## BATTLES FOUGHT BY THE BEE

Important Victories Won During a Quarter of a Century.

ALWAYS ON THE SIDE OF THE PEOPLE

Review of the Great Political Battles and Contests in Which This Paper Has Participated as an Active and Aggressive Pactor.

From its very inception The Bee has taken an active part in every contest and question affecting the material growth of city, state and nation. 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 fand the great west. It has fought the battles of the teller and producer against corporate power, and scored victories when the odds seemed overwhelming. Corruption

BOARD OF EDUCATION FIGHT.

The first contest in which The Bee was an active and decisive factor was the ratification of the law framed and championed by Edward Rosewater and enacted by the legislature in 1871, organizing the 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 Omsha Republican, attempted to defeat the law, while The Bee alone championed the change calculated to "lay the foundation of an educational system which cannot fail to exercise the most potential influence on the future prosperity of the city." The election took place Wednesday, July 19, 1871, and resulted in a rousing victory for The Bee. Speaking of the result The Bee said: "Out of 1,049 votes polled at the special election yesterday, 101 represents the potential influence of the leading republican organ of the state, and a number of go-called leaders of public opinion. It must certainly 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 adoption of this law was the foundation of the present Board of Education, and the success of the system since then strikingly verifies the prediction made by The

FIGHT FOR THE CONSTITUTION. The first constitutional convention, which sembled in Lincoln June 7, 1871, submitted the result of its labors to the people late in August. Five separate articles were in-cluded, the principal ones being woman suffrage, prohibition and church taxation. The Bee approved the body of the document and fearlessly advocated its adoption, while urging the defeat of the separate propositions. The provision of the constitution reducing the number of office-holders roused the wrath of the spoilsmen and railroad subidizers, who were encouraged and applauded by the Herald, Tribune and Republican, which at the same time damned it with faint praise. The anti-suffragists and anti-pro-hibitionists joined with them in a general assault on the whole document. Religious denominations attacked the provision taxing The anti-suffragists and anti-pro all property exceeding \$5,000 in value, and every pulpit was turned into an opposition stump. These elements, controlling the election machinery of the state, openly boasted, weeks in advance of the election, that the constitution would be defeated by at least 1,000 majority. Developments after the election proved that they had deliberately organized and successfully carried out a plan ganized side the verdict of the people. The ganized and successfully carried out a pian to set aside the verdict of the people. The schemers withheld the returns from western counties in the Omaha postoffice, changed the figures, and thus brought about the defeat of the constitution by a fraction over a thousand votes. This outrage on the ballot was confessed later by one of the leaders. Had the registered will of the voters been Had the registered will of the voters been fairly and honestly counted, it would have shown a strong majority for the constitution, and spared the state the expense and distraction of a second contest four years later.

OPPOSES THE FEDERAL BRIGADE. OPPOSES THE FEDERAL BRIGADE.

The steady growth and spreading influence of The Bee not only alarmed the owners of political organs in the city, but filled them with ill-concealed wrath. The Republican was then the organ of a compact federal ring, which had control of public land surveys and a vast amount of patronage. Smarting under the exposures of The Bee, the mercenaries sought to crush the power by the most unscrupplous means. The Bee, the increasance assumed the Bee, the most unscrupulous means. Anonymous sheets filled with scurrilous assaults and personal abuse of the editor were issued from the Ropublican office and scattered daily through the city. Instead of injuring The Bee, they recruited support

of injuring The Bee, they recruited supportirs from all classes and advertised it as the
loe of venality in official life.

The postmaster and deputy postmaster
being stockholders in the Tribune and Republican endeavored to suppress The Bee
by postal discrimination. During the winier of 'Tl-2, they began a systematic raid
an the paper by delaying and sometimes reon the paper by delaying and sometimes refusing to deliver its mail and by annoying and buildozing outside subscribers. Com-plaints of non-delivery of the paper by postmasters became so numerous that The Bee charged the postoffice officials with conspir-ing to violate the postal laws and deliberately destroying the papers delivered at the Omaha office. The exposure roused the wrath of the federal junta, and the editor wrath of the federal junta, and years un-was threatened with severe bodily pain un-was threatened and repented. Threats did less he relented and repented. Threats did not frighten him nor change the policy of not frighten him nor change the policy of the paper, and a new tack was taken. concocted a yarn that he had violated the postal laws and endeavored to have him indicted by the federal grand jury, but the scheme failed. The Bee continued the fight vigorously, while the federal ring improved every opportunity to insult the editor and injure his business. Rival papers as usual applauded their efforts and encouraged them on the 29th of December, while Mr. Rose.

On the 29th of December, while Mr. Rose-water was receiving his mail in the postoffice he was assaulted by the money order clerk, C. C. Sperry, who pretended to be mortally offended at a paragraph referring to gam-bling, which appeared in The Bee. In reality, he was incited to commit the out-rage and was commended and supported for his rowdyism. Sperry and the deputy post-master were arrested and taken before Police, ludge Porter. Sperry was fixed \$20 Police Judge Porter. Sperry was fined \$20 and costs, and the deputy \$5 and costs.

