the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Out of the energy and untiring efforts of its management it has won for itself a na-

have built up an industry that has fur-nished employment for thousands of people

and in different ways distributed wast sums of money, which certainly should give it a

STATE TREASURER J. S. BARTLEY

tional reputation as a newspaper,

prominent place in Nebraska's history

wenty-fifth anniversary of the paper

those who say that the "crime of 1873

enterprise. Very respectfully.
H. C. RUSSELL.

STATE AUDITOR EUGENE MOORE.

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, LIN-

tave for a quarter of a century conducted

that paper zealously and earnestly for the promotion of the substantial and material

sterests of our entire people is a distinc-

tion worthy of more praise than words can tell. The last twenty-five years have wit-

The Bee are our wonderful advancements

the rapid growth of the state your paper has developed into a colossal plant with

an influence for good and prosperity that

second to that of no paper in the west. I sincerely congratulate you, The B

material benefit, I am very cordially

STATE SUPERINTENDENT CORBETT.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FRANK IRVINE. ROBERT RYAN.

J. M. RAGAN.

THE SUPREME COURT OF NEBRASKA.

Almost coincident of Nebraska to the

eatly attributable.

## BORN IN AN EVENTFUL YEAR

Principal Happenings During the Twelve Months of 1871.

BLOODY WAR WAGED IN FOREIGN LANDS

In the United States Occurred the Great Chicago Fire, While Storms Caused Great Loss of Life.

During 1871, the year of the birth of The Bee, there occurred some of the prindipal events in the history of the world. It was during this year that the Franco-Prussian war was being waged. During this year a commission was appointed to inquire into the condition of the republic of San Domingo and learn if it was the desire of the people to be annexed to the United States. During this year the Indian council of Ocmulges convened for the purpose of organizing a territorial government, adopting the preamble of a constitution and a bill of rights.

In the United States congress, in 1871, the senate passed a bill abolishing the income tax. It was during this year that President Grant appointed a commission to confer with a like commission appointed by Queen Victoria to arbitrate questions effecting the people of British America. There was the Impeachment of Governor Holden of North Carolina and the outrages of the Ku-Klux. Later in the year St. Joseph was visited by

a hurricane and five persons killed.

During the fall of 1871 the republicans made important gains in about all of the southern states. In October occurred the great Chicago fire, by which \$200,000,000 of property was destroyed and thousands of people left homeless.

The principal events of the year are given in chronological order and are classified as domestic and foreign: DOMESTIC.

President Grant appointed Andrew D. White of Cornell university, Senator Wade and Dr. Samuel G. Howe of Boston as the San Domingo commission. They were authorized to inquire into and report on the political state and condition of the republic of Demingo, also the desire of the people to become annexed to the United States. The commission was accompanied by several scientific men.

The Indian council at Ocmulgee, I. T., convened for the organization of a territorial government of Oklahoma, adopted the preamble of a constitution and a bill of rights.

January 14-The steamer T. L. McGill. from St. Louis to New Orleans, was burned in the Mississippi on Shoo-Fly bar. At least forty-eight lives were lost.

January 26-A bill for the abolition of the income tax was passed by the senate by a vote of 26 to 25, the repeal to take effect from December 31, 1869. The house, on February 7, referred a bill for the repeal of the tax to the committee of the whole. January 23-Steamer H. R. Arthur burned near Memphis. The boiler exploded and the

boat took fire. Nearly ninety lives were February 4-A bill to organize Alaska into

motive and one sleeper went through a draw bridge. Twenty persons, including George Benedict, editor of the Cleveland Herald, were killed.

February 9-President Grant appointed the following to represent the United States in a joint high commission, suggested by Queen Victoria, "for the adjustment of ques-tions materially affecting the relations between the United States and the territories and the people of British North America." Hamilton Fish, secretary of state; General Schenck, Justice Nelson, ex-Attorney Gen-eral Hoar and Senator Williams.

February 12-Alice Cary, the well known poetess, died, aged 50 years. February 16—Lower house of Arkansas legislature passed articles of impeachment of Governor Clayton. The senate could not

meet for want of a quorum. February 20 and 21-The great event of the season at Washington was the grand carnival to celebrate the completion of the wooden pavement on Pennsylvania avenue The prominent features were a masquerade procession, a ball and a magnificent pyro-

February 21-The house, by a vote of nearly two to one, passed the Southern Pacific railread bill. The bill provided for the construction of a trunk road from Marshall, Tex., to San Diego, Cal.

