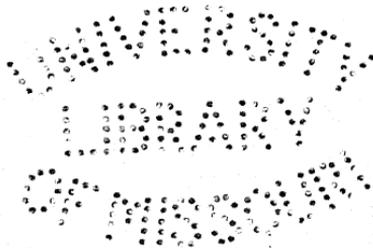


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History of the County Press of Missouri



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HISTORY OF THE COUNTY PRESS OF MISSOURI.

It is among the chief glories of Missouri that the first newspaper west of the Mississippi river was established within her borders.

In 1808 Joseph Charless, an ambitious young Irishman, came to St. Louis with a primitive printing outfit and on July 12th of that year took from the forms of his little Ramage press the first issue of The Missouri Gazette. It was an interesting little sheet measuring only 12x14½ inches, and contained not so much matter all told as would equal the special dispatches printed in its successor (1) of today. It was a county newspaper in those days and remained so until its first daily issue, September 20, 1833, (2) and therefore should have a place in this sketch.

St. Louis, in 1808, was a village of about one thousand inhabitants. It possessed a postoffice, with a mail only once a week. Its trade consisted only of "lead, furs and peltries," (3)

One hundred and seventy of the one thousand inhabitants of St. Louis subscribed for the Missouri Gazette, subscriptions being "payable in flour, corn, beef, or pork." (4) Under such circumstances Charless founded this first Missouri newspaper. No wonder he left his wife behind him in Kentucky. But he had the optimism of the true pioneer and it was the fate of this, our trans-Mississippi Franklin, to build far better than he knew.

Eleven years after the Missouri Gazette was founded, Nathaniel Patten, with a more modern Ramage press, passed through St. Louis from Virginia and moved on westward into

1. The St. Louis Republic.

2. Scharf, History of St. Louis City and County, vol. i, p. 909.

3. Ibid, p. 903.

4. Ibid, p. 904.

the "Boon's Lick Country." (5) He set up his printing outfit at Franklin in what is now Howard County, and April 23, 1819, began the publication of the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser. We know little of Patten except that he was a Virginian, a "very reputable citizen, small in stature and exceedingly deaf." (6) He took as his partner in this enterprise Benjamin Holliday, also a Virginian, who had recently located in Franklin. (7)

Surely none but the most optimistic of printers could have seen in the "Boon's Lick Country" a hopeful field for the establishment of a newspaper. The problems that confronted these pioneer printers were serious ones. The villages were small and widely scattered. The settlers were of the farming class, their farms so far apart that a visit to one's neighbor meant a day's journey. There were no roads. The first stage line from St. Charles to Franklin was not established until 1820. It was two years later before the stage run oftener than once every two weeks. Steamboats began to go up the Missouri river as early as May, 1819, but it took from two to three weeks to make the trip. (8)

It was a serious question how to get printing supplies from the East and to deliver the papers to subscribers outside of Franklin. But our Boon's Lick editors were not discouraged by these obstacles nor by the fact that most of their subscriptions had to be paid in produce. They had a large faith in the future of Missouri, and saw our State not as it was then but as they knew it must become.

The Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser prospered from the first. Its establishment in the extreme

5. The Boon's Lick Country was the name given to that portion of Missouri now included in the counties of Boone, Howard, Cooper, Clay, Ray, Chariton, Cole, Saline and Lillard (changed to Lafayette in 1834). Missouri Intelligencer, Nov. 26, 1822.

6. History of Boone County, p. 138.

7. Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, April 23, 1819.

8. Files of the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, 1819-22.

outposts of civilization created quite a sensation. The Albany, New York Ploughboy said: "One of the last mails brought us the first number of the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser. What think you, Reader, of a newspaper at Boon's Lick, in the wilds of Missouri in 1819, where in 1809 there was not we believe a civilized being excepting the eccentric character who gave his name to the spot." (9)

This pioneer county paper was deservedly popular from the start, its popularity undoubtedly arising from its devotion to the interests of the West and its untiring zeal in advertising the resources and advantages of Missouri and especially of that part of Missouri.

Holliday retired from the paper July 23, 1821, and John Payne, a young lawyer, was associated with Patten as editor. From August 5, 1822, until April 17, 1824, J. T. Cleveland a relative of the late Ex-President Cleveland, was joint editor and publisher with Patten. In June, 1826, the paper was moved from Franklin to Fayette on account of the continued illness of Mr. Patten. He hoped for better health away from the Missouri river.

Fayette was at that time a town of about thirty-five families, three hundred inhabitants all told. (10) John Wilson, a young lawyer of Fayette, found time in connection with his law cases to assume the duty of editor of the paper. He continued as editor until July, 1828.

It was about 1828 that political parties first began to assume definite shape. When Missouri was admitted to statehood in 1821 the slavery interests drew it towards Democracy. Other interests, mineral production, internal improvements, manufacturers, which caused a demand for tariffs for protection, drew it towards the National Republican and later the Whig party. In the campaign of 1824, no recognized political parties existed, but during the presidential election of 1828

9. Quoted in the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser of Aug. 5, 1819.

10. Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, June 29, 1826.

national issues and national leaders occupied much of the public attention and the people very naturally united with Democrat or National Republican according as they favored Andrew Jackson or John Quincy Adams and the principles these men advocated. It is interesting to note that the newspapers of this period that favored Democracy were invariably spoken of as Jackson papers instead of Democratic.

The Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser was a strong advocate of the Whig doctrines and in 1828 adopted as its motto: "The American system and its friends, throughout the Union."

Nathaniel Patten moved his paper to Columbia in April, 1830. It was published there until 1835 when it was offered for sale. Both political parties wanted it as the presidential and state elections were approaching. Austin A. King, afterwards Governor of Missouri, but at that time a practicing lawyer in Columbia, entered into negotiations for its purchase for the Democratic party, but it was bought by Major James S. Rollins, Dr. William Jewell, Warren Woodson, Moses W. Payne, R. N. Todd, Thomas Miller and other Whigs. The name was changed to Columbia Patriot and the first number issued Dec. 12, 1835. Major James S. Rollins and Thomas Miller were the editors. They edited in until after the presidential election of 1840 when Major Rollins sold his interest to W. T. B. Sanford.

Col. William F. Switzler, the Nestor of the Missouri Press, and Missouri historian, became the editor in July, 1841. Thomas Miller died in 1842 and his interest in the paper was sold to J. B. and W. J. Williams. J. B. Williams is known to many Missouri editors through his long connection with the Fulton Telegraph as its editor and publisher. Dr. A. J. McKelway, a native of Howard County, bought W. T. B. Sanford's interest in August, 1842, and became its editor. He sold out to Colonel Switzler in December of the same year. At the same time J. B. Williams sold his interest in the paper to Y. J. Williams. The name was now changed to The Missouri

Statesman with Colonel Switzler as editor, a position he filled for forty-two years. In January, 1845, Colonel Switzler became sole proprietor of The Statesman and remained so for thirty-six years. Under Colonel Switzler's editorship, The Statesman was a powerful advocate of the Whig and later of the Democratic party.

Irvin Switzler bought The Statesman August 1, 1881. He sold it in February, 1888, to W. G. Barrett, editor and publisher of The Columbian, who consolidated the two papers retaining the name Missouri Statesman. H. T. Burekhartt and L. H. Rice took charge of The Statesman June 1, 1896. It is at present edited and published by William Hirth. (11)

The second newspaper in Missouri outside of St. Louis was the Missouri Herald established at Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, in 1819, by T. E. Strange. The date of the first issue is not known. It was a little five column folio paper. Strange published it but a short time. James Russell, afterwards Representative and State Senator from Cape Girardeau County, was its next publisher. He sold it in 1825 to William Johnson who changed the name to The Independent Patriot and later to The Mercury. It was inclined to be neutral in politics but opposed Andrew Jackson. R. W. Renfroe and Greer W. Davis, later one of the most prominent lawyers of Southeast Missouri, became the publishers in March, 1831 and changed the name to The Jackson Eagle. In the fall of 1835 Dr. Patrick Henry Davis bought it and moved the press and materials to Cape Girardeau. He gave it the high sounding name of Southern Advocate and State Journal. In political matters the editor does not commit himself except to say that "he cordially approves of the present administration." (12) Robert Brown was the next publisher. Unlike his predecessors he did not change the name but published it as the Southern Advocate and State Journal until 1845 when he sold it to

11. Files of the Columbia Patriot and Missouri Statesman, 1841-1909.

12. Missouri Intelligencer, Oct. 17, 1835.

Niedner and McFerron. They moved the press and materials back to Jackson and commenced the publication of the Jackson Review. H. S. McFarland became the editor and proprietor in December, 1849. He changed its name back to Southern Advocate and gave it the motto: "The Constitution in its purity—the bulwark of American liberty." It became the Southern Democrat in 1850. J. W. Limbaugh, first mayor of Jackson, was its editor and publisher. Under Mr. Limbaugh's editorship it was a strong anti-Benton paper. (13) Upon the death of Mr. Limbaugh in 1852, Robert Brown again became the editor and renamed it The Jeffersonian. He published it until November, 1853, when it became The Jackson Courier, Joel Wilkerson, editor and publisher. It suspended with the opening of the Civil War, and was the last paper in Jackson until after the war. (14)

As early as December 3, 1819, there appeared in the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser proposals to publish a newspaper, The Missourian, at St. Charles by Briggs and McCloud. Briggs, whose first name even is not known withdrew before the paper was printed. Robert McCloud was a practical printer and stepson of Joseph Charless, founder of the Missouri Gazette. (15) The proposals for publishing The Missourian were printed last in the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser of March 5, 1820. It must have been founded about that time as the following editorial appeared in that paper August 5th: "We have received several numbers of a new paper published at St. Charles, in this State by Mr. Robert McCloud, entitled The Missourian. It is printed on a sheet of respectable size, and executed in a neat and elegant manner. It is but a short period since one printing establishment sufficed for this immense region, including the Arkansas. Now there are five and we believe all likely

13. Jefferson City Metropolitan, Jan. 15, 1850.

14. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 429. Files of Columbia Patriot and Jefferson City Metropolitan.

15. History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren counties, p. 216.

to prosper." The papers referred to beside the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, were the Missouri Gazette and the Western Journal at St. Louis, the Missouri Herald at Jackson, and The Missourian at St. Charles.

An act of the Legislature approved November 18, 1820, fixed the temporary seat of government of Missouri at St. Charles until October 1, 1826, at which time it was to be moved to Jefferson City. (16)

The Missourian was the organ of the State Government and prospered greatly during the early years of its existence. (17) It is not known how long it was published, but it certainly continued as long as St. Charles was the capital of Missouri.

The first settlement in Missouri was Ste. Genevieve, but it was the fifth town in the State to have a newspaper of its own, although there is a tradition among its inhabitants that a French newspaper was published there some time after 1780. The earliest English newspaper was begun there in the spring of 1821. It was ambitiously styled The Correspondent and Ste. Genevieve Record. The Missouri Intelligencer of April 30, 1821, acknowledges the receipt of the first number. It was published through 1823. (18)

By this time St. Charles had become large enough to support more than one newspaper. The Missouri Gazette was established there in November, 1823, by Stephen W. Foreman. (19) In its first issue it came out strongly for Henry Clay for President. A year later Foreman sold out to Robert McCloud, who was still publishing The Missourian, and with Charles Keemle founded the Missouri Advocate. (20) The first number was issued Dec. 24, 1824. Its motto was: "Mis-

16. Laws of Missouri, First G. A. sess. 1, p. 37.

17. History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties, p. 217.

18. Rozier, 150th Celebration of the Founding of Ste. Genevieve, p. 17.

19. Missouri Intelligencer, Dec. 23, 1823.

20. Files of The Missouri Advocate in the Mercantile Library, St. Louis.

souri and Missouri's friends." In their first issue the publishers announce that they are "not in any manner connected with the Missouri Gazette. All debts contracted by or due that office will be settled with Mr. McCloud."

The Missouri Advocate was moved to St. Louis in February, 1825, the publishers believing that a larger field was offered for their activities there than in St. Charles. The first issue in St. Louis was on February 28th under the name Missouri Advocate and St. Louis Advertiser. It was sold in 1827 to the St. Louis Inquirer. Keemle entered the office of the St. Louis Herald and later that of the People's Organ and Reveille, one of the most noted papers of its time. He was a kindly, gracious man, quite a beau Brummel, and for years a well known figure on the streets of St. Louis. (21) Foreman staid on the staff of the Inquirer and was an ardent supporter of Andrew Jackson but later joined a band of counterfeiteers and had a disastrous ending, being hanged in Tennessee. (22)

The Missouri Advocate of February 12, 1825, contains a prospectus issued by Calvin Gunn to publish The Jefferson Patriot at Jefferson City. The prospectus says the paper will be conducted on "purely republican principles, the great interests of Missouri shall be supported, truth shall be its polar star, and public opinion and private justice its guide." Its motto was to be: "Vitam impendere vero." It is presumed he did not receive encouragement enough to publish a paper at Jefferson City for we find him setting up his printing press at St. Charles and commencing the publication of The Jeffersonian in October, 1825. In the first issue he takes time by the forelock and announces his intention of removing his office at "some future period to the City of Jefferson, the future capital of our State." (23) The "future period" was the summer of 1826, some two months before the time of-

21. Scharf, History of St. Louis City and County, p. 920.

22. Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, June 21, 1834.

23. Ibid, Oct. 28, 1823.

ficially fixed for Jefferson City to become the capital. When the Legislature convened there in November, 1826, Gunn was ready to print the proceedings of that august body. His reward came quickly as he was immediately appointed State printer, (24) a position he held for eighteen years.

The Jeffersonian became The Jeffersonian Republican in 1827. Its motto was "E Pluribus Unum." (25) William Franklin Dunnica, one of the founders of Glasgow, Missouri, was associated with Calvin Gunn in its publication until 1831. (26) Gunn was an ardent champion of Andrew Jackson and a bitter opponent of Whig principles. He died in 1844 and with him the paper he founded. (27)

It is worth noting here, as indicative of the rapid movement westward of emigrants and the growth of Missouri that in 1827 both the Jeffersonian Republican and the Missouri Intelligencer mention the prospectus of a paper to be published at Liberty, Clay County, under the name Missouri Liberator by a Mr. Hardin, a deaf and dumb man. As no further mention is made of this paper it is presumed the time had not come for setting up a press in what was then the extreme outposts of western civilization.

Meanwhile politics and political leaders began to absorb the attention of the public. The presidential campaign of 1827 excited more than the ordinary amount of attention in Missouri. Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams were the presidential candidates. The friends of Jackson in the West felt that the interests of their candidate called for the establishment of more printing presses for the purpose of "rendering through their instrumentality, the people's candidate acceptable to the people." (28) With this end in view, early in 1827, the Rev. William Kinney, Lieutenant Governor

24. Laws of Missouri, Fourth G. A. sess. 1, p. 80.

25. Files of Jeffersonian Republican.

26. History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 438.

27. History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Miller, Maries and Osage Counties, p. 270.

28. Missouri Republican, May, 1827.

of Illinois, with other citizens of that State, purchased two presses. One was for Fayette, Missouri, and the other for Vandalia, Illinois. The paper at Fayette was to be published by James H. Birch of the St. Louis Inquirer. The Inquirer says that in establishing a paper at Fayette, Mr. Birch "will be in the midst of the Hero's friends." (29) Had a volcano burst forth in the midst of the Boon's Lick country it could not have caused much greater excitement. The Missouri Intelligencer of May 17, 1827, came out with a scathing editorial against the St. Louis Inquirer, Mr. Birch, "the reverend gentleman from Illinois," and Democracy in general. "We can inform Mr. Birch and the St. Louis Inquirer that they are totally mistaken as regards the politics of this region for we know of no place in the Union where the citizens are more unanimously opposed to General Jackson's pretensions to the next presidency." It goes on to say: "We believe the citizens of the Boon's Lick Country, whatever their predilections may be, either for Jackson or Adams, have too much independence, intelligence and virtue to be dictated to by a reverend gentleman of anti-slave holding memory."

With this welcome from a brother editor, the Western Monitor was established at Fayette in August, 1827, by James H. Birch, lawyer and later State Senator, member of the State Convention of 1861 and Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. (30) Judge Birch, through the columns of his paper, supported the Democratic policy with a vigor not relished by the Whigs of that day. He changed the name of his paper to The Missourian in 1837. In 1840 he sold it to Cyril C. Cady who renamed it the Boon's Lick Times. Cady sold it in a few months to James R. Benson and Colonel Clark H. Green. They made it Whig in politics and gave it the motto: "Error ceases to be dangerous, when reason is left free to

29. Andrew Jackson was popularly called "The Hero of Two Wars," the War of 1812 and the Seminole War in Florida. His admirers were sometimes called "Heroites."

30. Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri. Vol. 1, p. 275.

combat it." (31) It was moved to Glasgow in October, 1848, and published there until 1861 when it was suppressed by the Confederates on account of its Union sentiments. Colonel Green went into the Union army and remained during the war. (32)

It was not until four years after the *Western Monitor* was started at Fayette, that the next newspaper was established in Missouri. William Baker, in 1831, commenced the publication of the *State Gazette* at Ste. Genevieve. It became the *Southern Gazette* in 1833. A few months later it was *The Missouri Democrat* edited by Philip G. Ferguson. Charles C. Rozier bought it in 1850 and changed the name to *The Creole*. He published *The Creole* for one year and then moved his press and materials to St. Louis. He published there a French paper, the *Revue de Lanst*. He returned to Ste. Genevieve in 1852 and started *The Independent* which he published until 1854 when he sold it to his brother, Amable. *The Independent* was published until the beginning of the Civil War when the office was closed. (33)

The first newspaper published in Cape Girardeau was the *Cape Girardeau Farmer*. William Johnson was the editor and proprietor. Its first issue dates back to 1831, but practically nothing is known of it save a single reference to its publication. (34)

The *Missouri Intelligencer* for February, 1831, contains the prospectus of a new paper, *The Missouri Whig*, to be published at Fayette by Robert N. Kelley. The editor promises to support the protective tariff or American system, and Henry Clay for President because Clay "is an honest man and one calculated to save our country from ruin and degradation." The paper was to be published as soon as enough

31. *Boon's Lick Times*, Aug.-Oct., 1840.

32. *History of Howard and Cooper Counties*, p. 262. *Files of Missouri Intelligencer and Columbia Statesman*.

33. Rozier, 150th Celebration of the founding of Ste. Genevieve, p. 17.

34. *Missouri Intelligencer*, Sept. 10, 1831.

subscribers were obtained. But Mr. Birch's paper, *The Western Monitor*, evidently satisfied the needs of the inhabitants of Fayette for the *Missouri Whig* was not published.

About the same time a prospectus was issued to publish the *Missouri Gazette* at Boonville by Joshua Young. (35) Boonville had no paper and it seemed a promising field for the establishment of one. Mr. Young's prospectus is a model of political diplomacy: "However friendly either to the Champion of the American system, or to the Hero of Two Wars, the editor feels that the Man who shall be called forth by the voice of a Free and Powerful People will receive his cordial support." The prospectus apparently did not appeal to the people of Boonville as not enough subscribed for the paper to justify Mr. Young in purchasing a printing outfit.

We come now to a newspaper that during its short existence of a few months stirred up a strife that was far reaching in its consequence and of enough importance to be dignified by the name of a war. This paper was *The Morning and Evening Star* published by the Mormons at Independence, Missouri.

As early as 1831 Joseph Smith visited western Missouri on a tour of inspection. Evidently the country pleased him for soon afterwards bands of Mormons began to arrive and settle in and around Independence. Their number was largely increased in 1832 by new arrivals who brought with them a complete printing outfit. This was set up and *The Morning and the Evening Star* appeared in May, 1832. (36) W. W. Phelps was the editor. It was devoted exclusively to "publishing the revelations of God to the Church" and denouncing the "ungodly Gentiles." (37) The result was that the Gentiles threw the press and type into the Missouri river. (37) The Mormon War in Missouri had begun. The Mormons were also publishing on this press *The Upper Missouri Advertiser*.

35. *Ibid*, Apr. 30, 1831.

36. *Ibid*, June 2, 1832.

37. *Ibid*, Aug. 10, 1833.

This paper was used to advertise that section of Missouri as "the place revealed for the center stake of Zion." Its publication stopped also when the Missouri river received the press and type.

Later some enterprising driftwood harvesters raised the press and sold it to William Ridenbaugh, who used it to establish the St. Joseph Gazette in 1845. He sold the press to Captain John L. Merrick in 1859. Captain Merrick took it to Denver and started the first paper published in Colorado. (38)

The next paper established in Missouri was the ancestor of the Hannibal Courier-Post, The Missouri Courier. It was commenced at Palmyra in 1832 by Jonathan Angevine and Robert W. Stewart. Stewart was the editor. During 1837-38, James L. Minor, Secretary of State from 1839 to 1845, was the editor. The Missouri Courier was a strong Jackson paper and the organ of the Democratic party in Northeast Missouri. The Missouri Intelligencer of May 26, 1832, regrets that the inhabitants of the "Salt River Country are likely to be so little benefited by the press located amongst them." The Missouri Intelligencer differed from the Missouri Courier in politics.

