IN MEMORIAM.

HON. RICHARD BAXTER TAYLOR.

Richard Baxter Taylor was born in Buckland, Franklin county, Massachusetts, March 29, 1822, and died at his residence in Wyandotte, Kansas, March 26, 1877. The genealogy of the Taylor family is traced to Captain John Taylor, who was born in 1641, and was killed by the Indians May 30, 1704, in what is now Easthampton, Massachusetts. He was one of three brothers, emigrants from England with their father, who it is believed was lost at sea while on a return voyage to England; one of these brothers settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, another in Norwich, Connecticut, and the third in Virginia.

Samuel, the youngest child of Captain John Taylor, was the father of Othniel, and Othniel was the father of Samuel, born in 1749, who was the father of Samuel Taylor, jr., born in 1774; he had fifteen children, of whom Richard Baxter Taylor, the subject of this memorial, was the youngest.

Richard received a good common-school and academic education. When seventeen years of age he went to Canandaigua, New York, where he was engaged as an educator about five years, and then went to Ellenville, Ulster county, in the same State, where he commenced the study of law. During his residence in Ellenville, he was justice of the peace five or six years. Before completing his legal studies, he became connected with the Ellenville Journal, and was proprietor of that paper until he came West.

Mr. Taylor visited Kansas in 1857, and in 1858 took his family to Wyandotte, intending finally to go to Lawrence; but after a short stay in the first-named city, was so pleased with its desirability that he concluded to settle there, which he did. His motive in emigrating to Kansas was to assist in making it a free State, although the move was greatly to his pecuniary disadvantage.

In 1859 he became a partner, by purchase, of S. D. Macdonald in the Wyandotte Gazette. In June, 1860, the office building and all its contents were destroyed by fire. Soon after, Mr. Taylor went East, purchased new machinery and material, and then bought the interest of his partner, Mr. Macdonald, after which he continued to be proprietor and editor of the paper until his death.

*At a meeting of the Board of Directors, Dec. 4, 1886, the Executive Committee was assigned the duty of preparing a suitable memorial of Mr. Taylor, who was one of the first Directors of the Society. This sketch is chiefly extracted from the biography contained in the "United States Biographical Dictionary," published by S. Lewis & Co., Kansas City, 1872.
Richard B. Taylor was married to Miss Rachel Broadhead in 1851. She is the daughter of William and Susan Broadhead, of Ellenville, New York. William B. Taylor, the only child of Richard B. and Rachel Taylor, was born December 30, 1855.

In politics, Mr. Taylor was a Republican, but not for the spoils of office. He disdained the arts of a political charlatan, as he despised the hypocrisy of the religious pretender. Although continually in the forefront of the battle, and exerting every energy to promote the welfare of his party, he asked no reward but the consciousness of having thoroughly performed his duty. Only once was he induced to present himself for the suffrages of the people, and then, in 1874, he was elected to the Legislature. Here as elsewhere, he impressed all with whom he came in contact that he was a man of decided convictions, based upon intelligence and sincerity.

In religion he was too honest to be thought a hypocrite, too sincere to be an enthusiast. Selecting his field of labor, the Sabbath school, he toiled ceaselessly with the children who for years were gathered under his instruction. He was excessively fond of music, and sacred music was his delight. With his flock he spent hours of supreme pleasure to himself, and infinite profit to them. He asked no compensation here. He wrought manfully in his Master’s field, but his sheaves were intended for the eternal garner.

As a journalist, he was able, intelligent, and bold. He was proud of his profession, and made every effort to elevate the tone of Kansas journalism. It was he who first suggested and advocated the formation of the State Editorial Association, and was chairman of the meeting held in Topeka, January 17, 1866, to effect its organization. He was elected its President in 1868; delivered the annual address at Topeka, in 1870, and remained till his death an active member of the Association. As a citizen, he did much to advance the interests of Kansas, and especially of Wyandotte. Not even his enemies questioned the integrity of his purposes. To society and to mankind, he was a friend. His motives were pure, and his actions stainless.

He had one hobby which invited the shafts of ridicule, and for a time they rained upon him like Parthian arrows from those whom he had vanquished in the argument. He advocated the printing and writing of words by the phonetic method. Phonotype was with him both a theory and a practice. As the aspirate is the first sound heard in such words as when, which, whether, whine, etc., he invariably wrote and printed them, “hwen,” “hwich,” “hwether,” “hwine,” etc.; and so on through the entire language, discarding all unnecessary and redundant letters. He was, on this account, frequently assailed, but was firm enough to brave all ridicule in advocating his theory. He was the first advocate of the phonetic congress that met in Philadelphia, in 1876, and attended its meeting.

The Editorial Association, which Mr. Taylor was so active in organizing, at its annual meeting, held at Manhattan, April 7, 1875, suggested the action which led to the organization of the State Historical Society; and Mr. Taylor-
was made one of its first Directors. Subsequent to his death, the manuscript papers which had formed the basis of his address before the Editorial Association, in 1870, were deposited by his wife and son with the collections of this Society.

These materials consist of the manuscript of his address, and of seventy-one manuscript letters, written by editors and publishers and a few other persons in answer to his application to them for information on the subject of the address.

In preparation for his address, Mr. Taylor first published in the Wyandotte Gazette, of October 2, 1869, of which he was editor, an editorial article, in which he called the attention of the editors of the State to the fact that the Kansas Editors' and Publishers' Association, at its last previous meeting, had assigned to him the duty of delivering the annual address at the next meeting, to take place on the 17th of January, 1870, at Topeka. In the discharge of the duty he said he proposed to prepare a history of the press of Kansas, provided the editors and publishers would furnish him with the materials necessary for the work, and he called on all for such information as each could give. Under date of November 4th following, he sent out a circular letter, addressed to a large number of persons, in which he said: "You will confer a lasting obligation upon me, if you will give me all the information in your possession, touching the topics inquired about. I wish to know the time and place when and where all the papers ever published in the State were first printed, the time and place of birth of all editors, prominent contributors, owners or part-owners, foremen, compositors, (journeymen or apprentices,) and all subsequent facts of interest in their history, and any other information which you deem pertinent to the object in view. I want material facts, concisely and accurately stated, and I want the privilege of giving the names of the persons furnishing the information. After giving specific facts, so far as you are able, in regard to such papers as you know more about, perhaps, than any other person, I wish you would mention the names and places of publication of any other of the earlier-published papers of the State or Territory, and the address, so far as possible, of the persons most likely to know all the details in regard to them."

This call resulted in his receiving the letters from which the following abstracts are made. The letters bear dates in the months of November and December, 1869, and January, 1870. From the letters, Mr. Taylor compiled a partial history, forming quite a lengthy paper, (which, though incomplete, was yet too lengthy to allow of more than a partial reading,) as the annual address before the Association. For a few counties, Mr. Taylor's incomplete paper gives quite a full newspaper history up to the date of its preparation. Of the newspapers of other counties little or nothing is said; apparently for the reason, in part, that the materials were not obtained, and for the additional reason that the work grew on the compiler's hands to a magnitude beyond his power to complete in the time allotted. The letters
form a volume of rare interest and value in the collections of the State Historical Society. These, with the partial history so laboriously compiled by Mr. Taylor, will most certainly form the basis of any history which may ever be written of the Kansas newspaper press. Some of the letters are brief, containing little more than what is contained in the abstracts. Others are lengthy, in some instances containing interesting personal accounts of the writers, or of other Kansas newspaper men. There is sufficient of incident and of personal mention to afford a good fund of materials for the illustration of pioneer Kansas newspaper life. These abstracts contain the data and substantial statements in the letters, the names of newspapers, editors, publishers and employers, and dates of publication, and show that the work done by Mr. Taylor has laid a good foundation for a Kansas newspaper history. The abstracts have been arranged alphabetically, and are as follows:

F. G. Adams.—The Squatter Sovereign, Atchison, was, in the spring of 1857, bought of Robert S. Kelly and John H. Stringfellow, by a company represented by Robert McBratney and F. G. Adams, in the publication. Afterwards, the same year, S. C. Pomeroy became sole owner. He sold to Oliver F. Short, who, in 1858, sold to John A. Martin, who changed the name to Freedom's Champion.


In May, 1863, the publication of the Kansas Farmer was commenced, at the suggestion of L. D. Bailey, President of the State Agricultural Society. F. G. Adams, Secretary of the Society, superintended the publication for one year, when it was suspended.

The Atchison Free Press, daily and weekly, was established in May, 1864, by F. G. Adams. Frank Root became concerned in the publication in the spring of 1865. A. W. Moore had an interest for a short time in 1865. L. B. Elliott was for a longer period connected with the paper in 1866 and 1867. In 1868 the paper was consolidated with the Champion, and Mr. Root became a partner with Col. Martin in the publication.

D. R. Anthony.—The Leavenworth Conservative, daily, tri-weekly and weekly, was established in January, 1861, by D. R. Anthony; the Dispatch and Journal offices, and a large amount of new material, presses, etc., having been bought for that object. D. W. Wilder became editor.

In September, 1864, Col. Anthony bought the Evening Bulletin, for $14,000, and was the sole proprietor and editor for several years.

Geo. T. Anthony.—In August, 1867, Geo. T. Anthony bought the Kansas Farmer from John S. Brown, and published it at Leavenworth, issuing the first number September 1, 1867. Was still editor and publisher January 14, 1870. Hon. Geo. A. Crawford was associate editor during the first year after the purchase.

William Austin.—The Kansas Leader was established in June, 1857, at Centropolis, Franklin county, by Wm. Austin and Elias Beardsley. It was removed in February, 1858, to Minnalla, Franklin county, and its name changed to the Minnalla Statesman, and Joel K. Goodin took charge of the publication. Joshua Austin was foreman and Wm. W. Smith a compositor on the Leader. Mr. Austin claims that the Leader was the first Kansas paper to advocate the policy of getting possession of the Territorial Government so far as was possible, by voting for and electing all the officers not appointed by the President.

