THE RECORD-UNION.

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JOURNALISM.

Review of Its History in Sacramento.

THE "RECORD-UNION."

Its Past Progress and Future Promise.

GRAND PRINTING PLANT.

Latest Improved Methods Known to Journalistic Art.

THE OLD SYSTEMS ABOLISHED,

And Left Behind in the Grand March of Modern Improvement.

IT WILL BE A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

Among Other Features of the "Record-Union" will be the Publication of the Decisions of the Supreme Court as fast as They are Rendered.

On a former occasion, many years ago, when the time seemed to demand such a retrospect, the RECORD-UNION engaged itself upon the task of sketching the history of journalism in the city of Sacramento. It was then a work of mingled pleasure and of pain, of both pride and regret, to ascertain with what warrant it had come to be a proverb that Sacramento is "the graveyard of journalism," and how much there was of wholesome teaching to be gleaned from the glance over the careers of successful and unsuccessful papers in this community.

It is more than fifteen years since that review was made; that it served a useful purpose cannot be doubted, since from that date to this the founding and burying of newspapers, which to that time had averaged three to the year, has almost ceased. We may, indeed, conclude that the publication of that obituary and historical page served to check a fateful ambition, and to call a halt in the procession to the journalistic tombs.

Up to the date referred to there had been established in Sacramento in a period of 26 years, no less than 79 journals of greater or less prominence, but all fired with an ambition to make impresses deep and lasting upon the civilization of the age. Of that exceeding great number no less than 66 had died up to November 6, 1875, and passed to that forever from which there is neither waking nor return of mortal parts to enrich the soil of progress or serve the purposes of man even never so humbly. They were the bodies of high hopes and crushed ambitions, of human energy misdirected, of laudable exertion that o'erleaped itself, whose remains were the mold and dust of imperial Cæsars not e'en "turned to clay," or fit "to stop a hole to keep the wind away." Their bones went to nothingness, and their deeds to a pitiful forgetfulness, that preaches solemnly of the littleness of the parts we play, and the haste with which man forgets man, and tramps unheeding over the ashes of lofty aspirations and the wreck of ruined hopes.

THE TIME FOR A REVIEW.

The occasion upon which one of the earliest, and one of the living enters upon a new era in its existence, and fresher for the race than ever, equipped by an age of experience and grounded in the confidence and esteem of the people, suggests the time as fitting for taking a rapid glance over the field so thoroughly explored in 1875, and of bringing down the record to the present hour.

The RECORD-UNION to-day puts aside its honored forms, hallowed by so many undying memories interwoven with the history of the State, and which are inextricably worked into and form a part of the most stirring and portentious activities that have characterized the romantic history of the Pacific coast. Assuming a new form without abandoning any of the features that have made and maintained it a cleanly, helpful, vigorous, prescient, independent and broad-minded journal of the age, it robes itself in new garments won by its faithful devotion to public interest and human weal, and by its untiring industry and economic conduct. It comes to its friends to-day in a form in keeping with the times and its high worth, augmenting its importance, conserving the convenience and comfort of its readers, and abreast with the best journalistic standards of the age. It presents itself with wonderfully increased facilities for publication and for the gathering and dissemination of news; with a new and elaborate dress of types, complete, to the remotest and least consequential bit of metal; with a marvelous and rapid press of the latest and best pattern; with stereotyping machinery of the foremost order; with an increased force of skilled workmen, and with a trained, trusted corps of newspaper men whose interests have for very many years been identical with pride in the journal they serve.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

While it was not the intention to boast of new features nor of the increased energy with which the RECORD-UNION corps feels inspired, it is proper here to announce that, under its new form, the RECORD-UNION will publish, as rapidly as handed down, the opinions of the Supreme Court of the State, and that such first publication will be exclusive to the RECORD-UNION. The members of the bar and the business community will appreciate the high value of this department. We are able to also announce that the distinguished literary scholar, accomplished writer and practiced observer, Mr. Edgar L. Wakeman, has been engaged to write articles from abroad, as he travels, for the RECORD-UNION.

