THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

OMAHA needs a building inspector.

LORD BEACONSFIELD is reported as dying.

NOMINATION and election are two different matters.

THE political storm center is now located at Washington.

TWO new brick yards could find ample employment in our city.

VENNOR's storms have a provoking habit of coming strictly on time.

THE motto in Ireland is, "For every man arrested let one be laid low."

SECRETARY WINDOM is largely interested in Colorado mining property.

THIRTEEN papers have leaded their reports of the late floods "The Pitiless Platte."

FOR the three hundredth time it is again rumored that the Grand Central is to be rebuilt.

STANLEY MATTHEWS' nomination still hangs fire, and the general impression is that it won't go off.

RADICAL journals in England are praising Gladstone's moral bravery in concluding peace with the unvanquished Boers.

A CANDIDATE for mayor of so large a city as Omaha should be able to devote his whole attention to the interests of the city.

AFTER his Washington whirl in court circles, Brooks may be expected to show signs of social reform upon his return to Omaha.

CONKLING may sulk and Platt may pout, but the independent pole has knocked down the largest persimmon. That is the custom house.

RUMOR has it that the senior editor of the *Republican* is contemplating issuing a matrimonial journal; announcements and denial engagements a specialty.

FRANCIS MURPHY, the temperance agitator, has sailed for England. New Yorkers intrusted their pockets too tightly to please Francis, hence his exile.

ITALY is agitated over the decadence of her marine. She is now seventh in the list of maritime nations. She still leads, however, in the manufacture and operation of hand organs.

OMAHA needs public works badly enough, but unless men whose interest in the public welfare rises above self-interest are elected to the council, our citizens will refuse to vote one dollar in improvement bonds.

OMAHA possesses in both parties a number of men whose nomination to the city offices would be equivalent to an election. Our tax payers are determined to support the best candidates from those offered.

THE census reports our foreign population increased by over 1,000,000 during the ten years ending June, 1880. Of this number 700,000 settled in the West, 150,000 in New England and 145,000 in the Middle States. The South got less than 10,000.

THAT excellent newspaper, the Philadelphia *Press*, which has made such wonderful progress during the past year in every department of journalism, has taken another step forward in the publishing of an Sunday edition. The *Press* is one of the brightest, newsiest, and most ably edited journals of the east.

THE administration has definitely settled upon the financial policy of the government in the redemption of the 5 and 6 per cent. bonds which fall due in May and June. Sixty millions of cash are already available in the treasury for the purchase of bonds and will be applied to that purpose. The sale of 4 or 4½ per cent. bonds will furnish the means for taking up the remainder.

THE success of the St. Louis & New Orleans barge line is spurring capitalists to schemes for supplying business to the new route. Barge lines are now contemplated from St. Paul to St. Louis on the Mississippi, and from Yankton to St. Louis on the Missouri. The rate from St. Louis to the Gulf is six cents per bushel, and it is said that grain can be carried from Nebraska to St. Louis for five cents, making the total cost per bushel from Nebraska to the sea board, 11 cents per bushel against 21 cents by rail.

THE Farmers' Alliances throughout our state are doing good work in inducing full and fair discussion by our farmers of their interests as affected by the railroad monopolies. Two years hence the anti-monopoly issue will be the all-absorbing question in Nebraska politics, and a legislature will be elected largely upon that basis. By the very constitution of the Alliance, its members are pledged to support only such men as are in complete sympathy with its aims. Nebraska farmers should devote the time intervening between now and the next general election in organizing thoroughly subordinate alliances, in increasing their membership and in leavening thoroughly the records and inclinations of probable candidates for office. Let it alone be thoroughly understood that no monopoly tool who has once sold out his constituents can ever again be elected to a position of trust and honor, and a great step will have been taken towards the purification of the politics of our state and the breaking down of monopoly rule.

CONKLING'S INCONSISTENCY.

THERE is no doubt that the nomination of Judge Robertson to the New York custom house was a disappointment to Senator Conkling, but he is exhibiting his disappointment in a manner which at once discredits and is inconsistent. Senator Conkling is the last politician to raise an objection over the reward of political friends by the new administration. He belongs to that branch of the republican party whose chiefest virtue has been held to lie in their staunch fidelity to their associates and whose uncompromising fight for the nomination of General Grant at the Chicago convention almost rendered impossible the choice of any other party candidate for the presidency. Senator Conkling's power in his own state has largely arisen from his practice of the political maxim, "Reward your friends and punish your enemies," and he should neither be surprised nor disappointed at the discovery that the practice at Washington, in this respect, differs very little from that set by himself and his associates at Albany.

