why, man alive, I have five children down with a measles and two more to take it. I am engaged in sitting up with them all night long." A story comes from Boston that a woman who had brought her pall to

EDUCATIONAL.

The bill before the Massachusetts house of representatives for callation, gymnastic and military drill in public schools, is opposed by Wendell Phillips. The University of Michigan has over 1,500 students. Thirty-five states are represented, besides England, Canada, Prussia, Japan and the Bermudas. The bequest of Mr. David P. Smith, of Springfield, Mass., to Yale college is expected to yield \$40,000 or \$50,000. It is to be used to endow a professorship. The Illinois legislature has passed a compulsory education act requiring all children between 8 and 14 years of age to attend school for at least twelve weeks in each school year. The western states from Ohio to Nebraska, including Missouri, spend \$36,292,492 annually on education, and the southern states from Virginia to Texas spend \$9,763,372. The total population of the United States is 5,990,075, of the southern 4,490,107. Professor E. D. Sanborn has been an instructor in Dartmouth college for 35 years and is nearly 80 years of age. His health has recently failed somewhat, and it is feared that he will soon be compelled to discontinue his services as an instructor. There is reported to be a movement among some of the colleges to substitute Monday for a holiday instead of Saturday. It is claimed that better recitations would thus be secured for the first school day of the week, and that the temptation to study on Sunday would be removed. The Texas legislature is now considering a plan for providing school money by leasing the public school lands—no less to be for a longer term than a year, and not for a less sum than \$12.80 a section. This plan also makes it a misdemeanor to graze cattle on unleased school lands—a thing which has long been done. The new institution at Cleveland is to take the name of the college which is to be removed thence, and will be known as "Western Reserve University." The new college, which is to be founded by Mr. Amasa Stone as an important part of the university, is to be called "Adebert College," in memory of the father of the inventor, who died in the promise of a brilliant youth. It is proposed to use the present buildings of the Western Reserve college at Hudson as a preparatory school for the university.

IMPERIETIES.

The man who goes into business with the Devil soon finds that his partner is a soul proprietor. The water having subsided, Moody says he is going to New Orleans after Lent. There is no probability of his heading Lent there though. There has been so much snow in this vicinity this year that the widower says he will not work to keep their graves green. In view of the change from "hell" to "hades" in the revised new testament, The New York Sun thinks fashionable newspapers will soon be printing "h—s" where formerly they had "h—l."

COULDN'T FEEL AT HOME.

"Stranger, have you got some bitin' whisky, suh?" that takes the innards of a man, and makes a man think he's brillin' for an hour after wards," asked a gentleman in a butternut suit and a coon-skin cap, at a fashionable Brooklyn bar yesterday. "I think I've got what you want," said the bartender. "Try this." The stranger smelled it and shook his head dolefully. "Do you think this would make a man dig up his dead enemies and lick 'em over again?" he asked. "Would a slug of this pizen get a fellow to injure his mother, murder his wife, and then for sheer sport go to hang the old woman for the crime?" "I don't know about that," said the bartender. "It's a pretty strong liquor." "I know. But it is strong enough to make a man rob his own daughter and then lick the daylight out of her for lovin' her money." Would it be what you want, if you wanted to sell your wife down and dead her out in a boarding house for boned turkey, extra prime? Would you drink it if you felt like burning down a church full of children so as to get the nails out of their boots? That's the kind of liquor I want. The stranger said he terribly bad whiskey. "If that's what you're after," said the bartender, putting out another bottle. Again the stranger smelled and replied he didn't want it. "I'm surprised," said the bartender. "You don't understand the finer feelin's. I want suh!" that would make me rob the contribution box of an orphan asylum. Suh!" that would make me kick a sick woman overboard and pound her with a board afterwards. I want liquor that a man bury another alive and plow her under for the sake of the world. Suh!" that would make a man set his children to steal—"so he could give 'em away and get witness' fees for convictin' 'em. Suh!" that would make a man steal the property of a church—"That's the worst I've got," said the horrified bartender. "You can take it or leave it." The facts," explained the stranger, as he poured down half a pint of the material without a shudder, "the facts is, that I live in Dakota, and I was feelin' homesick. Suh!" that if I could only get a taste of the genuine old stuff, I would raise my spirits. But that isn't the whiskey I wanted. This makes me feel like lentin' money, and I don't do no good. Good-by, bartender." And the homesick stranger turned mournfully away.

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By "Almont," by Alexander's "Abdala," "Sire of 'Goldsmith's' First dam 'On the 1st of June'." "Loring's" Second, "Gila Brackridge" by "Colman," son of imported "Governor." "Almont" first dam by "Marion" and his sire by "Byrwick's" "Hambledon." This mother horse will be five years old in May. He will serve only 20 mares (half of which he will serve at \$25.00 per mare, payable at time of service.) Applied Pat. After that time his service will be 25.00 served mare. Any mare that has trotted in 2:30 served mare.

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