RETROSPECTIVE.

So, it seems eminently fitting, indeed imperatively incumbent, that the RECORD-UNION should review again, but with comparative brevity, the history which it alone has undertaken to write, of journals and journalism in Sacramento; then picking up the historical thread where it was dropped in 1875, and bringing down the record to the present hour, that the chronicles of the Sacramento press may enter upon the second part, contemporaneous with the account of the success of the RECORD-UNION, which its new departure in expedition and excellence of publishing of each day's history, so significantly emphasizes.

THE FIRST SACRAMENTO PAPER.

Gold was discovered in California in the winter of 1848, and Sacramento, as a city, was one of the immediate results of that important fact. The city was laid out by survey of Captain Warner in December 1848, and Dr. Sherman, now General W. T. Sherman was his assistant. On the 28th of April, 1849, the first Sacramento newspaper was born, it being issued from Sutter's Fort by E. C. Kemble & Co., and from that fecund seed sprang all the journals that have since lived and died in this city. Its title was the *Placer Times*—it was really an off-shot of the San Francisco *Alta California*. The old type used, picked up about the *Alta* office, was shipped up the river on the vessel Dice me Nana (says my mamma). She was eight days in carrying the first type shipped to the interior of California. An old Ramage press was part of the freight, some Spanish foolscap was secured, and in an office built for the purpose, about 600 feet from the northeast corner of the bastion (near what is now the corner of Twenty-eighth and K streets) the paper was born—size, 13x18 inches; the title cut in wood with a jack-knife; the press with a bed of wood; the chief tool a plane, with which to dress off this bed, as it daily roughened by indentations of the type.

THE PLACER "TIMES."

This paper was the *Times*, its publication day Saturdays. Kemble & Co. in June sold out to T. P. PerLee & Co., who were succeeded in two weeks by J. H. Giles for E. Gilbert & Co., and in July the office was moved to Front street. The subscription was $10 a year. In November it suffered a reduction in size, but in a few weeks resumed its old form, was removed to Second street, between J and K, and in April, 1850, became a tri-weekly, with J. H. Lawrence as editor, and in June it became a daily. In July it enlarged a third, in October was purchased by Loring Pickering, now of the San Francisco *Call*, J. E. Lawrence and D. Aldrich, the purchase price, including two lots and the building, being $16,000. Aldrich soon sold to his partners. In June, 1851, it was consolidated with its rival, the *Transcript*, and its last issue is dated June 15th.

THE "TRANSCRIPT."

The second Sacramento paper was the *Transcript*, founded as a tri-weekly April 1, 1850, by G. K. Fitch (now of the San Francisco *Bulletin*), S. C. Upham, J. M. Julian, H. S. Warner, Theo. Russell and F. C. Ewer; the latter gentleman subsequently became an Episcopal clergyman. The paper was the same size as the *Times*. It sold in the summer of 1850 for $6,000 and June 16, 1851 it consolidated with the *Times*, and the title became the *Times and Transcript*. It was enlarged to a form somewhat larger than that of the RECORD-UNION. In June 1852 it left the Sacramento field and was removed by its owners to San Francisco. December 17, 1854, it was swallowed by the *Alta-California*.

A "TRIBUNE."

October 30, 1850, The *Settlers' and Miners' Tribune* was started. James McClatchy and L. M. Booth being the editors. It issued daily, except Sundays, in a month declined to a weekly and within sixty days gave up the ghost. December 23, 1850, the Whigs started the *Sacramento Index*, Lynch, Davison & Rolle being proprietors, with J. W. Winders as editor. It was the first evening paper in Sacramento and a handsome sheet. It died March 17, 1851.

BIRTH OF THE "UNION."