During the month of February The Bee unearthed the theft of mail bags, which reunearthed the their of mail bags, which resulted in the indictment of Postmaster Griffen by the grand jury. He pleaded guilty to the charge on May 31, was fined \$100 and costs and retired from office. THE RUMP LEGISLATURE

The RUMP Education of Governor Butler by the legislature in 1871 elevated William H. James to the governorship, and made Isaac S. Hascall president of the state senate, pext in the order of succession. James was a veritable fence for the jobbers and corporate He was habitually dissipated, chemers. and his orgies at the capital became a pub-lic scandal and gave James the title of the "Inebriate governor." State affairs went from bad to worse. The Bee exposed and denounced the disgraceful conduct of the acting governor, which apread to other deartments of the government, and for a time threatened to wreck the state. James did not confine himself to periodical whisky baths. He went further and stretched his nower for the teneft of corporations. Among other acts which make up his unenviable career was a donation of 100,000 acres of state land to the Brownville & Fort Kearney road, and 20,000 acres to the Midland Pa-cific. These amounts were given in addi-tion to the lands granted by law. The Becharged him with having misappropriated \$5,000 of state funds and of being "knowingly guilty of the most damnable and corrupt acts, or having no mind of his own is the ready tool of any and every political back whose services are readily secured by large corporations for a pairry continuous." The Bee voiced the demand of the public

for an extra session of the teglstature, but James paid no attention to the clamor. The profits of the position were too great to be sacrificed by calling the legislature together, as that meant impeachment and loss of power. But his opponents were active and vigilant. During the temporary absence of James from the state in the month of Jan-uary, 1872. I. S. Hassall assumed the duties of governor and issued a proclamation con vening the legislature within ten days James hastily returned from Washingto and issued a counter proclamation, revoking Hascall's call, but failed. The legislature assembled on the day designated, and organized. The legality of the meeting being questioned, it was submitted to the supreme court. A decision declaring the call illegal was handed down by two of the three judges, and James was left to complete his term undisturbed. KOURT 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 schemed to continue in The Bee attacked what was dubbed the "Kourt House Klan" and made the ampaign so lively and interesting before the conventions were held that the democrats resorted to the subterfuge of "a people's convention." The managers of the conven-tion were such reterans as Dr. Miller, Tom Riley, Charley Connoyer, John Rush, W. H. Ijams and the smooth Charley Byrne, and in public place was exposed and driven a microscope was not necessary to deter-from power. Abuses wherever they existed mine the political complexion of the ticket. The campaign turned mainly on Grebe, who was seeking a third term. His republican opponent was Alfred Burley. o a third term was not in itself sufficient to defeat Grebe, a strong and popular man, but numerous side issues were sprung which created discords in the ranks of the klan. His election and that of the entire ticket seemed assured, when, on the slection, the following sensational dispatch

OMAHA Oct. IS.—S. H. H. Clark or T. L. Kimball, Denver: The vote of the shops will probably decide the election, and it is said it will go solid against Grebe for theriff. He has served the road better than any sheriff we have ever had. Can't you rive us this vote? I think you should if lossible. If you agree, instruct proper parties to give him the vote and send me a conv of your telegram.

opy of your telegram
A. J. POPPLETON. The publication of this dispatch exploded like a bombshell in the camp of the klan. The attempt to herd the rallroad employes and vote them like so many cattle was vig cously resented at the polls, and Grebs went down in defeat with the rest of the bogus "people's ticket." It was a great victory r The Bee and a crushing defeat for the Kourt House Klan.

NARROW GAUGE BONDS.

In 1875 the commercial development of Omaha reached a stage requiring new avenues of trade. Additional railroad facilities were necessary for the expansion of bus-iness. Owing to the railroad situation the rich adjoining counties and the southwest were practically shut out from trading with Omaha. After considerable discussion and agitation merchants and capitalists determined to break down the barriers. A com-pany was formed to build a narrow guage railroad through Douglas and Saunders counties to the southwest. The officers of the company were Sam Rogers, president; Frank Murphy, vice president; J. L. Lovett, secretary. S. S. Caldwell and Dr. Lowe were members of the directory. These men translate public confidence in the movement. aspired public confidence in the movement and the people along the proposed line ex-pressed a readiness to assist in the building of the road. The quota allotted to Douglas county was \$150,000, and the question of is-suing bonds for that amount was submitted o the voters at an election held in Novem Bee was particularly active in support of the proposition, being convinced that reat benefits would accrue to the city from the building of the road. The Heraid and Republican at first supported the proposi-tion, but were bought over by Union Pacific job work. The Bee was thus left single-handed in the contest. For a time there was no active opposition to the bonds, but toward the close of the campaign the railroad strik-ers began an organized movement. Word went forth from the Union Pacific head-quarters that the bonds must be defeated, and a large gang of political workers was

Jay Gould sent a dispatch threatening to remove the machine shops from Omaha if the people dared to vote one dollar to a rival railroad. This dispatch was given nence by the subsidized organs. It had the effect of frightening the tenderfeet. The ection was a desperate struggle between people for commercial freedom against Jay Gould and the Union Pacific, Senator Hitchcock and the federal brigade, the Her ald and its eating houses, the Republican and its railroad printing, the Union Pacific National bank and the smelting works. Notwithstanding the opposition of these united interests, the bonds carried in the city by a majority of 45 votes, but were defeated in the country precincts by 250 votes.

Reviewing the result of the election The see said: "In the twelve years during Bee sald: which we have resided in Omaha, we have witnessed many an election, but never has there been an election in Omaha where the engines of coercion and intimidation were more remorselessly brought to bear upon the men who derend for their livelihood upon their daily labor. The men who have conributed toward this subjugation of an enterprising city must hang their heads in shame at the infamous means by which this result was brought about." ANTI-HITCHCOCK CAMPAIGN.

The election of Phineas W. Hitchcock to the United States senate in 1871 was the beginning of a reign of office-brokerage never equaled before or since in Nebraska. Every political dead-beat, every notorious ward worker and bulldozer was foisted upon the people with the sole object of dominating state politics. The federal brigade be-came so obnoxious to the people that years before Hitchcock's term expired there was a strong current of opposition to his re-election. The campaign of 1876 was therefore fought strictly on the lines of Hitch-cock and anti-Hitchcock Conventions were manipulated by federal officeholders banded together with the strikers of Jay Gould throughout the state, and they were no inconsiderable number. In fact Gould de a personal pilgrimage to the state September to aid and encourage the in September to aid and encourage the Hitchcock forces by supplying the sinews of war. He openly boasted that Hitchcock was a friend of the road, and that he should

be supported and re-elected.
Although the federal brigade managed to divide the party in several counties, the rank and file stood by their colors and contributed mightly to the overwhelming de-feat of the monopolists. In Douglas county there were two republican legislative tickets in the field, the anti-Hitchcock supported by The Bee and the Hitchcock forces chamsioned by the Republican. The election was walkaway for the democrats, who were, however, pledged by the convention not to yote for Hitchcock.