March 4—House of representatives or-ganized by electing James G. Blaine speaker. The first important act of the senate was the displacement of Senator Sumner from his position as head of the committee on foreign relations. The outrages of the Ku-Klux in North Carolina, especially, where life and property were rendered insecure, were followed by the appointment of a con-gressional committee for the purpose of in-vestigating southern affairs.

March 22-Impeachment trial of Governor Holden of North Carolina concluded. He was convicted on six charges.

March 23-President Grant sent to congress a special message recommending legslation for the suppression of lawless outenforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment was passed by the house, April 6, and by the senate, April 14. March 29-Town of Truckee, Cal., was

April 2-Four fishing schooners of Gloucester, Mass., were lost in a gale and all on board perished. April 5—Report of San Domingo commis-

alon submitted to senate.

April 7—A serious riot occurred at Scran-

Pa., among the miners. Two coalbreakers were burned and state troops April 8-9-A heavy gale swept over Iowa,

Kansas and Missouri, doing great damage and involving some loss of life. Indian war of considerable propor-was waged in Arizona during the early part of May. Two soldiers and eighty-Apaches were killed

May 21—A fire at Alexandria, Va., destroyed a number of buildings famous because of their historical associations.

May 24—Senate ratified the Washington treaty framed by the joint high commission appointed by the British and the United States governments.

May 27-The shaft of a coal mine at West Pittston, Pa., caught fire. There was no other egress for the miners at work and sixteen lost their lives.

During the first few days in June 100 squares of New Orleans, including 2,500 were inundated. 12-A hurricane struck Galveston and did great damage during the eight

A schooner of St. Johns, Newfoundland, was driven ashore and dashed to pieces. The United States army was, during June finally reduced to a peace footing, in ac-cordance with the act of congress of July

fune 34-Corner-stone of the capitol at Albany was laid with impressive ceremo-nies. There was a procession more than three miles long.

involving enormous loss of life, were com-mon during August. There were also ray-ages of pestilence and famine in Persia. August 26—Charles Scribner, the head of Fifteen persons were killed and twenty-

Fiftpen persons were silled and taking three injured by the giving away of a rail-road bridge near Nashville.

July 5—During a storm in Nebraska a train on the Fremont & Blair road was blown from the track. Two lives were lost fifteen passengers injured.

July 12.—Over 100 persons were wounded or killed in New York City during the riot-ing occasioned by the celebration of the Orangemen and interference on the part of

July 13-14-A terrible harricane visited t. Joseph. Pive people were killed and nany houses destroyed. July 30—The boiler of the Staten Island

Myriads of rivulets hurrying thro' the lawn.
The moan of doves in immemorial elms, And murmuring of innumerable bees. erry boat Westfield exploded. Two hun-dred persons were injured, over 100 fatally.

Twenty-one lives were lost.

August 25-Twenty-four persons were tilled and fifteen injured by the collision of two trains at Rayers, Muss.

August 27—The boiler of a steamboat Opinions Expressed Concerning the Bee as

Mobile bay exploded, killing more than

Detober 2-Brigham Young was arrested

Toward the last of October the president

was sent a potition, fifty feet long, in favor of polygamy, signed by about 2,500 Mormon women of Utah.

October 24—The murder of an American

ottizen by a Chinaman at Los Angeles led to a riot. Over \$20,000 worth of property

was plundered from Chinamen, of whom eighteen were killed.

FOREIGN

oners was 49,990; that of the Germans, 29,990. Fifty thousand French troops that had left Cherbourg to reinforce Chanzy were cut off by the breaking of the railway

blect was to convene a French assembly

to pay Germany a war indemnity of \$1,000,

umphal entry into Paris. Ex-Emperor Na-poleon addressed a communication to M.

revy, president of the French National as

ote of the assembly decreeing the fall of

the empire. The French assembly met at Versailles March 29. The wisdom of its

March 19 the mob held possession of that

The insurrection in Paris proved itself sufficiently powerful to hold the city against

the Versailles government and compelled the

latter to institute a siege. Nowhere outside

of France did the communist rebellion suc-

ceed. The Versailles army was placed un-der command of General McMahon. There

was continual fighting between his forces

April 14.—A religious riot, in which Jews were despoiled and violent outrages com-

mitted, began in Odessa. It continued for three days and was only put down at the

May 10-A treaty of peace between France

The Italian Senate and the Chamber of Deputies passed the bill which tended to

canish the last vestiges of the temporal

May 21-Buenos Ayres fell a prey to the yellow fever. In fifty days there were 12 000 deaths. The population of the city was re-

The last days of the Paris commune were

marked by the violence and internal dia-sensions which had characterized that body

rom its organization. The Versailles army

on May 21 entered with but little resistance.