Lawrence D. Bailey.—The Kansas Farmer was started in 1862, by L. D. Bailey, as President of the Kansas State Agricultural Society, the name of F. G. Adams, Secretary of the Society, appearing as editor. J. F. Cummings printed the first numbers; after that
It was printed by Macdonald & Baker. The paper was transferred to Rev. John S. Brown, who published it at Lawrence, and afterwards sold it to Capt. Geo. T. Anthony.

F. P. Baker.—The Kansas State Record, Topeka, was started in November, 1859, by E. G. & W. W. Ross. The latter sold out to the former in the spring of 1861. August 20, 1862, E. G. Ross sold to S. D. Macdonald and F. G. Adams. February 9th, 1863, F. G. Adams sold to F. P. Baker. February 1st, 1863, S. D. Macdonald sold to F. P. Baker, who was sole publisher till April 20th, 1869—commencing the publication of a daily June 3, 1868. April 3, 1869, the office was burnt. April 20th a half-interest was bought by Henry King, and a half-sheet paper was published for one month, when the paper resumed its former proportions. W. Lilly worked on the Record from January 1, 1862 to April, 1868; W. S. Reynolds from 1861 to 1865, and through 1866-9; S. D. Macdonald from 1861 to date, except three months in 1868.

E. F. Bancroft.—Mentions his real estate paper, also the Kansas News, afterwards Emporia News, and the Tribune, at Emporia; and the Sentinel, which was published at Americus, commencing in 1858 and continuing a few months, but refers to other persons for definite information.

Nap. G. Barter.—The Mound City Sentinel was started April 1, 1864, by John T. and James D. Snoddy. After the death of the former, April 21st the same year, James D. Snoddy continued the paper till March 25, 1865, when B. Frank Smythe became associated with him. May 26th following, Mr. Smythe assumed full control. October 18th, Jas. D. Snoddy again took control, and managed the paper till August 24, 1866, when he sold to Joel Moody, who conducted the paper till March 27, 1868, when it came under the management of Nat. G. Barter, who continued to conduct it to date, January 6, 1870, J. S. Coulter is mentioned as an employed in 1864 and 1865. J. F. Broadhead is mentioned as editor of the Mound City Reporter.

J. S. Boughton.—July 28, 1866, Mr. Boughton commenced publishing the North Lawrence Courier. In September the name was changed to Kansas Valley Courier. February 9, 1867, Geo. N. Boughton became associated in the publication, and so continued till June 8th, following, when he withdrew. H. C. Whitney took an interest in and became editor of the paper September 14, 1867, and the name was changed to the Clarion. In November following, Mr. Whitney withdrew and Mr. Boughton sold the paper to John Speer, of the Lawrence Tribune. Mr. Boughton's paper was printed a part of the time at the Journal office and part of the time at the Tribune office. After the suspension of the paper, H. H. Howard started and for some time published the North Lawrence Sentinel. Mr. Boughton says he started the Lawrence Circulating Library, which became the foundation of the Lawrence Public Library.

C. G. Bridges.—Mentions the following Troy papers: Free State Democrat, by Joe Thompson; Dominan County Dispatch, by J. W. Biggers; Investigator, by the Troy Printing Co.; Dominan County Patriot, by E. H. Grant and F. M. Tracy; Soldier, by S. H. Dodge; Reporter, by J. H. Hunt and Robert Tracy; Republicans, by C. G. Bridges. The first number of the Dominan County Republican was issued by Mr. Bridges, Nov. 21, 1868.

A. D. Brown.—Purchased the Kansas Patriot, Burlington, May 11, 1869, from J. F. Cummings, who purchased it from S. S. Prouty. In January, 1870, the name was changed to the Burlington Patriot. A paper was published at Le Roy for a short time in 1869. In 1863-4 the Hampton Expositor was published for about a year, by I. E. Olney, a place across the river from Burlington. Mr. Brown has published papers in Minnesota and Arkansas, and has been a printer in Michigan, Wisconsin and Colorado. He helped to put in type the first number of the Rocky Mountain News, at Denver, in 1880. At the date of his letter, Dec. 3, 1898, the Patriot was the only paper published in Coffey county.
J. E. BRYAN.—The Baldwin City Observer was published in 1864 by Joseph Mount. "Joe, the Jersey Mute," H. H. Johnson bought the office, continuing the publication for a time at Baldwin City. The office was afterwards removed to Fort Scott by Mr. Johnson.

MRS. P. BYRAM.—Jotham Meeker, Mrs. Byram's father, in 1833 bought a printing press at Cincinnati, and brought it to the Indian Territory (Kansas). March 9th, 1834, with the assistance of Wm. Ash, he commenced printing, first printing 50 copies of the alphabet for several tribes, and on the 21st he completed the first book printed in the Territory—a primer of 24 pages in an Indian language. This was done at the Shawnee Mission, where during the next four years he did a great deal of printing in various Indian languages, and for the Indian agents. In the spring of 1837 he removed his printing establishment to the Ottawa Mission, where he continued his work till the 12th of January, 1854, when he died. Mrs. Byram gives much interesting information concerning the work of this devoted pioneer Kansas printer and publisher.

J. E. CLARDY.—The first number of the Palmetto Kansas was issued at Marysville, Marshall county, December 18th, 1857, the printing office having been bought by F. J. Marshall, J. S. Magill and others, composing the Palmetto Town Company, from Jones & Bennett, and had formerly been the Locomotion Union office. Mr. Clardy was employed as editor and publisher of the Kansas, and continued in that capacity about seven months. The name of the paper was then changed to that of the Marysville Democrat, and a Mr. Childers and P. H. Peters became publishers. Finally, Mr. E. C. Manning became proprietor, and removed the office to Manhattan. Henry Harvey was a journeyman in the Kansas office.

JOHN P. CONE.—The Sumner (Atchison county) Gazette was started in the fall of 1857, by Cone Brothers. A daily was published during the fall political canvass. The Gazette was published three years or more. In March, 1861, the Big Blue Union was started at Marysville, G. D. Swearingen, proprietor, and J. P. Cone, editor and publisher. It was published two-and-a-half years. November 14th, 1863, J. P. Cone commenced the publication of the Kansas Courier, at Seneca, and was publishing it January 7th, 1870, the date of his death.

D. D. CONE.—The first number of the Sumner Gazette was issued September 12th, 1867. Believes the Daily Gazette was the first radical Republican daily in Kansas. Believes it to be the only paper in Kansas that outlived the town in which it was started. It was suspended in 1881.

A. S. COREY.—In April, 1857, the publication of the Quindaro Chindeoon was commenced, by Edmund Babb. J. M. Walden was the editor. A. S. Corey and Frank A. Root were the printers. The paper was published one year by Babb & Walden, when it was suspended. It was afterwards revived, and published by A. S. Corey for the Quindaro Board of Trade, of which Alfred Gray was president. Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols was one of the principal contributors.

The Baldwin City Observer was first published by Mr. Johnson, then by Mr. Mount, then by Warren Mitchell. Then the office was taken to Lawrence.

The Kansas Family Visitor was started at Baldwin City, January 1st, 1867, by Bryan & Corey. The material on which it was printed was purchased of Col. Geo. S. Park, of Parkville, Mo. It was the material on which the Parkville Luminary was printed, which was destroyed by the Border-Ruffians, in 1856. April 1st, 1867, Mr. Bryan withdrew from the Visitor, and Corey continued the paper, with the assistance of H. P. Shepard as editor, until September 1st, when it was discontinued.

In November, 1867, Mr. Corey took his press to Labette county, and having sold a half-interest to John W. Horner, with him started the Chetopa Advance.

The Young America was published at Baldwin City, in 1864, by a son of Joel K. Goodin.
The Kansas Family Visitor was commenced at Baldwin City, in January, 1868, by J. E. Bryan and A. S. Corey; J. E. Bryan, editor. On the 4th of April Mr. Bryan sold his interest to Mr. Corey, who associated Rev. H. P. Shepard with him as editor. In July following, the publication was discontinued, and in December, the same year, Mr. Corey removed the office to Chetopa, and with Col. J. W. Horner established the Chetopa Advance.

M. W. Delahay.—In the early part of the summer of 1855, he started the Territorial Register, at Leavenworth. It was Democratic. It was destroyed by a Pro-Slavery mob, on the night of December 22, 1855. He started the Wyandotte Register, in the spring of 1857, the first paper issued at that place. Sold the office that year to Mr. S. D. Macdonald.

Lucian J. Eastin.—William H. Adams and William H. Osborn projected the Leavenworth Herald. Osborn had no money, and Mr. Eastin furnished the necessary capital and took his place. The first number was issued September 16, 1854. The paper was edited by L. J. Eastin, and published by Eastin & Adams. Henry Smith was one of the first journeymen. H. Rives Pollard, from Virginia, was associate editor in 1855.

John H. Edwards.—In April, 1869, P. H. Hubbell started the Ellsworth Advocate, at Ellsworth, and the paper existed six months.

