



HAND POWER PRESS USED BY THE BEE, 1871-2.

PAST AND PRESENT PRESSES.

The Evolution in Printing Machinery Strikingly Illustrated.

GRAND PROGRESS PICTURED.

From a Hand Press of 1871 to the Perfecting Presses of To-day—The Bee's First Motor a Muscular Richmond.

The press on which the first copy of The Bee was printed, was a Cincinnati hand cylinder, purchased by Redfield Bros., somewhere in the sixties, for \$1,300, a cut of about seven hundred impressions an hour, or about three hundred and fifty complete four-page sheets per hour. The power first employed in turning out The Bee was an able-bodied and intelligent contraband by the name of Archie Richmond, who is at this time employed in the Bee building, and whose portrait appears in this issue. At his best he was capable of running off 375 complete papers an hour.

beginning about 1 o'clock in the afternoon he kept on grinding until he managed to get out the entire edition of about five or six hundred copies. This is a striking contrast with the two lighting presses of The Bee today which turn out 48,000 four-page papers an hour or 24,000 eight-page papers, cut, pasted, folded and counted. Had Archie Richmond been compelled to run off today's full ascent, page edition on the old Cincinnati press it would have taken him fully twenty days of ten hours hard labor each day. The Bee's lighting presses print the edition in 45 minutes.

THE GREAT BATTLES FOUGHT.

A Review of Important Victories Won by The Bee in Eighteen Years.

The Bee has taken an active part in every public contest and question since its inception. It has espoused the cause of the weak against the strong, opposed every species of monopoly and championed every movement calculated to advance the material prosperity of Nebraska and the great west. It has fought the battles of education, attempted to reform the city of Omaha and abolish the board of regents, which then had charge of the high school. This law made all public schools free and placed them in charge of the board of education. The board was to consist of twelve members, two from each ward, to serve without pay. A lively contest resulted. The board of regents, supported by the Herald and Republicans, attempted to defeat the law while The Bee also championed the change calculated to lay the foundation of an educational system which cannot fail to exercise the most potent influence on the future prosperity of the city. The election resulted in a rousing victory for The Bee. Speaking of the result The Bee said: "Out of 1,640 voters polled at the special election, 811 represents the potential influence of the leading republican organ of the state, and a number of so-called leaders of the party, who were known to be extremely gratifying to this grand combination against educational reform that The Bee is enabled to judge with mathematical precision the exact force they exert in any desired direction."

The Board of Education.

At the very outset The Bee advocated the law enacted by the legislature in 1871 organizing a board of education for the city of Omaha and abolishing the board of regents, which then had charge of the high school. This law made all public schools free and placed them in charge of the board of education. The board was to consist of twelve members, two from each ward, to serve without pay. A lively contest resulted. The board of regents, supported by the Herald and Republicans, attempted to defeat the law while The Bee also championed the change calculated to lay the foundation of an educational system which cannot fail to exercise the most potent influence on the future prosperity of the city. The election resulted in a rousing victory for The Bee. Speaking of the result The Bee said: "Out of 1,640 voters polled at the special election, 811 represents the potential influence of the leading republican organ of the state, and a number of so-called leaders of the party, who were known to be extremely gratifying to this grand combination against educational reform that The Bee is enabled to judge with mathematical precision the exact force they exert in any desired direction."

The Constitution Fight.

The constitutional convention which assembled in Lincoln, June 7, 1871, which resulted in the adoption of the constitution of 1875. Five separate articles were introduced and the success of the separate proposals. The provision of the constitution reducing the number of office-holders reduced the wrath of the spoilsmen and railroad bosses, who were shown as ad-

Archie Richmond, the Motor of the First Press, 1871-2.

the road better than any sheriff we have ever had. One day he was on the job and I think you should be congratulated on the fact that you had a party to give him the vote and send me a copy of your telegram. A. J. POPELTON.

Narrow Gauge Bonds.

In 1875 the commercial development of Omaha required a large number of railroads. Additional railroad facilities were necessary for the expansion of business. Owing to the railroad situation the rich adjoining counties, and even the city, were practically shut out from trading with Omaha. After considerable discussion and agitation, merchants and capitalists determined to break down the barriers. A company was formed to build a narrow gauge railroad through Douglas and Sauer counties to the south-west. The officers of the company were Sam Rogers, president; Frank Murphy, vice president; J. L. Lovett, secretary; S. S. Caldwell and Dr. Lovo were members of the board. The company was organized and the building of the road was begun. The company was organized and the building of the road was begun. The company was organized and the building of the road was begun.

The Federal Brigade.

The steady growth and spreading influence of The Bee not only alarmed the owners of the Herald and Tribune, but filled them with ill-concealed wrath. The Republican was then the organ of a compact federal ring, which had control of public affairs. The amount of patronage. Smarting under the exposure of The Bee, the mercenaries sought to crush its power by the most unscrupulous means. Anonymous letters, threats, and personal assaults and personal abuse of the editor were issued from the Republican office and scattered every where through the city. The Herald and Tribune, the Republican and the Bee were the only papers left standing. The Bee was charged the postoffice officials with conspiring to violate the postal laws and deliberately destroy the papers. The Bee was charged the postoffice officials with conspiring to violate the postal laws and deliberately destroy the papers. The Bee was charged the postoffice officials with conspiring to violate the postal laws and deliberately destroy the papers.