Joseph B. Ament became the editor and proprietor of the Missouri Courier in 1841. He gave the paper two mottoes: On the first page, "Principiis obsta;" on the second page, "Truth the object of our search,

Usefulness the end we desire to attain." (40)

Mr. Ament moved his paper to Hannibal in 1848 where it was consolidated with the Hannibal Gazette, retaining the name Missouri Courier. It was taken back to Palmyra in 1855. In 1863 it was moved again to Hannibal and consolidated this time with the Hannibal Messenger. The consolidated papers

38. Maryville Republican, June 12, 1902.

39. The Salt River Country was the name given to that section of Missouri included now in the counties of Pike, Marion, Ralls, Monroe, Macon, Shelby, Adair and Audrain.

40. Missouri Courier, Feb. 5, 1846.

were given the name North Missouri Courier. The publishers were Winchell, Ebert and Marsh. It became The Hannibal Courier in 1865. Its publishers, on April 24, 1881, bought out The Hannibal Post and consolidated the two papers under the name Hannibal Courier-Post. (41) W. J. Hill is its present publisher.

The first newspaper at Boonville was established in July, 1833, by James H. Middleton and John Wilson. It was The Herald. In the first issue the editors state that it will be "emphatically a free and independent press." But, "are proud to acknowledge the principles of Thomas Jefferson as the text of their political faith." Its motto was: "Virtue and intelligence are freedom's fortress." Middleton became the sole proprietor in September, 1834, and sold one-half interest to Robert Brent in April, 1838. They changed the name to The Western Emigrant. Later C. W. Todd bought it and named it the Boonville Observer. It had various owners up until 1861 when it suspended. (42)

The first newspaper in the Salt River Country proper, was the Salt River Journal. It was established at Bowling Green in October, 1833 by Adam Black Chambers and Oliver Harris. Chambers came to Bowling Green in 1829 with seventy-five cents in his pocket. He studied law, but before he could practice in Missouri, he must take out a license. To do this he had to attend court which sat at Fayette. One friend loaned him a horse and another enough money to pay his expenses at Fayette. (43) He was admitted to the bar and returned to Bowling Green to practice his profession. He was sent to the Legislature from Pike County in 1832. As editor of the Salt River Journal he became a leader among Missouri journalists. He and his partner sold the Salt River Journal in 1837 and went to St. Louis where with George

41. History of Marion County, p. 190 ff. Files of Missouri Intelligence and Columbia Statesman.

42. History of Howard and Cooper counties, p. 730. Files of Columbia Patriot and Boonville Observer.

43. Centennial edition of the St. Louis Republic.

Knapp they took charge of the Missouri Republican. Subsequently Harris became interested in various newspaper enterprises in St. Louis and later moved to Ste. Genevieve where he edited the Plaindealer and served as postmaster. Col. Chambers remained on the staff of the Missouri Republican until his death in 1854. (44)

The Salt River Journal in 1840 became the property of Aylett H. Buckner, later Judge of the Third Congressional Circuit, and Congressman for six successive terms from the Thirteenth, now the Ninth Congressional District. (45) Judge Buckner made the paper independent in politics and tried to keep it above mere party interests. But in November, 1841 he changed the name to The Radical and came out strongly for a strict construction of the Constitution and against a National Bank and the protective tariff.

Judge Buckner sold The Radical on March 7, 1842, to James H. D. Henderson. Mr. Henderson made some important changes in the plan of the paper. Party politics were to be dispensed with, and all party strife and political contentions were to end in the Salt River Country. He took as the motto for his paper: "Peace on earth and good will towards all men." Isaac Adams became, on April 23, 1842, associated with Mr. Henderson in the publication of the Radical. They decided to keep the paper neutral and reconcile Whig and Democrat. This course as might have been expected did not escape criticism. The scholar, the critic, the wise man, and the fool, as the editors put it, each had something to say and were ready with their advice. Many wanted a political paper. Some withdrew their support. The editors' reply: "We thankfully receive the patronage of all those disposed to encourage us; and to those disposed to censure and find fault we say: withdraw your patronage—we don't care a fig, we intend to do the thing we believe to be right regardless of consequences." Such was the dream of these journalists in a country intensely

44. Scharf, History of St. Louis City and County, p. 910.

45. Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri, vol. 1, p. 416.

alive with political passion. It did not materialize. The Radical in September, 1844, openly became a Democratic paper and supported James K. Polk for President. It was sold on January 29, 1845, to S. E. Murray and A. J. Pickens. They changed the name to Democratic Banner. N. P. Minor was the editor. In April, 1846, it was moved to Louisiana.

In the election of 1846 Pike County went Whig and the Democratic Banner lost the county printing. The publishers struggled on for a couple of years when Murray sold his interest to S. P. Robinson. The paper suspended in 1852. (46)

A second newspaper was started at Fayette in December, 1834, the Boon's Lick Democrat. The founder of this paper was Judge W. B. Napton, an able lawyer and jurist, at one time Attorney General, and for twenty-four years a Supreme Judge of Missouri. (47) Judge Napton gave the Boon's Lick Democrat the motto: "Veritas cum Libertate." Its next editor was Judge William A. Hall who stands preeminently as one of the best Circuit Judges in the history of Central Missouri. (48) He changed the name of the paper to Missouri Democrat. Under Judge Hall, The Missouri Democrat was the organ of the Democratic party in interior Missouri. It finally suspended in August, 1850. (49)

During the year 1834, The Red Rover was published in Columbia. Nothing is known of it except a few quotations from it in the Missouri Intelligencer of 1834.

In this year The Upper Missouri Enquirer was established at Liberty. The first issue was on January 11th. It was Whig in politics and eagerly welcomed by the people in that section of the State. Robert N. Kelly and William H. Davis were the publishers. In 1835 Kelly became the sole proprietor. The paper suspended about 1840. (50)

46. History of Pike County, pp. 482-86. Files of the Columbia Patriot and Statesman.

47. History of the Bench and Bar of Missouri, p. 123.

48. Ibid, p. 404.

49. Files of Missouri Intelligencer, Columbia Patriot and Statesman.

50. Ibid.

The Palmyra Post was established June 1, 1834. In the prospectus published in the Missouri Intelligencer, May 3, 1834, the editor, who does not give his name, says he cannot support the acts of the present administration (Andrew Jackson's) in regard to internal improvements, the currency and the veto power, but is heartily in favor of a State bank. The Post was published for only a few months. (51)

Sometime between 1834 and 1841 a paper, called The Far West, was published at Liberty by Peter H. Burnett. Burnett emigrated to Oregon in 1843 and became U. S. District Judge. He moved to California in 1849 and was elected Provisional Governor and later to the Supreme Bench. No copy of his paper, The Far West, is extant. (52)

The St. Charles Cosmos-Monitor was founded in 1835 by Nathaniel Patten. It was known then as The Clarion. Patten, it will be remembered, established the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser at Franklin in 1819. He published The Clarion until his death in 1837. His widow continued the paper with W. M. Campbell as editor. It was sold in 1839 to Julian and Carr. Berlin and Knapp became the publishers in 1840 and changed the name to the Free Press. Julian and Knapp took charge of it again with W. B. Overall as the editor. It now became The Advertiser. In 1846 Dr. E. D. Bevitt bought it and changed the name to the Missouri Patriot. It had been Whig in politics up to this time, but as the Missouri Patriot it was Democratic. It became The Western Star in 1847 with Douglas and Millington as proprietors. Jacob Kibler, Sr., became the publisher and N. C. O'Rear the editor in 1849. Mr. Kibler changed the name to The Chronotype, made it neutral in politics and filled its columns with articles on agriculture, literary subjects and general information. In 1854 this much named paper became The Reveille. Benjamin Emmons and Andrew King were the publishers.

51. Files of Missouri Intelligencer, 1834-35.

52. Sketch of the Literary Development of Liberty, Mo., by Hon. D. C. Allen, in Liberty Tribune, Jan. 22, 1909.

It was consolidated in 1867 with the St. Charles Sentinel, which had recently been established. It was now called The Cosmos-Sentinel and Emmons and Orrick were the publishers. W. W. Davenport bought it in 1868 and shortened the name to The Cosmos. It has had many owners since 1868 and one further change in name. In 1903 it was consolidated with the St. Charles Monitor and given the name Cosmos-Monitor under which it is still published. (53)

Early in 1836 The Patriot was established at Cape Girardeau by Edwin White. It was a Whig paper. Robert Sturdivant, who had been in the mercantile business in Cape Girardeau, bought it in 1837, and was guilty, as he expressed it, of undertaking to edit and publish a political newspaper. At the end of two years he went back to his mercantile business and The Patriot was published successively by Robert Renfroe and Charles D. Cook. The latter sold it in 1842 to John W. Morris who changed the name to South Missourian. It suspended publication in 1846. (54)

The Marion Journal, a Democratic paper, was published at Palmyra during 1836-37 by Frederick Wise of St. Louis. The editor was General Lucian J. Eastin of Palmyra, who, during his career as a newspaper man, covering a period of nearly fifty years, was connected with more newspapers than any other editor in Missouri.

General Eastin's second newspaper was The Missouri Sentinel, which he established at Paris in 1837. He continued its publication until 1843 when it was purchased by Major James M. Bean and John Adams, who changed the name to Paris Mercury, the name it bears today. Major Bean published The Mercury until his death on January 26, 1874. During this time he served two terms in the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature and at the time of his death was State Senator from the Seventh Senatorial District. Abraham G.

53. History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties, pp. 218-220. Files of Columbia Patriot and Columbia Statesman.

54. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 417. Files of Statesman.

who entered the Mercury office in 1845 as an apprentice assistant publisher in 1851. He remained with it until 1886 and associated with himself at different times William L. Smiley, Thomas P. Bashaw and Joseph Burdick and Staveley are the present publishers.

Mercury was Whig in politics until the dissolution of the party in 1856 when it joined the ranks of the Democratic party and was suspended once during its existence. When Colonel Porter raided North Missouri in 1861 and while the town of Hannibal was occupied Paris, some of the soldiers who were present printed the regular edition and issued one to suit them. The Mercury has always been published at Paris and for the last sixty-six years under its present name. (55)

Commercial Advertiser was started at Hannibal in 1837, by Jonathan Angevine, who founded the Hannibal Courier at Palmyra in 1832, and J. S. Buchanan. He sold it in 1838 to Rev. S. D. Rice, a Methodist minister. Commercial Advertiser not turning out happily on the part of the side, Rev. Rice stopped its publication in 1839. It was published solely to advertise the new town of Hannibal and did not have fulfilled its mission. (56)

Political Examiner, a Whig paper, was commenced at Palmyra in 1837. Samuel Haydon was the publisher and John Cason, the editor. It suspended in 1839. (57)

In the same year that these two Marion County papers were started, the Mormons commenced the publication of The Mormon Journal at the town of Far West in Caldwell County, Missouri. It had been founded in 1836 by some of the Mormons who had settled in Caldwell County after being driven out of Jackson County in 1832. The Journal was suppressed in 1838. The trouble this time resulted largely from the election of August, 1838, when an attempt was made to keep the Mormons from voting.

History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, p. 199 ff. Files of the Statesman.

History of Marion County, p. 898.

Ibid, p. 833.

The first newspaper in the Ozark region was the Ozark Standard. It was established at Springfield in 1838 by Cyrus W. Stark. He sold it in a short time to Mitchell and McKinney, who changed the name to The Ozark Eagle. It belonged to the radical wing of the Democratic party. A Whig contemporary says of it: "The noisy and crimsoned beaked Eagle of the Ozark Mountains is outrageously pugnacious and rabid as a mad cat." (58) Warren H. Graves, one of the first newspaper men of Southwest Missouri, became the publisher in 1842 and changed the name to the Springfield Advertiser. As the Advertiser it numbered among its publishers, John S. Phelps, afterwards Governor of Missouri. After 1850 it became a strong anti-Benton paper. Its last issue was an extra published on April 12, 1861, to announce that Fort Sumpter had been fired upon. (59)

It was not until 1838 that the capital of Missouri had grown important enough to support two newspapers. On March 31st of that year the Inquirer was started by General E. L. Edwards and John McCulloch. It was Whig in politics and adopted the following quotation from Martin Van Buren as its political guide: "Coming into office the declared enemy of both a National Debt and a National Bank, I have earnestly endeavored to prevent a resort to either."

McCulloch died within a year, and in 1840 General Edwards sold the paper to William Lusk who made it a power for Democracy in that section of the State. Lusk died in 1844 and his son, James Lusk, published it until his death in 1858. William H. Lusk then took charge of it and through its columns fearlessly advocated loyalty to the Union. The paper suspended in March, 1861, when Mr. Lusk entered the Union army where he attained the rank of major. (60)

The Western Star was founded at Liberty in May, 1838,

58. The Columbia Patriot, June 18, 1842.

59. History of Springfield, Mo., by M. J. Hubble in Springfield Republican, July 4, 1909. Files of Columbia Patriot and Columbia Statesman.

60. Files of the Inquirer.

by John Rennie. In the fall of 1841 George Leader landed at Liberty and bought the Star, changing its name to Western Journal. Leader was from Pennsylvania and had worked in printing offices in Ohio and Kentucky while on his way to Missouri. William Ridenbaugh became his partner in 1842, coming from Bedford, Pennsylvania, for that purpose. They sold the Western Journal in the fall of 1844. It soon afterwards suspended publication. Leader went to Platte City and helped start the Argus while Ridenbaugh went to St. Joseph and founded the Gazette. (61)

The second newspaper in Boonville was The Missouri Register, founded by W. T. Yeoman in July, 1839. It was established for the purpose of aiding the Democrats carry that section of Missouri in the campaign of 1840. In April, 1841, E. A. Robinson bought a half interest in it and in August, 1843, Captain Ira Van Nortwick became the editor and publisher. Captain Van Nortwick used its columns to vigorously oppose the policy of Senator Thomas H. Benton. It was afterwards owned successively by Quisenberry, Price, Ward and Chilton. The last named published it until 1853. This was the year of the great temperance excitement in Missouri. B. T. Buie, in that year, became publisher of the Register and filled its columns exclusively with temperance discussions. It began to be unsuccessful financially and Buie sold the paper to Allen Hammond, but it soon suspended on account of a lack of patronage. (62)

The pioneer paper of Callaway County is the Missouri Telegraph. It was founded at Fulton in 1839 by Warren Woodson, Jr., and was known then as The Banner of Liberty. Curd and Hammond bought it in January, 1842, and changed the name to Callaway Watchman. William A. Stewart became the editor in 1844 and gave it the name of Western Star. The Star continued to shine until the spring of 1845 and was decidedly Whig in politics. In that year it became the prop-

61. Maryville Republican, Dec. 19, 1904.

62. History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 730.

erty of J. B. Duncan and James M. Goggin, who changed the name to Fulton Telegraph. They sold it in 1850 to John B. Williams and he gave it the name it is published under to day, The Missouri Telegraph. J. B. Williams entered the office of the Columbia Patriot as an apprentice in 1835, became journeyman printer on its successor the Columbia Statesman in 1842, and in 1843 bought a half interest in it. Seven years later he was editing and publishing the paper with which he was so long identified, The Missouri Telegraph. He went to Mexico in 1857 and established the Mexico Ledger. Returning to Fulton in 1859 he again became identified with the Telegraph, and continued to edit and publish it until his death on April 6, 1882. He was succeeded by his son, Wallace Williams, who published it until January 1, 1909, when it was bought by the Sun Printing Co., of Fulton, and the two papers consolidated under the name Missouri Telegraph and Weekly Sun. The Missouri Telegraph has never been published outside of Fulton, and for fifty-seven years it was under the control of the Williams, father and son. (63)

This record is surpassed by one other county newspaper, The Palmyra Spectator. The Spectator has been owned and controlled during the entire seventy years of its existence by members of the Sosey family. It was founded at Palmyra on August 3, 1839, by Jacob Sosey and was known then as The Missouri Whig and General Advertiser. A few years later the name was shortened to Missouri Whig. Mr. Sosey turned the management over to his son, Harper R. Sosey, in 1859. For a period of four years, up to April 10, 1863, the founder of the paper was not known as its owner or editor, but he still controlled it. On that date he resumed management and changed the name to the Palmyra Spectator. Frank H. Sosey became a member of the firm in January, 1884. At the death of Jacob Sosey, Sept. 8, 1888, the firm became Sosey

63. History of Callaway County, pp. 100-101. Missouri Telegraph, Apr. 14, 1882.

Brothers, the members being the present publishers, Frank H. and John M. Sosey. (64)

One other current county newspaper dates back to 1839, The Howard County Advertiser. It was started at Glasgow by W. B. Foster under the name Glasgow News. It was neutral in politics and had rather an obscure existence for several years. The editor changed the name to Howard County Banner in September, 1848, and made it a Democratic paper. He sold it to W. B. Tombly who moved it to Fayette in 1853. The Columbia Statesman of May 13, 1853, says of it: "The Banner hitherto published at Glasgow by Mr. Tombly has been moved to Fayette. It continues a Democratic paper of the anti-Benton pro-Claib Jackson stripe, and is now edited by one of the cleverest and most ultra Democrats this side of sun down, Leland Wright, Esq." Mr. Tombly sold it in 1858 to Randall and Jackson, who continued its publication until the breaking out of the Civil War when they entered the Confederate Army. The office was sold to Isaac Newton Houck who published the paper until 1864 under its present name, Howard County Advertiser. In the summer of that year the Federals destroyed the office. Mr. Houck went to Illinois and remained there until 1865 when he returned to Fayette and resumed the publication of the Advertiser. General John B. Clark became associated with him in its publication in 1868 and for ten months the paper was published under the firm name of Houck and Clark, when Houck sold his interest to General Clark. In 1871 Houck again purchased the Advertiser and published it until 1872 when it became the property of Charles J. Walden (65) present owner and publisher of the Boonville Advertiser. Mr. Walden successfully conducted the paper for a number of years. Subsequent owners and editors were W. S. Gallemore, S. M. Yeoman, M. B. Yeoman and L. B. White. Mr. White sold it to the present editor and proprietor, Henry T. Burekhartt, who took possession September 1, 1905. (66)

MINNIE ORGAN.

(To be continued.)

64. The information in regard to the Spectator was furnished by Mr. John Sosey.

65. History of Howard and Cooper Counties, p. 262-63. Files of the Columbia Statesman.

66. Howard County Advertiser, Jan. 4, 1906.

MISSOURI

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HISTORY OF THE COUNTY PRESS OF MISSOURI.

Part II

The political campaign of 1840 excited more than the usual amount of interest in Missouri. The Whig candidate for president was General William Henry Harrison, "the hero of Tippecanoe." The Democratic candidate was Martin Van Buren. The campaign was known as the "log cabin, coon and hard cider campaign." At political meetings the Whigs displayed miniature log cabins, real coons and hard cider. The Democrats, followers of Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory," had hickory boughs and game cocks for political emblems.

The press of the state voiced the excitement of the people and was, with few exceptions, intensely partisan. Our Missouri editors in their political discussions, have never been characterized by any great deference to an opponent's opinions or by a charitable view of his personal shortcomings. In this campaign their editorials were of an exceedingly strenuous and personal nature and the columns of their papers were ornamented with coons and cocks fighting, the fur or feathers flying according to their sympathies.

A number of new papers were established to assist in the contest. The Argus was published at Boonville during the heat of the campaign by Ward and Chilton. It advocated the claims of Martin Van Buren for president. As soon as the

campaign was over and Van Buren defeated, the Argus suspended. (1)

The most noted paper established in 1840 was The Express, published at Lexington. It was the pioneer paper of Lafayette county. The money necessary to publish it was furnished by John and Robert Aull, Eldridge Burden, Samuel Stramke and James Graham. Charles Patterson was the editor. He soon became the proprietor and took as his partner in the enterprise William Musgrove, Sr. They sold the paper in the fall of 1852 to J. M. Julian and John R. Gaunt. William Musgrove continued as editor and in 1854 again bought a part interest in it. Walter M. Smallwood bought the interest of Musgrove and Guant in 1856. General Richard C. Vaughan bought Smallwood's interest in 1859 but sold out in 1860 and entered the Union army. The Express suspended in 1861 on account of hard times. This left Lexington without a newspaper and in 1862 in order to supply the demand for a paper, S. S. Earl took the press and materials of the Express and commenced the publication of the Central Union. Henry K. Davis was the editor. The old name, Express, was resumed in 1866. Henry Davis and George Vaughan were the proprietors. The editor was John Laughborough, well known as editor of the St. Louis Times and afterwards as surveyor-general of Missouri. Henry Davis became the sole proprietor in the fall of 1866 and changed the name to The Caucasian. He sold it in 1867 to Jacob M. Julian, Ethan Allen and William Musgrove, Jr., practical newspaper men. Ethan Allen was a descendant of the Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga fame. The Caucasian was published until 1875 when it was consolidated with the Intelligencer, a paper which had been recently started at Lexington.