The result of the election throughout the state soon demonstrated that Hitchcock could not be re-elected by any combination within his own party. He lacked the neces-sary number of votes and cast about among the democrats for supporters. The friendly praise showered upon him from time to time by the Herald created a suspicion that there was a deep design beneath the laudatory editorials. While the country was wracked by the doubtful issue of the national election, the rumor was spread throughout the state that the democrats were on a "still hunt" for an electoral vote. The Bee voiced the general belief that a bargain had been entered into by which Hitchcock was to receive sufficient democratic votes to elect, and in return he would transfer one electoral vote from the republican to the democratic column. That such a conspiracy was contemplated was given the color of truthfulness by the Herald's frequent assertion that if Tilden was counted out in the southern states "one honest republican would be found in the north to rebuke the infamy of his party" by voting for Tilden and Hendricks. This scheme was nipped in the bud by Governor Garber. The legislature was convened in extraordinary session De-

comber 5, the vote of the state canvassed and the result declared. The senatorial contest of 1877 was an unusually lively one. Hitchcock failed to bring about the caucus, and stood no chance election without the assistance of the democrats. It was known that a combination of sixteen democrats had been formed to vote for him the moment he mustered the necessary number of republican votes, but

the time came and passed and the demo-crats did not deliver the goods. Hitchcock's desperation took a new and startling turn before the first joint ballot was cast. His private secretary, the notorious Dick Adams, secured a number of letters and telegrams from a Burlington clerk named Flannigan, purporting to come saries of life were almost beyond the reach | ceded the superior advantages of the Holly

expected by these letters to demolish all tions, infested the national and state capopposition, but the legislature promptly orfered an investigation and exposed the villainy. The letters proved to be rank for-geries, for which \$600 had been paid the forger. A reaction set in, and before Hitch-cock could recover, Alvin Saunders was trivent to the general feeling of relief which was felt over the downfall of the corrupt dynasty. Speaking of the victory, The Bee

The people of Nebraska, and the friends of honest government all over the union, are to be congratulated on the culmination of the great political contest that has resulted the election of Alvin Saunders to the United States senate. fory of this commonwealth has been fraught with more momentous consequences. The election of Alvin Saunders is not, as it may seem, a mere factional or personal victory. It is the triumph of justice over

UNION PACIFIC BRIDGE TOLLS. No battle ever fought in the interest of he producers of the state attracted such widespread attention and support as that waged by The Bee against the exorbitant exacted by the Union Pacific railroad at the gateway to Omaha, over the Missouri three days overthrew the enemy.

The bridge was a veritable gold mine for Ten dollars was charged for care company. \$1,200,000. Ten dollars was charged for car-londs and 50 cents for every passenger. In 1878 the bridge was earning \$3,500 per day or \$1,277,500 per annum, thus yielding an-nual dividends of nearly 100 cents on the dollar. The rates were double those of any bridge over the Missouri and Mississippi evers. It created as an emission of only ivers. It operated as an embargo not only in the commerce of Omaha, but was an operis tax on every bushel of grain, every barrel of ficur and every head of stock exported from Nebraska. The bridge monopoly be-came an important issue in Nebraska. The management of the railroad, from the high-est officer to the lowest section boss, was one vast political machine. Every foreman was a ward worker, and every attorney, bureau master and superintendent an adept in political wire pulling. Shippers were coerced, and dared not utter a word of complaint in public lest their business suffer. Others who enjoyed special privileges were others who emore active and outspoken advocates of the mo-nopoly. Under these discouraging conditions. The Bee, backed by a strong and unfinching action of the republican party, kept up the agitation in favor of reduced tolls. In the fall of 1878 at the republican state

convention of that year resolutions were in-roduced by Mr. Rosewater denouncing the robbery and pledging the party to use every means to bring about a reduction of what was declared to be "unlawful, unjust and oppressive tolls." The resolutions expressed the sentiment of a vast majority of the convention, but by filibustering tactics the raiload attorneys staved off a vote until a large number of the delegates had left for home and defeated them by a resolution to ad-Journ.

In October of the same year a mass concention was held in Omaha in response to a call signed by forty leading citizens, headed by Herman Kountze and W. A. Paxton. The rpose of the convention was set forth in he call as follows:

'In view of the pernicious influence of cor. porate capital in the various political con-centions, and deeming the interests of the city, county and state paramount to all po-litical considerations, we have decided to upport an independent legislative ticket." Judge G. W. Doane presided and made the principal speech, followed by E. Rosewater and W. J. Connell. The convention en-dorsed several of the democratic nominees and completed the ticket with independent republicans. The democrats were elected an overwhelming majority.

The county campaign was but a prelimiskirmish in the great anti-monopoly war then spreading throughout the country, but it demonstrated that 1,500 volunteers had enlisted in Omaha on ten days' notice The great political power of the Union Pa with all its resources, was unable to check the growth of manhood and independence which proclaimed that there would be no truce as long as the bridge extortion con-

were definitely known, the railroads began the usual distribution of bribes in the form of passes. The Union Pacific was particuarly generous. Every counting member was favored with an annual pass for himself and family between Omaha and Ogden, while the Burlington limited its favors to passes over lines centering in Lincoln. Both companies pooled their issues against the common enemy, for a reduction of rates on the Union Pacific bridge meant a similar curtailment of profits on the Plattsmouth bridge when completed. The effect of these favors was felt at the organization of the legislature. The railroad committees of both houses were packed in the interest of the monopolies, but an active and vigilant ninority succeeded in bringing the question squarely before the senate and placing the members on record. A resolution was in-troduced endorsing the bill then pending in congress limiting the tolls on the bridge. It was championed by Senators Van Wyck and C. H. Brown, and opposed by Senators Howe and Birkhauser. The wily supporters of the corporations insisted that a reducion of the tolls on the Omaha bridge would force the company to raise rates on the main line and while Omaha would be enefited, the rest of the state would be amaged. It was a tricky and effective ardamaged. gument and furnished the wavering country members an excuse for betraying the incrests of the state. The resolution was

