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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

NOTICE TO NEWSDEALERS.
The publishers of THE BEE have made arrangements with the American News Company to supply News Dealers in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming and Utah. All dealers who keep THE DAILY BEE on sale should hereafter address their orders to the Manager American News Company, Omaha, Neb.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.
STATE OF NEBRASKA,
Butler Co.
I, J. C. ROBERTS, on my oath say, that I make the following statement of facts upon my most solemn oath, God Almighty bearing me witness that the same is true, as follows to-wit:

When I was in the legislature of Nebraska a member of the 16th session, from the 51st district, E. C. Carnes, at the time the lieutenant governor of the state came to me and told me that John M. Thurston sent him to me with the proposition that if I would turn in and help the railroad companies and use my influence and power as a legislator and member of the railroad committee that he, through and for said companies, would give me \$5,000 (five thousand dollars). That he tried and insisted there and then to have me go to either Thurston or Church House room and get part of said money. I also state upon my oath that I refused to go to said room and refused to take said money or any part thereof, and that he (Carnes) said to me that if I refused to take it I would always regret it, for that when I went home I would be abused by the ragged asses anyway, and that if I accepted it I could let them go, and be independent, and have a nice home and be well fixed.

I also swear that I never accepted one dollar from any source, or in any way from any railroad company since I was elected, or in my whole life, except a fee of \$5.00 (five dollars) that was paid the Roberts & Steele law firm in 1877 for legal services rendered them, and that I never received any favor from any railroad company, except a traveling pass for myself and wife. So help me God.

J. C. ROBERTS.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me, this February 27th, 1882.
L. G. BARROW,
Notary Public.

The people of Nebraska demand from the legislature now in session a vindication of its own integrity. They demand that the senate shall inflict the severest penalty under its authority upon the presiding officer, who has acted as the paid tool and corruptionist of the corporations, violated his sacred trust and has used his high office as a means for debauching the sworn representatives of the people of this state. There must be no evasion or shirking on the part of the legislature. The house of representatives owes it to itself to purge itself of a member who is proved to have been a prime factor in the infamous conspiracy against the people of Nebraska, and who through his entire political career has been a consistent caper of the corporations.

'S'OUTRAGEOUS solemnly declares John M. Thurston, who thinks his spotless character as a parliamentary attorney ought to be proof against such outrageous charges.

This Massachusetts house of representatives has passed a bill to prevent discrimination in freight rates on railroads. And this is in the home of Charles Francis Adams.

Music festivals are quite in order in various places throughout the country, and Nebraska's state capital promises to furnish some first-class investigation music during the present session of the legislature.

The Chicago Tribune calls attention to the increase of political assassination within the past twenty-five years, and claims that since the Orsini bomb exploded under the carriage of Napoleon III. twenty-five years ago two American presidents, a Russian czar, a Peruvian president, a Spanish dictator—General Prim—and two British cabinet officers have been murdered in cold blood, every other European sovereign shot at least once, Sweden excepted, to say nothing of a sultan of Turkey and a viceroy of India, both of which were in communities where assassination is uncommon.

that responsible leadership and fair representation have given place to boss rule and packed caucuses and conventions; that wealth and influence are corruptly used to perpetuate flagrant political and economic abuses, and that narrow and arbitrary machine methods have supplanted representative government and flourish in brazen defiance of an enlightened public sentiment. The revolt against bossism is spreading with a rapidity which is significant of the looseness with which party lines hold together the mass of voters. In Pennsylvania the hostility to the rule of the Camerons has developed into a mighty uprising led by a United States senator and comprising the best blood of the republican party. In New York there are ominous mutterings of a coming storm which threatens to wreck the machine politicians of both parties, while in half a score of other states the signs of the times point to a coming movement of the independent elements which will disregard all party platforms and base its hopes of success on honest methods in politics operating through the free and unrestrained voice of the people.