May 17—A naval expedition, consisting of American, English, French and Prussian vessels, set out for Corea for the purpose of endeavoring to make a treaty with the

Corean authorities for the protection of shipwrecked sailors. After the Corean en-voys had made professions of amicable in-

entions they suddenly opened fire, but were oon driven from their forts. May 25-Volcanic eruption in Singapore.

killing over 400. A coolle ship with a cargo of 500 or 600 coolles burned fifty miles off

Hong Kong. Few survived.

May 28—The final surrender of Paris by

the communists to the government forces.

The loss of the latter in taking possession of the city was less than 3,000. The communists had 10,000 killed and 29,000 taken

orisoners. The destruction of property and life led to the summary execution of a large

number of the captured insurgents.

May 31—Prince Napoleon addressed a letter to M. Jules Favre full of bitter denunciation of the men of September 4 and their policy. He also urged that safety could be

found only in a free expression of the pop-

August 6-A serious riot occurred in

ublin, occasioned by an attempt to hold a seeting in favor of an amnesty for the

Earthquakes throughout Asiatic countries.

the eminent publishing house, died at Lu-

September 2-The court-martial of the

communist prisoners of Paris was con-cluded. A large number received the death

TENNYSON ON THE BEE.

Fenian prisoners.

cerne.

and Germany was signed at Frankfort.

and the insurgents during April.

of the papacy.

point of the bayonet.

rioting of the malcontents in Paris.

in which he protested against the

communication at Alencon. This was most notable engagement of the month.

A whaling fleet met with disaster in the

went republican.

193 democrats.

many American cities.

During September the United States autherities made important progress in the condict with the Mormons in Utah. The presentation of Mormons soulty of assassina-

ting Gentiles was begun.
The October elections, except those in Texas, resulted favorably to the repub-Keeps Pace with the March of Progress and Always Works for the Upbuilding of the Great West.

VIEWED BY PROMINENT MEN

a Newspaper.

or Saturday night, October 7, a fire broke out in Chicago, which proved to be the most destructive conflagration in the history of the country. The fire devastated a district of four and a half miles in length The quarter of a century during which The Bee has lived has been pregnant with by over a mile in breadth, involving a loss of between \$1200,000,000 and \$350,000,000.

About 18,000 buildings of all descriptions were destroyed. Within ten days after the fire over \$5,000,000 had been subscribed for the eastern newspapers, but to the western exponent of thought it means much, and Awful fires raged during the early part of especially a great deal to The Omaha Bee. October in northern Wisconsin, Michigan whose twenty-fifth celebration is now real-and Minnesota. Over 1.580 persons were used. The sim of The Bee has been to keep ized. The aim of The Bee has been to keep burned to death in Wiscensin alone. Manconstantly in the front rank of metropolitan istee, Mich., was almost obliterated, involving a loss of \$1,000,000 above insurance, newspapers. To its standing as a newspaper and its successful work for the upbuilding of the west, the following expressions and and the destitution of hundreds of inhabi-A number of state elections were held in honored with high positions in official life held in twenty-two states, fifteen of which

read with interest; SENATOR WILLIAM V. ALLEN UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHING-TON, D. C., June 1, 1836.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Omaha Bee has been an indis-pensable factor in the development of the great middle west. Its course has been such as to protect the masses against the neroachments of greed and place-seekers and it has, in the main, been right on great questions of national and state policy. The Arctic sea. Thirty-three lives and \$1,500,000 ability, integrity and courage of Mr. Rose-worth of property were lost. in the Mississippi valley.
WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

worth of property were rost.