It is difficult to see why Senator Conkling should expect any better treatment than he has received at the hands of General Garfield's administration. His attitude was one of expressed hostility to the friends who placed the President in nomination, and for two months after the decision of the Chicago convention Senator Conkling sulked at his home, and refused to lift a finger on behalf of the candidate of his own party. During this time it was Judge Robertson and his friends who opened the campaign in New York state; who organized the various committees and laid the foundation for the success which resulted from their efforts in November. Senator Conkling's own state has largely arisen from the French mission, and S. L. Woodford, Marshals Payne and McDougal were given their former positions. There seemed to be a determined effort on the part of General Garfield to satisfy the senator from New York of his friendly appreciation of his action and services to the republican party. At the same time General Garfield not only did not ignore the men who raised him to the presidency, and whose opposition to Senator Conkling alone made his nomination possible. It would have been the height of political ingratitude had he done so. Hence the nomination of Judge Robertson to a position which he is amply qualified to fill, and for which he has received the endorsement of the leading citizens of his own state.

Senator Conkling's present attitude is one of gross inconsistency. President Garfield is simply putting into active operation a principle which the senator from New York has firmly held from the very commencement of his political career. Most of the troubles of Mr. Hayes' term of office arose from his endeavor to conciliate his enemies at the expense of his friends. Such a course has never been successful in politics. The men who faithfully toil and work for the success of their party are the men who should reap the rewards of party success. About twelve or fifteen men are working on the Alta, driving working tunnels and making preparations to commence crushing on a large scale in the spring.

BLACK HILLS NUGGETS.

Central City wants a $6000 hotel.

Deadwood has organized under the new incorporation act.

The Florence mill and mine at Galena, will soon start up.

There are six active candidates for the Central City postoffice.

The Stand-by and Continental mines have been sold for $30,000.

Efforts are being made to enlist capital in developing the Newton Fork mines.

Deadwood has raised the bonus of $6,000 for the erection of a grist mill, and it will undoubtedly be built.

Farmers in the valleys of the foothills are getting ready for spring work, all of the snow having departed.

The expected flood at Deadwood has not occurred, the snow melting too slowly to create a damaging rush of water.

A rich strike is reported in the Flora Belle mine, Hidden Treasure gulch, owned by the Great Eastern mining company.

A daring attempt was made to murder Billy Sutten, the Central constable. The would-be assassin escaped.

There is a prediction abroad that Rockerville will be one of the liveliest camps this summer that the hills have ever contained.

The Deadwood and Redwater valley railroad project has been transferred to the hands of parties well able to carry it through successfully.

The Odd Fellows of Lead City will celebrate the anniversary of the institution of that order in the United States by a ball April 26th.

Work on the Esmeralda mill is being pushed as fast as the weather will permit. The mill will probably be ready to run by the first day of May.

The Father DeSmet, under the Homestake management, resumed the payment of dividends on the first of this month, of twenty-five cents per share, aggregating $25,000.

According to The Lead City Enterprise large groves of buffalo perished during the late severe storms, and hundreds of deer were stuck in the drifts cutting their legs on the frozen ice and snow and perishing there.

Seventy-five dollars fine and one hour in the jail is the punishment given a large number of offenders convicted in Judge Moody's court of introducing liquor into the Indian country.

Some good clean-ups are being made along the tributaries of Spring creek. The claim of Henry Pett on Raby gulch, No. 4, yielded $380 last week. Among this gold was a nugget weighing $50, which was picked up from a shovel in the workings.

Rapid City Journal: A gentleman who visited the Evangeline mine, Rockford district, a short time since informs us that the shaft has been sunk to a depth of 35 feet in good ore. About twelve or fifteen men are working on the Alta, driving working tunnels and making preparations to commence crushing on a large scale in the spring.

Deadwood Pioneer, 4th: Six immense bricks, the result of the last run of the Homestake company's mills, were brought down yesterday. Great vexation is observed concerning their value, but as we have the same, since then the clean up was the most successful ever made we can safely estimate the aggregate value at over $300,000.

American Flour in Germany.