The issue between the people and the bosses is forcing itself upon the voters of Nebraska. There is a growing feeling throughout the state that popular sentiment upon questions of public policy has been suppressed long enough, and that the time is nearly at hand for the overthrow of the corrupt and unrepresentative methods which have been used for years past to register the decrees of the monopolies and fill our offices with the hired tools of the corporations. Every county in Nebraska has felt the degrading influence of the railroad ring. Caucuses have been packed, conventions manipulated, and ballot boxes stuffed by the hirings of the monopolies. Our legislature has been debauched by their attorneys. The state capitol has been filled with their creatures. Every avenue through which the popular voice has sought to express its will in favor of an honest and efficient government has been blocked by monopoly influence or closed by corporation bribes. The press has been cajoled with gold or silenced with threats. Men of rising influence have been purchased with favors or drawn into the employ of the railroads. Merchants have been bulldozed into inactivity, while whole communities have been virtually disfranchised by means of political methods which would have disgraced a South Carolina election. No town or village has been too small to escape the blighting political methods of the monopolies. No man of local influence but has been forced to meet their corrupting advances. With a political machine, backed by enormous wealth, wrung from the producers of the west, and supported by conscienceless managers, our party organizations have been captured by the railroad ringsters who have suppressed public sentiment through the platform, and forced disreputable nominees down the throats of the people.

It is high time that halt should be called on behalf of the people of Nebraska to these political railroad bosses. If honest government cannot be secured within party lines because party machinery is completely under the control of the monopolies some other method for the political enfranchisement of the state must be adopted. A fair vote and a free ballot are demanded by the voters of the state and will be secured. Profane platform professions mean nothing. Candidates with records are needed, and if such candidates cannot be placed in regular nomination by reason of corrupt monopoly obstruction the people will find means to secure their services through other channels.

VANNOR is out with a doleful prediction for the weather for the balance of the year. Last year the crops were shorted by long drouths and parching weather, and now Vannor, as if he wanted to breed a famine, or keep up high prices, comes forward to injure those of the present year with storms, cold, and frost. Last year the country had not rain enough, and now, if any faith is to be put in this weather seer, the country is to be deluged with water. He makes no less than five predictions concerning the summer and autumn of 1882, all of which he doubtless expects to see accomplished. The summer is to vary from cool to cold, and will be generally wet. There may be a few periods of intense heat, but these are to form exceptions to the general rule. The season will be marked by great precipitation and a mogginess of atmosphere. This last will be caused by the recking condition of the earth and the long continuance of clouded sky. The result will be extreme sultriness, heavy weather, and thunder and

a constant shower path by the weather clerk. In September Western Canada and the western and southern sections of the United States are to be visited by heavy rains and floods. Pretty much the same sort of thing is to be kept up through October, varied by early cold and snow falls. November is to usher in the winter, and Vannor threatens that it will be a winter likely to be memorable on account of its exceptionally heavy snow storms and extremely cold weather. The whole northern hemisphere is to be tossed to this sort of weather. But Vannor, the ill-omened prophet, is not content to force all these upon 1882, but he must needs jump still farther into the future and proclaim that the present year will only typify the year which is to follow. He says: "The approaching season will probably be the first of a couple of wet summers, and, as 1882 is, so is 1883 likely to be."

CORPORATION ARITHMETIC
If the vote of one member of the legislature is worth \$5,000 to the monopolies how much will it cost to prevent the enactment of measures defining and prohibiting excessive charges on the railroads in Nebraska?

An attorney and a lieutenant-governor and a member of the house of representatives combine to bribe an influential member of the legislature. Given the amount of santonismous check of the attorney, the brazen audacity of the member, required the sum necessary to induce the lieutenant-governor to violate his oath and prove traitor to his trust.

Two railroads desire to combine to prevent obstructive legislation and contribute to a common fund to be distributed judiciously among legislators for a purpose. What is the proportionate sum which each ought to pay towards a bribe of \$5,000 offered to the chairman of the committee of railroads for his vote and influence?

THE LAW ON BRIBERY.
The statutes of this state provide for the punishment of bribers and bribe takers in the following language, which can be found in sections 175 and 176 of the criminal code, page 693 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska:

Sec. 175.—If any person shall directly or indirectly give any sum or sums of money, or any other bribe, present or reward, or any promise, contract, obligation or security, for the payment of any money, present or reward, or any other thing to any judge, justice of the peace, sheriff, coroner, clerk, constable, jailer, prosecuting attorney, member of the legislative assembly, or other officer, either ministerial or judicial, but such fees as are allowed by law, with intent to induce or influence such officer to appoint or vote for any person for office, or to execute any of the powers to him vested, or perform any duty of him required with partiality or favor or otherwise than is required by law, or in consideration that such officer hath appointed or voted for any person for office or executed any power in him vested, or performed any duty of him required, with partiality or favor, or otherwise contrary to law, the person so giving, and the officer so receiving any money bribe, present, reward, promise, contract, obligation, or security, with intent for the purpose or consideration aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of bribery and shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years.