December 4—Congress assembled. In the senate there were fifty-six republicans, fifteen democrats and three vacancies. In the house there were 140 republicans and SENATOR JOHN M. THURSTON. UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHING-TON, D. C., May 26, 1896,—To the Editor of The Bee: I congratulate The Bee on its twen-The Grand Duke Alexia was feted in ty-fifth birthday. It commenced with noth-ing and has steadily grown from year to year until it has become a great, strong, prosperous paper. While I have not at all January 2-Prince Amadens of Italy, despite the great indignation of Spaniards generally, was crowned king of Spain. times been in entire accord with It edi-torially, I have always recognized it as a swearing fealty to the British constitution. January 10-General Changy of the French live, enterprising newspaper, and its suc-cess reflects great credit on the energy and army, in the Franco-Prussian war, was forced to fight a battle near Le Maus by ability of its proprietor. Omaha and Ne-braska, without regard to local or political Prince Charles. After two days of hard fighting the right wing of the French army was routed and the left and the center difference, can well afford to encourage and support such a paper.

JOHN M. THURSTON. compelled to make rapid retreat. General Changy's loss in killed, wounded and pris-

CONGRESSMAN JESSE B. STRODE. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASH-NGTON, June 5, 1895.—To the Editor of The Bee: No one who has lived in Ne The fee: No one who has lived in Ne-braska during the last twenty years will deny that The Omaha Bee has always been a newspaper. It has printed the news from throughout the state, daily, fresh, most notable engagement of the month.

January 18—Exactly 180 years after the coronation of the first king of Prussia.

Frederick I. King William accepted the title and crown of emperor of Germany. and in the main accurately. The Bee has been noted for its enterprise. Its editor has spent money freely to secure news and has naturally secured it. The modern journal is a newspaper, and The Bee has January 28 George Ticknor, author of 'History of Spanish Literature,' died. In the Franco-Prussian war the capitulaheld its own among western journals as securing the best and freshest news

tion of Paris occurred on January 28. Ar-ticles of armistice agreed upon between Count Bismarck and Jules Favre provided for its continuance until February 19. The CONGRESSMAN DAVID H. MERCER. freely elected, which should decide whether the war should continue, or what terms of HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASH-NGTON, June 2, 1896.—To the Editor the Bee: The Omaha Bee, on this, the war should continue, or what terms of peace should be made. With Paris were surrendered 1,900 pieces of artillery and 18,000 prisoners. The delivery of arms was completed Pebruary 12. The Freach elections resulted in making M. Adeiphe Thiers chief executive of the republic. In his address to the assembly he urged the necessity of peace, but promised to insist on twenty-fifth anniversary, is one of the leading newspapers in America, and its with the public laws and the jurisdiction of Washington (then a territory) extended to it, passed the house.

February 6—Hudson river night express ran into an oil train near New Hamburg.

N. Y. An explosion followed, and the locomotive and one sleeper went through a local property of arms was completed February 12. The French elections resulted in making M. Adolphe Thiers divide seven in the main to the fact that it seeks and publishes the latest news, and the cost. Its political policy may not meet with the approval of every one, but as a news gatherer and news dispenser it is and has been fully honor.

Mont Cenis tunnel, extending seven and one-half miles-from Fourneaux, France, to Bardouneche, Italy-was completed in Janu-CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM E. ANDREWS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASH-INGTON, D. C., May 29.—To the Editor of ary. The work was begun in the spring of SSS.

The Bee: I congratulate The Bee son its February 7—The French transport Le Cerf vecked on rocks off Cape de la Haque Tumber of lives lost, over 1,100.

February 26—Terms of peace accepted by February 26—Terms of peace accepted by M. Thiers and Favre and the consultative may entertain a landable pride. Walving 1858. February 7—The French transport Le Cerf wrecked on rocks off Cape de la Haque. Number of lives lost, over 1,100. MM. Thiers and Favre and the consultative may entertain a laudable pride. Walving commission of the French national assembly. France ceded the whole of Alsace and local questions, people of all parties ognize The Bee as one of the leading other territory to Germany. The ceded por-tion embraced 6,000 square miles and contained 1,609,000 inhabitants. France agree

As such, it has the ability and the op ortunity to wield a potent influence in romoting the welfare of the people of febraska. Yours truly, W. E. ANDREWS. communal elections, of which the mayors of Paris refused to take notice. March 1—The Germans made their tri-

CONGRESSMAN E. J. HAINER. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASH-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1896.—To the Editor of The Bee: Congratulations to The Bee. Whatever else may be said of it, all must concede it to be one of the great newspapers f America.

of America.