L. R. Elliott.—Became assistant editor of the Atchison Free Press, in September, 1866, and editor and part proprietor, with Frank A. Root, in April, 1867; sold out his interest February 10, 1868. In July, 1868, he bought the Manhattan Independent of J. H. PIlkbury, and in September, 1868, bought the Kansas Radical of B. C. Manning, and consolidated the offices. Having published the Independent since its purchase, its name was now changed to the Manhattan Standard. In March, 1869, began the publication of the Manhattan Homestead, in company with N. A. Adams; also printed the Land Register. Has the only power press west of Topeka; but one other weekly paper in the State that has a cylinder press—that is the Emporia News. Mr. Elliott mentions Augustus P. Nixon, who, in 1855, was editor of the Temperance Advocate, at Norwich, N. Y., and who, in 1856, came to Kansas and died at Lawrence, where he was engaged on the Herald of Freedom. Mr. Elliott sold the old Manhattan Independent press to Frank A. Root to start the Waterville Telegraph with, and the old Radical press to H. W. Buckingham to start the Clyde Argus with; and also mentions that, while he was in the Atchison Free Press office, a hand press was sold from that office to Mr. Hubbell, who started a paper in Grasshopper Falls, and afterward went to Ellsworth and started a paper there; also that The Faded, the German paper started at Wyandotte, after its removal to Atchison, was printed at the Free Press office.

D. B. Emmert.—The Auburn (Shawnee county) Docket was started by him, in the spring of 1860, and was published one year. He was editor and proprietor, and Oscar Edwards and James W. Fox were his employés. J. M. Mentzer was editor for a short time, during Mr. Emmert's absence. In June, 1862, the office was removed to Marmaton, Bourbon county, where Mr. Emmert started the Bourbon County Monitor. J. S. Emmert and John Richard were his employés. In March, 1863, he turned the paper over to J. S. Emmert, and himself became editor of the Fort Scott Bulletin, published by C. B. Hayward. In August, 1863, the Monitor was consolidated with the Bulletin, and the name changed to Fort Scott Union-Monitor, Emmert and Hayward, publishers, D. B. Emmert, editor. Mr. Hayward withdrew in the fall of 1864. In 1864 the Daily Monitor was started, and was published a year and a half, when it was discontinued. For a time in 1865 the paper was in charge of J. P. Taylor. In the fall of 1865 the office was sold to Hayward Brothers, who afterwards published the Fort Scott Press; and the Monitor was discontinued till, in January, 1866, W. H. Johnson revived it, Mr. Emmert having editorial connection. In the spring of 1866, Mr. Johnson sold to Cornman & Edwards, Mr. Emmert continuing editor till the fall of 1866, when W. C. Webb became editor. The latter withdrawing, Mr. Emmert, A. Dunford and W. J. Bawden had edi-
Editorial charge at different periods till the spring of 1867, when S. A. Manlove became editor. Cerny & Edwards continued publishers, and in the spring of 1868, Mr. Harris became associated with them. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Cerny sold his interest to Col. Hawley, who subsequently sold to Edwards & Harris, and they afterwards to George A. Crawford. Among the employees in the Monitor office were Leslie Winter, Porter Coston, J. P. Taylor, Capt. Jack Merrick, John Richard, and Oscar Edwards.

Philetus Fales.—The Ottawa Republic was started March 18, 1869, on the removal of the Home Journal from Ottawa to Lawrence. The Republic was owned and edited by Philetus Fales and John H. Kitts. In October following, Mr. Kitts sold his interest to C. Godfrey Patterson. January 1st, 1870, Mr. Fales retired, and Mr. Patterson changed the name to Ottawa Journal.

Mr. Fales incloses a slip from the Western Home Journal, from which it appears that that paper was started at Ottawa, Dec. 7, 1865; the proprietors and printers being I. S. Kalboch, Chas. T. Evans, and J. H. Kitts. Chas. Prescott and C. C. Hutchinson assisted in editorial work during the publication of that paper at Ottawa.

Mr. Fales mentions that he was informed by Rev. J. T. Jones that Father Meeker had a press in the locality of Ottawa as long ago as 1836; and that he printed tracts, laws, portions of scripture, etc., in the Ottawa and other Indian languages.

C. A. Fair.—The Lecompton Union was established in the spring of 1856, by Jones & Fair, "the latter," he remarks, "a youth to fortune and to fame unknown, and considerable of a greenhorn, as the sequel has shown." The firm-name, a few months after the establishment of the paper, was changed to Jones & Bennett. When the paper stopped, the material of the office was taken to Marysville.

W. F. Goble.—The Kansas Central was started at Olathe, October 9, 1867, by William Franklin Goble. John T. Burris became associate editor December 11, 1867, and retired on the 27th of May. September 29, 1868, C. F. Gates purchased the paper, and changed its name to the Johnson County Democrat, which was published but three months. During a portion of 1869, Mr. Goble was traveling correspondent for the Leavenworth Times and Conservative, and in January, 1870, was business manager of the Lawrence Tribune. Mr. Goble mentions his purpose to write, for publication, the "Secret History of the Price Raid."

Chas. W. Goodin.—The publication of the Kansas News Journal was commenced by him at Minneola, Franklin county, February 2d, 1864. It was a weekly amateur paper, Mr. Goodin at the time being less than fifteen years old. The publication was continued till June 28th, 1865. The materials first used were from the office of a defunct paper, which had been published at Minneola, though new materials were afterwards added. Mr. Goodin set all the type himself, and at the same time attended school. The paper had an actual circulation of 500 copies. The place of publication was early changed to Baldwin City, and the name changed to The Young America.

Mr. Goodin mentions a paper said to have been published at Baldwin City as early as 1859, by John Still & Co.—name not known. The Home Circle was started at Baldwin City in 1861, by P. A. Emery and Joseph Mount. Its publication was suspended in about twelve weeks. Afterwards Warren Mitchell started the Baldwin City Observer, which he soon sold out to Mount & Hollingworth. In about a year the paper was suspended. Some months after, in 1865, H. H. Johnson & Sons revived the Observer. In a short time Wallace H. Johnson & Co. became proprietors. The paper suspended again about six months after its revival. The Kansas Visitor was published in 1868 by Bryan & Corey. Mr. Goodin says he had been informed that a paper was at one time published at Black Jack, Douglas county, and he refers to Samuel Stonebraker for information.
O. H. Gregg.—The first newspaper published in Johnson county was the Olathe Herald, John M. Giffen and A. Smith Devenney, editors and proprietors. The first number was issued Sept. 8, 1859. Wm. A. Ocheltree was foreman, and Charles J. Colos and Abraham Fredrich, typesetters. Oct. 20, 1859, Mr. Devenney retired and Ocheltree & Colos became publishers; Mr. Giffen, editor. Hi. Cameron and John Hayes were employed at this time, the latter an apprentice. In the fall of 1859 Ocheltree retired, and Wm. Todd became an employee. August 21, 1851, the paper was suspended, in part owing to the ill-health of Mr. Giffen. On the night of Sept. 6, 1851, Quantrill with his guerrillas completely destroyed the office, breaking the press, throwing out the type, and carrying off files and books. John Hayes became Lieutenant in a colored regiment, and died on the plains, of consumption.

May 9, 1861, John Francis issued the first number of the Olathe Mirror, Sam. McKee and Frank Keesler being employed. Sept. 6th, Quantrill pilled the office, but failed in an effort to break the press. The paper was suspended till the March of 1862, when Mr. Francis resumed the publication. In August, 1862, Mr. Francis being appointed a quartermaster in the army, he turned the paper over to McKee, who continued the publication. After the war, Mr. Francis became connected with a spiritualist paper in Chicago. Mr. McKee was assisted in editorial work by J. L. Wines. Miss McKee, Mrs. Francis, Mr. Dempsay, Mr. Short, John Hamilton, Al. Patrick and Willie White, at different times worked in the office.

In the fall of 1867, W. F. Goble started the Olathe Central, and published it about a year, assisted a part of the time by John T. Barris. The office was afterwards purchased by C. Gates and A. H. Patrick, who commenced the Olathe Democrat, which was published till Christmas, 1868, when it was suspended.

Mr. Gregg says these were all the papers published in Johnson county up to January 1870, and mentions the contemplated establishment of the Olathe News Letter by John A. Canutt, to be edited by Mr. Gregg.

Oscar Haberlein.—The Lawrence Free Press was first issued Jan. 1, 1868, by J. M. Haberlein. In the fall of the same year it was removed to Leavenworth. It was a weekly. October 30, 1868, a daily issue was commenced. G. Reischel was for some time editor after the removal to Leavenworth. Since, Ed. E. Haberlein and Oscar Haberlein have been editors. The Free Press was [Jan. 12, 1870] the only German paper in Kansas.

The Kansas Post was, at the beginning of the war, removed from Kansas City to Wyandotte, and was conducted by John Haberlein. Afterwards, Z. Wurl removed the paper back to Kansas City, where the publication was continued.

B. J. F. Hanna.—He started the Salina Herald, on the 10th of February, 1867, and continued it as sole proprietor, and as the frontier paper of Kansas, until the date of his letter, December 27, 1869. Mr. Hanna says he had been an editor and printer for twenty-four years, except for the time he was in the army during the war.

James Hanway.—Dayton & Gardner, from New York, in the spring of 1866, brought a printing press to Olatonac, and published one or two numbers of the Osawatomie Times. The troubles commenced, and the press was hid in the brush on the Marais des Cygnes, remaining there till the spring of 1857. It was then taken out, and was used by C. E. Griffith in the publication of the Osawatomie Herald, which was published by him one year. He then sold the establishment to John McReynolds, who continued the paper for some time, when the office was removed to Paola. He says Mr. McReynolds is connected with the Advertiser, at Paola.

C. W. Helm.—Refers to John D. Henderson, Geo. W. McLane, and others, as having been connected with newspapers in Leavenworth.