The Hitchcock Campaign.

The election of Phineas W. Hitchcock to the United States senate in 1875, the beginning of a reign of office brokerage never equalled before in Nebraska. Every political dead-end, every notorious war, and every political scandal, were upon the people with the sole object of dominating state politics. The federal brigade became a permanent feature of the political life of the state. The federal brigade became a permanent feature of the political life of the state. The federal brigade became a permanent feature of the political life of the state.

The Kump Legislator.

The impeachment of Governor Butler by the legislature in 1871 elevated William H. James to the governorship, and made our country a republic. The Kump legislator was a man of high character and high ability. He was a man of high character and high ability. He was a man of high character and high ability. He was a man of high character and high ability.

The Court House Klan.

The Douglas county campaign of 1873 was short, sharp and decisive, and one of the hottest local battles fought in this vicinity. The Democrats had control of all county offices, and naturally created discord in the ranks of the Klan. The Klan was a secret organization of men who were known to be extremely gratifying to this grand combination against educational reform that The Bee is enabled to judge with mathematical precision the exact force they exert in any desired direction.

ONE OF THE TWO WEB PERFECTING PRESSES NOW USED BY THE BEE.

principles throughout the state, culminating in the election of Senator Van Wyck in 1881, was a warning which the corporations heeded by a further increase of tolls all control. In waging this war The Bee battled not only for Omaha but Nebraska and the west, while the Herald and Republican defended every move and every interest which opposed the industrial interests of every section of the state.

The Anti-Monopoly Movement.

The irrepressible conflict between organized capital and disorganized labor, between the producers of the country and avarice of railroad corporations, which spread throughout the west in the last decade, was an uprising of the oppressed against political and industrial dictators. The commercial highways of the country had consolidated, competition was destroyed, and the product and industries of the nation placed under tribute by a dozen men. Their power became so great, their greed so appalling, and their exactions so burdensome that the nation was brought to a dangerous point. Enormous dividends were paid on millions of water stock, and the producers were absorbed in getting their produce to market, and many of the necessities of life were almost beyond the reach of the people.

U. P. Bridge Tolls.

No battle ever fought in the interest of the producers of the state attracted such widespread attention and support as that waged by The Bee against the exorbitant tolls exacted by the Union Pacific railroad for the gateway to Omaha, over the Missouri river bridge.

The Holy Waterworks Fight.

Few contests in the history of Omaha were fought with such vigor, persistence and bitterness as that against the Holy system of waterworks, during the winter of '79-'80. The Holy system of waterworks was a monopoly which had been established by the legislature in 1875. The Holy system of waterworks was a monopoly which had been established by the legislature in 1875. The Holy system of waterworks was a monopoly which had been established by the legislature in 1875.

The Lesson of 1882.

The success which crowned the efforts of the anti-monopolists in 1880 gave strength and confidence to the movement. Emboldened by the success of the anti-monopoly movement, the anti-monopolists were organized into a permanent organization. The anti-monopolists were organized into a permanent organization. The anti-monopolists were organized into a permanent organization.

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The Camp Dump Campaign.

One of the thrilling incidents of municipal life was inaugurated in Omaha in the latter days of February, 1882. It is known in history as the Camp Dump Campaign. On the site of the present Burlington freight depot, east of Eighth street, the company had a large force of graders employed leveling the bluff. The necessary work was done, and the graders were discharged. The Burlington people then came to the rescue and secured up a number of section gangs to do the work. Meanwhile the strikers formed an organization and secured the active support of other trade union labor organizations. Wednesday, the 8th of March, was fixed upon for a public demonstration in favor of the strikers. They gathered at 1700 North and 1000 North on Jefferson square, formed in line, and marched to the dump. The section hands were at work at the time, guarded by a dozen raw constables. The procession of the men and great damage was done. The row, however, was juicy meat for the opponents of labor. Their organs purposely magnified it, declared that five hundred men were engaged in the strike, and that anarchy reigned supreme in Omaha. Planning editors were bickering the working people and roving an outbreak. The Bee defended the right of the laborers to peacefully picket the dump, and the workingmen denounced the false cries and absurd assertions that the peace of the city was in danger. The night following the raid on the dump, the militia were called out, and the city was in a state of alarm. Mayor Hoyt, Sheriff Miller, General Manager Holdrege of the Burlington and Mr. Rosewater were present. Mr. Rosewater insisted that such a movement should be met with a strong and vigorous response. He called on the militia, and Governor Nance, declaring that they had exhausted all their power, and requested that the state militia be ordered out to protect the public peace. The militia were ordered out, and the city was in a state of alarm. The militia were ordered out, and the city was in a state of alarm.