There is an interesting chapter of history connected with the bill to which the resolution referred. The bill was drafted and introduced in the house by Congressman Finley, an independent democrat of He had made a trip to Omaha and Ohio. the west in 1877 and become familiar with the exactions practiced by the Union Paeific under color of law, and cheerfully vol-unteered his services in securing relief for the people. A strong anti-monopoly senti-ment then prevailed in the lower house which insured the passage of the bill. was referred to a subcommittee of the com-mittee on commerce, of which Dr. Felton an anti-monopoly democrat from Georgia was chairman. The bill was loosely drawn and did not fully cover the evils it to remedy, and was given to Mr. Rose-water, who represented a committee of Omaha citizens, for revision. Meanwhile several members of the senate were aproached and their views solicited. Senator Booth of California, who was elected gov-ernor and then senator as a representative of the anti-monopolists of the coast, was lukewarm and half-hearted and gave little encouragement to the measure, while Sena-tor Thurston cheerfully promised to support it if, after examination, he found it constitutional. Mr. Rosewater returned to Omaha with the bill, but soon found that the law-yers and bankers who had taken a leading part in the movement had relaxed their forts and practically abandoned the fight and the bill was dropped.

On the 1st of January, 1880, the railroad company announced, with a great flourish, a reduction of 50 per cent in bridge tolls, but it turned out to be a sop thrown to the city as it merely reduced the rate on local passenger traffic from 50 to 25 cents.

The steady growth of anti-monopoly principles throughout the state, culminating in ciples throughost the state, culminating in
the election of Senator Van Wyck in 1881,
was a warning which the corporations
heeded by a reduction of excessive tolls all
round. In waging this war The Bee battied not only for Omaha, but Nebraska
and the west, while the Herald and Republican defended every move and every imposition which crippled the industrial interests
of every section of the state.

ANTI-MONOPOLY MOVEMENT. The irrepressible conflict between the producers of the country and 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 dictators. The commercial figuracys of the country had consolidated, competition was destroyed, and the products and indus-tries 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 life blood of western producers was samed and drained to a danproducers was sapped and drained to a dan-gerous point. Enormous dividends were paid on millions of water stock. The profits of the toilers were absorbed in getting their produce to market, and many of the neces-

from President Perkins. These letters au- of people of moderate means, The railroad thorized Briggs and Saunders to draw on the B. & M. treasury for all the money necessary to conduct their campaign. Hitchcock

ticians for statesmen.

The grange movement of the early 70s was the first practical rebeilfon against railroad tyranuy. It was successful in demonstrating the benefits of organization orger. A reaction set in, sounders was triock could recover. Alvin Saunders was trioccurred to the fourth day, reoccurred to the fourth day.

occurred to the fou was the beginning of the anti-monopoly movement in Nebraska. The desperate struggles against the federal brigades, the Hitchcock regime, and the wholesale pros-titution of the ballot by monopoly mercenaries paved the way to political freedom and forced the party in power to respect the will of the people.

During the campaign of 1880 the anti-monopolists, though unorganized, held the balance of power and forced the nearly all senatorial and representative disiction of Alvin Saunders is not, as it ricts. In Douglas county 1.000 republicans rebelled against the legislative ticket ictory. It is the triumph of justice over foisted on the party by a packed railroad awlessness, of truth over falsehood, and of revolt against monopoly domination and supported every man, regardless of politics, who pledged himself to stand by the people. The result was a complete rout of the co-horts of Jay Gould Merchants, farmers and workless. Merchants, farmers running sore. and workingmen railied in every section of the county and after a campaign of

of the county was three the enemy.

The legislature of 1881 was a strong anti-menopoly body. Control of the lower anti-menopoly body. Control of the lower house was in the hands of producers, and house was in the hands of producers. much beneficial legislation resulted. The most important was the bill framed by Judge Doane of Omaha, which the opposi-tion facetiously dubbed the 'Doane tub law." It prohibited secret rates, rebates, draw backs and other privileges granted to the favored few; provided equal rates and service for all; limited charges to the ariffs in force in November, 1880, and imposed severe penaltics for violation of tariffs in the act. Another bill was passed requiring incorporate under the laws of the state, general offices in some county through which the road ran, and keep, books showing the amount of business done, names and residence of stockholders and the transfers of the same.

The defeat of Senator Paddock and the

election of General C. H. Van Wyck was a victory of popular self-government, and marked an epoch in the political history of Nebraska. It was the second great senatorial triumph of the people, for which The Bee justly claims a large share of the credit. For nearly ten years it had fought the good fight almost single handed. It had overcome the most malignant opposition, placed the constitution a provision giving voters the right to express a preference for United States senator, contributed to the downfall of the federal brigade in 1877, and was largely instrumental in giving monopoly a deathblow in 1881.

The arrogance and political infamies of the corporations, their determination to rule or ruin, the discriminations which built up favored towns at the expense of others forced the restrictive measures of which the companies now complain. They overreached themselves in grasping all the traffic would bear and forced the people to seek redress in national and state legislation. The interstate commerce act, the railroad commissions in various states and the smashing of pools have materially curbed orporate rapacity and brought their power

within reasonable bounds.

The principles of anti-monopoly have taken deep root in Nebraska. Since the first convention was held in January, 1881. when they secured the approval and support of a majority of the people, every succeeding year witnessed an improvement in the character of public officials; corporate tools were gradually retired, and the public service placed beyond the malign influence of monopolies. The defeat of Senator Van Wyck in 1887 was not a defeat of antionopolists. It was a triumph of treachery a base betrayal of pledges and promises, and a cowardly surrender to king caucus.

