

The Omaha Bee.

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CORRESPONDENCE--All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of THE BEE.

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

THE sceptre has not passed from Omaha. There is room for congratulation in that little fact.

GENERAL MANDERSON is a native of Ohio. The political luck of Ohio men has passed into a proverb.

It is a remarkable fact, but every member of the legislature who voted for the successful candidate on the last ballot was "an original Mander-son man."

THE balance of power was held by the anti-monopolists. If they failed to elect their preferred candidate they prevented the election of a monopoly tool.

BEN BUTLER has been prevented by some absurd person with a gavel made of wood from the Mount of Olives. The present is supposed to have some reference to Judas.

A FIERCE intrigue is in progress in Washington over who shall be the next quartermaster general of the army. Washington without army scandals would be a dull place.

NICHOLAS NICHOLAYEVICH MIKULKA-MAKLAY is the name of a distinguished Russian traveler. It is safe to say that he discovered nothing more remarkable in his travels than his own name.

GENERAL MANDERSON was the only original Garfield man in Nebraska. He was a personal and very intimate friend of the general, and a week before the nomination urged the Nebraska delegation to vote for him.

THE judiciary committee of the Maine house of representatives has reported in favor of the restoration of capital punishment. No punishment for murder that is an improvement upon hanging has yet been suggested. All experience has proved this fact.

THE Republican tells us that the election of General Mander-son has shelved the railroad issue. The election or defeat of no one man can shelve the monopoly issue. That issue will not down until the arbitrary power of monopoly is curbed by national and state legislation.

BEFORE congress adjourns it should investigate the manner of taking the last census. A more flagrant fraud was never perpetrated. After the expenditure of millions of dollars it is discovered that the statistics gathered are worse than valueless. Instead of reliable statistics made up from the people we have nothing but a mass of figures doctored up by clerks. The public has a right to know the full measure of the fraud which has been perpetrated on them.

CONGRESS has only twenty-seven working days left, and the prospect of the passage of a bill for the revision of the tariff is more than doubtful. Any bill will certainly have to finally go to a conference committee. With a committee of three from each house--the usual number--a disagreement would be almost inevitable. Senator Van Wyck has done such valiant service for tariff reform that it is believed he will be one of the senators appointed on the conference committee.

IN VIEW of the fact that such a hue and cry has been raised about the pretended revelations of Thos. L. Kimball, we call attention to the testimony of the editor of THE BEE before the special railroad commission, as detailed in another column. If we do not mistake, there is some splay reading there for Thomas L. Kimball and the Republican outfit, together, with some general information which may prove of interest to the public. Facts there disclosed show that the alleged blackmailing of Jay Gould was prior to the attempt of the Union Pacific to gobble up THE BEE by a consolidation with the Republican, which failed, because the proprietor refused to put the control of the paper out of his hands. It is singular that after being blackmailed, as Kimball says, they should attempt to have any further dealings with Rosewater. Mr. Kimball's testimony was an artfully constructed fabric of lies woven together on a very thin warp of facts. It does not, however, stand washing.

OUR NEW SENATOR.

The election of General Mander-son to the senate is a result which will give widespread satisfaction throughout the state, and will be hailed with especial joy in Omaha, with which the new senator has been so long identified and where he is universally known and respected. None of the candidates before the legislature entered the late canvass with more personal popularity, and none, so far as ability and integrity are concerned, had greater claims upon the suffrages of the joint convention. The choice of General Mander-son was a victory for the republicans, not for the railroads. As such it is a cause for congratulation in a republican state which has shaken off the bonds which for years have been cast around it by the agents of corporate monopoly.

General Mander-son gained strength daily from the singularly straightforward manner in which he conducted his canvass. Entering the campaign as the first choice of few of the members of the legislature, he refused to add to his support by the petty artifices and profuse promises of an office seeking politician. No one can charge that he sacrificed his independence in gaining the highest prize which the state has to offer to any of its citizens. He will thus enter upon his duties unfettered by any factional pledges, and bound only to work and vote for the best interests of Nebraska. That he will succeed in doing this, his past record as a gallant and faithful soldier, an eloquent and able lawyer and an upright and valued citizen is sufficient guarantee.