The competition between the *Times* and the *Transcript* brought on threatened reduction of salaries, and the printers in both offices rebelling, met and resolved to start a new paper. They rented an office at 21 J street, and March 19, 1851, launched the *Sacramento Daily Union*, which was thus the offspring of the first strike in the State of California. The proprietors were Alex. Clark, W. J. Keating, Alex. C. Cook, Job. Court, E. G. Jefferis, Chas. L. Hunsicker, F. H. Harmon, W. K. Davison and Samuel H. Dosh; the editor was Dr. J. F. Morse. It took a year to get the new type necessary from the East, and in the meantime the *Union* appeared under serious typographical disadvantages. The size of the paper was 23x34 inches. It sold at 5 cents a copy, and the daily edition began at the figure 500. It was edited with ability, made a specialty of full news and rapidly won favor. On the 29th of March it issued its first *Steamer Union*, that is, a sheet prepared for Eastern readers and sent out by the monthly steamers via Panama and Nicaragua. April 29, 1851, it became a Whig paper, but refused to be a party organ, April 23d it enlarged to the size it retained for many years. January, 1852, several changes in owners having taken place, H. B. Livingstone became associate editor, and the firm of proprietors was entitled E. G. Jefferis & Co. January 10, 1850, the first *Weekly Union* appeared, and in February, further proprietorship changes having occurred, Paul Morrill entered the firm, remaining until February, 1875. In May, 1852, Dr. Morse retired as editor and A. C. Russell took the post until August, when Lauren Upson assumed the position, retiring for a time, however, in 1853, while John A. Collins filled his place.

THE GREAT FIRE.

November 2, 1852, a great fire swept the city, and included the *Union* in its destructive march. A small press and a few types were saved, and for some days the *Union* appeared as a "thumb nail" sheet. May 16, 1853, Jefferis and Kurtz retired and James Anthony entered the firm, and the title became James Anthony & Co., and so remained until February, 1875. Several changes took place in the membership of the firm, Mr. Morrill, for instance, retiring in 1850 for two years and then resuming his old interest. Finally James Anthony and Paul Morrill became the sole proprietors.

The paper became famous throughout the land, and could be found in every house and camp on the coast. It was *the* newspaper of the Pacific, and was indefatigable in publication of latest and fullest news. It commanded broad influence, and while remaining independent was a power political parties respected. It was in July, 1853, that a steam engine was first put into the office to run the presses. In 1852 Mr. Morrill retired for a year or so, J. Gray taking his place, and later Thomas Gardiner acquiring an interest in the journal. Mr. Larkin had come into the firm in 1853, and remained interested until not long prior to the sale of the paper. Mr. Upson was twelve years editor-in-chief of the *Union* and was succeeded by H. C. Watson, who served until his death, in July, 1867, and was succeeded by Samuel Seabough, who remained editor-in-chief until the union of the paper with the *Record*, when George Frederick Parsons, editor of the latter paper, became editor of the new journal.

CONSOLIDATION.

February 22, 1875, the *Union* was consolidated with the *Record*, and became the RECORD-UNION, with the Sacramento Publishing Company as proprietors. The *Weekly Record* was absorbed by the *Weekly Union*, and the new paper continued to fill the field of the old *Union* with added news facilities and energy, and meeting, of course, with far more of competition than the *Union* encountered, as papers sprang up in San Francisco and throughout the State, and telegraph and railroad lines had changed the whole character of transmisssion news. The *Union* building, now the RECORD-UNION building, was erected in January, 1861.

DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL.