For many years America has sent flour to Germany, more particularly to the southern part thereof, where American flour was known as far back as 1846. Whenever the price of wheat in consequence of the failure of the crop in Hungary or Russia, reached an unusually high figure, American flour was sent in large quantities to southern Germany. But the article of flour could not gain a steady market there, for the reason that it could not well stand the ocean transportation, it becoming often warm and bitter during the voyage, and sometimes, when it did arrive in the market sound and healthy, it would soon spoil. Dealers and consumers, therefore, were very careful in handling the article, in consequence of serious losses already sustained. Of late, however, American flour is being exported again in considerable quantities to Southern Germany and Switzerland. The dimensions which the import of American flour into the territories mentioned has already assumed has attracted the attention of some of the leading papers in Germany. The subject why not American flour could not gain a steady market in Germany in former years, and why the imports of that class of breadstuffs is now steadily increasing, is discussed by The Frankfurter Zeitung as follows:

The fault that American flour would not keep and retain its freshness must be in part attributed to the old and obsolete milling system in vogue in the United States, where the great improvements and steady progress in milling machinery made in Hungary, southern Germany and Switzerland, and, in part to the fact that most of the American kinds of wheat are soft. Consequently they are not well adapted for the high-grinding process with French bran (dry but hot), and had to be milled by the low-grinding system—i. e., damp but warm. Only since the roller system is gradually assuming the place of the high-grinding process with French bran, and since the low-grinding process does not offer any advantages for the milling of the softer kinds of wheat, have the American commenced to profit by the progress of the milling industry already made in Hungary, Switzerland, and southern Germany. The present export of flour from America to Germany must be regarded, so to speak, as the first result of the change from the old American modes of grinding—i. e., from the low-grinding system (damp and warm) and the high-grinding system (dry and hot) to the new and actual high-grinding process, with iron rollers (dry and cold). The American flour, which is manufactured by the latter system, and which at present is imported in large quantities, is undoubtedly in quality much better and will keep much longer than any of the American flour which in former times it was regarded, so to speak, as the first result of the change. But notwithstanding this fact, it cannot bear competition, in durability and richness,—the latter being based upon the amount of gluten contained in the wheat berry,—with the products sent to market by the Hungarian, Swiss, or south German mills. On the whole, these mills have for their material at their disposition than the American mills, which most chiefly depend upon those soft spring wheat, which is poor in gluten—whereas American spring wheat is by far inferior to the hard Hungarian, Russian, or south German wheat; and these are, nearly exclusively the kinds of wheat which we buy in the manufacture of our flour. It must be admitted, however, that American winter wheat can be classed among the better grades. But the American winter wheat berry possesses only during exceptional good harvests (as in 1879) that hardness and "glassy" shell by which the fine Russian, Hungarian and South German winter wheat berry is recognized, and which is always a characteristic sign of all good wheat. It cannot be denied that the tremendous competition of America will strain every nerve of our milling industry. This is apparent from the fact that America is at present able, notwithstanding the high tariff and notwithstanding the fact that we have passed through an excellent wheat harvest in southern Germany, and in spite of the fact that all our mills are working under favorable conditions with an excellent stage of water in all our steams, to flood our markets with the lower grades of flour.

The Frankfurter Zeitung seems to give in the above the keynote of another howl to induce the German Raichstag to increase the tariff on American breadstuffs.

IT SAVED MY LIFE.

Port Huron (Mich.) Commercial: Speaking to a recently on the subject, Charles N. Ison, Esq., proprietor of the Nelson house, observed: "I suffered so much with rheumatism that my arm withered, and physicians could not help me. I was in despair of my life, when some one advised me to try St. Jacobs Oil. I did so, and, as if by magic, I was instantly relieved, and by the continued use of the Oil was entirely cured. I thank heaven for having used this wonderful remedy, for it saved my life. It also cured my wife."

A Great Chicago Enterprise.

Chicago Tribune.