Among the noted editors of the Express and Caucasian were Colonel Jacob T. Child, legislator, diplomat and author, whose editorials were of the scholarly, dignified type, and Col. Peter or "Pat" Donan. During Col. Donan's editorship the

1. History of Howard and Cooper counties, p. 730.

paper belonged to that branch of the Democratic faith styled in his own phraseology "red hot." The Caucasian claimed the honor of nominating Horace Greeley for president. It is said Donau made a special trip East in order to induce Greeley to accept the nomination. Returning to Lexington he issued a special edition of The Caucasian with glaring headlines: "Horace Greeley, the devil or anybody to beat Grant."

Col. Donan was a fearless, versatile writer. His articles in defense of the Confederacy were of such force that the St. Louis Globe-Democrat called him "the sounding brass on the tinkling cymbal of the rebel Democracy of Missouri." He was never "reconstructed" and for some years after the war was a contributor to St. Louis and New York papers, using the pen name "Col. R. E. Bel." (2)

The year 1840 marks the establishment of the first newspaper at Independence, The Chronicle. Joseph Lancaster was publisher. He sold a part interest to R. Vinton Kennedy in June, 1841. They changed the name to Western Missourian. J. S. Webb and A. French bought it in July, 1843, and named it The Western Expositor. It became The Missouri Commonwealth in 1850 and The Occidental Messenger in 1851. J. W. H. Patton was the editor and proprietor. He sold it to William Peacock, who made it a strong Whig paper. He stopped its publication during the war but revived it in June, 1865, under its old name, Occidental Messenger and published it a number of years. (3.)

The first Whig paper of Southwest Missouri was The Osage Banner. It was established at Warsaw in 1840 by Ewen Cameron, of the Scotch clan of Camerons. It met with indifferent success as the country was strongly Democratic. He took a Mr. Bevin as his partner in 1842 and changed the politics of the paper to Democratic. It was still unsuccessful

2. History of Lafayette county by William H. Childs. Personal recollections of Prof. G. C. Broadhead.

3. Files of the Columbia Patriot and Statesman, 1841-1865.

and Mr. Bevin decided to drown himself. It is said he actually walked into the Osage river up to his neck, but changing his mind walked out and left the country. The paper ceased publication. (4)

The Pacific Monitor was started at Hannibal on March 9, 1840. J. S. Buchanan was the publisher and C. D. Meredith, the editor. They changed the name to Journal and Price Current in January, 1841, and in January, 1842, to Hannibal Journal and Native American. The secondary title was soon dropped and the paper was known as the Hannibal Journal. Orion Clemens, a brother of Mark Twain, became the editor and publisher in 1850. He changed the name to The Western Union and published it until the fall of 1853 when it was merged into the Hannibal Messenger. (5)

An interesting paper was commenced at Hermann in 1840 by Muhl and Strehle. It was Die Licht-Freund, a philosophical journal, as its name indicates. In connection with its articles on philosophy, it advocated the abolition of slavery. Muhl furnished the brains and Strehle the money necessary to run the paper. But the people were not interested at that time either in philosophical questions or the abolition of slavery and the paper ceased publication in 1842. (6)

The Olive Branch was started at Bowling Green in 1841. It was appropriately named, judging by the prospectus published in the Salt River Journal, July 10, 1841. The publisher, George Price, says; "The subscriber feeling a distaste for the stormy and disagreeable life of a political editor has concluded to attempt the establishment of a periodical devoted to agriculture, and religious and moral essays." Agriculture was made the chief interest of the paper because the editor recognized it as the "hand-maid to religion and morality."

The Olive Branch flourished and by November had grown

4. History of Benton county by James M. Lay, p. 70.

5. History of Marion county, p. 899.

6. Bek, W. G., the German Settlement Society of Philadelphia and its Colony, Hermann, Missouri, p. 163.

to twice its original size. It was published until the beginning of the Civil War. (7)

The Herald was published at Liberty during 1841-42 by James H. Darlington, still remembered by some of the older editors through his long connection with the Grand River Chronicle. (8)

The Missourian was started at Warsaw in 1841 by Samuel H. Whipple, first member of the legislature from Benton county. He served in the Eleventh and Twelfth General Assemblies and was noted for his ability and sound judgment. He died in 1845 and his paper ceased publication. (9)

At the same time another paper was published at Warsaw, The Signal, by a Mr. Sharp. It was the first distinctly anti-Mormon paper published in the state. It was discontinued in the summer of 1846 for want of support. (10)

The first paper published in the famous Platte Purchase, which Bayard Taylor named "the Eden of the American continent," was the Platte Eagle, established early in 1842 by E. Sangston Wilkinson at Platte City. Allen McLean, one of the leading men of Western Missouri, was the editor. He soon gave the paper more than a local reputation by his able and vigorous editorials. Wilkerson moved The Eagle to Weston in December, 1842. His paper was now ambitiously styled The Platte Eagle and Weston Commercial Gazette.

Steamboat traffic on the Missouri river stopped before he got his winter's supply of paper. He went on horseback to Boonville, a distance of nearly 125 miles, to see if he could get some paper there. He got only a small amount and issued the Eagle as a handbill until the river opened up in the spring. His supply of paper arrived by steamer April 13, 1843, and The Eagle was issued regularly. Allen McLean bought it on March 1, 1844, and changing the name to Platte Argus moved it back to Platte City. Martin L. Hardin was associated with

7. History of Pike county, p. 487.

8. Annals of Platte county, p. 44.

9. Jefferson City Inquirer, 1841-45.

10. Columbia Statesman, 1841-46.

him in its publication. It was edited in 1849 by General James W. Denver, afterwards Territorial Governor of Colorado and for whom Denver was named. E. Sangston Wilkinson, its first publisher, bought it again. William H. Adams was his partner. Adams sold his interest to Wilkinson in 1854 and went to Kansas to publish *The Kansas Herald*. William F. Wiseley bought *The Argus* in 1856 and through its columns strongly advocated making Kansas a slave state. His brother, L. A. Wisely, was associated with him in its publication in 1857. They sold it to Clark and Bourne on June 21, 1862, and entered the Confederate army. The new proprietors changed its name to *Platte County Conservator*. It was still a pro-slavery paper and was suppressed by the Federal authorities. The proprietors were banished to Iowa but were permitted to return under a heavy bond and republished the *Conservator*. They continued its publication through 1864. (11)

The Grand River Country composed of that section of Missouri now included in the counties of Putnam, Sullivan, Linn, Mercer, Grundy, Livingston, Harrison, Daviess, Worth, Gentry and Chariton, was without a newspaper until 1843. In that year James H. Darlington established the *Grand River Chronicle*. Darlington, noted for his keen sense of humor and ready wit, made his paper one of the best known and most influential in North Missouri. He died in the St. Joseph Insane Asylum in 1896. (12) His son, E. S. Darlington, took charge of the *Chronicle* in 1855 and published it until 1860 when it was suppressed by the Federal authorities because it advocated secession.

Darlington sold the press and material to Gen. L. J. Eastin who had been at Leavenworth, Kansas, publishing the *Kansas Herald* under a cottonwood tree. Gen. Eastin published the paper under its old name but made it conservative in political matters. He sold it in 1866 to Col. J. T. Asper,

11. *Annals of Platte county*, p. 45 ff.

12. *Annals of Platte county*, p 44.

of Ohio, who had extreme abolition views. Col. Asper changed the name to Chillicothe Spectator. It became the Chillicothe Tribune in 1869 and is still published under that name. Since 1869 it has numbered among its editors and proprietors E. J. Marsh, D. L. Ambrose, F. E. Riley, B. F. Beazell and its present editor and proprietor, G. T. Sailor. (13)

The Pilot was started at Glasgow in 1843 by J. T. Quesenberry. It was a Democratic paper and was published a few years with indifferent success. Its last publisher was James A. DeCourcy. (14)

The fourth newspaper venture at Warsaw was the Osage Yeoman, a Democratic paper, established by W. T. Yeoman in 1843. He sold it in 1845 to Ewen W. Cameron. This was Cameron's second newspaper. L. J. Ritchie was associated with him in its publication. A few months later they changed the name to Saturday Morning Visitor and made it neutral in politics. It experienced another change in name and politics in 1848 and became the Warsaw Weekly Whig. Cameron sold his interest to Ritchie in 1850. He published it as The Democratic Review until July, 1853, when Murray and Leach became the proprietors. They named it The Southwest Democrat, the publication of which was continued until the beginning of the Civil War when the proprietors abandoned the office and entered the Confederate army. Mr. Leach was killed at the battle of Cole Camp, Mo.

This paper had reached an extended circulation and had great influence in that section of Missouri. Its editor for a number of years was Mack L. Means, a writer of more than ordinary ability. It is said he did as much as any other man in the state to mold public sentiment for the South. Under the proprietorship of Murray and Leach the columns of the Democrat were filled with measures for the improvement of the Osage river. especially to navigate it and use its water

13. History of Caldwell and Livingston counties, p. 1050. Files of Columbia Statesman.

14. Boonville Register, 1844-45.

power for manufactures. "In the course of time we see no reason why manufactures should not spring up at the different locks of the Osage, as noted as those of Lowell, or Fall River." The power of the Osage has not yet been utilized but the "new Missouri" may see the dream of these journalists realized. (15)

The Herman Volkablatt was founded in October, 1843, by Edward Meuhl and C. P. Strehle. It was known then as Die Wochenblatt. Mr. Meuhl died in 1854 and the paper came into the possession of Jacob Graf. Mr. Graf changed the name to Hermanner Volksblatt and edited and published it until his death in 1870. Mrs. Graf took up the work of her husband and published the paper until 1873 when she sold it to Charles Eberhardt, but bought it back in less than a year. At the same time she became the owner of the Gasconade County Advertiser which had just been started by Eberhardt. These two papers were published by Mrs. Graf, assisted by Joseph Leising, until 1880 when her two sons, under the firm name of Graf Brothers, succeeded to the ownership of both papers. They also bought The Courier and consolidated it with the Advertiser. They still publish both papers, The Advertiser-Courier in English and the Volksblatt in German. (16)

An insignificant paper was published at Boonville during 1843-44. It was the Weekly Saturday Museum, edited by J. M. Crone. The editor made a specialty of attacking what he called the fashionable follies of the day. (17)

In the meantime two factions had sprung up in the Democratic party. One favored "hard" money, gold and silver, and wished the re-election of Benton to the U. S. Senate. These Democrats were called "hards." The "softs" were Democrats who favored a large issue of paper money and opposed Benton's re-election.

15. History of Benton county, p. 70. Files of Columbia Statesman.

16. History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford and Gasconade counties, p. 675.

17. Columbia Statesman, 1843-44.

The Whigs, encouraged by this division in the Democratic ranks, put forth every effort to carry the State in the campaign of 1844.

Recognizing the power of the press, they started a number of new papers; and for the first time in the history of the press and Missouri politics, distinctly campaign sheets were issued by the Whig editors in different parts of the State. These campaign papers were issued from May until the election in November. They were given such significant names as "Harry of the West," "The Mill Boy," both favorite designations of Henry Clay, "The Coon Hunter," etc. Probably the best known of these papers, published outside of St. Louis, was Harry of the West. (18) It was issued weekly from May 3d until October 18, 1844, from the press of the Lexington Express. Its motto was "Let the light shine—let the principles of the Whig party be known." Single copies sold for 50 cents. Its articles defending Whig principles were ably written and widely copied.

The Jefferson City Inquirer issued The Spy (19) from June until November. It was a little three-column paper, but decidedly Whig in sympathy.

That Same Old Coon was published at Columbia from the press of the Statesman. It had the heroic motto: "Keep the flag flying, die, but never surrender."

From Boonville came The Coon Hunter, the only campaign paper issued from a Democratic press. Its motto: "Head the coons," indicated its object. It was published by the editors of The Democratic Union. (20) This was an "ultra Benton-Van Buren-hard party" paper which had been started in March, 1844, by James W. Blair and Charles Chilton. It was the organ of Cooper County Democracy and gave valuable aid to the party. It ceased publication in 1849. (21)

The Bowling Green Journal was established in May,

18. From files in the Mercantile Library, St. Louis.

19. Ibid.

20. Ibid.

21. History of Howard and Cooper counties, p. 730.

1844, by Jackson and Webb. The Radical, edited at that time by James H. D. Henderson, said of it: "We now have the spectacle of a Whig newspaper in the town of Bowling Green, appealing to the spirit of whiggery for approval and support." The Journal was sold in 1848 to W. F. Watson and B. B. Bonham, ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They gave it the name "The Seventy-Six." The new proprietors announced their intention of publishing at the same time a religious paper, devoted to the interests of their church. There is no record of the church paper, but The Seventy-Six was published through 1849. It numbered among its editors Levi Pettibone, for years circuit clerk and county treasurer of Pike County, and the brilliant lawyer, congressman and diplomat, James O. Broadhead. (22)

Two papers were started in Jefferson City in 1844, The State Sentinel and The Missouri Capital. The former was published by Isaac Watson and G. A. Hammond, and the latter by James Lindsey. Both were short-lived.

The Independence Journal, a Whig paper, was published at Independence during 1844-45 by George R. Gibson.

The Missouri Herald was established at Jefferson City in the spring of 1845. W. R. Vanover was the editor and publisher. It was a Democratic paper and hoped to be the organ of the State Government. Rev. Hampton L. Boon and B. F. Hickman bought it in 1846 and changed the name to Metropolitan. As the Metropolitan it attained its ambition and became Governor Edwards' official mouthpiece. It ceased publication on September 14, 1852. (23)

The Telegraph, a Democratic paper, was established at Lexington in 1845. In the first issue the editor says he "aims at the political redemption of the country." A Whig contemporary (24) encouraged him with the statement that he "might as well aim at the moon with a pop-gun." The ed-

22. History of Pike county, p. 486.

23. History of Cole, Moniteau, etc., counties, p. 271.

24. Columbia Statesman.

itor evidently received very little encouragement from the people of Lexington in his "redemption" project for he sold the paper in six months to William T. Yeomans and James R. Pile. They sold it in September, 1846, to S. B. Garrett, who changed the name to Lexington Appeal. He stopped its publication in 1850. (25)

The first paper in Andrew County was The Western Empire. It was started early in the fall of 1845 by Lorenzo Dow Nash, whose parents must have been admirers of the eccentric Methodist preacher, Lorenzo Dow. Nash sold The Western Empire in the summer of 1846 to Charles F. Holly, who kept the enterprise afloat for a few months and then abandoned the entire establishment. The type and office furniture were stored in an unoccupied room and the press left out in the yard. A year later George Leader, who seems to have had a well developed mania for starting newspapers, went to Savannah, dug up the press, sorted out the type and with the help of a boy, named Lewis Stiles, revived The Western Empire. But it seems the people of Savannah did not feel the need of a local newspaper and Leader stopped its publication in less than a year. He then went to St. Joseph and helped a Mr. Livermore start The Adventurer. (26)

The Western Empire was started for the third time in 1849. Calvin Wilkerson was the publisher. Charles F. Holly and Lorenzo Dow Nash bought it again in 1851. They changed the name to Savannah Sentinel. George Leader came from St. Joseph and helped them get it started. It was sold in 1854 to Jesse Johns. He sold it in 1856 to Baldwin and Ewing, who named it The Family Intelligencer and made it a neutral paper. They got out thirteen issues. Charles F. Holly and Lorenzo Dow Nash tried it again. They named it this time The Northwest Democrat. In their prospectus, published in the Jefferson City Inquirer of July 25, 1856, they say: "We have dropped the name and character of a neutral

25. Files of Columbia Statesman.

26. Maryville Republican, Dec. 29, 1904, sketch by D. P. Dobyns.

paper because neutrality is not suited to the times or the genius of our institutions." They promise to advocate internal improvements in the West—"where the Star of Empire is fast settling," and assure their subscribers that they will recognize no political party "which does not follow the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." Two years later they sold it to Welch and Hail. They made it a decidedly Democratic paper and published it until 1861, when a band of Kansans on a pillaging expedition carried off the press and type into Kansas. This ended the rather checkered career of Andrew County's first newspaper (27)

The Frontier Journal, a Whig paper, was established at Weston in 1845 by George R. Gibson. George Leader was on hand to help start it, coming from Platte City where he had been working on The Argus. Benjamin Eaton became the editor and publisher in September, 1848. He made it a Democratic paper and was an ardent supporter of Thomas H. Benton. William A. Witcher and Samuel Finch bought it in November, 1849, changed the name to Reporter and its politics to Whig. Finch and Smith were the publishers in 1852. A. W. King, a son of Governor King, became the proprietor in 1857. He changed the name to Key City Commercial, but stopped its publication in less than a year. (28)

The Free Press appeared at Bowling Green in 1845, The Advertiser at Lexington, and The Democrat at Weston. These were insignificant and ephemeral papers and exerted but little influence in the newspaper world.

The first permanently successful paper founded at Liberty was The Tribune. The first issue appeared April 4, 1846. The Whigs of that region had no official paper of their own and were anxious for one. The men to meet this demand were John B. Williams, later editor of the Fulton Telegraph and Col. Robert H. Miller. Col. Miller had been working on The Statesman at Columbia, and early in the spring of 1846 went

27. History of Andrew and DeKalb counties.

28. Ibid. Files of Columbia Statesman.

up to Liberty on the steamboat Tobacco Plant to establish the paper which he edited and published for nearly forty years. He became the sole editor and proprietor in March, 1847, and continued as such until 1885. In that year The Tribune was bought by John Daugherty, who published it until May, 1888, when Judge James E. Lincoln became the proprietor. He sold it in 1890 to the present editor and publisher, Irving Gilmer. (29)

The Tribune has always been noted for its valuable articles on historical subjects. Col. John T. Hughes was army correspondent of The Tribune during the war with Mexico. His book, "Doniphan's Expedition to Mexico," was written from the letters he contributed to the Tribune.

The New Madrid Gazette was started in 1846. A contemporary (30) greets it as a "new paper that hails from the land of earthquakes." It was edited by John T. Scott, a lawyer from Tennessee. It became The Times in 1854 under the control of John C. Underwood. He published it until the beginning of the Civil War when it ceased publication.

The Free Press was established at La Grange in 1846 by Booth and Doyle. George W. Gilbert bought it in 1851 and named it The Missourian. It was edited by James R. Abernathy, a pioneer lawyer of Northeast Missouri, familiarly known as "Old Abby." Samuel R. Raymond became the owner in 1853 and published it under the name of La Grange Bulletin. He sold it to N. N. Withington and Co. With the dissolution of the Whig party it became Democratic. It stopped publication in May, 1858. (31)

The first Democratic paper established at Hannibal was The Gazette. H. D. La Cossett was the proprietor. It was published from November 12, 1846, until May 3, 1848, when it was merged into the Missouri Courier, which had been moved from Palmyra to Hannibal. (32)

29. Liberty Tribune, May 1, 1896.

30. Jefferson City Inquirer.

31. Histories of Lewis, Clarke, Knox and Scott counties, p. 230. Columbia Statesman, 1846-58.

32. History of Marion county, p. 988.

The Texas Democrat was started at Springfield in 1846. The name given to the paper, it was hoped, would add to its popularity. The annexation of Texas to the United States by an act of Congress in 1846 was of special interest to Missouri. Texas had been largely settled by Missourians. Missourians without authority from State or Nation had aided in establishing the Republic of Texas and winning freedom from Mexico.

The Texas Democrat was established by John P. Campbell to advocate his claims to election to Congress. Congressmen were elected by districts for the first time in Missouri in 1846. Campbell's opponent was John S. Phelps. E. D. McKinney, Campbell's son-in-law, was editor of the paper. Campbell was defeated and, having no further use for a paper, sold The Texas Democrat to Charles E. Fisher and J. D. Schwartz. They changed its name and its politics to Whig. Littleberry Hendricks, who had been defeated in the election of 1848, for Lieutenant Governor, became the editor. The Whigs were proud of their paper and gave it very fair support for a time. but subscribers began to stop taking it and the editors stopped its publication on September 15, 1849. The press and material were moved to Osceola and used to start a paper there. (33)

The Commercial Bulletin, a Democratic paper, was started at Boonville in the spring of 1846 by J. T. Quesenberry. It became the Democrat in May, 1848. Col. John H. Price was the editor. It suspended publication about 1854.