During its quarter century of existence, guided and shaped by the same forceful hand, it has been true to name—busy, agavoidance of Paris was demonstrated by the reselve, fearless, faithful to its work, a reminent and unique figure in the develop-tent of our state and the great northwest— During the early part of April occurred its office a veritable storchouse of reliable news and information. "Imitation is the sincerest flattery," and a series of unprecedented earthquakes in China. Over 3,000 were killed.

on every hand may be seen papers, large and small, pattering after the business methods Unity of purpose and action is essential f we would have Nebraska make the growth he may and should attain.

secure this, the leadership of the great The power and influence of The Bee have een great. In the future may these be greater still, and exerted only for the weal of our sta-ind country. E. J. HAINER.

CONGRESSMAN OMER M. KEM. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASH-INGTON, D. C., May 25, 1896.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Omaha Bee was the first of the need the Omana bee was the first paper I became acquainted with after mov-ing to the state in 1882, and I have been very well acquainted with it from that time to the present. It has always been one of the newsiest papers of the west, dealing with all public questions in a vigorous maner and with an earnestness that permitted o doubt as to its position.

Though differing from The Bee politically, am free to say it has frequently advocated

measures it thought right seemingly regard-less of any detrimental effects it might have on the paper even to the extent of opposing ts own party. Undoubtedly The Bee has been and is a great factor in building up Omaha and the great state of Nebraska during the twentyfive years of its existence. O. M. KEM.

PAYMASTER GENERAL STANTON. WASHINGTON, June 5, 1836 .- To the Editor of The Hee: I have known The Omaha Bee for twenty-five years and its editor for about the same length of time. The distinguishing trait of the paper has always been to give the news. The distinguishing trait of its editor has always been to fight most every-thing in sight. T. H. STANTON., thing in sight. ier General and Paymaster General

GOVERNOR SILAS A. HOLCOMB. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, LINCOLN, Neb., June 4, 1896.—To the Editor of The Bee: Please accept my sincere congratulations on the event of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of The Bee. During this quarter of a century ne other agency. perhaps, has contributed so much to the up-building of the state. When Omaha was a frontier trading point and the greater part of Nebraska comparatively a wilderness The Bee commenced its work. It has kept pace with the march of progress, and its beneficent influence has been in favor of every movement which its editor has conceived to be directed toward the advance-

ment of the state's welfare. I hope that its service to the state during the next quarter century may not be less distinguished and that its able editor and founder may continue for many years to ac-tively conduct the affairs of this great educational agency of which Nebraskans may justly feel proud.

With best wishes for continued success. very truly yours, SILAS A. HOLCOMB.

SECRETARY OF STATE PIPER. STATE OF NEBRASKA, SECRETARY OF STATE, LINCOLN, June 15, 1896.—To the Editor of The Hee: The Omaha Hee is

Harrison Holds a Reception in The Bee Building.

VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT

THOUSANDS MEET HIM IN THE ROTUNDA Major McKinley, While Making a

STATE OF NEBRASKA, TREASURER'S FFICE LINCOLN, May 21, 1896.—To be Editor of The Bee: I can Tour of the West, Calls at heerfully add my endorsement as a slight cheerfully add my endorsement as a singui-testimonial of my appreciation of The Omaha Eee as a great newspaper, and a most successful Nebraska industry. While the general excellence of its news service Mr. Rosewater's Ediis regarded without as well as within the borders of the state, its work in the past has ucually been on lines tending to the encouragement of the business interests of When President Harrison and party vis-

ited Omaha May 13, 1892, one of the most notable events was the reception in The Bee Nebraska. Accept congratulation on the building. The party consisted of President Harrison, Secretary Wanamaker, Secretary Rusk, Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Dimmick, now AND COMMISSIONER, H. C. RUSSELL OFFICE PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILD-INGS, LINCOLN, June 2, 1896.—To the Editor of The Bee. I take great pleasure in saying that the financial success of the were driven at once to a stand erected on the court house grounds, where addresses were delivered by the president, Secretaries Omaha Bee in its first twenty-five years of life is a flat contradiction of the statement Wanamaker and Rusk in addition to a speech of welcome by Mayor Cushing. Imof those who say that the blighted all hope for him who would begin at the bottom, with nothing but courage nediately after the conclusion of these addresses the party started for The Bee build and energy to build up a business or an ing. The street was a solid mass of humanity, but with the aid of the police a passage was cleared for the presidential party. As soon as these had entered the building there was a rush by the crowd COLN May 29, 1896.—To the Editor of The Bee: To be the editor of the foremost newspaper of the metropolitan city of the to get inside, and in a few seconds the spacious rotunda was packed to its utgreatest agricultural state in the most fer-ile valley of the western continent and to most capacity.