X STUBBORN 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 election of a pronounced leader crease from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. The decrease from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. The decrease from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. in Senator Van Wyck, the rank and file turned their attention to the notorious tools of monogoly in and out of office.

K. Valentine sprang into the congressional brogans of Hon. Frank Welch 1878 The Bee gave him hearty support. He had scarcely warmed a seat in congress when he displayed his bent for corporate favor. He became the subservient tool of monopolies, and rarely missed an opportunity to do their bidding. In 1880 The Bee demanded his withdrawal from the race, but the rail-manipulators of the republican convention, backed by the remnants of the federal brigade, secured his nomina tion. There was no organized opposition to his election. Nevertheless he received a rebuke by falling behind his ticket 3,000 votes. The republican party paid no attention to

this mild warning. Trusting to a large majority to elect any tool receiving the nomithe managers of the machine de liberately invited party revolt in 1882. The crease of the congressional delegation and the division of the state into three districts precipitated a vigorous campaign, in which organized independent anti-monopoly party was an active factor. The opposition turned their heaviest guns on Valentine in the Pirst district, Laird in the Second, C. Gere, for regent, and Loran Clark, republican candidate for treasurer. The concention which nominated packed by officeholders and railroad strikers. Their highbanded methods and outrageous trickery resulted in a division and two conventions. The independents nominated M. Turner of Columbus. The candidate was W. H. Munger of Fremont. in the Second district the nomination of Laird, a Burlington attorney, naturally aroused the anti-monopoly sentiment which was particularly strong in that section. feeling crystallized in the nomination of Dr. S. V. Moore of York, while the democrats selected F. A. Harman. There were three state tickets in the field. P. D. Sturtevant. anti-monopoly candidate for treasurer, was endorsed by the democrats. Loran Clark, the republican nominee, was the favored pet of the railroads in Boone county, enjoying special privileges and rebates for his elevator at Albion. His nomination was brought about by a miscount and denounced openly

about by a miscount and denounced openly as a fraud in the convention.

The campaign was waged vigorously and resulted in a signal victory for the antimonopolists. On a straight test they cast 17,500 votes. Loran Clark was defeated by a majority of 4.111 votes. Valentine and Laird pulled through by the skin of their teeth. Both districts were overwhelmingly republican. Turner polled 7.342 votes in the Third district, while hundreds of republicans voted for Munner to rebuke more effectively voted for Munger to rebuke more effectively the party machine. In the Second district re polled 10,000 votes against 12,900 for

The result of the election was a lesson to republicans that they could not safely ignore the demands of the producers and industrial classes. Few of the state officers were elected by a majority voic, and Laird and Valentine were minority representatives. It was a revolt which brought about many re-forms and taught the corporate and many reforms and taught the corporate and machine forms and taught the continuation of their meth-ods meant the wreck of a great party. In this fight The Bee was in the forefront of the fray, battling with might and main against corporate interference in state and municipal affairs.

HOLLY WATER WORKS FIGHT.

Few contests in the history of Omaha were fought with such vigor, persistency and bitterness as that against the Holly system of water works during the winter of '79-80. Early in the fall of '79 the noted Dr. Cushing, the advance ag nt of the Holly company, camped in this city and began operations. At first h a proposition met with considerable favor, but The Bee, backed by many of the leading citizens, insisted that no system of water works other than gravitation would meet the necessities of Omaha. Cushing's plan was direct pressure from the settling basins on the river front, as well as from the reasury of the company. An exhaustive discussion and investigation proved that direct pressure was not suited to Omaha, and the best intellect and enterprise of the city combined in opposition to the Holly frauchise. But while discussion waxed hot, Dr. Cushing was actively applying direct pressure to the members of the council. With Hascall as chief fugieman it did not require much effort to approach and fix a majority of that body. Such men as Hascall, Shannon, Riepen, Slaven, Redman and Leeder were onen to conviction, and readily con-HOLLY WATER WORKS FIGHT. Riepen, Slaven, Redman and Leeder open to conviction, and readily con-

system as applied to themselves. They were dined and wined, and taken on a tour of the country where substantial argunts were lavishly used to soothe their consciences and strengthen their Holly An For nearly six months the issue was uncercrowd mustered WES eight assed granting the Holly company the franchise, but the direct pressure crowd met an unexpected and unflinching opponent in Mayor Chase. His veto of the ordinance practically defeated it, as the gang was unable to muster the necessary two thirds to override the veto. Many amusing and desperate expedients were resorted to by the opposition. Frits Riepen, the colleague of Barney Shannon from the Third ward, was suspected of having fired his grocery store to secure a large amount of insurance. Fritz was in constant fear of arrest, and the opposition encouraged it. When the question of overriding the veto came to a vote a detective armed with a bogus warrant was placed on Riepen's track. He was cornered in a room and quietly remained there during the meeting in order to avoid arrest. During the meetings of the council in the old Redick opera house the chambers were filled with excited men cheering and enouraging the four members who fought the olly crowd from first to last, and vigorously hissing the boodlers. At one time a lynch

ing party was seriously considered as the only means of ridding the city of Hascall, but

conservative counsel prevailed, and isaac

lives to annoy the municipal body like a

The defeat of the ordinance made the question the chief issue of the municipal campaign in April, 1880. Cushing ostensibly retired from the fight, but in reality he was in it up to his chin. The Holly company furnished the sinews of war, which caused the machine politicians and ward bums to rally and work the primaries. Water pipes were brought to the city and distributed on the principal streets for the purpose of convincing the voters that the Holly people meant business and proposed to stay. Large gangs of men were employed for the sole Large ourpose of working the primaries and for their votes on election day, but their labors were in vain. The Holly crowd succeeded in renominating most of their supporters, thus forcing an independent citizens' movement. Respectable and trustworthy citizens were nominated by the opposition and triumphantly elected. The election was an exciting one in many wards, particularly the Second, where Mr. Tiemen was pitted against Hascall. The poll was located in No. 2 engine house, where the Trade building now stands. Hascall led his own forces, while the opposition was marshalled by Hon. W. A. Paxton, James E. Boyd, E. Rosewater and others. During the first three hours the opposition mustered two to one against Hascall and convinced him that he was doomed. At 10 a. m. he unted a box and announced his withdrawal from the contest. Hascall's retire-