The first paper published at Potosi was The Miner's Prospect. It was established in September, 1846, by F. A. Dallas and Philip G. Ferguson. Philip Ferguson, familiarly known as "Jinks," commenced his journalistic career as a printer on the Missouri Argus in St. Louis. He relieved the monotony of work at the cases by writing poetry. The poems pleased the editor of the Argus and he paid Ferguson, although an apprentice, wages the first week. Soon after he

33. History of Green county, p. 200-5. Files of Jefferson City Inquirer.

established The Miner's Prospect, he left his interest in charge of his partner to serve as a volunteer in the Mexican War. Returning to Missouri at the close of the war he again took control of the Potosi paper. It had been conducted with indifferent success by Mr. Dallas, and in 1849 Lewis V. Bogy, later United States Senator from Missouri, urged Ferguson to go to Ste. Genevieve and publish his paper there. He moved to Ste. Genevieve, bought out the State Gazette, published there, consolidated it with his paper and published it under the name Missouri Democrat until 1850. In that year he moved his press to St. Louis and commenced the publication of a paper there. During the last eighteen years of his life, he was on the staff of the Globe-Democrat. (34)

The Brunswicker at Brunswick dates back to 1847. It was known then as The Reporter. J. T. Quesenberry, who belongs in the class with George Leader as a starter of newspapers, was the publisher. He sold it on October 14, 1847, to Dr. John H. Blue who gave it the name it bears today. Dr. Blue was an untiring and resourceful editor, whose foresight, tact and energy contributed much to the rapid progress and development of the Grand River country.

Col. Casper W. Bell became the editor and proprietor in 1854. Col. Bell located in Brunswick in 1843 and soon attained a commanding position at the bar of that section. At the meeting of the State Legislature in Neosho in October, 1861, he was the first man nominated and was unanimously elected to represent Missouri in the Confederate Congress, a position he held during the existence of that Government. While in Richmond he edited a column in the Examiner called the Missouri column, in which he advocated the appointment of General Sterling Price to the position of major general in the Confederate army, and wrote so effectively as to secure his purpose. (35) Col. Bell returned to Brunswick at the close of the war and resumed the practice of his profession.

34. G. C. Broadhead—personal recollections. History of Franklin county, p. 520.

35. U. S. Biographical Dictionary Missouri volume, p. 576.

The Brunswicker became the property of O. D. Hawkins in 1856. It now became a strong advocate of the doctrines of the "Know Nothing party." Col. R. H. Musser became the publisher in 1857, but sold it in a few months to Dr. W. H. Cross, spoken of by his associates as an elegant writer and a pleasant gentleman. Robert C. Hancock bought it in 1858. He published it as a conservative Democratic paper and was permitted to continue it during the war. J. B. Naylor and W. H. Balthis took charge of it in 1867, continuing as publishers until 1875, when Mr. Naylor assumed entire control of the paper. He sold it in 1880 to Kinley and Wallace. Subsequent editors and publishers were Perry S. Rader, Supreme Court reporter and historian, C. J. Walden, present editor of the Boonville Advertiser and J. B. Robertson, its present editor and publisher. (36)

The Western Eagle was started at Cape Girardeau in 1847 by W. R. Dawson. It was the most important paper in that county before the war. It was later published by Moore and Herr, and afterwards by Benjamin F. Herr, until 1861. In the Campaign of 1860 it supported the Bell and Everett ticket, but after the election advocated secession. The press and type were destroyed by the Federal soldiers and the editor entered the Confederate army. (37)

The Espial was established at Fredericktown in 1847 by James Lindsey. It was a Free Soil paper and said to be the first of its kind published in Missouri. It became the Madison County Record in 1849. In October of that year Lindsey moved it to Ste. Genevieve and changed the name to The Pioneer. He sold it in 1850 to James H. Dixon, who stopped its publication in a few months. (38)

The Globe, a Democratic paper, was started at Columbia by William A. Verbryke. The first number was issued April 22, 1847. Thomas Peyton Giles was the editor. It was sold

36. Historical, pictorial and biographical record of Chariton county, p. 239.

37. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 417.

38. Jefferson City Inquirer, 1849.

in November to James W. Robinson, Alfred A. Gunn and James P. Fleming. The first two were practical printers, and the third, a lawyer, was the editor. It was a failure financially and suspended publication in 1848. (39)

The Herald was started at Weston in July, 1847 by E. Hathaway. It was independent in politics and was published but a short time, being merged into the Frontier Journal in September, 1848. (40)

The Whig was established at Osceola in 1848 by Edward C. Davis, an able but erratic genius. He was State superintendent of schools from 1855 to 1857 and died a drunkard and a forger, but was one of the ablest writers among Missouri editors. His report to the General Assembly, as State superintendent of schools, is a model of scholarly learning and is thoroughly accurate.

Charles E. Fisher bought a part interest in The Whig in 1849 and changed the name to Independent. Col. William H. Mayo, soldier and state senator, became the publisher in 1853. E. C. Davis was still the editor. Col. Mayo sold a part interest in the paper in 1854 to Lewis Lamkin, who from that time to his death on May 24, 1907, was connected with the press of Missouri. Frederick Kapp and Richard Divens were the next publishers. They changed the name to Osceola Democrat. James O. Cook and E. D. Murphy bought it June 2, 1860, and published it until Lane and his band of Kansans destroyed Osceola in 1861. (41)

The first paper in Franklin County was The Flag, established at Union, August 7, 1848, by N. Giddings and W. R. Vanover. Vanover became the proprietor in 1850 and changed the name to The Independent. Lack of support caused him to stop its publication in 1852. (42)

The Missouri Plebeian was the rather original name of a paper established at Canton in June, 1848. It was published

39. Columbia Statesman, 1848-49.

40. Ibid.

41. History of Benton county, p. 17.

42. History of Franklin, Jefferson, etc., counties, p. 300.

by Stephen P. Vannoy. He changed the name to Northeast Reporter in 1850. In that year he was elected a member of the State Board of Public Works and sold the Reporter to A. Dangerfield Rector. It ceased publication in 1861. (43)

The Democratic Journal was started at Lexington in 1848. Harrison B. Branch was the publisher. He was a great admirer of Thomas H. Benton and made the Journal one of the strongest Benton papers in the State. In the fall of 1850 George C. Bronaugh came to Lexington from Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he had been editing The People's Press, and bought the Journal, changing the name to Western Chronicle. Dr. Montgomery Bryant, later State Marshal of Missouri, became the editor and proprietor in 1852. Under his control it was an anti-Benton paper. It suspended publication in 1855. (44)

The Commercial Herald was published at New Madrid from 1848 to 1851 by G. M. Barbour. It professed neutrality and made but little impression in the newspaper world. (45)

MINNIE ORGAN.

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43. History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scott counties, p. 216.
 44. Atlas History of Lafayette county, p. 64.
 45. Jefferson City Inquirer, 1848-51.

(To be continued.)

Part III

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY PRESS OF MISSOURI. THIRD AND FINAL PAPER.

The Southwestern Flag was established at Springfield in 1849 by W. P. Davis; John M. Richardson, later Secretary of State, was the editor. This was Springfield's fourth newspaper venture.

Thomas H. Benton once said of Springfield that its inhabitants were more generally posted on the affairs of government than the inhabitants of any other forty acres of land in the United States. This was due no doubt to the fact that Springfield had not been without a newspaper since 1838.

The people of that section of the State were admirers of Benton, and the Southwestern Flag was established, according to its prospectus, solely to sustain Benton "in his appeal to the people of the State from the resolutions of instructions passed by our Legislature and will advocate his claims for President in 1852." (1)

The "resolutions of instruction" were the Jackson resolutions, so-called because they were presented in the Missouri Senate by a committee of which Claiborne F. Jackson, afterwards Governor, was chairman. They expressed the opinion that Congress had no power to make laws on the subject of slavery, that the right to prohibit slavery in any territory belonged exclusively to the inhabitants of the territory and that if Congress passed any act in conflict with these principles "Missouri will cooperate with the slave-holding States for our mutual protection against the encroachments of northern fanatics."

The sixth resolution instructed Benton and Atchison, United States Senators from Missouri, to vote in accordance with these resolutions. Atchison so voted, but Benton refused and appealed to the people of the State to sustain him.

The Southwestern Flag under the able editorship of John M. Richardson rendered Benton and his party invaluable ser-

1. Jefferson City Inquirer, Oct. 20, 1849.

vice. Richardson was elected Secretary of State in 1852, and the *Flag* ceased publication.

The press and material were bought by John Davis, who commenced the publication of the *Lancet*, "a paper as sharp and cutting as the instrument for which it was named." The *Lancet* carried on the fight for Benton with a vigor not relished by his opponents. It suspended publication soon after Benton's death in 1858." (2)

In marked contrast to these Benton papers was the *Bloomington Gazette* established to help defeat Benton in the election of 1850.

Bloomington was the county seat of Macon County from 1837 to 1863, and at this time was a town of considerable importance. The feeling against Benton was so strong there that one of its stores was named the "Anti-Benton Store." The first issue of the *Gazette* appeared May 28, 1850. The publishers were James Madison Love and Col. Abner L. Gilstrap. They had considerable trouble in getting out the first number. The type was bought in St. Louis, and when it reached Bloomington it was found that all the lower case g's had been left out. The figure 9 was used after italics had been exhausted.

James M. Love was appointed under the school law of 1853 to organize Macon County into school districts, and sold his interest in the *Gazette* to Col. Gilstrap. Thomas B. Howe and Francis M. Daulton bought it a few months later and changed the name to *Journal*. The *Journal* suspended in 1854 and the press and type were used to start a paper at Shelbyville. (3)

The *Pike County Record*, published at Louisiana, was established in the spring of 1850 by a Mr. Raymond. A. J. Howe bought it in 1851 and sold it the following year to Edwin and Philander Draper. John G. Provines, of Columbia, became the publisher in 1854. When it suspended publication is not definitely known. (4)

2. *History of Springfield and North Springfield*, p. 86.

3. *History of Randolph and Macon Counties*, p. 843 ff.

4. *History of Pike County*, p. 486-7.

The Missouri Cumberland Presbyterian, a weekly newspaper, published at Lexington by Rev. J. B. Taylor, had a brief existence during 1850, as also the Lexington Constitution, published by Major T. S. Bryant. (5)

The first paper printed in Grundy County was established at Trenton in 1851, and named appropriately The Western Pioneer. B. H. Smith was the publisher. The editor was Elder David T. Wright, a minister of the Christian Church who preached in Grundy and adjoining counties for forty-six years. Elder Wright became the publisher of The Western Pioneer in 1854 and changed the name to Christian Pioneer. In the same year he moved to Lindley, a town no longer in existence, and took his paper with him, where he continued to publish it until 1864 when he moved to Chillicothe. The Christian Pioneer was published at Chillicothe until November 3, 1870, when it was merged into The Christian, published at Kansas City. (6)

The second paper published at Bloomington was The Republican, established in 1851. Its name is no indication of its politics for it was a Democratic, anti-Benton paper. Col. Abner L. Gilstrap was the editor and publisher. He sold it in the summer of 1854 to Rufus C. White, who named it the Central Register and filled its columns with articles relating to agriculture and internal improvements to the exclusion of all political matters. It became The Messenger in January, 1856, under the control of Thomas B. Howe and Rev. J. E. Sharp. Col. Gilstrap again became the proprietor in 1859, changed the name to Macon Legion, and made it a strong Democratic paper. It suspended publication with the outbreak of the Civil War, and was the last paper published at Bloomington. (7)

The pioneer paper of Ray County was the Richmond Herald, ancestor of the present Richmond Conservator. The founder of this newspaper was Col. James W. Black, a Virginian, who came to Richmond in 1851, and from that time

5. History of Lafayette County by W. H. Chiles, p. 9.
6. The Dawn of the Reformation, by T. P. Haley, p. 506-7.
7. Macon Times-Democrat, Mar. 14, 1907.

until his death was prominently identified with the political and military history of Ray County and of Missouri. The first issue of the Herald was on March 17, 1852. Col. Black sold it in September of the same year to J. B. Stoops and Frank Stulzman. They sold it to Robert Miller of Clay County in the spring of 1853. Thomas A. H. Smith was the editor. Some time later the name was changed to Richmond Mirror. J. W. H. Griffin and John Gwinne became the publishers in 1857. The Mirror secured the good will and circulation of the Richmond Bulletin in 1859. Shortly after this consolidation the name was changed to Northwest Conservator. Edward L. King, son of Gov. Austin A. King, was the editor. J. W. H. Griffin retired from the firm, and the paper came under the control of R. M. Hubbell, who published it until 1861. It suspended publication from September 13, 1861, to July 10, 1862. In 1853 the name was changed to Conservator. It suspended again from July, 1864, to May 13, 1865, when Christopher T. Garner took charge of it and changed the name back to Northwest Conservator. O. D. Hawkins and James O'Gorman became the proprietors in September, 1865. They dropped the word Northwest from the title. Col. Jacob T. Child, soldier, statesman, diplomat and author, delegate to every Democratic State convention since his identification with that party, bought the Conservator in October, 1866, and published it until 1886, when George W. Trigg became the editor and publisher, and continued as such until his death on November 14, 1901. His son, George A. Trigg, continued its publication. It is now published by Trigg and Burgess.

The Conservator under its various names was Whig in politics until the dissolution of that party when it became Democratic, and has since been published as a Democratic journal. (8)

The St. Charles Demokrat was the second permanently successful German county paper established in Missouri. It was started in 1852 by Jacob Kibler and O. C. Orear. Judge

8. History of Ray County, p. 366 ff. Files of The Conservator 1856-66.

Arnold Krekel, afterwards U. S. Circuit Judge of the Western District of Missouri, was the editor. There was great rejoicing among the Germans upon its appearance. In politics it supported the Buchanan wing of the Democratic party. It was bought in 1854 by Gustave Bruer and Julius Hiemer. The latter sold his interest in 1864 to the present editor and publisher, J. H. Bode. It now joined the liberal movement in politics and supported Horace Greeley for President. Mr. Bode became the sole proprietor in 1868. From 1870 to 1880 his brother, W. A. Bode, was associated with him in its publication. (9)

The Herald was started at Trenton in 1852 by Eugene C. Jones. He sold it in 1853 to S. P. Mountain, a man of strong southern sympathies, which he did not hesitate to express upon all occasions. He was forced by the Federal authorities to suspend the publication of his paper in 1860. The press and type were bought by Elder D. T. Wright for the Christian Pioneer. (10)

The first number of The Missouri Sentinel was issued at Columbia, February 25, 1852, by Col. E. Curtis Davis and James A. Millan. The publishers sent forth the following rare specimen of a newspaper prospectus: "Human melioration, the expansion of mind and the physical development of our country are the ultimatum of our hopes and desires. "No pent up Utica shall contract our powers; the whole field of letters shall be ours. In politics the Sentinel will be essentially and thoroughly Whig. The 'Union now and forever, one and inseperable', is our motto." (11) The Sentinel was sold December 15, 1853, to Dr. A. Peabody who changed its name to Dollar Missouri Journal and its politics to "decidedly Democratic." Later William A. Houck of Arkansas became the editor and publisher and changed the name to Union Democrat. Houck retired from the editorship in June, 1857, and Bolivar S. Head, in connection with his duties as profes-

9. History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties, p. 223.

10. History of Grundy County, p. 158.

11. Columbia Statesman, Dec. 19, 1851.

sor of mathematics and librarian in the State University, assumed those of editor of the Democrat. He was succeeded by R. R. Leonard who gave the paper the motto: "United we stand, divided we fall." He sold it to Crowder and Randall. They published it as The State Argus until October 28, 1858, when it suspended on account of financial difficulties. It was revived on April 7, 1859, by A. E. Randall. He was followed by John C. Turk, who published it until 1860. (12)

The Reporter, a Democratic, anti-Benton paper, was started at Lexington in 1852 by a Mr. McCord. He stopped its publication in less than a year for the excellent reason that the income of the office never equaled the expense. (13)

During the same time the Advocate and Jeffersonian was published at Jackson by Robert Brown. It was a Democratic paper, "courteous and dignified, yet firm and decided." (14) Mr. Brown moved to Cape Girardeau in 1854 and published his paper there for a short time.

The Jefferson Examiner was established at Jefferson City, September 14, 1852, by John G. Treadway. The name was selected, according to the publisher, "with a view to the principles which shall be our guide in conducting it." Its motto was: "United we stand, divided we fall." Ament and Simpson were the next proprietors. They sold The Examiner to Dr. William A. Curry in 1862. Dr. Curry changed the name to Missouri State Times, and published it until 1865. In that year Major Emory S. Foster became the publisher. It is not known how long Major Foster continued its publication. (15)

In the meantime the discussion upon the subject of slavery had been growing more bitter throughout Missouri. The Jackson resolutions had not been forgotten. In every political campaign they were attacked by the Whigs and anti-slavery Democrats, and defended by the pro-slavery Democrats and by the independents who held that slavery was a question for each State and Territory to settle for itself. The discussion

12. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1852-60.

13. Columbia Statesman, 1852-53.

14. Jefferson City Examiner, October 19, 1852.

15. History of Cole, Moniteau Morgan, etc., Counties, p. 271.

was made more intense by the trouble which came up over the admission of the Territory of Kansas to the Union as a State. Missourians generally felt that Kansas should be a slave-soil State. As usual the press of the State took an active part in the contest. This was especially true of the papers published in the western border counties.

Of these papers the *Western Luminary*, established at Parkville in the summer of 1853, attracted the greatest amount of attention. It was a radical free-soil paper, edited and published by George S. Park. W. J. Patterson became associated with Mr. Park in its publication in 1855. Their editorials became so outspoken in favor of free-soil and in aiding eastern Abolition societies to colonize Kansas that they attracted the attention of the Platte County Self Defense Association. This was an association composed of citizens of that section of the State who favored slave-soil. About two hundred members of this association met at Parkville on April 14, 1855, and proceeded to the *Luminary* office. The editors heard them coming and hid a large amount of type in the garret. This type was afterwards taken to Kansas and used in publishing a free-soil paper. The mob secured the press and remaining type. A procession was formed, a banner carried aloft, and with songs and shouts the procession started for the Missouri river—the grave of more than one Missouri press whose owner gave too free expression to views not held by a majority of his readers. Sentence of banishment was pronounced upon the editors, and a resolution passed “if they go to Kansas to reside we will follow and hang them wherever we can take them.”

George S. Park in a letter to the public said: “Our press has been thrown into the Missouri river. I may be buried there too—an humble individual is in the power of hundreds of armed men—but his death will not destroy the freedom of the American press! Independence of thought and action is inherent in the bosom of every freeman, and it will gush up like a perpetual fountain forever.”

Park went to Illinois and invested what remained of his property in land. He prospered, and, returning to Parkville at the close of the war, founded Park College. He was buried at the place where the sentence of banishment had been pronounced upon him, and a magnificent monument to his memory overlooks the spot where the Missouri received his press and type. (16)

Another paper founded in 1853 was compelled to suspend publication on account of its opposition to slavery and secession. This paper was *The Randolph Citizen*, published at Huntsville by Francis M. Taylor. It was the pioneer paper of Randolph County and was first known as the *Recorder*, edited and published by Dr. J. H. Herndon. He sold it in 1854 to John R. Hull. E. G. St. Clair succeeded Mr. Hull as editor and changed the name of the paper to *Independent Missourian*. In his salutatory Mr. St. Clair said: "Independent is the name we have chosen for our journal, and independent we intend it shall be in all things, but neutral in nothing. No party in politics or sect in religion will receive our support, except so far as in our own judgment its religious or political tenets tend to the great objects we have in view, viz: The welfare of our common country. Instead of long leaders on the old, stale political dogmas of Whig and Democratic orthodoxy, our columns will be filled with all the earliest, foreign, domestic and local items."

Mr. St. Clair published the *Missouri Independent* until May, 1855, when he sold it to Francis M. Taylor. The name was changed to *Randolph Citizen*. Mr. Taylor's sympathies were with the Free-soil party, and when the question of secession came up, he denounced secession and slavery in a series of strong editorials. The majority of the citizens of Randolph County, sympathizing with the South, compelled him to suspend the publication of *The Randolph Citizen*. He resumed its publication on January 8, 1864. J. B. Thompson was associated with him as editor and publisher. They announced that they would publish a conservative law and order

paper. The Citizen was afterwards conducted at different times by R. W. Thompson, Alexander Phipps, W. A. Thompson, James B. Thompson and W. C. Davis. It suspended publication in 1875. (17)

The other papers established in 1853 had a comparatively peaceful existence.