Richard J. Hosten.—Came to Kansas in the summer of 1856, as correspondent of the Boston Traveler. In November, 1856, the Herald of Freedom was revived, when he
became employed on that paper. In May, 1857, he became connected with the Emporia News, and so continued till September, at the same time corresponding for the Chicago Tribune, Missouri Democrat, Boston Traveller, and New York Tribune; wrote also for Mr. Pronto's Prairie City paper; was official reporter of the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, furnishing reports for the Daily Times. In the winter of 1857-8, and later, was assistant editor of the Leavenworth Times, and was for a short time local editor of the Daily Enquirer, edited by Mr. Duggan, in 1859. In October, 1861, he became correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, Boston Traveller and New York Times, writing frequently for the Leavenworth Conservative; was official reporter of the court of impeachment of Kansas State officers, in 1862; afterwards wrote Washington letters for the Leavenworth Bulletin and Lawrence Journal.

J. W. HORNER.—The Chetopa Advance was started January 4, 1869, by Corey & Horner. Mr. Corey retired in May, 1869. January 4, 1870, S. A. Fitch purchased a half-interest, and became joint proprietor and editor. John W. Horner was born at Harrisburg, Penn., in 1834; in 1855, graduated at the State Normal School of Michigan, and in 1858 at the Michigan State University; served in the army from May, 1861, till July, 1865, in all the positions from Lieutenant to Colonel of the Eighteenth Michigan Volunteers; came to Kansas in 1855; became President of Baker University, and in the fall of 1867 a professor in the State University, resigning after one year to engage in establishing the Advance. Of J. M. Cavaness, foreman of his office, Col. Horner says: "He is a graduate of Baker University; a young man of excellent literary tastes, who never loses an hour, never swears, never smokes, never chews, never gets drunk, never loses his patience, never goes to see the girls." Chester Dallas, another employé, also a Baker University pupil, was equally virtuous. January 4, 1870, the paper took the name of the Southern Kansas Advance.

W. H. JOHNSON.—"On the 1st of September, 1857, I commenced as an apprentice on the Southern Kansas Herald, published at Osawatomie, by Charles E. Griffith. Next spring went to work on the Kansas Messenger, a Methodist paper. [Fort Scott?] which stopped after three months, and I went to work again on the Herald." James M. Kane became a partner with Mr. Griffith in the Herald. Mr. Johnson mentions working on the Neosho Valley Register, Topeka Tribune, State Record and Lawrence Republican. In 1866 he revived the Baldwin City Observer, which before had been published by Warren Mitchell. A Mr. Henry became a partner with Mr. Johnson in the Observer. In January, 1866, Mr. Johnson removed the offices to Fort Scott, and revived the Monitor. After three months, sold the Monitor to W. A. Gorman and Oscar Edwards. January 5th, 1867, he started the Allen County Courant, at Iola. Published to Vol. II, No. 28, and sold to H. W. Talcott and Nelson F. Acors, who changed the name to Neosho Valley Register. In November, [1868?] started the Anderson County Expositor, at Garnett, but published only four numbers. Started the Council Grove Advertiser April 10th, 1889. Mr. Johnson mentions his father, H. H. Johnson, in whose name the Baldwin City Observer, as revived, was first published, and his brothers, J. J. Johnson and W. H. Johnson, both of whom were associated with him as printers in Kansas.

From information, Mr. Johnson says the first newspaper published at Council Grove was the Council Grove Press, commenced in 1858, having been removed by S. N. Wood from Cottonwood Falls, where he had published it as the Cottonwood Falls Press. In 1860 Mr. Wood sold to A. I. Baker, who published the paper part of the year. Judge Baker was killed in 1862, in his own house in the county, by Bill Anderson and others, bushwhackers from Missouri, and his house burned with his body. Wood repurchased in 1863, and sold to J. E. Bryan in 1864. The latter sold to E. F. Campbell in 1866, who changed the name of the paper to the Council Grove Democrat, published the paper for nine months, and then sold the materials to be used in establishing the Salina Herald. The Democrat was the last Council Grove paper preceding the Advertiser.
H. W. Kastor.—The first number of *Die Flackel* (The Torch) was issued at Wyandotte, September 12, 1866, by Kastor, Fischer & Co. (H. W. Kastor, Christian Fischer and John Kremer,) H. W. Kastor, editor. The paper was first printed in the *Gazette* office. After a time Mr. Kremer retired. Mr. Fisher retired September 18, 1867. January 1, 1868, *Die Flackel* was moved to Atchison, and was published there weekly and semi-weekly. January 1, 1869, he removed it to St. Joseph, Mo., and consolidated with the *Westliche Volksblatt*, daily and weekly, H. W. Kastor, editor, until July 10, 1869.

John H. Kitts.—The first paper in Franklin county was the *Kansas Leader*, published at Centropolis, by Austin & Beardsley, started in May, 1857, and continued till the spring of 1858, when it was sold to the Minnola Town Company. Removed to Minnola, the name was changed to the *Minnola Statesman*, and was published by O. A. Bassett for about two months, when he was succeeded by Joel K. Goodin, who continued the publication for about six weeks, when it was suspended, Minnola having failed to retain the Territorial capital.

Mr. Kitts mentions the fact that he became foreman and business manager of the Council Grove *Press* on the resumption of its publication by A. I. Baker, on the 14th of February, 1861, and he gives a detailed account of the events culminating in the tragic death of Mr. Baker.

M. M. Lewis.—The first number of the *Leaven County Weekly Press* was issued at Pleasanton, November 6, 1863, by M. M. Lewis and A. B. Bowman. At the end of the first month Mr. Bowman sold out. Afterwards W. P. Winnifree became associated with Mr. Lewis. W. H. Mugford and H. C. McNeel were employed in the office.

Lyons & Coulter.—The *Cherokee Sentinel* was started at Baxter Springs in October, 1865, by M. W. Coulter and D. C. Holbrook. In April, 1869, W. E. C. Lyons became connected with the paper, and in December, 1869, Lyons & Coulter bought out Holbrook. W. E. C. Lyons became editor, and M. W. Coulter business manager.

The Baxter Springs *Herald* was started in October, 1867, by B. R. and N. J. Evans. In the summer of 1868 the paper suspended publication.

S. D. Macdonald.—The first number of the Wyandotte *Gazette* was issued August 7th, 1858, the name of S. D. Macdonald appearing as editor and proprietor. Valuable editorial contributions were made by Dr. J. P. Root, Col. W. Y. Roberts, and J. M. Winchell. Published a daily during the sitting of the Constitutional Convention, which contained pamphlet proceedings of the convention by an official reporter, which were afterwards reprinted in book form. Received $1 per thousand ens for the proceedings, in scrip, $2,000 of which he was compelled to sell for twenty-five cents on the dollar, the market price at that time. Willis Emery, Capt. Willits and Mr. Lewis worked on the *Gazette*.

S. E. McKee.—The first paper published in Johnson county was the Olathe *Herald*, Democratic, started in 1857, by J. M. Giffen, and continued till the spring of 1861. The *Kansas Central* was started in the fall of 1860, and was published one year, by W. F. Goble. It was succeeded by the Johnson County *Democrat*, published by Gates & Patrick, and edited by J. M. Giffen. This was published only about six weeks.

The *Kansas Tribune* was established by Francis & Davis, in the fall of 1860. Mr. Davis retired after three months, and Mr. Francis continued the paper till the end of 1861. In May, 1861, Mr. Francis established the Olathe *Mirror*, and continued it until September, 1862, when it was "pied" by Quantrill. The following spring he revived the *Mirror*, and published it until August, 1863, when Mr. McKee bought it, and continued its publication.

Geo. W. McLane.—Started the Leavenworth *Leader*, the first daily west of the Missouri, in the winter of 1860-7, and continued its publication until the war, when he sold it to the *Conservative*.

John McReynolds.—Was at the date of his letter, Nov. 9th, 1869, publishing the *Miami County Advertiser*, in connection with W. M. Mitchell, at Paola. He states that...
he had commenced to write a history of Miami county, which embodies a history of the press of that county.

G. Manning.—In the month of December, 1859, he became a partner in the publication of the Democratic Platform, at Marysville, a Democratic paper which had been started by R. S. Newell and P. H. Peters, a few months before. In May, 1860, he became sole publisher, and made it a Republican paper. On the 21st of July, 1860, a whirlwind, or tornado, among other buildings in Marysville, destroyed in which was the printing office, scattering the materials of the office and suspending the paper. In August, 1863, he purchased the Big Blue Union printing office from Geo. D. Swearingen, and continued the publication of the paper until December, 1865. In June, 1866, he removed the material of the office to Manhattan, and started the Kansas Radical at that place in July. In October, 1867, G. C. Crowther became associated with him as publisher. In October, 1868, sold to L. R. Elliott, who consolidated with the Independent into the Standard.

Geo. W. Martin.—April 1st, 1855, S. P. Higgins & Co. issued a prospectus for the Pawnee Enquirer, which was never started. In October 13th of that year Mr. Higgins advertised for sale in the Herald of Freedom a complete newspaper and job printing office at Pawnee. In August, 1858, the Junction Sentinel was started, at Junction City, by Benj. H. Keyser, editor, Geo. W. Kingsbury, printer, Robert Wilson, patron. It lived a few months, and was succeeded by the Junction City Statesman, published by Geo. W. Kingsbury and W. S. Blakely, and edited by W. W. Herbert and Wm. Ouddy. It was soon succeeded by the Kansas Staterman, published by S. A. Medary, jr. This paper was also short-lived. All Democratic so far. Mr. de Vivaldi then for a short time published the Manhattan Express simultaneously at Junction City and Manhattan. In September, 1861, Geo. W. Kingsbury started the Smoky Hill and Republican Union. In February, 1862, he was succeeded by Wm. S. Blakely and Geo. W. Martin, who were succeeded in the fall of 1864 by O. F. Dunlap, who in a few weeks retired. In April, 1865, the paper was revived by Geo. W. Martin, under the name of Junction City Union. Up to May, 1866, the ownership of the Union was in Streeter & Strickler and W. K. Bartlett. From May, 1866, until February, 1867, Morris H. Porter was associated in its publication. John W. Delaney was a partner from May, 1869, until Dec. 16th, 1869, when Geo. W. Martin succeeded to full ownership, having been editor since the spring of 1862. The Kansas Frontier, Democratic, was started in Junction City, in the fall of 1861, by H. T. Geery. Geo. E. Dummer succeeded Geery in a short time. In March, 1862, Company C, Eighth Kansas, and Company F, Sixth Kansas, destroyed the office. In July, 1868, the Junction Arapahoe, Democratic, was started by A. S. Huling. It was discontinued after election. Mr. Martin mentions that he served a part of his apprenticeship in the Leoponm Union and National Democrat offices, and that he published a daily at Junction City from November, 1866, to August, 1867. The Union printing press, used from 1862 to 1865, was the first press in the United States to raise the name of Jas. Buchanan for President—used in printing a Democratic paper in Ebenburg, Pa. The long primer type used during those years, lay in the Missouri river, at Kansas City, for some months, in the winter of 1866-7.