was largely due to the uprising of leading merchants and manufacturers, who vigorously supported The Bee's active warfare on mercenary officials. It inaugurated a new era in the city government by placing municipal legislation in the hands of up-right men, and saved the city thousands of dollars a year in bydrant rent. A gigantic swindle was nipped in the bud, and the city redeemed from the grasp of plunderers. In the following July a franchise was granted to the Omaha Water Works company for a system combining gravitation and direct pressure, and the present magnificent works are the result. CAMP DUMP CAMPAIGN.

One of the thrilling incidents of municipal ife was inagurated in Omaha in the latter lays of February, 1852. It is known in history as the Camp Dump Campaign. On the ite of the present Burlington freight depot. east of Eighth street, the company had a large force of graders employed leveling the bluff. Jim Stevenson was the contractor. bluff. Jim Stevenson was the contractor. He flooded the surrounding country with posters offering employment to 500 men. The result was a large influx of laborers. Stevenson, who was merely carrying out the behest of the Burlington managers, ex-pected to profit by this rush, in reduced gangs to do the work. strikers formed an organization and secured the active support of other trade and labor organizations. Wednesday, March 8, was fixed upon for a public demonstration in favor of the strikers. They gathered between ,000 and 3,000 strong 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 turned south on Eighth street, followed by a large gang of rufflans anxious for a row. Just as the head of the proession reached the dump some of this gang The constables were assaulted raised a cry. and a few of them beaten, and the laborers fied to their boarding cars. The tumult subsided in a few minutes, and no great lamage was done. The row, however, was juicy meat for the

opponents of labor. Their organs purposely magnified it, declared that rivulets of blood were coursing through the streets, and that anarchy reigned supreme in Omaha. Flam-ing editorials were printed with the evident intention of embittering the working people and provoking an outbreak. The Bee defended the right of the laborers peacefully to resist wage reduction and vigorously denounced the false cries and absurd asser-tions that the peace of the city was in danger. The night following the raid on the dump Mayor Boyd called a meeting of citizens at his office. Mayor Boyd, Sheriff Miller, General Manager Holdrege of the Burlington and Mr. Rosewater were present The apparent purpose of the meeting was to petition the governor to call out the militia. Mr. Rosewater insisted that such a move-ment was unnecessary, that it would only provoke further disturbance, and disgrace Omaha in the eyes of the country. Finding his protests of no avail, he withdrew. The mayor and sheriff united in a telegram to Governor Nance, declaring that they had exhausted all their power, and requested that the state militia be ordered out to protect the city. To justify the disgraceful act of turning the city over to the militia, the Herald and Republican printed the most scandalous falsehoods-that the workingmen were looting the city and unless assistance came ruin and rapine would result. The editors of these papers controlled the avenues of news to the east, and sent their falsehoods broadcast over the country, doing vast damage to the name and credit of the From Wednesday night till Saturday noon

there was not the slightest indication of a disturbance. The raw troops from the coun-try arrived at noon Saturday. Fortunately the governor induced the president to order the military to the scene, presenting the spectacle of the militia guarding the dump and the army guarding the militia. Sunday morning everything was in readiness for war. Howitzers commanded the approaches, rifles and bayonets glistened in the sunlight and thousands of men, women and children gazed anxiously on the thrilling scene. The enemy did not come to enliven the farcical proceeding. Along toward evening, George P. Armstrong, an old man somewhat under the weather, staggered over the dead line and was promptly bayoneted by a blood-thirsty militiaman. His wound proved fatal, and the murderer escaped. Even this crime did not provoke a row, and the reign of ter-rorism subsided in the Herald and Repub-lican. In a few days the troops were withdrawn, leaving several large bills and empty jugs as mementoes of the Camp Dump cam-BATTLE AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The efforts of the National Association many members of both sexes in Nebraska, to incorporate in the organic law a provision granting suffrage to women extended over a series of years and culminated in a preliminary victory in 1881. The legislature of that year agreed to submit to a vote of the people the desired amendment to the constitution. The amendment came of or decision at the polls at the general election in 1882. Preceding the election a unique and interesting campaign was waged by the suffrage sisterhood and their male.

These illustrations, together with the addresses of many noted campaigners, were spread before the people of the state. When the three party tickets for state of Woman Suffragists, ably supported by many members of both sexes in Nebraska, unique and interesting campaign was waged by the suffrage sisterhood and their male supporters. A national convention was held in Omaha covering the second week in September. Every prominent suffragist of the east was in attendance and the en-thusiasm worked up, measured by the ap-plause which punctuated the speeches, might have convinced the uninitiated that Omaha,

ballot box, as the returns clearly showed. The Dee opposed the amendment on two general grounds. It was convinced that the ballot in the hands of women would not conduce to the welfare of the state, and that female suffrage, if conceded, would tend to decrease the happiness of woman herself. From these premises The Bec combated the clock arguments of the suffragists, and in consequence incurred the emity of individual advocates as well as the intional association. The issue, however, was largely overshadowed by the antimonopoly campaign waged by The Bee and its supporters. There was an anti-monopoly campaign waged by The Bee and its supporters. There was an anti-monopoly campaign waged by The Bee and suffragists, not because there was any foar theires considerable attention was given the suffragists, not because there was any foar of suffrage success, but for the reason that the appearance of women on the sump and an the polls on election day ient spice and novelty to the contest. The amendment of the opera house, charging defeat to The Bee and accusing it of bish crimes and mislemenors in procuring the result.