In its everyday garb this rotunda, with its chaste ornamentation and pure white walls is a beautiful sight, but it was doubly beautiful on this occasion. The marble sters leading up to the floor above on the north side of the rotunda were one solid nessed marvelous developments throughout the west and to such sterling advocates as bank of paims, ferns and potted plants, the green and bright colors of the flowers being lended in a most artistic manner. the arch above were draped two large American flags and pendant from the keystone with the admission of Nebraska to the union. The See was established and with of the arch was suspended a national shield with stars of silver. The marble sills of the windows of the rooms opening into the court were filled with potted plans and flowers.
On the panels on the east and west side

and its readers on the auspicious twenty-fifth anniversary of The Bec's era of useful-ness in the promotion of the varied interests of the walls nearest the arch were out-lined on the pure white surface heart-shaped shiolds made of braided strips of the national colors. In one of these hung an oil portrait of the late Genof our most intelligent and deserving people, eral Grant, and in the other a fine steel engraving of Abraham Lincoln domain in which to exercise your excellent influence for good citizenship, prosperity, unity and upbuilding of our country and At the second story on the south side of the court was another shield surmounted with flowers, and above this was a bust of state in the years to come. The influence of the press is so potent and so indelibly stamps itself upon the affairs and condihe martyred president. The third story s one of the most artistic in the building. ions of our times that a great leader like The Bee is more than ever entitled to the plaudits and congratulations of all who love the large openings between the corinthian our institutions of the great and constantly increasing masses employed in all walks sanging from this rail and also draped from the classic pillars were festoons of national flags, passing entirely around the court in Heartily congratulating you, personally, graceful waves of red, white and blue. From the middle of each rail bung a broad on the years well spent for the glory and encouragement of all that is to the state's scarf of satin terminating in a cord and tassel. From the upper stories also hung streamers of the national colors. In no instance did the drapery or decoration hide the beauty of the court itself, but rather STATE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, by its grace and the artistic combin of colors brightened and enhanced it. LINCOLN, Neb., June 3, 1398.—To the Editor of The Bee: The Omahic Bee has cer-In the northwest angle of the court had

tainly won and maintained a reputation as a thoroughly first-class agency for the gathering and dissemination of news. This been spread a large veivet rug, and on this the president and party were stationed. fact seems to be recognized by all, what-ever their political connection or personal feeling. I have not heard during my while the throng passed by in single file eager to shake the presidential hand. came Senators Manderson and Paddock, ex-Congressman Dorsey, Governor Thayer, General Brooke and the officers of the Detwenty years' residence in Nebraska any expression to the contrary from any intelligent source. HENRY R. CORBETT. partment of the Platte, Edward Rosewater, editor of The Bee, and a large number of the prominent citizens of the city and state. The reception lasted thirty minutes, LINCOLN, June 4, 1836. To the Editor of The Bee: The Omaha Bee is today, with-out doubt, one of the really great news-papers of the United States and exerts an induence throughout the country which will remain a lasting and deserved monu-ment to the ability of its founder and and judging from the rate at which the throng was kept moving it was estimated fully 3,000 people greeted the chief execu-tive of the nation. During all the time the people were pressing forward in the line the galleries overlooking the court were crowded and the scene as witnessed from this point of vantage was a brilliant

ment to the ability of its founder and man-ager.

A. M. POST, Chief Justice, T. O. C. HARRISON, T. L. NORVAL. After the conclusion of the public reception the party repaired to the editorial rooms, where a short time was spent in informal conversation, the president and

party all speaking in terms of the highest ORIGINAL BEE EDITORIAL DESK. praise of the enterprise and energy which had built up such a newspaper and erected such a building.

YES!

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Can you afford to miss the opportunity?

Omaha Gas Mfg. Co.,

217 South 13th Street.

M'KINLEY'S VISIT TO THE BEE.

livered a rousing address to an assembled tinguishable.

and republicanism.

After the speech he took his carriage

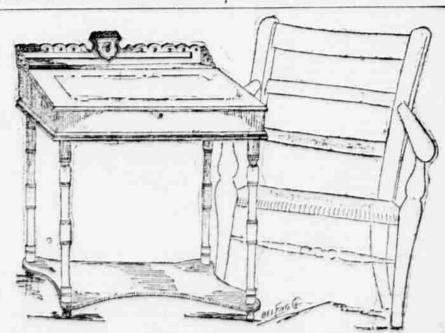
eastward the next morning. THERE ARE OTHER BEES.