THE BEE joins with a host of friends of the new senator in congratulating him over the outcome of the most obstinate senatorial contest in our history. It believes that the interests of the people of this state will be safe in his hands. It has confidence that as he has kept himself free from entangling alliances with corporate monopoly in the past he will keep himself equally free in the future. Omaha, especially has reason to be proud that she will have an eloquent advocate of her claims at Washington, and Nebraska that a man of brains, of honesty, of ability and of personal address sufficient to make himself felt for the benefit of the State, will represent her in the national senate.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The disagreement between the French ministry and the chamber of deputies has resulted in the resignation of M. Ducloux and his associates, and President Grevy has called upon M. Fallieres to form a new cabinet. The new ministry is built on the ruins of the old. With the exception of the premier, the minister of war and the minister of the marine, it is in all respects the same as its predecessor. This in itself is significant of how little may be expected of his efforts to solve the problems with which the cabinet of M. Ducloux struggled in vain. M. Fallieres has been known as a hot-headed member of the extreme left or radical wing of the assembly. There is no reason to believe that he has either the force of character or temper of mind necessary to meet the crisis through which French republicanism is now passing. In the disorganization and excitement which pervades all wings of the party there is need of a cool head and mature judgment, neither of which important qualifications the new premier is believed to possess. For these reasons the twentieth cabinet may be expected shortly to follow its nineteenth predecessors.

That there is an element of great danger in the situation, no one will attempt to deny. But France, whatever the surface indications, is strongly republican. The republic has been built on the monarchial regimes, and the people have no desire to repeat the experiments of the past. Republicanism in France is not on trial. It is steadily advancing towards a stability, which can only be reached when factionalism is diminished by the appreciation of the necessity of political concentration. The various groups into which the wings of the Chamber of Deputies are divided have split for the most part on purely local differences. Dangers like those which at present menace the existence of the republic itself will have a tendency to blot out minor differences for the common good. If, as reported, President Grevy has determined to dissolve the Chamber, the common sense of the French people will probably quickly solve the problem by the election of new deputies who will ally by judicious and well considered action the panic which has been aroused by the foolish exploit of Prince Jerome. In the absence of a strong leader like Gambetta the sober judgment of the French people is the hope of the republic for relief from the excitement which has taken possession of the government. And there is every reason to believe that it will bring peace and order out of the present chaos.

WHEN the Nebraska legislature convened we were assured by the republican leaders that their party was determined to profit by the lesson of the late election in placing itself on record in favor of wholesome anti-monopoly legislation. The first act of the republican legislature was the

THE ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

While the election of General Mander-son will be hailed with satisfaction by men of all parties as a step toward better government and a higher grade of public men, it must not be forgotten that there is yet a momentous issue to be settled before the cause of anti-monopoly can be abandoned. The twenty members of the legislature who cast a solid vote for an anti-monopoly candidate in the face of the assured election of General Mander-son stand out as a living protest against the abuses that made a third party in this state a possibility in the last campaign. Of the 17,000 voters who cast their ballots for anti-monopoly candidates fully 13,000 had left the republican party, notwithstanding the fact that in so doing they separated from an organization that gave Garfield 25,000 majority in 1880. During the struggle that has just closed in the election of General Mander-son, this new element in Nebraska politics sustained itself in an unequal struggle with the utmost credit. Before the legislature met it was charged by the henchmen of the railroads that anti-monopoly votes were the cheapest votes they could get, but the senatorial contest has given the lie to the assertion. It was mainly the firm and manly stand taken by the anti-monopolists that made it impossible for the railroads to dictate the senator, and while it was impossible for the minority to elect their candidates, they were the means of preventing the calamity of an avowed monopoly successor to Alvan Saunders. Had the democrats, who were also in the minority, shown less selfishness an out-and-out anti-monopolist could have been elected. As it is, the anti-monopolists in the legislature have been an important and useful factor in the great struggle. Until the republican party gives vitality to the professions it makes of being in favor of the reforms demanded by the anti-monopolists, this important element must continue a separate factor in our politics.