CAMPAIGN OF 1886.

The memorable campaign of 1886, in the palls of the campaign of 1886, in the palls of defeated expression of 1886.

The memorable campaign of 1886, in the palls of the campaign of 1886, in the palls of defeated expression of 1886.

HARRISON AND CROUNSE IN 1892.

First district, gave Nebraska its first democratic congressman. The railroad machine forced Church Howe upon the republican tieket. Notwithstanding the carnest protests of The Bee and thousands of republicans. Howe was nominated amid the blare of brass bands and the wild hurrahs of his strikers at Beatrice. John A. McShane of Omaha was nominated by the democrats. The campaign was short, but uncomposite lively, and resulted in the overwhelming de-feat of Howe. McShane carried the district by a majority of 7.023. Douglas county gave McShane a majority of 5,076, and also a majority for the republican candidate for governor. The result was a crushing Water-loo for Jay Gould's man Friday, and an emphatic rebuke administered by republicans phatic rebuke administered by reputational and clean readership exceedingly to the political vagabonds responsible for the nomination. The revolt was not confined to city or county. It extended from the Platte river to the Kansas line, and emphatically the platter of the past be buried in a common grave, and that all ically declared that a republican nomina-tion, without regard to the character and cord of the candidate, was not equivalent to an election. It was one of the greatest of the long list of victories scored by The

The opposition of The Bee was grounded on Howe's record in opposing the counting of the Hayes presidential electors in this state in 1876 and his subsequent legislative

career. The re-election of Senator Charles H. Van Wyck was the absorbing issue in the legis-lative campaign of 1886. A majority of re-publican county conventions and many demdrawal from the contest. Hascall's retirement had a depressing effect on his followers, resulting in their overwhelming defeat in every ward where the issue was raised. They were buried by 2.233 votes, out of a total of 3,330 polled in the city.

The defeat of Cushing and the Holly crew was largely due to the uprising of leading conventions and many tenderal conventions indorsed his great work in congress, and the nominees were pledged, if elected, to vote for his return to the senate of a total of 3,330 polled in the city.

The defeat of Cushing and the Holly crew was largely due to the uprising of leading of the corporate strikers in both congressions. vote for him. Notwithstanding this bitter opposition of the corporate strikers in both parties, a strong majority of the members elected were pledged to him. The senatorial contest in January was a remarkably bitter one. Every political roustabout, every lobbyist and procurer were enlisted, together with the railroad forces, to defeat the senawith the railroad forces, to defeat the sena-tor. Boodle was indiscriminately used by tor. Boodie was indiscriminately used by contractors and jobbers and men who could not be bribed were threatened and bull-dozed. Had it not been for the infamous decision of the presiding officer, Shedd, Van Wyck would have been elected on the first joint ballot. The officer purposely ignored the rules and refused to allow changes of the rules and refused to allow changes of votes after the roll had been called. After the first few ballots, some of the men who publicly and privately pledged themselves, etrayed their constituents, violated ledges and openly joined the enemy. They sold their manhood for money or promise of office, and defeated the will of the people, expressed in an overwhelming majority at

THE CITY HALL FIGHT. In the spring of 1885 the city council and In the spring of 1885 the city council and Board of County Commissioners effected a trade with Hon. W. A. Paxton, by which the city obtained the present site for the city hall. During the summer plans for toward the cost of the building, or oneeighth of the total. At the November election the question of issuing \$200,000 in bonds, last February, with Eighteenth and Farnam

and Jefferson square as candidates for the The campaign was brief, but exceed-lively. The boomers of Jefferson ingly lively. The boomers of Jefferson editor of The Bee tendered his resignation square were overwhelmed by a mountain of as a member of the national committee to

was emphatic THE ROUT OF PROHIBITION. One of the most remarkable campaigns in the history of Nebraska was that which sounded the death knell of prohibition in 1850. During the preceding decade efforts were made at every session of the legislawere made at every session of the legisla-ture to secure the passage of an act sub-mitting to a vote of the people a consti-tutional amendment prohibiting the manu-facture and sale of alcoholic liquors. The movement was checked for a few years by the passage of the Slocumb high license law, which increased public revenue from the business, decreased the number of sa-loons and placed them under stricter police surveillance. But with statutory pro-hibition in Iowa and constitutional prohinibition in Iowa and constitutional probli-bition in Kansas, the attacks on Nebraska gathered fresh force and culminated in the legislature of 1889, which passed the act submitting the proposition to a vote of the people. The battle was fought to a finish in November 1889. in November, 1898, At all stages of the movement to fasten

At all stages of the movement to fasten upon Nebraska a system of liquor suppression notoriously false and hypocritical. The Bee was in the front rank battling against it and in favor of regulation by high license. When nothing short of a vote of the people could rid the state of the agitation and the agitators, this paper set about uniting the imperiled business interests of the state. The Business Men's association was organized in Omaha, with association was organized in Omaha, with Charles A. Coe as president, Luther Drake treasurer and E. P. Roggen secretary. Branches were formed in the leading cities and towns, and where branches were not practicable citizens were enrolled as mempracticable citizens were enrolled as mempers of the general organization. The Peronal Liberty league was an active and influential auxiliary to the main organization. These powerful compact bodies, extending form one end of the state to the other, formed a campaign executive committee, of which the editor of The Bee was chairman. Before entering actively upon a stumping tour of the state, Mr. Rosewater made a thorough personal investigation of the workings of prohibition in Iowa and Kansas visiting the leading cities and securing the testimony of leading business men of the testimony of leading business men of the several towns respecting its commercial and moral effect. The various devices employed such as bootlegging, "speak-easies" and drug store saloons, were investigated and flasks of the liquor sold were procured

When the three party tickets for state officers were put in the field, the anti-prohibition forces demanded an expression the vital issues from the candidates for governor. Feeling confident that the amendment would be defeated, they desired to guard against statuatory prohibition. The candidates were asked whether, in event

to a man and woman, was for female suf- of the defeat of prohibition by the people frage. But applause does not count at the they would veto any measure designed to ballot box, as the returns clearly showed, overthrow the verdiet. The democratic The Bee opposed the amendment on two candidate for governor, Hon. James E. Boyd,

The memorable campaign of 1888, in the bringing about the gratifying result. HARRISON AND CHOUNSE IN 1892.