Sec. 176.—Every person who shall offer or attempt to bribe any member of the legislative assembly, judge, justice of the peace, sheriff, coroner, clerk, constable, jailer, prosecuting attorney, or other ministerial or judicial officer, in any of the cases mentioned in the last preceding section, and every member of the legislative assembly, judge, justice of the peace, sheriff, coroner, clerk, constable, jailer, prosecuting attorney, or other ministerial or judicial officer, who shall propose or agree to receive a bribe in any of the cases mentioned in the said preceding section, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than three hundred dollars.

This law is now hanging over the head of E. C. Carnes, who has been forced by the exposures of THE BEE to demand an investigation of his bold and audacious venality on behalf of the railroad monopolies of this state. There ought to be no difficulty in securing its prompt application to this corrupt tool of the corporations who has prostituted his office to debauch our legislature and shape the ends of the corporations.

This bill to make the department of agriculture an executive department and to change the title of the commissioner to secretary of agriculture has passed the house of representatives. The senate ought promptly to sit down on this scheme, whose object is to provide a few more offices and additional and uncalled for patronage. The business of the department of agriculture is in no sense executive. It consists chiefly in the gathering and disseminating of information, and in supplying the constituents of congressmen with fancy garden seeds, and the presidential mansion with out flowers. It ought to remain just where it is as a fancy appendage to the government, useful in many respects, but by no means necessary to the constitutional scope and functions of the government.

the Ground.
Pope's Blunders Charged Up to Fitz John Porter.

(Reminiscences from the Field by the Editor of the Omaha Bee.)

On the first day of July, 1862, I entered the city of Washington under orders from Major Eckert, superintendent of the United States military telegraph, department of the Potomac, to report for duty at the navy yard, then under command of Admiral Dahlgren. I had come all the way from West Virginia, where I had accompanied General Fremont as army telegrapher, through his disastrous campaign against Stonewall Jackson. My duties at the navy yard were very light and monotonous. I had been down south through the exciting scenes of the opening drama of the rebellion, and my active temperament demanded more stirring work than could be had in the sending and receiving of dispatches between the navy department and the admiral's headquarters. Just then all Washington was agog over the advent of "the great warrior from the west," who had whipped Beauregard near Corinth, and boasted that he had nearly bagged the whole southwestern rebel army. A new department had been created for him and a magnificenty equipped and disciplined army of nearly 50,000 men was placed at his disposal. He assumed command with a bombastic proclamation announcing his determination to move on to Richmond by the shortest route, and promised to keep his headquarters in the saddle until the confederate capital had capitulated. I was anxious to be a personal witness of the fall of Richmond, and applied at the war office to be detailed to accompany General Pope.

On the 24th of July I was ordered to report to the general at Warrenton, which point I reached a few days before the battle of Cedar Mountain. I accompanied the general to the Rapidan, in which the whole army fell back twenty miles in one night, taking with it all its supplies, baggage, and several wounded men who were in the hospital at Culpeper. After the army had fallen back, Gen. Pope was reinforced by four divisions, numbering some 25,000 men, who had been detached from General McClellan's army on the Peninsula. These troops had come by way of Fredericksburg and among them were the divisions of Generals Hooker, Kearney, Morrill, Sickles and Fitz John Porter. A few days before General Pope had taken up his headquarters at Warrenton Junction, where he was when Jackson made his famous raid, Jeb Stuart made a dash with his Black Horse cavalry and captured a number of staff officers and all the staff baggage at Oullett's Station. Unfortunately my baggage went with the rest and with it a diary of the details of the campaign up to that time, which contained some interesting reminiscences.