John A. Martin.—He bought the Squatter Sovereign, Feb. 20, 1858, and established the Atchison Champion. The Squatter Sovereign was established Feb. 3, 1854, by Stringfellow & Kelly. In the summer of 1857 it was purchased by Fomeroy, McBratney & Adams. In the winter it passed into the hands of O. F. Short, of whom Col. Martin purchased. In September, 1861, the Champion was left in charge of Geo. I. Stebbins, the proprietor having gone into the army. In September, 1863, the paper was leased to John J. Ingalls and Albert H. Horton. January 1, 1865, Col. Martin returned from the army, and again took charge of the paper. Early in March, 1866, started the Daily Champion. On the 11th of August, 1868, the Champion was consolidated with the Free Press, the new firm
being Martin & Root, publishers, John A. Martin, editor. The Daily Free Press had
been started on the 5th day of May, 1864, by F. G. Adams. In April, 1865, Frank A.
Root became a partner, and the paper was thereafter, until its consolidation with the
Champion, published by F. A. Root & Co. F. G. Adams was, with one or two brief
intervals, its editor. The consolidated journal was called the Champion and Press.
On the night of the 20th of May, 1866, the office was totally destroyed by fire. In three
weeks from that date a new office had been put in, and the Daily Champion and Press
made its appearance; John A. Martin, editor and proprietor, Mr. Root having
withdrawn.

S. G. Mead.—The first number of the Eureka Herald was issued July 10, 1868, and
the following winter the paper came near being frozen out, but survived, and continues
to be published, January, 1870. The town of Eureka had, when the paper was estab-
lished, but thirty inhabitants.

Sol. Miller.—The Doniphan Constitutionalist was the first paper published in Doni-
phan county, having been started in 1856, by Thomas J. Key. It was violently Pro-
Slavery Democratic. It suspended about the latter part of July, 1858, and the office
was removed to Iowa Point, to publish a paper called the Enquirer.
The Chief was the second paper in the county, established in May, 1857. The first
issue of the Chief was got out in the latter part of May, 1857, but was dated June 4.
A bundle of paper was printed, and copies circulated among the crowd gathered at the
sales of the Iowa Trust Lands, which commenced at Iowa Point, on the 1st of June
Since that issue the paper has missed but five regular issues, and they were during the
first two years and a half. The first issue was printed with the aid of slave labor, for
which the proprietor paid the owner of the laborer, the latter being a colored roller boy.
The following named persons have worked on the Chief, as regular hands: Morris
Lewis, 1857; John W. Barton, 1857-8; Cyrus L. Heister, 1857-8; Hiram S. Walter,
1858-9, and again, in 1865-6; Cyrus B. Bowman, 1858-9; Edward C. Grumley, 1859-
60-61-62-63; Martin Scruggs, 1859; John P. Cone, 1860; Lewis R. Sturr, 1860-61;
Donald McLeod, 1861-2-3-4; Willie McLeod, 1862-3-4; John D. Brown, 1862-3-4;
E. A. Davis, 1883. Had charge of the Chief for two months, while we were at Topeka.
Is now publishing the Wathena Advance. George W. Heister, 1864-5-6; H. C. Van
Buskirk. Commenced in June, 1866, and has been working regularly ever since.

About June, 1867, the Era was started, at Geary City. The editors were Dr. E. H.
Grant, Republican, Joseph Thompson, Democrat, and Earl Marble, American. But it
was a staunch Free-State paper, nevertheless. Grant was the first to retire from the paper;
Thompson followed shortly afterwards, leaving Marble alone. Its publication was sus-
pended in the latter part of the summer or in the fall of 1858.
The Elwood Advertiser was started in July, 1857, by Fairman & Newman. They con-
tinued it but a few months, when it was taken hold of by a company. While under this
management, Ed. Russell was the leading writer, and Thos. A. Oseborn also contributed to
its columns. The paper several times temporarily suspended, and in 1858, Jack Merr-
ick ran it for a short time. In the winter of 1858-9, after one of its collapses, it passed
into other hands, and a paper called the Free Press took its place.
The Crusader of Freedom was started early in 1858, at Denison, by James Redpath.
In politics, it was Abolitionist. The paper was continued until about the 20th of May
of that year, when it suddenly collapsed. The material was, several years afterwards,
removed to Atchison, to publish the Atchison Union. John A. Martin, of the Champion,
and the notorious Charley Lenhart worked as compositors on the Crusader.
In the latter part of July, 1858, the material of the Doniphan Constitutionalist was re-
moved by Mr. Key, to Iowa Point, where he started the Iowa Point Enquirer, Pro-Slavery,
Democratic. The Enquirer was published but a short time, when it suspended. In the
following winter, Thomas J. Vanderveer undertook to resuscitate the *Enquirer*, but issued only two or three numbers.

In the fall of 1858, the Palermo Leader was started by F. W. Emery and Charles Perham. It was Republican in politics. It lived about two years. The material was purchased, in 1862, by Peter H. Peters, and removed to Marysville, where he published a paper on it, which was seized in 1862, by a company of soldiers who were recruiting for the Thirteenth Kansas.

In the fall of 1839, the Iowa Point paper was resuscitated, under the name of the *Dispatch*, by Ansel Watrous, jr., and J. W. Biggers. It was intensely Democratic. The editorials were mostly written by Dr. Jabez Robinson. The paper was continued until the latter part of the spring of 1860, the last few weeks under the control of Charles M. Fisher, a printer from Richmond, Virginia.

In the fall of 1860, J. W. Biggers removed the material of the *Dispatch* to Troy, where he started the *Douglas County Dispatch*, a Democratic paper. That fall the *Dispatch* suspended, and the material of the office was removed to Hiawatha, in the summer of 1861, by P. Gould Parker, who published the *Brown County Union* upon it, until January, 1862, when the office and most of the material were burned.

In the fall of 1860, the *Douglas County* Post was started, at Doniphan, by George and William Rees. The Post was moderately Democratic. It was published a little over a year, suspending in 1861.

In April, 1862, Dr. E. H. Grant purchased the material of the *Douglas County Post*, removed it to Troy, and commenced the publication of the *Douglas County Patriot*, a Republican and Jim Lane organ. In 1863 Frank Tracy took an interest in the *Patriot*, which continued under their control until the spring of 1864, when it was absorbed by the *Investigator*.

In February, 1864, a company of gentlemen commenced the publication of the Troy *Investigator*. During the spring it absorbed the *Patriot*, and continued as the *Investigator* until after the November election. H. C. Hawkins was the editor. The *Patriot* material was afterward purchased by H. P. Stebbins, taken to Hiawatha, and used in publishing the *Sentinel*.

In the winter of 1864-5, the *Troy Investigator* was succeeded by the *Douglas County Soldier*, published by S. H. Dodge. It ran under this name a few months, and then gave way to a new publisher and a new name.

The Troy *Reporter* succeeded upon the remains of the *Soldier*, during the year 1865. It was now under the control of Joseph H. Hunt, a brother of H. D. Hunt, of the Elwood *Free Press*. Mr. Hunt continued the publication until the spring of 1866, when he died from the effects of injuries received by falling from the roof of his office building. His wife undertook to continue the publication, assisted by Theodore S. Alvord; but Robert Tracy soon purchased the establishment, and continued the *Reporter* until April, 1867, when it was removed to Wathena.

The Wathena *Reporter* was an offshoot of the Troy *Reporter*. It was removed to Wathena, April, 1867, by Robert Tracy, who soon sold it to E. H. Snow and G. W. Larzelere. After some months, Mr. Snow withdrew, leaving the paper in the hands of Mr. Larzelere. It afterwards passed into the hands of his father, Hon. A. Larzelere. In 1870; F. H. Drenning and Joel Holt purchased the office.

In the winter of 1858-9, the Elwood *Advertiser* was reconstructed into the Elwood *Free Press*, by Frank and Robert Tracy, and was edited by D. W. Wilder and A. L. Lee. It was a live Republican paper. During the year, H. D. Hunt became the owner of the *Free Press*, and continued its publication until about the last of October, 1861, when he suspended publication and went into the army. The material of the *Free Press* was purchased by John T. Snoddy, in the spring of 1864, and removed to Mound City, Linn county, where it was used in the publication of the *Border Sentinel*. 
In the fall of 1858, Joseph Thompson removed the material of the Geary City Era to Troy, where he commenced the publication of the Troy Democrat. The paper lived but a few weeks, when Thompson gave it up, and soon after removed the material to St. Joseph, when the Free Democrat was started by him, in connection with Frank Tracy, Dr. E. H. Grant, and Earl Marble.

Along in the last days of 1858 and first days of 1859, the Highlander was started, at Highland. It was published by Faulkner & Seaver, and edited by T. P. Herrick, afterwards Colonel of the Seventh Kansas. The mechanical department was under charge of Frank A. Root, now of North Topeka. The paper lasted but a few months. The material was afterwards purchased by Chas. H. Waighter, and taken to Savannah, Missouri. The large quads and job type were shot at the Union forces at the siege of Lexington.