Now that the senator is elected all partyism in legislation must be dropped, and it remains to be seen whether the anti-monopolists are to be seconded in their efforts to redress the public wrongs by members of other parties. General Charles F. Mander-son, Cleveland leader. We are pleased to notice the name of General Charles F. Mander-son mentioned so prominently by the press of Nebraska in connection with that state. Of the very honorable gentlemen whose names are to be presented to the legislature for that exalted office this winter, none would more ably represent the progress and patriotic sentiment of the great northwest, or take higher rank upon the floor of the senate than would General Mander-son. Ohio, remembering his long years of honorable and distinguished service in the cause of the Union, as one of the best and most gallant of her soldiers, and unwavering devotion to the great principles of the republican party, would feel honored in his election. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, in April, 1861, General Mander-son left a lucrative law practice to enlist as a private soldier in Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio volunteers, and was almost immediately promoted to the captaincy of his company, and with it served with General McClellan in West Virginia. At the expiration of the three months' service he immediately re-enlisted his company for three years, and with his regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. Participating with great credit in all the memorable campaigns and battles of that army, General Mander-son rose to the colonelcy of his regiment, and was brevetted brigadier general "for gallant and meritorious services during the entire war of the rebellion." At the battle of Lovejoy's Station, September 2, 1864, after having led his brigade in one of the most brilliant and successful charges of the war, General Mander-son received a terrible wound which well nigh proved fatal, and from the effects of which he has suffered more or less ever since. After the close of the war he resumed his practice at Canton, and before removing to Nebraska had taken rank as one of the leading attorneys of northern Ohio. An ardent lover of ability, a gentleman of liberal education and culture, with mature judgment and enlightened views upon all great political questions and a character without a blemish, General Mander-son, will, if elected, prove an honor to his state and a valuable acquisition to the ability and dignity of the senate. We congratulate the legislature of Nebraska upon the opportunity before it.

THE legislature has taken a recess of one week. By the time they return they will be in a frame of mind to enter upon the active duties of law-making. They must be aware by this time that all the talk of the railroad managers that they desire full information concerning the management of railroads by the legislature is all boah. Every officer of the corporation who has been called upon the witness stand before the committee has evaded direct answers to fair questions concerning the conduct and policy of the roads. They have sought by hirings like Judge Mason to throttle investigation and browbeat witnesses who have suffered from abuses and discrimination. In view of all this the duty of the legislature will be plain. There is already enough known concerning the wants of the people in the matter of railway regulation to render further investigation unnecessary. The people want laws limiting the tolls and protecting the rights of patrons and localities. Other states have enacted such laws and they can be followed with safety by Nebraska.

MONEY won in Colorado. Bowen, with his \$10,000,000, secured the long term, and Tabor, with his \$5,000,000, the short term in the senate. Money won in New Jersey, also, Senator McPherson securing the undivided support of the railroads. The Public says, "Railroads have more grantees than republics. He served his railroad well, and verily he has his reward." Nebraska can boast that the railroads failed to elect her United States senator, and that no bonanza king secured the seat solely through the influence of his wealth.

THE treasurer of Alabama has absconded with \$200,000 of the state funds. Following so closely on the defalcation of State Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee, the news will create additional distrust in the honesty of the management of southern finances. Some of the southern papers are complaining of the unfavorable reports which northern journals publish of their section. When the south learns to be honest in the payment of its debts and fair in its treatment of settlers from the north, the grounds of complaint will be removed.

BRADY proposes to locate in New York as soon as the star route trial is over. From present indications he will locate in the Albany penitentiary.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

but one answer. The excuse has in no way validity. The excuse imposed must be discharged at whatever cost. They cannot be laid down, or abandoned or suspended without the legally expressed consent of the state. The trusts are active, potential and imperative, and must be executed until lawfully surrendered; otherwise a public highway of great utility is closed or obstructed without any process; recognized by law. This is something no public officer charged with the same trusts and duties in regard to other public highways can do, without subjecting himself to mandamus or indictment. We are not able to perceive the difficulties that embarrassed the court below as to the form of a writ of mandamus in such cases. It is true the writ must be specific as to the thing to be done; but the thing to be done in this case was to resume the duties of carriers of the goods and property of carriers for transportation--that is, to receive, carry and deliver the same under the existing laws and regulations as the business had been accustomed to be done. There was no necessity to specify what kinds of goods should be first received or carried, or whose goods, or, indeed, to take any notice of the details of the established usages of the companies. It was the people who were invoking the writ, on their own behalf, and not for some private sutor, or to redress individual injuries.