Following is a list of the officers of the United States senate with their salaries. There are some nice pickings in the list:

Secretary of the senate, $4,500, and for compensation as a distributing officer of salaries of senators, $896; chief clerk, $3,000; principal clerk, principal executive clerk, minute and journal clerk, financial clerk and enrolling clerk, $2,592 each; librarian and six clerks in the office of the secretary, $2,220 each; assistant librarian, $1,440; five clerks, $2,100 each; keeper of the stationery, $2,102 40; assistant keeper of stationery, $1900; two messengers, $1296 each; one assistant in the stationery room, $1000; chaplain, $900; secretary to the vice-president, $2,102 40; messenger to the vice-president's room, $1440; clerk to the committee on appropriations, $2500; assistant clerk to the committee on appropriations, $1600; clerk and stenographer to the committee on finance, $2500; clerk of printing records, $2220; clerks to the committee on claims, commerce judiciary private land claims, pensions, military affairs, postoffices and postroads, District of Columbia, naval affairs, library and census, $2,220 each; sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, $4,320; assistant doorkeeper, $3,582; three messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, $1,800 each; clerk to the sergeant-at-arms, $2,000; postmaster to the senate, $2,250; assistant postmaster and mail carrier, $2,088; four mail carriers, $1,200 each; superintendent of the document room, $2,160; two assistants, $1,440 each; superintendent of the folding room, $2,160; one assistant, $1,200; twenty four messengers, $1,400 each; messenger to the committee on appropriations, $1,440; messenger in charge of stereroom, $1,200; messenger to the official reporter's room, $1,200; chief engineer, $2,100; three assistant engineers, $1,440 each; conductor of elevator, $1,200; eight skilled laborers, $1,000 each per annum; twenty-four clerks to committees, $6 per day during the session.

A Useful Commission.

New York Times.

The twelfth annual report of the railroad commissioners of Massachusetts, lately published, contains ample evidence of the utility of that official board. There is hardly anything in the way of information regarding the railroads of that state which one would have occasion to look for that is not contained in the report. The statistics and comments show the exact condition of every company, the results of its year's business, and the general aspect of the transportation interests of the state. Every accident was carefully investigated, its causes ascertained, and information obtained which might be used for the prevention of such casualties in future. An examination was made into the condition of roadways and appliances, and where defects were found a remedy was acquired. For cases of violation of law were brought to the attention of the commission because its very existence operates as a threat upon violations of law. Any grievance against a corporation may be speedily brought before the commission by petition and is sure to be investigated. Where it proves to be well founded no difficulty is found in obtaining redress, and where it is shown to be without foundation complaint is effectually stopped by the decision of the commissioners.

Several cases are reported in which the commissioners were called upon to act. In one of these the Boston and Albany Railroad company had agreed with a firm of millers in the interior of the state to bring them grain from the west at the Boston through rate, and reforward the flour and meal after it was ground to various intermediate points at special figures much below the local tariff. The petition for an investigation came from Boston, and was based on an allegation of discrimination which enabled the favored firm to underbid the merchants of that city. It was found on thorough inquiry that the terms given to the plaintiff firm were virtually correct, and were not allowed to others similarly situated. This was decided to be in violation of law, and the result was not the withdrawal of the terms previously enjoyed by the one establishment with which the agreement had been made, but their extension to all alike. In other cases of complaint investigation resulted in a prompt rectification of the wrong without resort to legal proceedings. Massachusetts has a law requiring railroad corporations to give "to all persons or companies reasonable and equal terms, facilities and accommodations for the transportation of themselves, their agents and servants, and of any merchandise and other property," &c. The commission apparently finds no difficulty in securing its enforcement in a way that amply protects the citizens without doing the least injury to the railroads. We find in this state a system of judicious restrictive legislation, such as is demanded elsewhere, in full operation, with results that appear to be satisfactory to all concerned.

One effect of the successful working of these laws appears to be to force the minds of the people from the agitation of certain questions which to some other states are still unsettled. Nobody in Massachusetts doubts the authority of the state to do what for a dozen years it has been doing with very beneficial results. Nobody thinks of defending discrimination in favor of the same service any more than he would defend any other form of injustice. The railroad commissioners seem to regard it as something extra-ordinary that passenger should be raised in any quarter regarding the right of railroads to make discriminations or to charge any but reasonable rates for service. They maintain that this is forbidden by the common law, and that statutes and commissions only furnish the means for promptly enforcing principles long established and widely unassailable. The Massachusetts law practically relieves that state from all share in the agitation of the railroad question so far as local transportation is concerned. For its people the railroad question is settled, and very much to their satisfaction too. Whatever new regulations may be needed from time to time the commission is in a position to find out and to recommend. This is a condition to which other states will probably arrive in time.