On the 26th of August, when General Pope was at Warrenton Junction, planning a battle with Lee, which was to be fought on the plains near Warrenton, the telegraph operator at Manassas announced that a large body of rebel troops was coming in camp. I was at the instrument when this dispatch was received and started to make a dash for the "open" that is, the circuit was broken and communication with Washington cut off. Up to this time we had supposed that the body of Longstreet's and Jackson's armies were in our front on the other side of the Rapidan. A constant artillery bombardment had been kept up across the river and in the neighborhood of the ford and the impression was that John M. McClellan was evacuating the Peninsula, Lee's whole army was pushing forward and trying to cross the river that separated us and to force an engagement before McClellan's army could make a junction with Pope. It was a little after noon of the 28th when General Pope was notified through an orderly that the enemy was coming in at Manassas, and that we were cut off from communication with Washington. About 8 o'clock that evening Col. Smith, of Pope's staff, came into the office to inquire whether the line was still open, and when I answered yes he said, "We shall have to send out a reconnaissance to-night towards Manassas to see what's the matter and one of you will have to accompany it and telegraph what you find out." It was nearly midnight when I was ordered to accompany a regiment of Lee's numbering about 4,000 men that had been detailed to reconnoitre. Up to that day railroad communication had been uninterrupted between Washington and Warrenton Junction, but on that day no train had arrived and the report reached headquarters that the trains had been fired into and ditched along the road. The troops ordered upon this midnight reconnaissance were the Seventy-third New York volunteers, commanded by a captain, and three companies of Lee's whole army.

Four flat and two box cars. It was one o'clock a. m., of the 27th before we moved very slowly in momentary expectation of being fired into and ditched. Before daylight we reached the neighborhood of the bridge near Bristol station, where we were on fire. A great fire was also raging at Manassas, illuminating the eastern heavens. I made an effort to communicate by wire with headquarters, but failed to rouse the operator. At dawn a battery of rebel artillery came in sight about 30,000 men, was at Manassas. On our arrival we proceeded to the telegraph office where General Pope was holding a council of war. Among those present were Generals Pope, Reno, McDowell, Heintzelman, Fitz John Porter and others. Gen. Pope asked the commanding officer to report. He did so giving a full account of what we had seen and also telling that the conductor who was with him reported that about 30,000 men of all arms were at Manassas. General Pope dismissed the officer contemptuously with the remark "Pshaw, it's nothing but another cavalry raid like that at Catlett's." About 11 a. m., of the 27th and not at seven as stated by Pope in his army under Pope, General Hooker's division advanced towards Bristol where they had a brisk fight with Ewell's division, whom they finally dislodged. Now for the first time General Pope was forced to admit that Jackson's whole army had gotten between him and Washington. Had he acted promptly when notified by the military telegraph corps that the rebels were coming into Manassas he could have prevented Longstreet from making a junction with Jackson's army which might have been defeated and captured. Pope's dilatory and vacillating movements gave Jackson a chance to take up a commanding position, destroy \$2,000,000 worth of stores after supplying his hungry and ragged confederates with provisions, clothes and munitions. On the 27th Fitz John Porter was directed to start for Warrenton Junction to be at Bristol at daylight. Gen. Porter, however, did not move forward until daylight on the morning of the 28th, and his failure to obey the order strictly is the only foundation which Gen. Pope had for having him court-martialed. Gen. Porter gives as his reason for not marching at 1 o'clock as he was directed, that it was a very dark night and it would have been impossible, owing to the poor roads and their obstruction by immense wagon trains, to move his army forward during the night without scattering them. This is literally true. I passed through that wagon train on horseback the same day on which Gen. Porter marched forward, and it took me more than six hours to make my way through. As far as the eye could reach the country was covered with wagons; the wagon masters and teamsters, terror-stricken over the movements of Stonewall Jackson, who was now between them and our army, were trying to pass each other, yelling, cursing, howling like demons and blocking the roads in their mad haste. It was a perfect babel of confusion. It would have been utterly impossible for any large body of troops to make their way through thousands of teams on that very dark night without breaking ranks and scattering along in every direction, and there is no doubt that Gen. Porter made a great deal better time by starting at daylight than by attempting to march at one o'clock.