A. W. Moore.—In 1854, came to Kansas with G. W. Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom; assisted in cutting timber and putting up the first building used in Lawrence as a printing office; in the spring of 1855, went to Topeka, and was employed at different times on the Tribune and the Record; in 1864, went to Atchison with F. G. Adams and started the Atchison Free Press; in July, 1867, started the Jackson County News, at Holton.

In April, 1868, the Jackson County Democrat was started, by Thos. G. Williams, who published it three months and left it in charge of Mr. Jas. W. Fox, who continued its publication till after the fall election, when it suspended.

M. M. Murdock.—The first number of the Osage Chronicle was issued September 25, 1863—the first paper ever printed in the county. In 1864, the paper was suspended for several months; but during the fall he got out for a while a campaign sheet entitled the Grim Chief, in honor of Lane, and another called the Lightning Rod, that supported Sidney Clarke. Apprentices and employés: Emmett Ryus, Ozias McDonald, G. W. Hoover, James Aiken, W. H. Hinkley, and Sophia McDonald.

R. D. Parker.—The first number of De Vivaldi's paper was struck off at Wyandotte, and a copy is in the corner-stone of the Agricultural College.

The first number of the Congregational Record was published in January, 1859, at Lawrence, R. Cordley, S. Y. Lum and H. M. Simpson, a committee of the Congregational Association, having charge of the publication. Rev. R. Cordley had editorial charge, aided by Rev. L. Bodwell and Rev. R. D. Parker. T. D. Thacher & Co., printers. In May, 1860, R. D. Parker and J. D. Liggett took the places of Simpson and Lum on the publishing committee. It was published quarterly till January, 1862, after which it appeared monthly. In August, 1863, Quantrill's raid, it was destroyed, as also was the house of the editor, Mr. Cordley. The next number, September and October combined, was printed by T. D. Thacher, at the office of the Journal of Commerce, Kansas City, and contained a full account of Quantrill's raid, from the pen of Mr. Cordley. From this time the care of the publication chiefly devolved on Mr. Parker, of Wyandotte. It was printed by Mr. Thacher, at Kansas City, until December, 1864, when it was suspended till June, 1865. It was then revived, under the editorial care of Rev. P. McVlear and Rev. J. D. Liggett, and was printed at Leavenworth one year. It was then transferred to Topeka, with P. McVlear and R. Cordley, editors. On the completion of its eighth volume, May, 1867, its publication was abandoned. The numbers of October and November, 1864, contains a full account of the Price invasion. From the pages of the publication, from first to last, might be gotten a history of the Congregational churches in Kansas, with much information concerning other denominations. While published at Lawrence it was at different times printed by T. D. Thacher & Co., Speer & Smith, and Speer & Moore.

Josiah H. Pillsbury.—The first number of the Manhattan Independent was issued July 18th, 1865, Josiah H. Pillsbury, editor and proprietor. Leonard H. Pillsbury be-
came associate editor in September, 1866. The Independent was published five years, and in September, 1869, was merged with the Radical into the Manhattan Standard. Of the persons who learned the printing business in the Independent office, Mr. Pillsbury mentions the following: Orville Huntress, Mrs. Frances A. Pillsbury, Henry L. Denison, Miss Clara Fowler, and Miss Belle Fowler. Mr. Pillsbury pays a high tribute to the character of all these persons.

P. B. PLUMB.—Was foreman of the Herald of Freedom from about the 10th of January, 1857, to the 20th of March following. John E. Cook, who was afterwards hung at Charlestown, Va., with John Brown, was mailing clerk at that time. S. S. Prouty was a printer in the office for a month or two.

The first number of the Emporia News was issued June 6th, 1857. Mr. Plumb was editor and proprietor, R. J. Hinton was corresponding editor, and W. A. Phillips was Lawrence correspondent. Jacob Stotler was foreman, and C. C. Clawson and T. W. French were printers. At the end of the year Mr. Stotler became joint proprietor.

Fort Scott Daily Post.—Capt. E. A. Smith, of Sedalia, Missouri, was connected with the first papers started at Fort Scott.

GEORGE F. PRESCOTT.—The Leavenworth Journal, Pro-Slavery, was started in 1856, by Jack Henderson, upon a new Washington press, bought in St. Louis. In the spring of 1858, Hutchinson Campbell leased the office of John A. Halderman, and published the Daily Journal about one year. Towards the latter part of the year the building occupied by the office fell, and piled and crushed the materials, after which the publishers got out a few numbers at the Times office, and then suspended publication. Shortly after, G. F. Prescott, C. A. Prescott and Wm. White, started the Daily Evening Dispatch, a Douglas paper, using the press recovered from the Journal office. The Dispatch was published ten or eleven months, when it suspended, Mr. Prescott's interest having been purchased by other parties, in the interest of Breckinridge, about two months before the suspension. D. R. Anthony bought the press and material for use in starting the Conservatives, in the winter of 1860-61. He sold the press in 1862 to John Speer, the Lawrence Tribune. Mr. Prescott thinks the press afterwards went to Council Grove.

The Leavenworth Commercial was started October 3, 1866, by Geo. F. Prescott, George C. Hume and A. F. Callahan. In April following, Mr. Callahan sold out, and the paper was continued by Prescott & Hume.

S. S. PROUTY.—Came to Kansas in 1866, and worked in the Herald of Freedom office during the following winter; G. W. Brown, publisher, P. B. Plumb, foreman. June 25, 1857, he started the Freeman's Champion at Prairie City, in a tent which was erected by the ladies for that use. He issued eleven numbers of the Champion, when the publication was suspended. After a suspension of three months, Mr. Prouty, in company with Oliver P. Willett, revived the Champion. After three months Mr. Willett withdrew, and the publication was continued by Mr. Prouty until September, 1858, when he discontinued the publication, having in fifteen months issued forty numbers. The material upon which the Freeman's Champion was started was bought of G. W. Brown, of Lawrence, by the Prairie City Town Company. The press was an old-fashioned "jew-harp" press, and was brought into the Territory in 1834, by Rev. J. Meeker, a Baptist missionary for the Ottawa Indians. The press was, in 1869, in use at Creekwood Falls, in the Banner office. Russell W. Randall and David Way worked on the Champion. Willett became a lieutenant in the First Indian Regiment, and was killed at Bearen Fork, Indian Territory, in December, 1863.

In September, 1859, he removed the material of the Champion office to Burlington, and started the Neosho Valley Register. In December, 1862, having then been for several months a lieutenant and quartermaster in the army, he leased the Register to Isaac E. Olney. Olney published the paper one year, when it again took Prouty's name as
publisher, with H. N. Bent as editor. In March, 1864, Wm. Payne leased the office, and about a month afterward bought it of Mr. Prouty, the latter being still in the army. Mr. Payne died in July following, and the paper soon after suspended, and Silas Pears, a lawyer, bought the material. Mr. Prouty had as his employés in the Register office, Wallace H. Johnson, who afterward published the Baldwin City Observer, the Iola Courier, a paper at Garnett (name not given), and the Council Grove Advertiser, and Lucas Everett, who at one time was connected with the publication of the LeRoy Pioneer, and afterward was editor of the Garnett Plaindealer.

I. E. Olney started the Hampden (Coffey county) Expositor, in June, 1864. In the spring of 1865, he removed his office to Garnett, and started the Plaindealer. He died in 1866, and his widow, Mrs. D. E. Olney, continued the publication of the Plaindealer.

September 3d, 1864, Mr. Prouty started the Kansas Patriot, at Burlingon, and continued it until April 15th, 1869, when he sold it to J. F. Cuminings. Six weeks after, the latter sold to A. D. Brown. The following persons worked for Mr. Prouty on the Patriot: A. D. Brown, Robert H. Adair, Lucas Everett, Henry Smith, Miss Elvira Denlick, J. R. Jennings, E. H. Willey, Edward Garwood and Charles Tinker (“A Certain Prodigal”), who tramped in every State in the Union, and was both in the Rebel and Union army. Jennings has published the Wamego Courrier and the LeRoy Pioneer.

The Kansas Daily Commonwealth first appeared May 1st, 1869. The first publishers were S. S. Prouty and J. B. Davis. The Commonwealth absorbed the Topeka Leader, July 1st, 1869, Mr. Prouty sold his interest to A. W. Edwards and Geo. W. Crane. In the latter part of the same month, Mr. Prouty bought back Mr. Edwards’s interest, and the firm-name became Prouty, Davis & Crane. Ward Burlingame and Prof. J. D. Parker were on the editorial staff: Prof. B. F. Mudge, Prof. H. B. Norton, Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols and S. D. Houston were contributors.

James Redpath.—Came to Kansas very early. Was the only Free-Soller at the Shawnee Mission, during the sitting there of the first Territorial Legislature. Wrote letters to the St. Louis Democrat. Remained in Kansas as correspondent of the Democrat, Chicago Tribune and New York Tribune until the close of the struggle. Started a strong abolition paper in Doniphan (The Crusader of Freedom) a few months before the vote on the English bill. Left Kansas on the day the vote was taken, and has never been back since. Mr. Redpath mentions having written a “Life of John Brown,” “Echoes of Harper’s Ferry,” and, in conjunction with R. J. Hinton, a “Guide to Kansas and the Rocky Mountains;” also a number of other books; besides, has done a great deal of editorial writing and correspondence for numerous papers.

M. W. Reynolds.—The first number of the Herald of Freedom was printed in Pennsylvania, and was dated Wakarnas, Kansas, October 21, 1854. The second number was published at Lawrence, January 6, 1855. May 21, 1856, the office was destroyed by the Border-Ruffians, and the publication was suspended till November following, when the paper was again started, and its publication continued. George W. Brown was the publisher.