Four Daily and Many Weekly Papers of the Same Name. Four daily newspapers in the United Interesting Relie of the Early Days of the Newspaper.

Among the surviving relics of the early existence of The Bee is an old desk that The Great Ohioan Pays Respects to was at one time almost the only piece of office furniture that the establishment af-Major McKinley is to be numbered in the forded. It is scarcely as large as a sewlist of prominent people who have visited ing machine, and the oblong square of The Bee and admired its magnificent home, threadbare green baize which covers the When McKinley made his tour of Nebraska top is not sufficient to give support at once in the summer of 1892, he stopped in Omaha to the copy paper and the elbow of the for the first time. It was Friday evening, writer. It is a combination of hard maple August 5. He was driven with his party and walnut, but so worn and battered and to the High school grounds, where he de- misused that its material is scarcely dis-

multitude, upon the subject of protection This unpretentious piece of furniture once occupied a high position in The Bee once more and was driven to The Bee establishment. It was the first desk ever building. Here he was met by the editor brought into the office, and when the paper of The Bee, Mr. E. Rosewater, and, after was in the midst of its pristine struggle a rapid survey of the architectural beauties for recognition it was used by Mr. Roseof the structure, ascended in the elevator water for his editorial work. The lid the wife of the ex-president. They arrived to Mr. Rosewater's private editorial study in the city shortly after 11 o'clock, and and sat down for a much-needed rest. opened disclosing a small recess flanked Here the party remained for nearly a half by two or three pigeonholes for the rediscussing political prospects ception of papers, and here such documents exchanging information as to were deposited as were not carried around and exchanging internation were deposited as of the editor. For conditions existing in different parts in the pockets of the editor. For of the country. Having shaken off some years the deak was used by Mr. Rosewater, of the country. Having shaken off some of the fatigue of his speech, Major McKiniey of the fatigue of his speech, Major McKiniey but it was eventually discarded for a more commedious piece of furniture. Then it more convenient desits were introduced it went from bad to worse unon it failed to command recognition from even the office

> But in spite of neglect and the mutations of twenty-five years the old desk always turned up at intervals, from some out of States bear the name of Bee. The ploneer the way corner. While no one used it, it of the name now in existence was established in New Orleans in 1897. It was lished in New Orleans in 1827. It was self useful as a depository for copy paper, originally, and up to a recent period, an unused plates and various other debris that accumulates in a newspaper office. Finally clusively French, and bears the elongated it has come to be treated with a certain title. "L'Aheille de la Nouvelle-Orieans." degree of deference as a solitary re-The publishers are Dufer and Denton. The second in point of age is the Sacramento battered out of all semblance to its original Cal.) Bec, established in 1864, and pub-appearance it promises to perform its



ORIGINAL EDITORIAL DESK.

Bee ranks third in years, and the Toledo century to come.
(O.) Bee fourth, having been established in In politics they are evenly divided, the first two being democratic, and the two last named republican.

According to the newspaper directory, the number of weekly Bees, exclusive of those published in connection with the dailies, is nineteen. More than half of them are nineteen. More than hair of them are bunched in the middle states. Iowa has five, Missouri three, Oklahoma two, and Maine, Louisiana. Arkansas, Kansas, Nebrasika, New Mexico, California, Washington and the District of Columbia, one each.

Congressional Delegation of 1871. When The Bee first saw the light of day he Nebraska delegation in congress consisted of only three members, two senators and one representative. The senators were John M. Thayer and T. W. Pipton and the representative John Taffe.

lished by James McGlatchy. The Omaha present menial office for the quarter of

The Figure says that in round numbers there are 2,500 journals in Parls.

In this total of 2,500 technical journals hold a large place. There are 176 political organs, 104 illustrated journals, 108 fashion papers, 190 medical papers, rather over 200 financial papers, and about sixty sporting papers. Magnetism has twelve organs de-voted to its study and development, and there are as many as eight papers for the special benefit of postage stamp collectors.

The oldest political newspaper in Francithe Gazette de France, is in its 267th year while the publication known as Les Petites

while the publication known as Les Petites
Affiches is 284 years old. The Journal des
Debats is 197 years old.
Among the youngest of the Paris papers
are the Journal and the Libre Parole, which
were first brought out four years ago.