The Missouri Sun, the first paper of Daviess County, was started in the fall of 1853 by T. H. Starnes and T. H. McKeen. It was neutral in politics. Col. Thomas H. Frame, "genial Tom Frame," became the proprietor in 1854 and changed the name to Gallatin Sun. Under Col. Frame's editorship it ceased to be a neutral paper, and advocated the principles of the American or Know Nothing party. It suspended publication in 1858. The material was purchased by Edward Darlington and the Western Register started. It was the organ of the Democracy of Daviess County. James H. Graham bought it in 1862 and changed the name to People's Press. It was conservative in politics and took more pride in being a local paper than the representative of its party. It suspended publication in 1864. (18)

The Sentinel was started at Warrensburg in 1853 by J. B. Stoop and C. C. Chinn. John B. Wolfe and N. B. Holden became the publishers in 1860. George R. Lingle, for many years editor of the Clinton Tribune, bought a part interest in the Sentinel in 1861. The war caused the publishers to close the office in 1862. (19)

The first newspaper published in Shelby County was called the Shelbyville Spectator and was established at Shelbyville in the spring of 1853. F. M. Daulton was the editor and publisher. In politics the Spectator was Whig. Mr. Daulton formed a partnership with James Wolff in 1854. Soon after this partnership was formed the office was destroyed by fire, nothing being saved except a few cases of type. The citizens of Shelbyville contributed the money to buy another printing outfit, and the publication of the paper

17. History of Randolph and Macon Counties, p. 345-47.

18. History of Daviess County, p. 482-83.

19. History of Johnson County, p. 496.

was resumed. In a short time Daulton sold his interest to James Carty, a school teacher. Carty and Wolff both died within a short time of each other, and the office by some means came into the possession of N. C. Speery a type of the wandering and often poverty-stricken editor and printer of the times. He began the publication of a paper which he called *The Star of the Prairie*. But the spirit of unrest again siezed Speery and abandoning the office and paper he moved on. (20)

The Democratic Platform was published at Liberty from October, 1853, through 1854. It was not particularly effective and was soon forgotten. (21)

The American Union was established at Louisiana on July 22, 1854, by Buchanan and Sons. They published it until June, 1858, when it became the property of T. J. Fluman, who changed the name to *Louisiana Times*. A. J. Reid and John T. Clements became the proprietors on May 12, 1859. They named it *Louisiana Journal*, and through its columns supported the American or Know Nothing party. During the Civil War it was published as a Union paper.

Reid sold his interest in the paper to James L. Hessner in January, 1865, but bought it back in October, 1866, and commenced a bitter fight against the disenfranchisement of ex-Confederates and the test oath which he termed "Radical intolerance and tyranny." Under Mr. Reid's control the *Journal* was a power in local affairs, and its influence extended to every section of the State. Even his enemies admit he was largely instrumental in restoring Missouri to Democracy.

Reid died in 1872 and Lewis Lamkin took charge of *The Journal*, buying a half interest in it. Later James F. Downing of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, bought Mrs. Reid's interest. Mr. Lamkin sold his interest in the paper in 1876 to Ernest L. Reid, son of A. J. Reid. Subsequent editors and publishers were W. O. Gray, D. A. Ball, A. D. Hoss, A. O. Parsons and James Sinclair.

20. *History of Monroe and Mercer Counties*, p. 810-11.

21. *Liberty Tribune*, Jan. 29, 1909.

The good will of the Journal was sold in 1905 to I. N. Bryson, editor and publisher of the Louisiana Press. Mr. Bryson added the name Journal to his paper to perpetuate the old Journal when the plant and office material were moved from Louisiana. (22)

The Neosho Chief was started at Neosho in 1854 by J. Webb Graves. He sold it in 1858 to P. R. Smith and J. D. Templeton, who named it The Neosho Herald. Shortly afterwards A. M. Sevier became the owner and continued its publication until June, 1861, when the press and type were taken by the Confederates to Fayetteville, Arkansas, and destroyed.

Mr. Sevier entered the Federal army and served with distinction during the war. Returning to Neosho he again took up his profession and established the Neosho Times in the fall of 1868. He published the Times until September 1, 1884, when it became the property of E. D. Bedwell, who sold a part interest to Samuel Crockett. James A. Stockton and the founder of the paper became the publishers on May 13, 1886, and published it through 1890. The present editor and proprietor, H. S. Sturgis, bought a part interest in the office in 1891 and in 1903 became the sole proprietor. (23)

The Cape Girardeau Democrat, a Benton paper, was started in 1854 by Dr. P. H. Brown. Col. Robert Brown was the editor. They sold the Democrat in the fall of 1854 to Peter L. Foy, who named it The Expositor. Foy was one of the best known journalists of his time. He was devoted to Benton and was his faithful friend in the celebrated gubernatorial canvass of 1856. When this campaign closed Foy stopped the publication of The Expositor and moved to St. Louis to accept a position as editor of The Missouri Democrat. The principal theme of his editorials was negro emancipation. This is said to be the first time this policy was publicly advocated through the columns of a newspaper in Missouri. During

22. History of Pike County, p. 487-93. Files of Louisiana Press-Journal 1899-1910.

23. History of Newton, Lawrence, Barry and McDonald Counties, p. 270-71.

the later years of his life Foy was an editorial writer of the Post-Dispatch. He died in St. Louis in 1901.

A tireless reader, a profound thinker, and a vigorous, aggressive writer, Peter Foy made for himself a unique place among Missouri journalists. (24)

The first newspaper in Lincoln County was the Lincoln Gazette. It was established at Troy in July, 1854, by H. B. Ellis and N. Edrington. Judge E. N. Bonfils was the editor. A. V. McKee and H. W. Perkins became the proprietors in January, 1855. The following March Perkins sold his interest to Henry A. Bragg. The name was changed to State Rights Gazette. Edmund J. Ellis became the proprietor on April 16, 1857, and conducted it until 1861, when the Federal authorities forced him to stop its publication because of his open advocacy of the doctrines of secession. (25)

The Cass County Gazette was the first newspaper of that county. It was started at Harrisonville in 1854 by Nathan Millington. It belonged to the American party. R. O. Bog-gess bought it in 1856, changed the name to Western Democrat and its politics to Democratic. He sold it in October, 1857, to Thomas Fogle, who published it until August, 1863, when the entire establishment was destroyed by the Federal soldiers who were enforcing the Order No. 11. (25)

The Furnace, a Benton paper, was started at Fredericktown in the later part of 1854 by James Lindsey. Political friends urged Lindsey to "prepare a good blast and roast the Nullifiers."

The Furnace was moved to Ironton in 1858 and published there by its founder until the beginning of the Civil War. (26)

The Enterprise, a strong pro-slavery paper, was commenced at Richfield, Clay County, in 1854 by George W. Withers. It was followed in 1855 by the Border Ruffian, a paper said to be in keeping with its name. This paper was published until 1856 when the Richfield Monitor appeared, published by Gano and Vetrees. The Monitor was also a pro-

24. Missouri Historical Society Publications, No. 12.

25. History of Cass and Bates Counties, p 193.

26. History of Southeast Missouri, p 456.

slavery, secession paper, but less radical than the former Richfield papers. Part of its columns were devoted to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and science. It was followed in 1861 by the Clay County Flag, a radical secession sheet. The Flag was compelled to suspend publication a few months after its first number was issued. (27)

The Gallatin Spectator, a Democratic paper, was published at Gallatin by G. W. Gardiner and L. R. Stephens from January, 1854, through 1858. (28)

The Agrarian was published at Independence during 1854-55 by J. W. H. Patton. It was edited by Col. William Gilpin, one of the ablest writers in the West, and the energetic promoter of the great Central Highway to the Pacific. (29)

The year 1855 marks the establishment of an especially large number of newspapers in Missouri. The border troubles between Missouri and Kansas were resulting in outrage, bloodshed and murder. Jayhawkers and guerrillas were laying waste the border counties. The shadow of the great Civil War seemed to have been cast upon the State. A demand arose for more newspapers to chronicle the passing events and defend the principles of slave-soil or free-soil. Newspapers sprang up all over the State to meet this demand. They were generally short-lived and of an intensely political character.

The Reveille was started at Alexandria by Col. S. R. Raymond. Alexandria was the county seat of Macon County from 1850 to 1855. The Reveille was a free-soil paper. It suspended publication in April, 1859.

The Herald was established at Buffalo in 1855 by Donald Plummer and published there two years. It was then moved to Marshfield and published as The Sentinel. Emsley D. Plummer and B. H. Stone bought it in 1859. The Confederates destroyed the office after the battle of Wilson's Creek. Plum-

27. Files of Richmond Mirror, 1854-61.

28. Columbia Statesman, 1854-58.

29. Jefferson City Inquirer, 1854-55.

mer entered the Union army, and died in Andersonville prison. Stone lived until 1888. (30)

The American Standard was started at Greenfield in 1855 by Archibald F. Ingram, assisted by Lewis Lamkin. The Standard started as a Democratic, anti-Benton paper, but in 1856 began to support the American or Know Nothing party. Dr. S. B. Bowles, W. K. Latain and J. T. Coffee bought it in June, 1857 and changed the name to Southwest. The new publishers made it independent in politics and stopped its publication in 1859. (31)

Two papers were started at Hannibal in 1855, the National Standard and True American. The former was published by W. G. De Garis and took for its motto: "None but Americans should rule America." It had a very brief existence. The second had as brief a history, being published by Brown and Dalton for a year. Its name indicates its politics. Lewis F. Walden bought the press and type in 1856 and went to Kirksville to start a paper. (32)

The American Citizen was started at Lexington in 1855 by William Musgrove. It died with its founder in 1857. During the two years of its existence it defended with much ability and spirit the principles of the American party. (33)

The Journal was started at Memphis on August 5, 1855, by A. J. Lawrence. He sold it in 1856 to Charles Metz, who published it a few months. Edwin R. Martin and Samuel Allen became the next proprietors and published it until the summer of 1859, when they moved the press and material to Bethany. (34)

The present Mexico Ledger was founded July 14, 1855, by John B. Williams and M. Y. Duncan. They sold it in 1857 to L. N. Hunter. Dr. William D. H. Hunter was the editor. The Ledger had been a neutral paper, but under Dr. Hunter's editorship it vigorously supported the Democratic party. The

30. History of Laclede, Camden, Dallas, etc., p. 270.

31. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1855-1859.

32. History of Marion County, p. 988.

33. History of Lafayette County, by W. H. Chiles, p. 9.

34. History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scott Counties, p. 509.

entire plant was destroyed by fire in January, 1862, but the paper was revived again in a short time. Col. Amos Ladd, at that time sheriff of Audrain County, was the editor.

A. O. O. Gardner, publisher of the Mexico Beacon, bought the Ledger in January, 1865, consolidated the two papers, and retained the name of The Ledger. Elder John T. Brooks and Col. Amos Ladd bought The Ledger in 1866. In 1867 Elder Brooks became the sole proprietor. He retained an interest in the paper until his death in May, 1876. J. Linn Ladd bought a part interest in the Ledger in April, 1866, and upon the death of Elder Brooks a month later assumed full control. He sold it in September of the same year to its present editor and proprietor, R. M. White. (35)

The Ralls County Beacon was established at New London in 1855 by Thomas R. Dodge, who published it until the beginning of the Civil War. It was a strong Union paper. Mr. Dodge returned to New London at the close of the war and established the Ralls County Record. At the time of his death, on September 6, 1891, he was editor of the Vandalia Graphic. (36)

After the destruction of the Parkville Luminary in 1855, Thomas H. Starnes and F. M. McDonald started the Southern Democrat. Its name proclaimed its politics. McDonald became the sole proprietor in 1857 and changed the name to Courier. It was published until 1862. (37)

The Springfield Mirror was established May 5, 1855. Its editor and publisher was James W. Boren, of whom it is said he did not know the meaning of the word fear. The Mirror was the organ of the American party in that part of the State, but later joined the Democratic party. It was published until 1862. (38)

The Frontier News was published at Westport during 1855. A. W. King bought it and changed the name to Border Times. It was a Democratic paper and advocated secession.

35. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1855-76.

36. Proceedings of the Missouri Press Association, 1891, p. 134.

37. Annals of Platte County by W. M. Paxton, p. 225 ff.

38. History of Greene County, p. 737.

It became the Star of Empire in 1857, published by Henry Clay Pate. Col. Sam Pike became the publisher in July, 1858, and changed the name to The Border Star. Col. Pike declared in one of the issues in August, 1859, that his paper had "the largest subscription list of any county paper in Missouri, and consequently has the largest advertising patronage." The Border Star suspended during the war, but was revived in 1867 by H. M. McCarty and published for a short time. (39)

The Journal was published at Charleston by W. H. Booth from 1855 to September, 1861.

The Delta, a free-soil paper, was started at Alexandria in 1856 by Chambers Obers. He sold it in 1857 to Col. S. R. Raymond, who made it a tri-weekly paper. H. G. Dull became the owner in July, 1858. He sold it in 1859 to J. J. Reabun, who published it until 1863 when the Federal authorities compelled him to stop its publication. (40)

The Boonville Advertiser dates back to 1856. It was known then as The Patriot. The founder of this pioneer paper was W. W. Gill. The Patriot, according to the prospectus, "will advocate and defend unhesitatingly, boldly and fearlessly the principles" of the American party. The prospectus is an ambitious effort in the style of an editorial salutatory or a Fourth of July oration. The editor expressed the belief that with the American party in power "our country will be restored to its wonted purity and harmony," and "the North, South, East and West a tune to peace and harmony will together sing the song of American liberty." The editor's ideas of territorial expansion are rather startling when he indicated what would be the geographical area of the United States "when the eye surveys our fair domain reaching from pole to pole and from ocean to ocean." This caused the editor of the Boonville Observer to remark: "We are apprehensive that our Democratic contemporaries will charge Mr. Gill with occupying a fillibuster platform." (41)

39. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1855-1867.

40. History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scott Counties, p. 360.

41. Boonville Observer, Aug. 16, 1856.

F. M. Caldwell and Louis H. Stahl bought *The Patriot* in 1857. Mr. Gill remained in charge of the editorial department. Its politics was now changed to Democratic. Caldwell and Stahl published the *Patriot* until 1861 when the press and type were seized by the Federal soldiers and taken to Jefferson City. Mr. Stahl followed the soldiers and succeeded in getting possession of the press. He and Mr. Caldwell commenced the publication of the paper again under the name *Central Missouri Advertiser*, issuing the first number on June 15, 1862. Later the name was changed to *Boonville Advertiser*. H. A. Hutchison became a member of the firm in December, 1873, and assumed the duties of editor. May 1st, 1874, Mr. Hutchison sold his interest in the paper to George W. Frame, an experienced newspaper man. He was succeeded in February, 1875, by George W. Ferrel, at one time poet of the Missouri Press Association. The *Advertiser* was bought by a stock company in August, 1877, Joseph L. Stephens owned a controlling interest. He was assisted in the management of the paper by his son, Lon V. Stephens, afterwards Governor of Missouri. Samuel W. Ravenel became the manager of the paper in April, 1878.

The *Advertiser* was sold in October, 1884, to Francis M. Caldwell, Louis H. and Philip W. Stahl. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, became the editor in 1884, and in January, 1886, bought the interest of F. M. Caldwell. Mr. Williams sold his interest in the paper in June, 1884. George W. Ferrel again became the editor, and continued in that position until 1901. Louis H. Stahl died on November 18, 1904. He had spent sixty years of his life in the printing business, commencing as an apprentice on the *Boonville Observer* in 1843. Philip Stahl sold *The Advertiser* on May 1, 1905, to C. J. Walden, its present editor and publisher. (42)

The first newspaper of Polk County was the *Courier*. The first number was issued at Bolivar in June, 1856, by L. B.

42. Files of the *Boonville Observer*, 1854-56. *Boonville Advertiser* 1873-date.

Ritchey and A. B. Cory. They sold it in 1860 to Col. J. F. Snyder, Division Inspector of the Sixth Military District of Missouri. (43) Col. Snyder sold the Courier in a few months to A. B. Cory, one of its founders. He sold it in December, 1860, to M. J. Hughes, who published it until 1861. Bolivar was without a newspaper during the war. (44)

Adair County's first newspaper was founded in 1856. It was *The Enterprise*, a campaign sheet, published in the interest of the Buchanan wing of the Democratic party. Prior to this a printer, Benjamin Davis, had set up a "print shop" at Kirksville. His first job was 100 posters advertising the public sale of lots in that town, for which he was allowed \$5.00. He did not venture beyond posters and handbills.

L. F. Walden was the editor and publisher of the *Enterprise*. S. M. Myers became the editor in 1858. Stone and Son were the next publishers but soon sold it to Charles Jones, who in turn sold it to Maj. E. M. C. Moorelock. At the same time Maj. Moorelock bought *The Democrat*, which had been established by Judge John D. Foster in 1858. The two papers were consolidated, the name *Democrat* being retained. Maj. Moorelock published *The Democrat* for a number of years. (45)

The *Lancaster Herald* was the first paper of Schuyler County. It was established in 1856 by Huon Jackson of La Grange, Missouri. He published it about a year, then sold the establishment to Wilber Wells. Morris and Elder became the publishers in 1859 and changed the name to *Lancaster Democrat*. It suspended publication at the beginning of the Civil War. (46)

The *Missouri Expositor*, characterized by some of its contemporaries as a "rampant Democratic sheet," was started at Lexington in 1856 by S. M. Yost and Lewis W. Stofer.

43. Col. Snyder is living in Virginia, Ill., and has been President of the Illinois Historical Society.

44. *History of Hickory, Polk, Cedar, Dade and Barton Counties*, p. 323.

45. *History of Adair County*, p. 410. Files of *Columbia Statesman*.

46. *History of Adair, Sullivan, Putnam and Schuyler Counties*, p. 724.

Yost, a writer of marked ability, was from Virginia, where he had been editing the Staunton Indicator. He moved to Santa Fe in 1858 and became the editor of the Santa Fe Gazette. Stofer was killed in June of the same year by a nambler on a Missouri river steamboat. The Expositor became the property of William Anderson, who continued its publication until 1861, when the greater part of the office was carried into Kansas by the First Kansas Volunteers. (47)

Until 1856 no newspaper had been published in Saline County. During the political campaign of that year the contest in that county between the American or Know Nothing party and the Democratic party was exceedingly spirited. Each party felt the need of a newspaper to voice its sentiments. A few leading Americans, among whom was Hon. William H. Letcher and Col. John T. Price, readily subscribed the money necessary to fit up a printing office, and The Saline County Herald was started at Marshall. It was placed under the editorial and business control of Oscar D. Hawkins, an experienced newspaper man. R. S. Sandidge and Capt. James Allen did most of the work. Col. George W. Allen became the editor and proprietor in 1857.

The campaign of 1856 did not end the contest between the Americans and Democrats for the control of Saline County. During the campaign of 1858 the Herald failed to give satisfaction as a party organ, and the Americans withdrew their support and founded the Saline County Standard. Col. Allen and his son Capt. James Allen moved The Herald to Arrow Rock and published it there until the spring of 1861 when it was consolidated with the Marshall Democrat and its publishers entered the Southern army. (48)

The Marshall Democrat was started soon after the Herald made its appearance. It was the organ of the Democratic party. The press and materials were purchased by Claiborne F. Jackson, afterwards Governor of Missouri, Judge R. E. McDaniels, John W. Bryant and other leading Democrats.

47. History of Lafayette County by W. H. Chiles, p. 9. Files of Columbia Statesman.

48. History of Saline County, p. 389-90.

The Democrat was edited by John S. Davis, a man of culture and a practical printer. It was published in the interest of its party until 1861, when the whole office force entered the army, Confederate or Federal. (49)

The Audrain County Signal was started at Mexico in August, 1856, by William A. Thompson. Its policy was "independent in all things, neutral in nothing." Joseph C. Armistead bought it in September, 1857, and made it a Democratic paper. It suspended publication in the fall of 1858. (50)

The first paper of Lawrence County, The Lawrence County Register, was founded by Lewis Lamkin in September, 1856. The people of Mt. Vernon thought they needed a newspaper and asked Mr. Lamkin to start one. At that time he was working on the Greenfield Standard. He bought his material for The Register in St. Louis, shipped it by steamboat to Jefferson City and from there hauled it on a wagon to Mt. Vernon, a distance of nearly 150 miles. The Register was soon started, independent in politics but leaning towards Democracy. The paper did not pay. Mr. Lamkin moved it to Cassville in July, 1857, and sold it to Judge Joseph Cravens, for many years judge of the Neosho Circuit. Judge Cravens stopped its publication in June, 1858.

Mr. Lamkin returned to Mt. Vernon and started another paper, The Missouri Reporter. This paper prospered. Joseph Estes bought it in 1858 and published it regularly until the beginning of the Civil War. (51)

The Southern Sentinel was established at Palmyra in 1856 by some members of the American party. B. H. Jones was the editor. He boldly proclaimed the politics of his paper by printing in large letters at the head of its columns: "An American paper." R. E. Anderson became the proprietor in 1858 and in September of that year sold it to Jacob Sosey, who consolidated it with his paper, The Missouri Whig. (52)

49. History of Saline County, p. 389-90.

50. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1856-58.

51. History of Newton, Lawrence, Barry and McDonald Counties, p. 503.

52. History of Marion County, p. 331 ff.

The Washington County Miner was started at Potosi in 1856 by Napoleon P. Buck and published until 1861. It had no particular object political or otherwise.