The Kansas State Journal succeeded the Herald of Freedom. It was started by Josiah C. Trask and Hovey E. Lowman, about the middle of February, 1851, on the material of the Herald of Freedom. Mr. Trask was killed at the Quantrill massacre, August 21, 1863. Mr. Lowman, in the spring of 1864, sold out to S. C. Smith and W. S. Rankin. In May, 1865, Jas. Christian and M. W. Reynolds bought Mr. Smith’s interest, and the paper was published in the name of Christian, Reynolds & Co. In the winter of 1866, Mr. Reynolds bought the interest of Mr. Christian, and in 1868 Geo. A. Reynolds bought the interest of Mr. Rankin. March 4, 1869, the paper was consolidated with the Lawrence Republican and the Ottawa Home Journal, under the firm-name of Kalloch, Thacher & Reynolds, and the issues of the paper were called the Republican Daily Journal and the
Weekly Western Home Journal. The Daily State Journal was started by Christian & Reynolds, July 6, 1865.

Adrian Reynolds.—The Garnett Plaindealer was first issued March 30, 1866, by I. E. Olney. On the death of Mr. Olney, in September, 1866, W. Duncan became publisher, and J. G. Lindsey, and afterwards Dr. G. W. Cooper, editors. Lucas Everett was editor and publisher of the third volume. Dr. Cooper was editor and publisher during the fourth volume, retaining Mr. Everett as foreman. Adrian Reynolds became editor and publisher at the beginning of the volume, having worked in the office from the time the paper was started until near the time of Mr. Olney's death. Mrs. D. E. Olney continued as owner of the paper after her husband's death, and her son, Chas. M. Olney, worked in the office four and one-half years before he was fifteen years old. Miss May G. Olney was also a compositor in the office.

In the fall of 1868, W. H. Johnson started the Expositor, at Garnett, but suspended the publication after the issue of four or five numbers.

J. W. Roberts.—The Oskaloos Independent was established by him in July, 1860. During the first twenty-two months it was run locally, by John W. Day, the editor being detained in Ohio, but sending leaders regularly by mail. Employed lady compositors for the first four or five years. Albert G. Rivers was foreman for three years.

The Gazette was started, at Grasshopper, in May, 1860, by a Frenchman—name forgotten. P. H. Hubbell soon after became the proprietor. R. H. Crosby bought the paper in the spring of 1863, and changed the name to the Kansas Jeffersonian. In 1864, Crosby sold to S. H. Dodge, who some time after sold to R. K. McCartney & Co., who continued the paper till 1865 or 1866, when Geo. T. Isbell bought it, and published it till 1867, when he removed to Oskaloosa, issued two numbers, and suspended publication. Shortly after, A. W. Moore bought the material, removed it to Holton, and started the News. In 1867, P. H. Hubbell brought an office to Grasshopper Falls, and revived the Gazette, but soon removed the office to Ellsworth. In 1869, Stafford & Nesbitt started the Jefferson County Democrat, at Oskaloosa, and published it about two months. Afterwards R. B. Wilson and L. A. Heli rented the material and started the Statesman.

Frank A. Root.—Came to Kansas in April, 1857; worked a short time in the Herald of Freedom office, Lawrence; went to Quindaro, and helped to get out the second number of the Quindaro Chindausum, which appeared on the 16th of June, 1857. Continued on the paper until the middle of June, 1858, when the paper suspended, after an existence of one year. On the 1st day of January, 1859, pulled off the first number of the Weekly Highlander, started at Highland, Doniphan county, and edited by T. P. Herrick. The paper was discontinued in about three months. After a while got a few days' work on the Platte Argus, at Weston, Mo., published by W. F. Wisely. May 6, 1859, got work in the Champion office, at Atchison, and remained till June, 1861, then went to handling mails till January 23, 1863; then engaged as messenger in the Overland Stage Line until September, 1863; then took charge for three months of the Champion as publisher, under John J. Ingalls and Albert H. Horton, success and editors; then again went into the mail service on the Overland Stage Line, and so continued until March, 1865, when he became associated with F. G. Adams in the publication of the Atchison Daily and Weekly Free Press, and remained until August 8th, 1868, when the Free Press and Champion were consolidated, when he became associated with John A. Martin in the publication of the Champion and Press, which was burnt out on the 21st of May, 1869. Mr. Root then sold out his interest to Col. Martin.

Joseph P. Root.—M. W. Delahay published the Register, at Wyandotte, for a short time in the spring of 1857, which Dr. Root assisted a very little in editing.

In June, 1868, the *Neosho Valley Eagle* was started by B. K. Land, at Jacksonville, a town situated in the four corners of Cherokee, Labette, Crawford, and Neosho counties. After six months the paper was removed to Erie, and called the *Neosho County Eagle*. About six months afterwards, Messrs. Barton & Kimball bought the paper.

Labette county has two papers. One, at Oswego, called the *Register*, was established by E. Trask, in May or June, 1868. The *Chetopa Advance* was started in December, 1868, by Col. Horner. The *Pioneer* is published at Independence, Montgomery county.

A. Sellers.—The *Wabaunsee County Herald* was started April 1st, 1869, G. W. Bertram and A. Sellers, proprietors. October 20th, Bertram sold to S. H. Fairfield. George Sellers was an employee in the office. This was the first paper published in Wabaunsee county.

The *Pottawatomie Gazette* was started at Louisville, by A. Sellers, July 17th, 1867, the first paper in Pottawatomie county. In February, 1868, Patrick McCloskey bought a half interest in the paper, and July 5th, 1868, the other half from Mr. Sellers. G. W. Bertram and G. Sellers were compositors in the *Gazette* office.

The *Wamego Courier* was started in May, 1869, by J. R. Jennings, since of the *LeRoy Pioneer*. The *Courier* suspended the following September. In November, 1869, Flannigan & How established the *Kansas Valley*, at Wamego, Democratic.

John Speer.—Arrived at Lawrence, Sept. 29th, 1854. The place was then without a house, except a squatter's cabin. He had made arrangements with Judge Story, of the *Kansas City Enterprise*, to get out a specimen paper. When he arrived with the copy, Mr. Story demanded that he should leave out of his paper everything relating to slavery. This broke the contract, and Mr. Speer went to Leavenworth, and had a similar experience with W. H. Osborn, of the *Leavenworth Herald*. He then returned to Ohio, and got out his *Kansas Pioneer*, at Medina, Ohio, dated Oct. 16, 1854. Returning to Kansas with his printing material, he found that a Pro-Slavery paper, called the *Pioneer*, had been started at Kickapoo. He therefore changed the name of his paper to the *Kansas Tribune*, and got out its first number, at Lawrence, Jan. 5th, 1855. Took S. N. Wood as a partner, and published the paper at Lawrence till November, 1855, then suspended a few weeks and removed to Topeka, taking W. W. Ross as a partner, and continued the publication till February, 1857, when he sold out to Ross Brothers. Dec. 27th, 1859, bought the *Lawrence Republican* of T. Dwight Thatcher, and published it till Sept. 4th, 1862; then sold back to Thatcher. Started the *Kansas Weekly Tribune*, January 1st, 1863. It was destroyed by Quantrill, Aug. 21st, 1863; started again Nov. 28th, 1863.

Benj. F. Simpson.—Has the material at command for a complete history of the press of Miami county, and proposes to prepare the data for the same at some future time.

H. P. Stebbins.—Came to Kansas in the fall of 1858, helping to build the telegraph line from Boonville, Mo., to Kansas City and Leavenworth. In August, 1859, he commenced setting type at Leavenworth. At that time, Col. J. C. and Champion Vaughan published the *Times*, Gill & Eastin the *Herald*, and Jeff. L. Dugger the *Register*. *Der Adler* was published at that time, and perhaps another German paper.

August 20th, 1864, Mr. Stebbins issued the first number of the *Union Sentinel*, at Hiawatha. Published the paper two years, doing all the work himself—job work, type-setting, presswork, rolling, etc.—without any other person, except an occasional volunteer on the roller. After Mr. Stebbins left the *Sentinel*, Ira J. Lacock and Dr. Oberholtzer published it about a year, when David Downer bought it.

H. W. Talcott.—The *Allen County Courier*, the first paper at Iola, was started Jan. 6th, 1867, by W. H. Johnson. He continued its publication until July 27th, 1868, when Talcott & Acres purchased the office, and changed the name of the paper to the *Neosho Valley Register*. August 6th, 1869, Mr. Acres sold out to Mr. Talcott. The press on which Mr. Johnson started the paper was used at Osawatomie, in 1858; from there it
went to Paola; thence to Iola. Subsequently, I. S. Kalloch’s *Home Journal* press was added to the *Register* office. Judge Talcott mentions that he commenced setting type at the age of eight years, and never had so much as a year’s schooling in any other school.

JAMES F. TALLMAN.—The *Washington Observer* was started by Mark J. Kelly, in March, 1868, and sold out to James F. Tallman, Aug. 4th, 1869. Mr. Kelly started the *Little Blue*, at Jenkins’s Mills, Nebraska.

R. B. TAYLOR.—The *Quindaro Chieflane*, a Free-State paper, was published one year, commencing about June, 1857, by J. M. Walden & Co., the town company owning the establishment.

The *Kansas Tribune* was established in Quindaro in the fall of 1859, by Francis & Davis, and was printed with the material previously constituting the office of the *Chieflane*. Mr. Davis retired after three months’ connection with the paper, and Mr. Francis continued the publication until the spring of 1861, when he removed the office to Olathe, where it has been used in printing the Olathe *Mirror*.