From being the majority party in every election since the admission of the state into the union, it became a minority party. To regain lost ground and rectify the mis-takes of former leaders became a question of grave concern to republicans with whom the triumph of party principles was more important than individual success. coming presidential campaign rendered har-mony and clean leadership exceedingly debe buried in a common grave, and that all energies be directed toward the nomination of a state ticket which would command the enthusiastic support of a reunited party.

The policy advocated by The Bee received the cordial support of the republicans of Douglas county It was vitalized and af-firmed by the county convention, which un-der the advice of the editor of The Bee, passed a resolution declaring for Lorenzo Crounse for governor and commending his candidacy to the republicans of the state.
Mr. Crounse was at this time first assistant
secretary of the national treasury. His
name was not previously mentioned for the
office, but it was cordially greeted throughout the state, presaging as it did, an ag-gressive, harmonious campaign. The re-publican state convention ratified the can-didate of the republicans of Douglas county.

and cleared the way to party victory. Having been chosen a member of the republican national committee for Nebraska, party success in the state became a matter of personal concern to Mr. Rosewater, Many serious obstacles developed as the campaign proceeded. Most dangerous of these was the disposition of the democrats and populists to fuse on the ticket. movement was thwarted only to develop later in a partial fusion on the democratio later in a partial fusion on the democratic stratagists, seeing no hope of success in the state, exerted themselves in favor of Weaver, the populist, knowing that Ne-braska's eight votes would be of no conequence if cast for Weaver, and might ossibly result in throwing the election of president into the house of representatives, with its democratic majority. This new danger was pointed out to the republicans by The Bee, supplemented by an energetic personal canvass of the state by its editor. The success of the national ticket by the narrow plurality of 4.092—narrow when compared with preceding republican ma-jorities—demonstrated that the warning came none too soon to prevent the success of the democratic scheme.

The election of Mr. Crounse by a plurality of 10,258 was a gratifying tribute to his the building were secured from Architect personal worth, as well as a timely demonstration of Detroit. The Board of Education joined with the city and contributed \$25,000 plish when railied to the support of honest, intelligent and reputable candidates.

THE TURNING DOWN OF MAJORS. The defeat of Thomas J. Majors, republican the proceeds to be devoted to the construc-tion of the building on the chosen site, was history, yet a record of the triumphs of The submitted to the voters and approved by a submitted to the voters and approved by a reference to that interesting political tragfoundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected lieuvote of 2,010 to 239. The total pros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edy. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edg. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edg. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edg. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edg. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edg. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edg. Having been accidentally elected for foundation was let to Regan Bros. and edg. Having been The contractors stood in with the council and executive honors. All his energies ring, and the orders of the Board of Public were bent in the direction of the governorwere bent in the direction of the governor-ship. He canvassed the highways and by-the contractors disputed the plans of the architect and induced their friends in the architect and induced their friends in the council to abrogate the contract and reject the plans. Then followed litigation and a decision of the district court enjoining the council from changing the plans or expending the money voted on any other site without first submitting the question to a vote money and passes, the purchase of proximal processing the purchase of proximal processing the purchase of proximal processing the plans of the delegates chosen to that convention were pledged to other candidates. Majors' following was, to all appearances, hopelessly in the minority. out first submitting the question to a vote money and passes, the purchase of proxies of the people. After years of delay and turmoil the question was submitted to a vote delegates enabled Majors to obtain what he long had coveted-the republican nomination for governor.
The day of the nomination of Majors, the

square were overwhelmed by a mountain of votes. In this fight, as in nearly all others, the republican state convention and annotate. In this fight, as in nearly all others, and the republican state convention and annotate the followed control of the city against the open and secret opposition of all other papers. The ritimph was, therefore, as gratifying as it triumph was the city and triumph was t the railroad corporations to coerce business men. The Majors' literary bureau, with headquarters in Omaha, apparently ceived the idea that Mr. Rosewater was a candidate for governor and exhausted its dyspeptic energies in maligning The Bee. No attempt was made to refute the charges of The Bee or dispute the accuracy of Majors' notorious public record. It was an attempt to smother the Roentgen rays of truth with a shower of mud. spread the light of truth in every hamlet in the state. It did infinitely more. It rallied and united the elements opposed to Majors and his methods. It was instru-mental in securing the nomination of Judge Holcomb by the populist party, and his en-dorsement by the democratic state conven-tion, notwithstanding the efforts of the ad-

ministration faction of the convention.

With the opposition united on a clean, reputable and high-minded man, the task of defeating Majors was simplified. The attempt to array the business element of the state against the producers and working-men came to naught. The calamity cry, against populism was diverting for a time, but that too, ran short of wind. In but that, too, ran short of wind. In fact, Majors was defeated days before the vote was cest. Nothing remained but to vote was crst. Nothing remained but to register the public will and declare the re-sult. Judge Holcomb's plurality was 3,202. The significance of the defeat of Majors by a moderate plurality is best illustrated by comparing it with the pluralities of other candidates on the republican ticket. Hon. Eugene Moore, candidate for auditor of publie accounts, had a plurality of 23,000, and Churchill, for attorney general, a plurality of 15,000. That of other candidates varied These figures emphasize the fact that a large and influential body of Nebraska republicans demand, as the price of their support, honesty, integrity and competency in candidates for public office. slightly from the latter figure.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

> DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY All Druggists.