The Western Missourian was commenced at Warrensburg in 1856 by N. L. Perry. It belonged to the radical element of the Democratic party. Marsh Foster became the editor and publisher in 1857. He continued its publication until the spring of 1861, when he was killed in a riot in the court house between Union and Southern sympathizers. The Western Missourian ceased publication soon afterwards. (53)

The West Point Banner, the second paper of Bates County, was started in September, 1856, by T. H. Starnes. At that time West Point was one of the important towns of western Missouri. It was situated just on the Missouri side of the line and was a trading and outfitting station for freighters and Santa Fe traders. West Point fell an early victim to the Kansas raiders, and the town was almost wiped out of existence in the fall of 1861. The office of the Banner was looted and type and machinery scattered and destroyed. The editor had incurred the enmity of the Kansas men by editorials similar to the following published in the issue for May 15, 1861: "We paid a visit to Butler, our neighboring town, last week. Our good friends of Butler are up to the true spirit of Missourians, for we see that the flag of the Confederate States waves proudly from a pole one hundred feet in height, in the public square in front of the court house. Long may it wave." The editor, Mr. Starnes, entered the Southern army and died during the war. (54)

The Albany Courier was established in 1857 by J. H. Brakey. He sold it in 1858 to George C. Deming and J. C. DeHaven. A year later it became the property of a Mr. Fuller who published it a few months, and then took the press and office materials into Iowa.

The Pioneer, the appropriate name of the first paper in Jasper county, was founded at Carthage in 1857 by James

53. History of Johnson County, p. 436.

54. History of Bates and Cass Counties, p. 1020-21.

Kelly. C. C. Dawson, the next publisher, named it *The Star of the West*, but soon shortened the title to *Southwestern Star*. The Kansas troubles were at their height at this time, and *The Star of the West* was started to serve the slavery interests.

The Confederates took the press in 1861, and carried it into McDonald county where it was used in printing "shin plasters." It was afterwards captured by the Federals and used as an army press. (55)

The *Charleston Courier* was established in 1857 by George Whitcomb. It was independent in politics, and one of the very few papers published in Southeast Missouri during the war. Upon the death of Mr. Whitcomb in 1872, the *Courier* was bought by Frank M. Dyer. He sold it in September, 1877, to C. W. Dunifer. It was consolidated in 1877 with the *Gazette*, which had been established in 1875 by George M. Moore. The consolidated papers were published by Moore and Dunifer under the name *Courier-Gazette*. Dunifer soon withdrew from the firm and Moore sold the paper to a stock company. Later it came into the possession of Andrew Hill, a school teacher. He moved it to Malden and the paper ceased to exist as the *Courier-Gazette* (56)

The *Eagle* was started at Edina in 1857 by Albert Demaree. It was the pioneer paper of Knox county. Demaree sold it at the end of the year to Robert R. Vanlandingham who changed the name to *Edina Democrat*. Vanlandingham was a shoemaker, county surveyor of Knox county at one time, and at all times a politician. He published the *Democrat* through 1858 and then stopped its publication. (57)

Two papers were started in Hannibal in 1857. The *News*, a Democratic paper, was published by R. A. Cohen, A. H. Lacy and J. D. Meredith. It suspended in 1858 and was soon forgotten.

The *National Democrat*, a strong secession paper, made its influence felt in that section of the state. The first number

55. *History of Jasper County*, p. 289.

56. *History of Southeast Missouri*, p. 468.

57. *History of Lewis, Clark, Scott and Knox Counties*, p. 744.

was issued January 8, 1857. A. G. Clark was the editor. It was bought in 1860 by Ament, Appler and Regan. They shortened the name to Democrat. By 1861 their subscription list had grown large enough to justify them in issuing a daily which they named The Evening News. J. M. Appler was the editor. A confederate flag was raised over the office bearing a rattle snake and the legend, "Don't tread on me." As a result the federal soldiers suppressed the paper and imprisoned the editor. ((58)

The Universe, published at Lamar, was the first paper of Barton county. It was printed on what is known as an army press by Grier and Farmer and later by W. C. Grier. They gave it the motto: "No pent up Utica contracts our powers, the boundless Universe is ours." Their Universe was eight by ten inches in size, of no pronounced politics and suspended at the beginning of the Civil War. (59)

The Farmer was started at Milan in October, 1857. Thomas E. Brawner was the publisher. It came out strongly for secession in 1861 and was forced to suspend publication. (60)

The first issue of the Montgomery City Journal was on November 1, 1857. It was neutral in politics and was established solely to advertise the town. James M. Robinson was the editor and publisher. He sold it to Adam Harper in 1858, and in the fall of 1859 it became the property of W. C. and W. L. Lovelace. They moved it to Danville and changed the name to Danville Chronicle. H. D. Macfarlane became the publisher in 1861 and named it The Danville Herald. Dan M. Draper was the editor. It suspended publication with the beginning of the Civil War. (61)

The first paper of Holt county was the Holt County News. It was established at Oregon July 1, 1857, by J. H. C. Cundiff. He published it until April 8, 1859, when it was bought by Cyrus Cook and A. Watrous. The former became sole pro-

58. History of Marlon County, p. 928 ff.

59. History of Hickory, Polk, Cedar, Dade and Barton Counties, p. 530.

60. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1857-61.

61. History of Montgomery, Warren and St. Charles Counties, p. 769.

prietor July 1, 1859. Watrous and Bowman became the proprietors on May 11, 1860, Watrous assuming entire control on November 2, 1860. A. R. Conklin became associated with him in its publication on November 24. J. W. Briggs and J. Robinson became the proprietors on February 2, 1861. Their bold advocacy of the rights of secession brought the News to the notice of the federal authorities, and on July 1, 1861, Col. E. Peabody, of the 13th Regiment seized the office and carried away the press and type. He was later induced to return the material. The press and type were sold and used to start a Republican paper in Kansas. (62)

The Atlas was established at Platte City April 4, 1857, by Ethan Allen. It was a Democratic paper but in contrast to the political papers of that day, devoted much of its space to literary articles especially favoring poetry. A. C. Remington and H. Clay Cockrill became the proprietors of The Atlas in 1859. It suspended publication with the beginning of the Civil War, but was revived in September, 1863. Henry Hutchison was the editor. It was Democratic but very discreet. It finally suspended publication in January, 1864. The press and type were bought by A. F. Cox, publisher of the Weston Sentinel. (63)

The pioneer paper of Atchison county was the Banner, the publication of which was commenced at Rock Port in July, 1857. L. C. Kulp was the publisher and J. R. Van Natta, the editor. It suspended publication in 1859. (64)

The Pettis County Independent was started at Georgetown in November, 1857, by R. H. Montgomery. It was edited by Gen. Bacon Montgomery. J. S. McEwen bought it in February, 1859 and changed the name to Democratic Press. It suspended publication in 1861.

The American Eagle was the ambitious name of an anti-Benton paper published at Savannah in 1857 by William D. Gentry. The Eagle was impeded in its fight from the first and lived but a few months.

62. Sketch by D. P. Dobyn.

63. Annals of Platte County by W. M. Paxton, p. 225 ff.

64. History of Holt and Atchison Counties, p. 998.

The Missouri Tribune was established at Springfield on November 18, 1857, by John M. Richardson, secretary of state, and an experienced newspaper man. The Missouri Tribune was devoted to "Union Democracy" and took as its motto: "The people of Missouri love the Union and will maintain it at all hazards." Richardson stopped the publication of the Tribune on November 20, 1858. (65)

The Warrenton Banner dates back to 1857. It was known then as The Nonpariel. The publishers were Robert E. Pleasants, Deputy Provost-Marshal of Warren county, and Charles Corwin. Col. John E. Hutton, later congressman from Missouri, was the editor. Charles E. Peers bought The Nonpareil in 1865 and commenced the publication of the Warren County Banner. It became The Warrenton Banner in 1869 when Charles W. Rapp became the publisher. Rummons and Morsey bought the paper in 1872. They sold it to George W. Morgan and R. B. Speed. Thomas M. Morsey was the next publisher. He was succeeded by Sam B. Cook, later secretary of state. Mr. Cook edited The Banner until 1885 when Frederick L. Blome became the publisher. In 1889 it was consolidated with The Economist and published as the Economist-Banner until 1891 when the name Banner was resumed.

The Banner has since been published by Thomas M. Morsey, Morsey and Johnson, and Johnson and Ahmann. It is now published by The Banner Publishing company with Edward H. Winter as editor. (66)

A paper was started at Weston in 1857 by W. F. Wisely under the poetic name of The Forest Rose. It was a literary paper devoted to the dissemination of polite literature, wit, humor and poetic gems." Platte county proved barren soil and the Forest Rose had a hard struggle to live. In January, 1858, the editor announced that he had associated with himself, C. C. Huffaker, "a young graduate of fine scholarship from Wesleyan University." Despite this cheerful prospect, the Forest Rose died in August of that year. (67)

65. History of Springfield and North Springfield, p. 87.

66. History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties, p. 1018. Files of Columbia Statesman.

67. Files of Columbia Statesman and Jefferson City Examiner.

The year 1858 was prolific in newspapers. The political unrest of that time created a constantly increasing demand for news. Newspapers were not slow in taking advantage of this demand.

The Bates County Standard was established at Butler in the fall of 1858 by Heffer and Hyslop. N. T. Perry was the editor. It was a slave-soil paper. William A. Thompson became the publisher in 1860 and published it until the fall of that year. He was succeeded by W. Pat Green, who changed the name to Western Times. The Times suspended in April, 1861. (68)

The Press was started at Brunswick in April, 1858, by O. D. Hawkins. It was Democratic and was published until 1860.

The Herald was established at Bloomfield in 1858 by A. M. Bedford. It had little to do with politics but was started to advocate the construction of the Cairo and Fulton railroad. It suspended publication in 1861. (69)

The Journal was started at Clinton on April 26, 1858, by Isaac E. Olney. The editor announced in the first issue, "the Journal will not be bound to any party, sect or class of men, but will be at liberty to advocate any measure that will subserve the interests of the country from whatever source they may originate, untrammelled by any party influence. (70) The Journal was published until 1861.

The California Democrat first appeared on September 18, 1858, as the California News. The publishers were C. P. Anderson and Charles Groll, the former being the editor. The name was changed to Democrat in 1860. It was a strong secession paper and in a small one page issue on July 20, 1861, the editor relates that some federal soldiers had destroyed his office. No further numbers were issued until November 8, 1862, when Mr. Anderson contented himself with the general news

68. History of Cass and Bates Counties, p. 1019.

69. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 470.

70. Jefferson City Inquirer, May 8, 1858.

and a mild political review. Even under these conditions he was under arrest the greater part of the time. Early in 1863 the Federals again forced him to stop the publication of his paper. He was released from prison in July and resumed publication of *The Democrat*. He was arrested for the last time in June, 1865, but was released in July. He immediately went to his office and got out an issue of his paper. He changed the name to *Central Missourian* and published it until 1867. On December 14th of that year J. H. and J. G. Anderson became the proprietors and remained in charge until 1869 when they moved to Columbia to start *The Herald*.

Judge J. D. Adams was editor and proprietor during 1870-71. He sold the paper to J. A. Browder, who changed the name back to *California Democrat*. A. V. Thorpe was the publisher in 1882. He was followed by Otto Schmidt who sold it to its present editor and publisher, John B. Wolfe, in 1883. (71)

The *Forest City Monitor* was the second paper of Holt county. The first issue was on March 10, 1858. It was published by J. R. Van Natta and A. R. Conklin, the later becoming sole proprietor on April 7, 1859. Towards the close of the following year it came out as *The Courier*. It suspended publication on July 18, 1861. (72)

The *Randolph American* was published at Huntsville by G. M. Smith and J. M. Stone from October, 1858, until February, 1860, when the federal authorities forced it to suspend publication. (73)

The *National American* was established at La Grange in 1858 by Howe and Armour. Soon afterwards, the senior partner, Charlton H. Howe, assumed entire control. He stopped its publication in 1861, and entered the Union army as a Lieutenant in Col. John M. Glover's Third Missouri Cavalry. Returning to La Grange in 1864 he resumed the publication of *The American*. He continued to publish it until after the repeal of the "test oath," and the restoration to citizen-

71. *California Democrat*, Sept 17, 1908.

72. Sketch by D. P. Dobyn.

73. *Columbia Statesman* 1858-60.

ship of the men who had been in sympathy with the South in 1870, when he stopped its publication and retired to private life. He was an uncompromising Union man and could not be reconciled to any thing less radical than the "Draconian code." (74)

The Saline County Standard was started at Marshall in 1858 by members of the American party who thought that their official paper, The Herald, had begun to lean towards the Democrats. Samuel Boyd, one of the foremost attorneys of Central Missouri was the editor. R. S. and D. M. Sandidge had charge of the mechanical work. It suspended publication in 1861. (75)

The Audrain County Banner was published at Mexico by William H. Martin from 1858 to 1861.

The Western Beacon, the first paper of Cass county, was started at Pleasant Hill in February, 1858. J. A. Hyslop was the publisher. Dr. Logan McReynolds and H. M. Brecken were the editors. It was never self-supporting and suspended in 1861. This was the last paper in Cass county until after the war. (76)

The Telegraph was started at Stewartsville in 1858 by Alstatt and Williams. It was bought in 1860 by F. T. Disney who published in the interest of the Breckenridge Democrats. It suspended in 1861.

The first newspaper in Boone county, outside of Columbia, was the Sturgeon News. It was established in 1858. The citizens of the town feeling the need of a newspaper of their own bought the press and type, and hired W. T. Steele and T. S. Inlow to do the printing. Colonel William A. Strawn was the editor. In the prospectus, published in the Statesman he said: "This paper will be devoted to miscellaneous literature, news, agriculture, and be made an accurate record of transpiring events of the times. In politics it will preserve an independent character." The News was published until December, 1861, when the character of its editorials offended

74. History of Lewis, Clark, Scott and Knox Counties, p. 230.

75. History of Saline County, p. 390.

76. History of Cass and Bates Counties, p 234.

the federal authorities and they took charge of the office. (77)

The Morgan County Forum was the first newspaper of Morgan county. It was established at Versailles in 1858 by John Henderson and his brother. At the beginning of the war, they abandoned the office and entered the Confederate army. The paper was never revived. (78)

The Central Missourian was established at Vienna in the fall of 1858 by C. P. Walker and Henry Lick. The editors experienced some difficulty in getting their press and office materials over the rough roads of Maries county to Vienna but finally got the paper started "after considerable exertion." It was published until January 7, 1860, when the editors began issuing the Rolla Express from the office intending to move to Rolla as soon as the town grew a little larger. This was certainly taking time by the forelock, as the first house in Rolla had been finished only a month previous. The Express was moved to Rolla in July, 1860, and issued regularly.

Horace Wilcox became the editor about the beginning of the Civil War. He published the Express until 1863, when the Provost Marshal forced him to suspend its publication because of his editorials condemning certain acts of the federal authorities in Rolla. He was forbidden to publish a paper again until after the war. He revived the Express as soon as the war closed, and later sold it to Theodore Wagner and U. Z. Liddy. They stopped its publication in 1875. (79)

The Washington Observer was founded in 1858 by E. B. and Napoleon B. Buck. It was known then as The Weekly Advertiser. J. W. Paramore was the editor until 1860 when H. C. Allen bought it. He published it until 1862 when it was suppressed by the federal authorities because of its avowed Southern sympathies. Later J. G. Magan took possession of the office and published the Advertiser as a Republican paper. He sold it in 1865 to D. Murphy who changed the name to

77. History of Boone County, p. 564 ff. Files of Columbia Statesman.

78. History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, etc., Counties, p. 431.

79. History of Laclede, Camden, Dallas, etc., Counties, p. 669. Files of Columbia Statesman.

Observer and its politics to Democratic. (80) Subsequent editors and publishers were J. William Kahmann, Kahmann and Mintrup, J. R. Gallemore, Hyde and Gallemore, Ruloff G. Purves, Kapp and Purvus and in 1909 it became the property of its present editor and publisher M. H. Holtgrieve.

It is interesting to note at this place that the first meeting of the Missouri Press Association was held at Jefferson City on June 8 and 9, 1859, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Col. William F. Switzler was elected president, and G. C. Stedman, of the St. Louis Republican, was secretary. The president was empowered to call the next annual meeting at such time and place as he found most convenient. But the war came on and the next meeting was not held until May 17, 1867, and that one is given as the "first session of the Editors' and Publishers' Association of Missouri." (81)

The newspapers established in 1859-60 had a brief and troubled existence.

The Prospect was started at Arcadia in 1859 by A. Coulter. W. L. Taber was the editor. It was moved to Ironton in 1860 and suspended publication in 1861.

The first newspaper of Harrison County was The Bethany Star, established August 4, 1859, by Edwin R. Martin and Samuel Allen. It was started as an independent local sheet, but soon took a decided stand for the South. Martin and Allen sold it in 1861 to William A. Templeman, who changed the name to Weekly Union and made it Union Democratic in politics. The editor was Col. David J. Heaston, scholar, lawyer, later State Senator and delegate to every Democratic convention since the war. Henry Howe purchased the paper in 1863 and changed the name to Weekly Union of States. He secured the services of Howard T. Combs, son of Gen. Leslie Combs of Kentucky, as editor. Under his editorship the paper became one of the most ultra Republican journals of North Missouri.

80. History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, etc., Counties, p. 316.

81. Columbia Statesman, 1859, 1867.

Thomas D. Neal was the next publisher, taking charge of the office in 1865. He gave the paper the name of North Missouri Tribune. Neal was a man of great energy and determination and as a political writer took rank among the most progressive Republican editors of the State. He published The Tribune until 1872 when W. T. Foster became the editor and publisher. Mr. Foster was a Granger and made The Tribune strictly a Grange paper. He sold it to John H. Phillibaum in 1875, who changed the name to Harrison County Herald and the politics to Democratic. It suspended publication in 1876 as the Democrats were in the minority in Harrison County and could not give it sufficient support. (82)

The Union, an independent paper although inclined to support the Union, was published at Buffalo during 1859 by E. D. Plummer. (83)

The Jefferson County Herald was started at De Soto in 1859 by E. E. Furber. It ceased publication at the beginning of the Civil War. (84)

The Knox County Argus was started at Edina in 1859 by Warner Pratt. William S. Bennington was the editor. Later it was sold to Frank M. Daulton and Charles Newman, who changed the name to Herald and made it a secession paper. The publishers abandoned the office in the summer of 1861 and entered the Confederate service. While they were away, the press and type were used by Thomas Reid and John Wirt in publishing a paper to which they gave the significant name of "Rebel and Copperhead Ventilator." They got out but a few issues. (85)

The Democratic Bulletin was founded at Linneus in April, 1859, by Thomas E. Brawner and W. R. Williams. It suspended during the war but was revived again in 1865 by its original publishers as The Bulletin. Mr. Brawner continued as editor and publisher until 1890, when E. J. Conger became

82. History of Harrison and Mercer Counties, p. 273.

83. Jefferson City Examiner, 1859.

84. History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, etc., Counties, p. 446.

85. History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scott Counties, p. 745.

the proprietor. The publishers since 1891 have been Conger and Wiggington. (86)

The Reporter was started at Maryville in 1859 by Benjamin F. Torrance. It was destroyed during the first year of the Civil War and never revived. (87)

The National Democrat, the second paper of Scotland County, was founded at Memphis in 1859 by Rufus Summerline. He published it until 1865, when the press and material were bought by Lemuel Shields and G. A. Henry, two Union soldiers who had just returned from the war. They named the paper the Memphis Reveille. The first issue was on September 9, 1865. The editors say in their salutatory: "The Reveille will be devoted to the agricultural, educational and local interests of Scotland County and Northeastern Missouri. We are not politicians, but we love our country. We simply remark we are for the Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

Mr. Shields became the sole proprietor on March 16, 1867, and on July 30, 1868, sold a half interest to S. R. Peters. On October 7, 1869, Peters sold his interest to John M. McGrindley, former editor of the Lewis County Gazette. C. P. Forman was the publisher. Cy. W. Jamison bought McGrindley's interest on September 8, 1870, and in March, 1877, became sole proprietor. He published The Reveille until November, 1884, when he was adjudged insane and placed in the asylum at Fulton. The paper was published during this time by John P. Craig. He sold the paper on January 22, 1885, to the present editor and proprietor, James Gillespie. (88)

The Democrat was started at Osceola in March, 1859, by R. B. Devin. He sold it in May, 1860, to James O. Cook and Ewell D. Murphy. In their prospectus they say: "We shall ever uphold those pure principles of Democracy conspicuous in the lives of Jefferson, Madison, and other illustrious patriots who have shed luster on their country's history." They changed the name to Osage Valley Star in the fall of 1860

86. Columbia Statesman, 1859-1890.

87. History of Nodaway County, p. 271.

88. Sketch by James Gillespie.

and gave it the motto: "We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag, and keep step to the music of the Union." Shortly afterwards, E. D. Murphy became the sole proprietor. He made it a Union Democratic paper "pledged to maintain the rights of Missouri and the South, in the Union, until all hope is gone, then pledged to join the border States in whatever course they may adopt." The Valley Star did not get to redeem this pledge as the office and all the machinery were destroyed when Lane and his band of Kansans destroyed Osceola in 1861. (89)

The Clinton County News, first paper in that county, was established at Plattsburg in July, 1859, by G. W. Hendley and Upton M. Young. Col. John T. Hughes, author of Doniphan's Expedition, was the editor. John Bourne and William R. Vanover became the publishers in 1860 and changed the name to Northwest Reporter. It was called a disunion sheet by its contemporaries. E. W. Turner and S. A. Young were the publishers in 1861. The office was entirely destroyed by fire in November, 1862. The paper never resumed publication. (90)

The Princeton Reporter was founded in 1859 by P. O. Jones and James Scarbough. It was nominally neutral in politics and was supported by both parties. But in the issue of September 24, 1861, the editor says: "This number closes forever our career as editors of an independent paper. We have tried it long enough and we find it won't pay. This week we hoist the names of Douglas and Johnson and with the mighty hammer of popular sovereignty, nail them fast to our mast head." This public declaration of a preference for one branch of the Democratic party caused the Republicans to withdraw their support from the paper. It became overwhelmed in financial difficulties and had to suspend publication. W. H. Fooshe bought the press and office materials and issued The Unionist at Princeton during 1861. (91)

89. File of Osage Valley Star, 1860-61.

90. History of Clinton County, p. 174.

91. History of Harrison and Mercer Counties, p. 430.

The Richmond Bulletin was published during 1859-1860 by Edward L. King, son of Governor Austin A. King. It was merged into the Richmond Mirror in 1860. (92)

The Rock Port Herald, a Democratic paper, was published from November, 1859, to August, 1861, by George W. Reed. At the beginning of the war he closed his office and moved to Mississippi. (93)

The Courier, a Democratic paper, was started at Washington in 1859 by Adelbert Bandessin. He sold it in 1860 to C. M. Buck, who changed the name to Washington Gazette. J. O. Matthews was the next publisher, but was compelled by the federal authorities to stop its publication in August, 1861. (94)

The Constitution has been published at Chillicothe for the past fifty years. It was founded by Dr. A. S. Hughes who made it a strong Union paper. (95) O. D. Hawkins was the editor in 1861. He was followed by Howard S. Harbaugh. Some secession articles in The Constitution caused the federal authorities to arrest Harbaugh and imprison him in St. Louis. On his release from prison in 1863 he returned to Chillicothe and again became editor of The Constitution. While in prison he experienced a change of political belief and became an extreme abolitionist. By 1865 he had experienced another change and while still a Republican, his editorials became very conservative. Harbaugh was a very small man and it is said tried to appear larger by wearing clothes several sizes too big for him.