The first paper published in Wyandotte city was the *Wyandotte Chiefs*, by Ephraim Abbott. It was started in 1867, or early in 1858, but was not continued many months. It was succeeded by the *Western Argus*, which was printed on the same material, and published by the *Western Argus* company, J. E. Bennett, editor, and P. Sidney Post, commercial editor. The first number of the *Argus* was issued March 25, 1868, and was continued till March 9, 1861, when the material was sold to R. B. Taylor, and now constitutes a part of the office of the *Wyandotte Gazette*.

The first number of the *Gazette* was issued August 7, 1858, S. D. Macdonald, editor and proprietor. Mr. Macdonald continued the *Gazette* one year, issuing a daily during the session of the Constitutional Convention, and then suspended. In August, 1860, Mr. Macdonald recommenced the publication of the *Gazette*, taking R. B. Taylor in as a partner. The partnership continued but for a few weeks, and Mr. Taylor hired the office of Mr. Macdonald and published the paper alone. On the 15th of January, 1861, while the editor was in the East on business connected with the paper, the office was entirely destroyed by fire, together with the building in which it was located, both office and building belonging to Mr. Macdonald. When Mr. Taylor returned from the East he purchased the material of the *Argus* office, and printed the *Gazette* on it. Mr. Taylor continued to publish the *Gazette* till the spring of 1867, when Philpott & Brown got possession of the office and published it three months under agreement to purchase, which they failed to perform. Mr. Taylor then took the management of the paper again, and continued in control till October 1, 1869, when he leased the office to Kessler & Tuttle. On the 1st of January, 1870, Mr. Tuttle withdrew, leaving Mr. Kessler sole lessee and editor.

The *Kansas Post*, a German weekly, was moved from Kansas City to Wyandotte, early during the war, and remained one year. It was published by A. Wuerz and John Habelein, who was the principal editor.

The *Wyandotte Democrat* was published about a year and a half, commencing in May or June, 1857, by J. A. Berry. As its name would indicate, it was Democratic in politics. The material has since been used on the publication of the *Linn County Press*, at Pleasanton, Linn county.

The *Kansas Real Estate Herald* was issued at Wyandotte, by E. F. Heisler, from November, 1868, to July, 1869.

The first number of *Die Fackel* (The Torch), was printed in Wyandotte, September 12, 1866, by Kastor, Fischer & Co., H. W. Kastor, editor. It was first printed on the *Gazette* press. On the 1st of January, 1868, *Die Fackel* was removed to Atchison.

The *Shawnee Monitor* was published at Green Springs, (now Shawnee), Johnson county, by James H. Nonan, a few weeks, in the fall of 1857. It was printed at
McCarty's Star of Empire office, in Westport, and suspended as soon as the county seat was removed to Olathe. Dr. John T. Barton was in some way interested in the paper.

T. D. Thacher.—The first number of the Lawrence Republicans was issued May 28, 1857—Norman Allen, proprietor, T. D. Thacher, editor. When the Republicans was established, the Herald of Freedom had 7,000 subscribers. In 1860, the Herald of Freedom suspended for want of support. In the summer of 1868, T. D. Thacher, S. O. Thacher and S. M. Thacher bought Mr. Allen out. In 1859, S. O. Thacher sold his interest to his partners. In 1861, John Speer bought the paper. He had several partners. In 1862, T. D. Thacher bought the paper back, and continued to publish it, in connection with S. M. Thacher, until the Quantrill raid, August 21, 1863, when office, books, accounts, library and everything were totally consumed. February 1, 1868, Mr. Thacher reestablished the Republican, and March 4, 1869, consolidated with the State Journal and the Citizen Home Journal into the Republican Daily Journal and the Western Home Journal, weekly. Among those employed on the Republican at different times, Mr. Thacher mentions John Swinton, since of the New York Times, and Col. A. G. Hawes — the former foreman and the latter job printer. Jacob Stotler and M. M. Murdock were both printers in the office. A. D. Richardson was at one time regular Denver correspondent. James H. Lane, Capt. John Brown, Capt. Richard Realf and Wm. A. Phillips were occasional contributors. Horace Greeley's great speech at Osawatomie, on the organization of the Republican party, was set up in the Republican office, from the manuscript; and the proof, with Mr. Greeley's emendations and corrections, remained posted up on the walls as one of the trophies of the office.

S. Weaver.—The Kansas New Era was started at Lecompton, September 26, 1855—S. Weaver, editor and proprietor. G. C. Baker was foreman the first year. J. N. Hiff was foreman from September 25, 1856, to December, 1867. Thos. Hughes has been for two years foreman and local editor. Since May 22, 1867, the paper has been published at Medina, Jefferson county.

L. Wiel.—The Kansas Zeitung was first issued in Atchison, in June, 1857, by Dr. Charles F. Koh. In the spring of 1858, L. Sousman became proprietor, and in the winter of 1858, moved the paper to Leavenworth. It became a daily in September, 1866, Mr. Wiel purchased it April 18, 1864, and published it till March 1, 1868.

The Kansas Journal was started by Sousman & Kemp, March 1, 1865. In the fall, Kemp retired. March 1, 1868, the Zeitung and Journal consolidated, under the name of the Kansas Staats Zeitung. The paper was burnt out April 3, 1868; did not stop publication. Mr. Wiel withdrew in October, 1888. Mr. Sousman continued to publish the paper until April 1, 1869, then left for the Kansas Express.

D. W. Wilder.—The first paper in Elwood, Doniphan county, was the Elwood Press, 1855, published by Phin. B. Thompson, then by John L. Merrick, then by Frank and Robert Tracy. Next, Elwood Free Press, by Lee & Wilder, then by Harmon D. Hunt. Hunt sold the Press to persons in Mound City, about the year 1862. John L. Merrick became a captain in two of our Kansas regiments, and died in the hospital at Leavenworth.

The first number of the Leavenworth Daily Conservative appeared January 28th, 1861; D. R. Anthony, publisher, D. W. Wilder, editor. It was really a joint-stock concern, with D. R. Anthony, D. W. Wilder, Matthew Weightman, George F. Prescott, George C. Hume and Henry Buckingham as the interested parties; but the material was bought by D. R. Anthony. This lasted till the following fall, when Col. Anthony, being in the service, sold to Mr. Wilder. Afterward Mr. Weightman became associated in the publication. Wilder & Weightman sold out in September, 1864, to M. H. Insley. Mr. Insley and John W. Wright published the paper, one or both, (with Theodore C. Sears, George H. Hoyt, George T. Anthony and Ward Burlingame as editors, by turns,) till
May, 1868, when Mr. Wilder again bought into the paper, and the firm was Wilder & Wright, Wilder editor. In August, 1868, Mr. Wright sold out to H. S. Sleeper. In September, the firm bought the Daily Times of John C. Vaughan, and the paper became the Times and Conservative. Some of the local editors were Geo. T. Isbell, Wm. W. Bross, Richard H. Boughton, W. H. Bibeau, W. W. Creighton, and Jos. Clark; Hume, Prescott and Buckingham also wrote for the paper while they were connected with it.

Mr. Wilder came to Kansas in June, 1857; did not come to live till August, 1858, in Ellwood; practiced law; wrote for the papers; was elected probate judge; went into the Free Democrat, St. Joseph, August, 1860, putting in all the money he had; was indicted as an incendiary in December, and compelled to leave town, with the loss of his entire pecuniary investment; within six weeks he was practicing the same kind of incendiaryism through the Conservative.

E. R. Wilson.—In connection with Chas. Helm and Robert C. Satterlee, he was engaged in publishing the Weekly Herald, in Leavenworth, in 1881. On the death of Satterlee, June 13th, in that year, he severed his connection with the Herald, and soon went into the army. In the winter of 1867, in connection with E. F. Campbell, he started the Ellsworth Advertiser, and published it two months. On the 26th of September, 1868, he resurrected the Jefferson County Democrat, at Oskaloosa. The paper had been published in the summer of that year, by Stafford & Nesbitt. They issued eight numbers. Mr. Wilson changed the name of the paper to the Kansas Weekly Statesman. L. A. Bell was a partner with him till December, 1868. The press on which the Statesman was printed was brought to Kansas by John Speer, and used by him at Lawrence, and by the Ross brothers, by E. C. K. Garvey, by J. F. Cummings, and by Judge Greer, at Topeka.

IN MEMORIAM—HON. GEORGE GRAHAM.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held in the room of the Society, October 4, 1889, the following among other proceedings were had. Chief Justice Horton said:

Since the last meeting of the Board of Directors, we have lost by death from among the members of our Board the Honorable George Graham. I knew Mr. Graham intimately and well in his life-time, and think, in consideration of his connection with this Society, the prominent position he occupied in the State, and the many honorable places he filled, some note should be entered on the records of our Society, of his death and the high estimation in which he was held.

Mr. Graham was a native of the State of New York, and moved to Nemaha county, in this State, in 1857. He resided there until the day of his death, in the month of February last. In 1859, he represented his county in the House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature. In 1866, he represented his county in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. In 1867, he represented Brown and Nemaha counties as State Senator. In 1868, he was elected to the position of State Treasurer, and, on retiring from that office, was appointed by Governor Harvey a member of the State Board of Railroad Assessors. At the time of his death, he occupied the position of Probate Judge of his county. He was greatly esteemed in the community in which he lived, and was a man of great public spirit. He was among the foremost actors in promoting all public measures calculated to advance the material interests and permanent prosperity of northern Kansas. He was an active laborer for education, religion and morality, and by his death the State has lost a most estimable citizen, Nemaha county an influential worker, and this Society a useful member.

Ex-Governor Harvey said:

I knew Mr. Graham, more or less intimately, for nearly twenty years in Kansas. I met him and formed his acquaintance at Fort Leavenworth, in August, 1861. He brought