Sanitary School Houses. American Arch. A medical commission, which was appointed not long ago in Germany to study certain questions relating to the construction of school buildings, has made an interesting report, which certainly must be regarded as marking a step in advance in that branch of science. In the matter of ventilation we find that the members of the commission agree with all the other experts who have investigated the subject, in increasing the quantity of fresh air which is to be regarded as essential to health. It is but a short time since a thousand feet of air per hour for each pupil was regarded as an extremely liberal theoretical allowance for healthy children, and in practice of this country, at least a room which a hundred and fifty or two hundred feet per hour is actually supplied to each person is regarded as admirably ventilated. Now, however, those who have long submitted to be accused of foolish extravagance in insisting that this is an inadequate allowance may cite the authority of the German doctors, who set two thousand one hundred and twenty cubic feet per hour for each pupil as the minimum quantity of fresh air to be supplied. In the best arranged ventilating shafts, of metal, fitted with gas-flames, stoves, or other artificial means for promoting the draught, the upward current will occasionally reach a velocity of a thousand feet per minute in cold weather, although the average is rarely more than five hundred feet and generally much less; so that a room containing sixty pupils should have an outlet shaft of four square feet or more in sectional area to be even capable of such ventilation is pronounced essential. In regard to lighting, the new commission totally denies and rejects the famous theory of unilateral illumination, following in this respect the French authorities, who began to call it in question a year or so ago. In the language of the report, it is practically impossible, even with lofty and narrow rooms, to obtain sufficient light by this method. In cases where openings can only be made in one wall, the report requires that the width of the piers between the windows shall not exceed three-fourths of that of the windows themselves, and that the width of the room shall not be more than five feet greater than the height of the windows, which would restrict it in such cases to about eighteen feet as a maximum. Lighting from two sides being required under ordinary circumstances, it is advised that the windows should be in the opposite walls, on the right and left of the pupils as seated. Light from the rear is admissible, but is not recommended, and windows facing the pupils are prohibited. Walls of neighboring buildings painted white and reflecting the sunshine into the school-room are very injurious, and the owners should be persuaded or obliged to paint them of a dark color. The inside face of the walls of the school room itself is to be painted pale blue or bluish white and the ceiling pure white. Artificial light should be used without hesitation on dark or short days. It is more dangerous to work by inefficient daylight than by gaslight. Argand burners are preferable, as giving a steadier light, and ground-glass globes are objectionable on account of the large proportion of light which they absorb.

Difficulties of Tariff Making. Cleveland leader. The interests of the country are as diversified as its soil and climate, and each interest assumes that it ought to receive favors which it is ready to deny to others. Louisiana sugar producers insist that their industry should be protected by the highest possible duties, while Eastern importers and sugar refiners contend with equal pertinacity that the present duties ought to be reduced in the interest of the public. Southern manufacturers of cotton are crying out for free machinery, and against this the producers of machinery indignantly protest. Michigan and Maine want for iron lumber excluded from the country, while the prairie States declare that it must come in free of duty. The miners of iron ore want an increase of duty on their production, and the manufacturers of iron protest against it, insisting that the price of ore is already too high. The iron men in turn are assailed by the producers of steel, while the makers of agricultural implements, cutlery, etc., make war against high duties upon steel.

Duty of Common Carriers. St. Louis Republican. Although the recent decision by the general term of the New York superior court on the question of obligation of railway companies to carry freight in spite of strikes among their employees comes after the circumstances which gave rise to the suit have passed away, it is not without an important practical character. It will be remembered that at the time of the freight handlers' strike for higher wages, last summer, the railways refused to give the higher wages demanded, and the result was that large amounts of freight accumulated at the depots and business was for a time seriously affected. The shippers appealed to the attorney general, and that officer instituted proceedings in the court for a mandamus to compel the roads to perform their duty as common carriers. The lower court refused the application, and an appeal was taken to the superior court. That body reverses the lower court's decision and decides in favor of the shippers. The court says: "We think this question admits of

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