The editor and proprietor of The Constitution from 1869 to 1873 was W. T. Wright, later judge of the county court of Pulaski County and editor of the Pulaski County Democrat. T. B. Reynolds became the publisher in 1873, and in 1876 sold it to George W. and James Eastin, sons of Gen. Lucien Eastin, the veteran newspaperman. Subsequent editors and

92. Jefferson City Examiner, 1859-60.

93. History of Holt and Atchison Counties, p. 998.

94. History of Franklin, Jefferson etc., Counties, p. 316.

95. Columbia Statesman, Sept. 14, 1860.

publishers have been Wright and Gilchrist, J. E. Hitt and Son, James L. Davis, J. T. Bradshaw, Barton, Newlands and Watkins and W. L. Watkins. (96)

The Macon Republican also dates back to 1860. It was founded in February of that year by Col. Abner L. Gilstrap. Its name was no indication of its politics for it belonged to the Douglas branch of the Democratic party. It was on March 2, 1871, sold to Gen. Fielder A. Jones and Major Sidney G. Brock. Both were men of ability and culture, trained in the law and in journalism. Gen. Jones was editor-in-chief of The Republican, which now became Republican in politics as well as in name. He conducted The Republican with marked ability until his death on January 7, 1882. Maj. Brock now took entire charge of the paper and continued as editor until 1890, when it became the property of its present owner and publisher, Philip Gansz. (97)

For the first time in the history of Missouri newspapers, there appeared one with a Latin name. This was the Vox Populi, published at Fulton. It was started by J. C. Fox in September, 1860, and was for Stephen A. Douglas for President. The Columbia Statesman of September 28, 1860, said of it: "The editorials are of the spread eagle order, but what else can be expected in a political paper with a Latin name." The results of the election of 1860 showed the editor that the "voice of the people" was not for Douglas. He stopped the publication of the paper in 1861 and opened a seminary in California, Missouri. (98)

The Journal was started at Georgetown in 1860 by J. H. Middleton and Gen. Bacon Montgomery. They gave it the motto: "Born, reared and educated in the Union, we shall die in the Union, or die in a struggle to preserve it." The Journal suspended publication in 1861.

The Caldwell County Beacon was started in October, 1860, at Kingston by Wilbur F. Boggs. It was a Democratic paper

96. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1859-99. Files of Chillicothe Constitution, 1899-date.

97. History of Randolph and Macon Counties, p. 846 ff.

98. Columbia Statesman, 1860-61.

and advocated secession. Mr. Boggs published it until 1864 when Judge George W. Buckingham bought the press and type and commenced the publication of *The Banner of Liberty*, a Republican paper. In July, 1864, a force of Confederates marched through Kingston, some of the soldiers entered the office of *The Banner of Liberty* and carried off the subscription books, but disturbed nothing else. The editor hid in a hazel thicket while the raid was in progress. *The Banner of Liberty* was published through 1866. (99)

The Lafayette Pioneer, a German paper, was published at Lexington by Philip Reichter during 1860. (100)

The Ste. Genevieve Plaindealer was established by Oliver D. Harris in February, 1860. He gave it the motto: "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." It had a brief existence. Incurring the displeasure of the Provost Marshal, he suppressed the paper and siezed the office. (101)

The Missouri Plaindealer was established at Savannah in January, 1860, by Whittaker and Elkin. It was a strong anti-slavery paper and in 1861 was seized by the Confederates. The press and type were taken to camp where every available part was molded into bullets. The publishers purchased a new press a few weeks later and resumed publication of *The Missouri Plaindealer*, but were forced to suspend its publication again within a few weeks. (102)

The Southern Missouri Argus was started at Salem on May 19, 1860, by Carr, Shuck and Co. L. M. Nickol was the editor. It belonged to the National Democratic party. *The Ste. Genevieve Plaindealer* in acknowledging the receipt of the first number said: "We have received a voice from the wilderness." Salem was somewhat of a wilderness in those days.

The Southern Missouri Argus was moved to Farmington in 1861 and published there by Nickol, Shuck and Crowell. Nickol was from Kentucky, Crowell from Massachusetts and

99. *History of Caldwell and Livingston Counties*, p. 172 ff.

100. *History of Lafayette County* by W. H. Chiles, p 9.

101. *History of Southeast Missouri*, p. 408.

102. *History of Andrew and DeKalb Counties*.

Shuck was a Missourian. Joseph J. Bradley bought it in 1862 and shortened the name to Missouri Argus. He transferred it to his sons in 1865. They changed the name to Farmington Herald and in 1872 moved it to De Soto, where it was published a short time. (103)

The Equal Rights Gazette was started at Springfield in 1860 by T. J. Ritchey. The editor said in his first issue: "We will adhere to the time honored and revered Democratic creed handed down to us from Jefferson through the administrations of Johnson, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan." It suspended publication in 1862. (104)

The Pike Union was established at Clarksville in 1860. It was edited by Dr. E. W. Herndon. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, but the paper continued until 1865. It was followed by The Monitor, which had been started at Hannibal as The Chronicle in 1862 by A. Sproul and William Frazee. When The Pike Union suspended the citizens of Clarksville petitioned the publishers of The Monitor to move to Clarksville and publish their paper there. They did so and published The Monitor as a Union conservative paper until 1867. In that year it became the property of Gen. J. C. Jamison and W. S. Pepper. They changed the name to Sentinel. L. A. Leach was the next publisher, and in 1878 J. G. Anderson succeeded to the ownership of the paper. He sold it on April 1, 1881, to L. R. Downing. M. S. Goodman was the publisher from 1889 to 1898, when he sold it to Hubble and Eads, who were publishing The Banner at Clarksville. They consolidated the two papers retaining the name Banner. Harry Hubble was the publisher from 1900 to 1906, when George W. Eads, present editor and proprietor, assumed control. In July, 1909, The Banner added the name Sentinel to its headline in order to perpetuate a newspaper which had been a potent factor in the affairs of not only the town of

103. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 441, and Southern Missouri Argus, June, 1860.

104. Files of Columbia Statesman, 1860-62.

Clarksville but of Pike County and Missouri for more than thirty years. (105)

The Standard was established at Columbia in 1862 by Edmund J. Ellis. He was forced to suspend its publication on account of its avowed sympathy with the Confederate cause. Ellis was imprisoned and tried on the charge that he used his newspaper to give information for the benefit of the enemy. He was found guilty and banished from Missouri during the war. His press, type and office furniture were sold by the Federals. (106) Ellis returned to Missouri after the war and resumed his profession. During his lifetime he owned and controlled no less than thirty-two different newspapers.

The Register was started at Macon in 1861 by D. E. H. Johnson. He was permitted to publish it only a few months. The Third Iowa Regiment passed through Macon and some of the soldiers who were printers took the press and type which they used in publishing an army paper, The Union. Johnson entered the Confederate army. (107)

An interesting paper was started at Platte City in April, 1861. It was The Tenth Legion, a secession paper, published by E. Sangston Wilkinson. He denounced the war against the South as a crusade of robbers and plunderers and kept a Confederate flag floating over his office. He issued an extra on July 21, 1861, to celebrate the victory at Bull Run. The Federals soon suppressed The Tenth Legion. Wilkinson took sanctuary in Montana and from there entered the Confederate army. After the war he returned to Montana and published the Bozeman Times. (108)

The Shelby County Weekly was started at Shelbyville on March 7, 1861, by Griffin Frost, assisted by G. Watts Hillias. They gave it the motto: "Free as the wind, pure and firm as the voice of nature, the press should be." The paper lived but three months. In June representatives of the Union Home

105. Louisiana Press Journal, July 15, 1909.

106. History of Boone County, p. 419.

107. History of Randolph and Macon Counties, p. —

108. Annals of Platte County by W. M. Paxton, p. 46 ff.

Guards visited Mr. Frost, who was a secessionist, and ordered him to stop his "treasonable sheet." The soldiers closed the office, threw part of the furniture into the street and took the rest to Maryville. Mr. Frost entered the Missouri State Guard service and served with distinction throughout the war. (109) At the close of the war he took up his profession again at Edina and for years edited the Edina Democrat. He is author of "Camp and Prison Journal."

The Grand River News was started at Trenton in 1861. A. O. Brinkley and C. W. Buckingham became the publishers in 1864. Brinkley bought Buckingham's interest and in 1865 sold the paper to John E. Carter. A few months later N. T. Doane bought it and changed the name to Grand River Republican. Doane died in 1868 and the paper was leased to E. S. Darlington. He and W. H. Roberts bought the paper in 1869. On September 2d of that year it was sold to Col. W. B. Rogers. The name was changed to Trenton Republican in 1872.

Col. Rogers bought the Trenton Star in 1885, and consolidated it with his paper under the name Republican-Star. In 1903 he bought out the Trenton Tribune and changed the name of his paper to Republican-Tribune. It is still published by Col. Rogers under this name. (110)

The Platte County Sentinel was established at Weston in 1861 by A. F. Cox. Cox was an extreme abolitionist and used the columns of his paper to denounce every one who differed from him on the subject of slavery. He moved his paper to Platte City in March, 1864, and secured the country printing, but his prosperity was short lived. In July of the same year troops from Kansas under Colonels Ford and Jennison burned his office and destroyed all of his property, because he was publishing his paper in the building owned by a secessionist. Cox, himself, was protected as he was a Union man. He went to St. Louis, brokenhearted at this treatment by his friends and died there in 1869. (111)

109. History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, p 812.

110. History of Grundy County by J. E. Ford, p.

111. Annals of Platte County, by W. M. Paxton, p. 370 ff.

A little paper published at odd times during the war should be mentioned here, because of its unique and interesting character. It was The Missouri Army Argus, a small four-page three-column Confederate paper, printed by William F. Wiseley and edited by Joseph W. Tucker, soldiers in Gen. Price's army.

The press and type, which was carried with the army train, belonged to Wiseley, who had brought it with him from Platte City where he had been publishing The Platte Argus. Tucker, a Southern Methodist minister, known to his brother journalists as "Deacon Tucker," had been editor of The Missouri State Journal at St. Louis. His editorials offended the federal authorities. He was arrested and imprisoned, but escaped and joined Gen. Price's army.

The first issue of the Missouri Army Argus was on October 28, 1861, while the army was encamped at Neosho. It contained besides the army news the proceedings of the State Legislature, later known as "The Rebel Legislature," then in session at Neosho. The second number was issued at Cassville on November 6, 1861. The third number, the only copy extant, was issued at Greenfield on November 22, 1861. The publishers addressed the officers commanding each division of the army: "This little newspaper is paid for by the State, expressly for the use of the army. They are distributed to the different divisions in proportion to numbers. It is expected and earnestly requested that you see to it, that all the men of your commands are furnished with their proper share for perusal. If the soldiers do not get the paper, then the object of its publication is thwarted. Let every regiment and every company have its due compliment of papers."

The fourth number was issued on December 18, 1861, in North Missouri where Gen. Price had sent a small force to recruit brigades. Another issue was at Camp Des Arc, April 14, 1862, on a sheet of foolscap size. The last number was issued at Camp Churchill Clark near Corinth, Arkansas, Wiseley and Tucker were still army printer and editor. Wise-

ley died at Mobile during the war. There is no record of "Deacon" Tucker after the battle of Corinth.

The years 1862, 1863 and 1864 were "lean years" for Missouri newspapers. A majority of the editors suspended the publication of their papers and took up arms in defense of the stars and stripes or stars and bars. Few new papers were established and only four started during these three years survived to the present time.

The first number of The Canton Press was issued on July 4, 1862, by Jesse W. Barrett, founder and editor. During the war his paper was, with few exceptions, issued weekly under the motto: "Pledged but to truth, to liberty and law, no favor swings us and no fear shall awe." Mr. Barrett edited and published The Press for twenty-four years, and upon his death, September 9, 1886, his two sons, who had been associated with him in its publication, took charge of the paper and still edit and publish it.

The Boonville Monitor was started on May 24, 1862, by H. K. Davis. The editor announced that it would be an unconditional Union paper and would sustain the radical measures of the party and administration. It was published until July, 1864, when it suspended on account of hard times. (112)

The Conservative was started at Fredericktown in June, 1862, by W. H. Booth. He got out two issues at Fredericktown and then moved to Perryville, where he published his paper for twenty years under the name Perryville Union. It was consolidated with the Perry County Sun in 1882. (113)

Two papers were started at Springfield in 1862, The Missourian and The Journal.

The Missourian was established on March 1, 1862, by A. F. Ingram. It was the organ of the emancipationists. Charles E. Moss of Iowa was the editor. He was a writer of considerable ability but unpopular, as the people considered him a "carpet bagger."

The Missourian became The Missouri Patriot on Septem-

112. Files of Columbia Statesman.

113. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 450.

ber 25, 1864. It was still under the control of A. F. Ingram. William J. Teed purchased a half interest in October, 1864. Ingram sold his remaining interest in 1867 to E. R. Shipley. The Missouri Patriot was combined with the Advertiser in 1876 under the name Patriot-Advertiser. Col. James Demars was the editor and publisher. Later it passed into the possession of Col. D. C. Leach and suspended some time after 1880. (114)

The Journal was started at Springfield on May 21, 1862, by J. W. Boren and Maj. A. C. Graves. It was a conservative, Union paper. Major Graves was mortally wounded at the battle of Springfield, and Boren sold The Journal to J. W. D. L. F. Mack, "Alphabet Mack," as some of his contemporaries called him.

The Journal was published until some time after the war. (115)

The Union Standard was started at Warrensburg in May, 1862, by C. A. Middleton. It was published by him until 1865 when the press and office material were bought by S. K. Hall and N. B. Klaine. They issued the first number of their paper, The Standard, on June 17, 1865. They advocated equality of the races and made themselves and their paper very unpopular. Hall sold his interest to R. Baldwin on March 19, 1868.

The Standard was published by Klaine and Baldwin until 1875, when Baldwin bought Klaine's interest. It was combined with The Herald in 1893 under the name Standard-Herald. Baldwin retired from the paper in 1899. It was edited and published by Van Metre and Sheperd until 1903 when J. M. Sheperd assumed control. Since 1907 it has been published by C. M. Jaqua. (116)

The Atchison County Journal was founded on September 19, 1863. The office was owned by a stock company, of whom Col. P. A. Thompson, Bennett Pike, Aaron B. Durfee, Dr. C.

114. History of Greene County, p. 409 ff.

115. History of Greene County, p. 417 ff.

116. History of Johnson and Pettis Counties, p. 436.

V. Snow and F. M. Thompson were members. Col. P. A. Thompson was the editor and John D. Dopf had charge of the financial and mechanical management. The Journal was the official paper of Holt, Andrew, Nodoway and Atchison Counties. It was radical union in politics.

Mr. Dopf bought out all the stockholders in the fall of 1864 and from that time until 1904, a period of forty years, he controlled the policies of the paper. He was assisted in its publication at different times by A. B. McCreary, Steele L. Morehead and his sons J. R. and Robert. On August 4, 1904, The Journal was sold to C. S. Dragoo and Company. (117)

The St. Charles Banner-News commenced as The St. Charles News at Wentzville in 1863. William S. Byram was the editor and publisher. He moved the plant to St. Charles in 1870 and sold a part interest to F. C. King. P. A. Farley became the proprietor in 1875 and continued as such until his death in April, 1883. James C. Holmes was the next publisher of The News. Later it was combined with the St. Charles Banner and published as The Banner-News by Britt and Comann. It is at present edited and published by Ronald M. Thompson. (118)

The Argus, a Republican paper, was published at Macon from 1863 through 1866. It was edited by Thomas Proctor.

The first number of The Audrain County Beacon was issued at Mexico in January, 1863, by Capt. Amos Ladd and A. O. O. Gardner. It was published until 1866 when it was consolidated with The Mexico Ledger and lost its name and identity. (119)

The Pacific Enterprise was started at Sedalia in August, 1863, by Wiley P. Baker. It was a Republican paper and was probably started to get the printing of a large number of sheriff sales. It was awarded this printing contract and suspended publication as soon as the contract was fulfilled. (120)

117. Forty years with the Atchison County Journal by J. D. Dopf.

118. History of St. Charles, Montgomery and Warren Counties, p. 221.

119. Files of Columbia Statesman.

120. History of Sedalia Newspapers by J. West Goodwin.

The North Missourian was founded at Gallatin on August 28, 1864, by B. J. Waters and D. L. Kost. Waters sold his interest to J. T. Day, of Ohio, in the fall of 1866. The firm of Kost and Day continued its publication until April 23, 1870, when Kost sold his interest to W. F. Foster. William T. Sullivan bought Foster's interest on August 12, 1875, and in 1889 succeeded to full ownership. Since that time the North Missourian has been published successively by Sullivan and Brundige, R. M. Harrah, D. H. Gilchrist, C. M. Harrison, and S. G. McDowell, the present editor and publisher. (121)

The Grand River News was started at Albany in 1864 by Comstock and Stewart. The next year Deming and Matthewson became the publishers. They sold the paper to Robert N. Traver. He sold it in 1783 to George W. Needles who changed the name of American Freeman and published it for a number of years as an anti-monopoly reform paper. (122)

The Patriot was commenced at Kirksville on August 23, 1864 by Keel Bradley. He stopped its publication on November 23, 1865, and sold the press and office furniture to H. G. Kernodle who founded the present Kirksville Journal. The first number of The Journal was issued on December 2, 1865. It supported the radical union party. J. H. Myers and E. S. Darlington were associated with Mr. Kernodle in its publication. Samuel Pickler became the editor and publisher in 1871 and changed the name to Dollar Journal. The name was later changed back to Kirksville Journal. B. F. Heiny purchased a half interest in the paper in April, 1880, from Mr. Pickler, who subsequently sold his remaining interest to Judge Hooper. S. S. McLaughlin was the next editor and publisher. He was followed by W. M. Gill in January, 1887. W. F. and T. Link have published The Journal since 1897. (123)

Two papers bearing the name, The True Flag, were started in 1864, one at Alexandria by J. T. Howe and the other at Louisiana by C. C. M. Mayhall and J. N. Hawkins. Both were

121. History of Daviess County, p. 482-3.

122. History of Gentry and Worth Counties, p. 137.

123. History of Adair County, p. 410 ff.

radical union papers. The Alexandria True Flag was published until 1866. The one at Louisiana became the property of N. C. Rogers in 1866 and suspended publication in January, 1867. (124)

The Sedalia Advertiser was founded by George R., Benjamin R., and Thomas J. Lingle and the first number issued on August 20, 1864. The editors were Dr. Logan Clark and Orestes A. Crandall. Three or four months later Col. Jeff Thompson came in on a raid and closed the office, and on March 11, 1865, the paper was sold to P. G. Stafford and J. G. Magann. They named it The Sedalia Times, and made it an intensely radical Republican paper. Mr. Stafford was elected to the House of Representatives from Pettis county in 1866, and sold his interest in The Times to Magann. He sold a half interest in the paper to Perry Hawes, a school teacher from Ohio, and later postmaster of Sedalia. Gen. Bacon Montgomery bought Magann's remaining interest in March 5, 1866, but sold it in a few months to Perry Hawes.