On the evening of the 28th the army fought what was known as the battle of Gainesville, in which several divisions on each side were engaged, with no very great success. During this battle Generals King and General Ricketts, two commanders of divisions, who were posted in the neighborhood of Thornburg farm, with the view of keeping Longstreet out, retreated abruptly from their positions and left the Gap uncovered. This blunder enabled Lee's army to make a junction with Jackson on the next day, and made Pope's defeat on the two succeeding days almost a certainty. King and Ricketts, who were better fighters more capable than Porter could have been, sat on the court-martial which tried and cashiered Porter. General Pope is eminently a man of great promises, and although his army was badly disorganized, and there was really no order in anything during that eventful campaign, yet Pope was confident that he would bag Jackson, and I remember the dispatch we transmitted to Washington the night before the second battle of Bull Run, in which he said he was sure of bagging the whole army. My own impression at the time was that we were on a wild goose chase, tramping from one corner of the Manassas battle ground without any definite object, and Adjutant General Ruggles, through whom the orders were issued, was as ignorant of what was coming next or any plan of action as I was when the telegraph dispatches from Manassas came. During the two succeeding days, the 29th and 30th of August, the second battle of Bull Run was fought. I had established a temporary telegraph office at Manassas, and from there all the dispatches to Washington were transmitted. There were three members of the military telegraph corps on the ground, myself, J. H. Nichols, now a real estate dealer at Denver, and Edward Conroy, who died near Salt Lake some years ago. Conroy and Nichols did a great deal of foraging, and left me to do most of the work so that nearly every dispatch that was sent by Pope from the field passed through my hands. These dispatches were first exultant over a tremendous victory and finally made reluctant admission that we were badly beaten. The last dispatches after the battle were sent out of a box car I found on the track two miles above Manassas station. All that I saw and heard then and there convinced me that Pope had made a series of blunders which brought disaster upon our army. That was the opinion of some of the best officers on the ground at the time. I was ordered back to the war department on the 1st of September, where I remained for nearly a year. During Fitz John Porter's court-martial I was present every day. Much of the testimony given there was vindictive and false. Col. Smith, for instance, the officer that sent me out on the midnight reconnaissance, testified that he delivered one of the orders of Pope to Gen. Porter, whom he regarded at

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Found at Last.
What every one should have, and never be without, is THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. It is thorough and safe in its effects, producing the most wonderful cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, burns, and wounds of every kind. m1341w

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS.
Office of City Clerk.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Tuesday, May 16th at 12:00 o'clock p. m., for the construction of sewers in North Omaha as follows: 1000 feet more or less of 84 inch brick sewer 4 feet thick, 750 feet more or less of 42 inch brick sewer 3 feet thick, and 740 feet more or less of 24 inch brick sewer 2 feet thick, located on land a west between 18th and 19th street, east on 17th street west of 18th and 21st streets, together with all necessary man holes, lamp holes, catch basins, pipe connections, piping, concrete and other work as per plan and specifications in the City Engineer's office. Bids to be made monthly in cash warrants, 10 per cent. to be retained until completion and as evidence of work, and 5 per cent. to be retained as security for such warranty. All bids to be prepared as per specifications of proposed sewers, and to be submitted to the City Engineer, a committee consisting of the City Engineer, and the City Engineer's office. All bids to be accompanied by the sum of \$500.00 for the faithful performance and completion of all work provided for in specifications on said sewers, or before November 1st 1882. Work on sewers to begin on or before June 1st 1882. All bids to be made accompanied with a certified check in the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) payable to the City of Omaha as to be returned to the bidders in the event of acceptance of bid and to the successful bidder upon the fulfillment of the conditions above specified, otherwise to be forfeited and placed in the credit of the sewer contractor. The City Engineer reserves the right to reject any or all bids or to cut a part of any bid or to make the making of the contract.

J. L. C. JEWETT,
City Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR GRADING CURBING AND GUTTERING.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Tuesday, May 16th at 12:00 o'clock p. m., for grading of 1/2 mile of 18th street, from the west line of 16th street to the east line of 19th street; also a private bid for the grading of 18th street from the north line of Douglas street to the south line of 19th street, as per plan, and specifications in the City Engineer's office; also separate bids for guttering and guttering of the above streets between the points specified as per plan and specifications in the City Engineer's office. All bids to be accompanied by the sum of \$500.00 for the faithful performance and completion of all work provided for in specifications on said sewers, or before November 1st 1882. Work on sewers to begin on or before June 1st 1882. All bids to be made accompanied with a certified check in the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) payable to the City of Omaha as to be returned to the bidders in the event of acceptance of bid and to the successful bidder upon the fulfillment of the conditions above specified, otherwise to be forfeited and placed in the credit of the sewer contractor. The City Engineer reserves the right to reject any or all bids or to cut a part of any bid or to make the making of the contract.

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