The Times became the property of J. M. Godman, A. J. and F. A. Sampson in 1869. They sold it on June 3, 1870, to Charles M. Walker, who had been Fifth Auditor of the Treasury in Washington. He was not successful financially, and surrendered the office under the mortgage to Godman and Sampsons on June 22, 1872. Mr. Walker went to Indianapolis and became editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Cephas A. Leach, a Congregational minister, became the proprietor of The Times on Feb. 25, 1873. Richard Penny was associated with him in its publication. The next publishers were Kimball, Koyle and Sloane Brothers of The Daily News who bought it on November 3, 1880. Kimball and Koyle retired on November 7, 1881. The Sloans bought The Eagle, published by Milo Blair, and consolidated the two papers under the name Eagle-Times, until January 18, 1883, when they sold the entire plant to The New Age, a temperance paper. (125)

A paper was started in Platte county in 1864 which, in

124. Files of Columbia Statesman.

125. History of Sedalia Newspapers by J. West Goodwin.

common with former papers published in that county, soon attained considerable influence.

This paper was The Border Times published at Weston. The first number was issued on February 13, 1864. It was edited by a committee of union men, but Augustus T. Beller, a radical republican, was the active editor. It advocated union, liberty and equality, opposed secession and rebellion and approved of the emancipation of slaves. Mr. Beller never hesitated nor temporized in his defense of the union. With a moral courage unequalled by any anti-slavery man of his county he boldly and defiantly denounced through the columns of his paper, those principles he believed to be wrong. His outspoken loyalty was a shield for Platte county and many times saved it from the fire and sword of the Federals.

The Border Times was published under his editorship until 1871 when it suspended. (126)

The Missouri Conservator, a union paper, was published at Warrenton during 1864-65. J. E. Hatton was the editor. (127)

With the year 1865 Missouri newspapers enter into a new life. Editors returning from the long four years strife again took up their profession and fitted themselves as best they could into the new order of things, but found that in the general conduct of a newspaper they had to serve a new apprenticeship.

Many new papers were started and with few exceptions have continued to the present time.

Among the first soldier-editors to take up his work again was D. K. Abeel who, with commendable zeal started two newspapers, one at Harrisonville and one at Butler. Both were radical republican papers. The one at Harrisonville he named The Democrat. The Richmond Conservator in commenting upon the name said: "That is what we would call stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in." Abeel sold the Democrat in 1867 to S. T. Harris, who published it un-

126. Annals of Platte County by W. M. Paxton, p. 359 ff.

127. Files of Columbia Statesman.

til 1872. In that year the office was destroyed by fire and the paper was never re-established.

The paper at Butler was The Bates County Record, the first number of which was issued on May 18, 1865. Abeel sold this paper in November, 1867, to O. D. Austin, who still publishes it. (128)

The Knox County Gazette, a Republican paper, was started at Edina in 1865 by S. M. Wirt and J. B. Poage. They published it until June, 1866, when it became the property of Alfred Cooney and Rev. Father D. S. Phelan. They changed the name to Missouri Watchman. It was Democratic in politics and Catholic in religion. Father Phelan became the sole proprietor in 1869 and moved the paper to St. Louis where it became the well known Western Watchman. (129)

The First number of The Howard Union was issued at Glasgow on June 15, 1865, by Francis M. Taylor. This paper was really a revival of the old Glasgow Times which had been suppressed in 1861. The Howard Union took the motto of The Times: "Error ceases to be dangerous when reason is left free to combat it." Taylor sold The Union to James B. Thompson in January, 1866. He changed the name back to Glasgow Times and published it for a number of years. (130)

The Forge was started at Ironton in 1865 by Eli D. Ake, who has been editor and proprietor of The Iron County Register since 1869. Mr. Ake sold The Forge in 1866 to G. A. and J. L. Moser who changed the name to Southeast Missouri Enterprise. It suspended publication in 1873. (131)

The first number of The Peoples Tribune was issued at Jefferson City on October 4, 1865. Major C. J. Corwin was the editor. It was a liberal Republican paper. Joseph D. Regan bought it in 1866 and changed the politics to Democratic. W. C. Julian became associated with Mr. Regan in its publication on January 22, 1868. He remained with the

128. History of Cass and Bates Counties, p. 1020. Files of Richmond Conservator.

129. History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scott Counties, p. 745.

130. Howard Union, June 15, 1865. Files of Columbia Statesman.

131. History of Southeast Missouri, p. 456.

paper only a few months and Mr. Regan again assumed full control. He sold a half interest to Maj. John F. Howes, who had come to Jefferson City in 1859 to report the impeachment trial of Judge Albert Jackson. Major Howes assumed editorial charge of the paper and by his able articles made The Tribune both popular and influential. He continued as editor until his death in 1871. Mr. Regan then took James E. Carter into partnership and the firm of Regan and Carter continued to publish The Tribune until Mr. Regan's death in 1877. Mr. Carter published the paper until his death on October 23, 1879.

The office was sold to a stock company on August 18, 1880. In the summer of 1885 the name was changed to Jefferson City Tribune. It became The State Tribune on January 3, 1899, under the control of The Tribune Printing Company, composed E. W. Stephens, Walter Williams and Hugh Stephens. The State Tribune was sold to John G. and Byron E. Leslie in January, 1905. They changed the name back to Jefferson City Tribune. It was consolidated with The Democrat in January, 1910, and is now published as The Democrat-Tribune by Joseph Goldman, editor and business manager. A daily has been issued since September 9, 1873. (132)

The Chariton County Union was established at Keytesville in 1865 by William E. Maynard. He sold it in 1871 to Thomas Bogie who changed the name to Keytesville Herald. William E. Jones became the proprietor in 1874. J. L. Hudson bought it in June, 1878. He gave it the name it bears today, The Chariton Courier. Mr. Hudson sold the paper to A. C. Vandiver and J. M. Collins. Charles P. Vandiver, the present editor and proprietor, bought a part interest in it in 1889 and in 1892 assumed entire control. (133)

The Lafayette Advertiser was started at Lexington in the spring of 1865 by Casper Gruber and L. Davis. It came out strongly in support of the new constitution. In the fall

132. Files of Peoples Tribune, Jefferson City Tribune, 1865 to date.

133. History of Chariton County, p. 240.

of 1865 Gruber sold his interest to Samuel Earle. The name was changed to Missouri Valley Register. It came under the editorial control of Col. Mark L. DeMotte, a ready, vigorous and witty writer, a thorough politician, and a gentleman of varied attainments. He made The Register a power in the Republican ranks. In 1867 Col. DeMotte and Edwin Turner bought the paper and published it until 1873. In that year Col. DeMotte sold his interest to Henry W. Turner. Henry Bascom was the next publisher. It is not known definitely when The Register suspended publication. (134)

It was in June, 1865, that Col. Clark H. Green again took up newspaper work after four years spent in the Union army. It will be remembered that from 1840 until 1860 he was a power in the Whig and Republican party as editor of The Boon's Lick Times and of The Glasgow Times.

In 1865 he founded the present Macon Times-Democrat. It was then the Macon Times. In his salutatory, published in the Howard Union of June 29, 1865, he said: "We have spent the prime of our life in the business we now resume, in a neighboring county, 'battling for the right as God gave us to see the right,' so we shall continue to battle, and without further prelude, only ask to be judged by our acts, which will or may be read of all men."

The Times was published by Col. Green until his death in 1871, when it was sold to Maj. W. C. B. Gillespie, Hezekiah Purdom and John N. Howe.

Mr. Purdom's interest was bought by Maj. Gillespie in 1872. He sold it a few months later to T. A. H. Smith.

The Times was now consolidated with the Democrat and published under the name Democratic Times. It was edited and published in 1873 by James M. Love and E. C. Shain. They sold it in 1874 to B. F. Stone and Walter Brown.

There was a general consolidation of newspapers in Macon in 1875. The Democratic-Times, Journal and Daily Pilot were bought by a stock company which organized as The Examiner

134. History of Lafayette County by W. H. Chiles, p. 9.

135. History of Randolph and Macon Counties, p. 844-5.

Printing Company. This company commenced the publication of a daily and weekly paper, *The Examiner*. B. F. Stone became the editor and publisher of *The Examiner* in 1876. He sold it to J. A. Hudson and Hezekiah Purdom in 1877. Mr. Hudson sold his interest to I. J. Buster in February, 1878. W. C. B. Gillespie and C. H. Steele bought it in 1879 and changed the name to *North Missouri Register*. J. A. Hudson again became the proprietor in 1883 and changed the name back to *Macon Times*. Subsequent editors and publishers have been Eli Guthrie, for years official reporter of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, B. F. White, J. J. Heifner and the present publisher, F. H. Tedford. On September 6, 1901, the publishers of *The Times* bought the *Macon Democrat* and consolidated the two papers under the name *Macon Times-Democrat*. (135)

The True Flag was started at Macon in 1865 by John Seovern, a young man nineteen years old. He sold a part interest to N. L. Prentiss in 1867, and in 1869 sold his remaining interest in the paper. It soon afterwards suspended publication. (136)

The Saline County Progress was founded at Marshall in July, 1865, by R. S. and D. M. Sandidge. It is still edited and published by them.

The Yeoman, a Republican paper, was started at Marshall in 1865 by Campbell and Ferguson. The later was elected in 1869 to represent Webster county in the State Legislature and the paper was sold to Alfred Smith and George Tunnel. It ultimately became the property of Carson and Stephens who sold it to Joseph Wisby. He stopped its publication a few years later. (137)

The Register, established at Maryville in August, 1865, had a brief but interesting life. It was established by Albert P. Morehouse, afterwards Governor of Missouri, but at that time practicing law in Maryville. *The Register* was started simply to get the county printing as the delinquent tax lists of 1865 were very heavy. Mr. Morehouse kept the paper only a

136. *History of Randolph and Macon Counties*, p. 1205.

137. *History of Laclede, Camden, Dallas, etc., Counties*, p. 270.

few weeks, made \$1400 out of the county printing and then gave the office to A. C. Votair, a practical printer in his employ. Votair published the paper in the interest of the Republican party until 1867 when he sold it to A. B. Cornell who changed the name to Reporter.

During the political campaign of 1870 there was a division in the Republican party in Nodaway county over the question of enfranchising the ex-Confederates. The Reporter opposed the enfranchising amendment to the Constitution and lost the support of its party.

The Republicans in favor of the amendment decided to start a paper of their own and on August 2, 1870, the first number of the Maryville Republican was issued. It was published by M. G. Roseberry, state senator from that district, and Joseph Jackson, later president of the First National bank of Maryville.

Dr. H. E. Robinson, scholar, author, bibliophile and gracious gentleman, bought The Republican in 1871, and published it until 1875. He sold it to B. A. Dunn and H. B. Swartz to take up again the practice of his profession. Mr. Dunn, now a writer of note living at Waukeegan, Illinois, sold his interest in The Republican to Byron Condow. Dr. Robinson bought the paper again in 1888 and edited and published it until his death, April 15, 1907. Under Dr. Robinson's control The Republican became one of the most influential journals in the west.

In November, 1907, H. L. Hutchinson, Daniel McFarland and others organized the Maryville Publishing company and bought The Republican. Daniel McFarland was the editor. The Republican was sold in June, 1910, to the publishers of The Nodaway Democrat and The Nodaway Forum. The combined papers under the name Democrat-Forum are published by W. C. Van Cleve, editor of The Forum, James Todd, editor of The Democrat, and N. S. De Motte, one of the owners of The Forum. (138)

The DeKalb County Register was started at Maysville in 1865 by Day and Howe. It was a Republican paper. One publisher after another tried it until 1878 when it came under the control of Dalby and Glazier. They bought the Stewartsville News and combined the two papers, retaining the name Register. The politics was changed to Democratic. Mr. Glazier later became the editor and proprietor and published it for a number of years. (139)

The North Missouri Messenger was first issued at Mexico on September 22, 1865. William W. Davenport was the publisher and J. D. McFarlane, the editor. It was established, according to its prospectus especially "to support Governor Fletcher in his efforts to carry into force the recently adopted new constitution." Mr. Davenport sold the paper in 1866 to Col. L. H. Whitney who also became the editor. Milton F. Simmons became the proprietor in 1873 and in 1876 sold the entire establishment to the Mexico Ledger. (140)

The Ralls County Record was founded at New London in July, 1865, by Thomas R. Dodge, a pioneer newspaper man. He published it until 1889 when C. C. M. Mayhall became the editor and proprietor. It became the property of its present owner, Joseph Burnett, in 1897. (141)

The Holt County Sentinel was established at Oregon, June 30, 1865, by Charles W. Bowman. He sold it to A. N. Ruley on February 12, 1869. Ruley sold it in three months to Adam Klippel who published it until the fall of 1876 when it was bought by W. W. Davenport and D. P. Dobyns. Davenport sold his interest to W. F. Waller in 1881. In December of that year Mr. Dobyns bought out Mr. Waller and became sole editor and proprietor of The Sentinel. He sold a part interest to Thomas Curry in 1883. The paper is still published by Dobyns and Curry. (142)

The first number of the Monroe County Appeal was issued

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139. History of Andrew and DeKalb Counties.
 140. Files of Columbia Statesman.
 141. Files of Columbia Statesman.
 142. Sketch by D. P. Dobyns.

at Monroe City on October 8, 1865, by M. C. Brown and H. A. Buchanan. They published it until 1872 when J. B. Reavis bought Mr. Buchanan's interest. B. F. Blanton secured a controlling interest in 1873 and moved the paper to Paris where it has since been published by Mr. Blanton and his sons. (143)

The Lincoln County Herald was established by Edmund J. Ellis in December, 1865. It was conservative Democratic in politics and opposed to negro suffrage. Mr. Ellis sold a half interest in the paper in January, 1868, to Theo. D. Fisher, now editor and publisher of the Farmington Times. Mr. Fisher became sole proprietor of The Lincoln County Herald in December, 1868. It was consolidated with The Troy Dispatch on June 4, 1873. The name was changed to Troy Herald. Joseph A. Mudd, publisher of The Dispatch, was associated with Mr. Fisher in the publication of the consolidated papers. W. T. Thurmond bought the interest of J. A. Mudd in December, 1876. Two years later he bought Mr. Fisher's interest and continued to edit and publish The Herald through 1890. (143a)

The Franklin County Tribune was founded at Union, May 15, 1865, by Dr. William Moore. It was known then as The Franklin County Progress. Dr. Moore sold the paper to a stock company. The plant was moved to Pacific and The Progress published there as an independent paper. J. H. Chambers became the next publisher and moved the paper to Washington. He changed the name to Franklin County Democrat.

The next owner was J. J. Shelton. He moved it back to Union and in 1887 sold it to Clark Brown. Mr. Brown changed the name to Tribune and the politics to Republican. He published The Tribune until 1891. In that year he bought The Republican, published at Washington and The Record published at Union, and consolidated them with The Tribune changing the name to Republican-Tribune. He changed the name back to Franklin County Tribune in 1897. Mr. Brown continued as editor and publisher until 1907 when he sold the

143. History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, p. 200.

143a. Files of The Lincoln County Herald and Troy Herald, 1866-1878.

entire establishment to A. L. Baumgartner, the present editor and proprietor. (144)

The Morgan County Banner was the second newspaper venture in that county. It was started at Versailles in 1865 by William J. Jackson. He sold it in less than a year to B. S., Walker, W. A. Mills and J. H. Stover. W. A. Mills became the proprietor in 1867, but sold it in a few months to W. R. H. Carty who published it until 1870. John A. Hannay, the next publisher changed the name to Morgan County Gazette. It became the Versailles Gazette in 1874 and in 1886 was consolidated with The Morgan Messenger. The consolidated papers were published as The Messenger-Gazette through 1887. (145)

The Warsaw Times was established in the fall of 1865 by Judge Sewell W. Smith. He was assisted for a short time by Assistant Adjutant-General John M. Read. Besides editing and publishing The Times, Judge Smith presided over the County Court for six years, was Justice of the Peace for nearly as long, Mayor of Warsaw, chairman of the Republican County committee, a member of the senatorial and congressional executive committee, an elder in the Presbyterian church, superintendent and president of the Benton County Sunday School association, and held office in the Masonic Lodge, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, G. A. R., Veterans of the Mexican War, and Missouri Press Association.

Since the death of Judge Smith The Times has been published successively by Mrs. Smith, Knight and Barrett, J. G. Knight, G. N. Richards, Meyers and Richards and is now edited and published by George B. Dowell. (146)

The Platte County Landmark was first published at Weston. Harry Howard was the publisher and C. L. Wheeler the editor. The first number was issued on September 28, 1865, with the motto: "Remove not the ancient landmarks." Judge

144. Franklin County Tribune, May 8, 1908.

145. History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan and Benton Counties, p. 431.

146. History of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan and Benton Counties, p. 507 and 736.

Samuel A. Gilbert became the editor in 1869. J. R. Reynolds and James L. McCluer bought the paper in August, 1870. Reynolds sold his interest to Maj. L. W. Park on June 2, 1871. The Landmark was then moved to Platte City where it has since been published. Maj. Park became the sole proprietor in 1878. J. L. McCluer again became associated with Maj. Park in its publication in 1879. They bought The Advocate and consolidated the two papers, but kept the name Landmark. Major Park retired from the paper in 1886 after fifteen years service as editor. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas R. Valliant and James M. Cockrill. J. L. McCluer remained on the paper as a silent partner. Rev. Valliant retired in December, 1888, and John B. Mundy assisted Mr. Cockrill in its publication. The present editor and proprietor, W. T. Jenkins, has controlled the Landmark since August 24, 1890. (147)

This brief history of The County Press of Missouri closes with the year 1865. Much of the history of Missouri newspapers has been made since that year, but it is the history of modern newspapers, differing materially from that of the pioneer press.

The early journalists of Missouri met and overcame difficulties of which the modern editor knows nothing. They were often seriously embarrassed because so far removed from the source of supplies. Press, types, paper and ink are heavy articles, and poorly adapted to the rough methods of pioneer transportation.

So pressing was the necessity for a trans-Mississippi paper mill that one was established at Rock Bridge, near Columbia, in 1834.

The paper from this mill was manufactured long before the tariff on wood pulp made the obtaining of "print" paper at reasonable figures a vexatious question to latter day publishers. It was made of rags. In January, 1834, the firm composed of David and William Lamme, John W. Keiser and Thomas Cox, gave public notice that they would pay for "good clean linen

and cotton rags, 3 cents per pound, for woolen 10 and jeans rags 1 cent per pound."

It was 1838 before a type foundry was established in Missouri.

The hand presses in use were heavy and clumsy. Much hard manual labor was required in getting the paper out, often only fifty to seventy-five sheets could be worked off in an hour.

The pioneer newspapers of Missouri possessed certain general characteristics. They were usually the outgrowth of local conditions. Where two or three stores and a blacksmith shop were gathered together, there was the newspaper man and his little "print shop" in the midst of them. But these early papers reflected far less than the papers of today, the local history, for there is an almost complete absence of home news. Mrs. Smith might give the most elaborate "pink tea" in the history of the community, but no mention would be made of it. Two or three lines were sufficient to chronicle the arrival of as important a personage as Thomas H. Benton, but if he made a speech it was printed in full whether it filled one column or ten. Much space was given to the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, to foreign and eastern news, contributed discussions and the ever valuable and suggestive advertisement.

The newspaper was published then not to furnish news, but ideas. While there were few editorials, as we know them, there was always one leading article from the pen of the editor. This article was almost invariably of a political nature, for politics have ever been a dominant factor in the history of Missouri.

The pioneer editors were almost always men to be reckoned with, and generally won prominence in the political affairs of their community. They were usually lawyers who in the editorial office began long and honorable public careers.

The early papers of Missouri were never lacking in enterprise. The very fact of their establishment under almost insurmountable difficulties was in itself a display of that masterly

energy which is born of optimism. They did untold good in the early development of the Middle West and of Missouri.

Missouri editors have ever been jealous of the fair name of their state and zealous in spreading her fame abroad. They have been loyal in season and out of season, when their efforts were rewarded with chips and stones, as well as when the reward came in coin of the realm.

Until we come to know them and their work, we fail to appreciate some of the underlying forces of the history of our state.

MINNIE ORGAN.