February 5, 1852, V. E. Geiger & Co. issued the *Democratic State Journal*. It was the size of the UNION, and V. E. Geiger and B. F. Washington were the editors. It supported John Bigler in his political aspirations, while the *Times and Transcript* championed the cause of William M. Gwin. Early in 1853 Washington retired, and was succeeded by B. B. Redding as editor. The fire of 1852 destroyed the paper office, and in July the *Journal* consolidated with the *Californian*, with B. B. Redding, P. C. Johnson, S. J. May and James McClatchy as proprietors. Several changes in ownership took place rapidly, and in the fall of 1854, William Walker, afterwards General Walker, "the gray-eyed man of destiny," was editor. In June, 1857, the paper was sold out by the Sheriff, bought in by the printers in the office, and after a pause of a month, reappeared with a new proprietorship, with H. Shipley and R. Rust as editors. They were succeeded by S. W. Ravely and P. W. S. Rayle, who bought up a controlling interest in the paper, which expired June 24, 1858.

A BAPTIST SHEET.

August, 1852, T. Alter started a weekly Baptist paper, with O. C. Wheeler and E. J. Thelis as editors. It lived but about a year and put its owner $3,000 in debt. The exact date of its death is unknown, and even its name we do not now ascertain.

A SETTLER PAPER.

November 17, 1852, E. Williamson & Co., with James McClatchy and D. J. Thomas as editors, founded *The Daily Californian*, a settler Democratic paper; Z. J. May bought in and became editor April, 1853. July 30th the *Californian* and the *State Journal* became one.

A STATESMAN.

Not until November 13, 1854, was another effort made to run a newspaper in Sacramento. On that date J. W. Gish & Co. founded the *California Statesman* as a morning journal, with Henry Meredith as editor. An unfortunate lawsuit, in which the Democratic quarrel between Broderick and Gwin played a large part, swamped the paper, and in March, 1855, it expired.

A FARMER.

The California Farmer and Journal of Useful Science began publication in Sacramento May, 1855, it having issued for a year already in San Francisco. Warner & Son, and J. K. Phillips & Co. were proprietors, and Dr. J. F. Morse the first editor. In July, 1856, the paper was moved back to San Francisco. Dr. Morse and S. Colville in 1854 issued the first and only number of the monthly magazine, *Illustrated Sketches of California*. It was a brilliant beginning. March 13, 1854, J. M. Sheppard & Co. issued the *Daily Democrat*. It lived a little over three months. July 15, 1854, a Baptist semi-monthly, *The Pacific Recorder*, appeared. In July, 1855, it became a weekly, and in March, 1856, died with Christian resignation to unsparing fate. December, 1854, the *California Almanac and Register* made its first and last appearance.

ANOTHER TRIBUNE.

June 5, 1855, the *State Tribune* was born as a daily, French & May proprietors. It had a turbulent existence, and "was twins" at one time, the proprietor changing and quarreling, and each of two sets issuing what claimed to be the simon-pure *Tribune*. The paper died June 1, 1856, after an existence of trouble, bitterness, debt, and general "row," in which Democratic contentions and jealousies were sadly mixed up.

AN AMERICAN.

From the ashes of the *Tribune* the *California American* arose June 2, 1856. A radical Know-Nothing organ, as was its proprietor. James Allen, S. J. May and John R. Ridge were proprietors, with Mr. Allen as editor. He was succeeded by Mr. Ridge in January, 1857. The paper lost $15,000 in the first six months, and died February, 1857. *The Water Fount and Home Journal*, a weekly, was imported from San Francisco December, 1855. It lived but nine months. The *Spirit of the Age*, an independent evening paper, was started December 6, 1855, by George H. Baker. In June it changed its title to the *Sacramento Age*, enlarged and had new proprietors, with J. S. Robb as editor. In the summer of 1856 the *Age* was sold to the Know-Nothing party, and died early in 1857. December 24, 1855, A. Badlam & Co. founded the *Daily Evening Times*, which breathed its last March, 1856. It was worked on a wooden press made by the publishers. They took the remains of the *Times* to a mountain county, and tried to revivify the sheet, but brought it back soon to Sacramento, where it again expired.

STILL ANOTHER.

December 11, 1856, *The City Daily Item*, with Paschel Coggins editor, was born. C. Babb and W. H. Harvey being its proprietors. It lived a fitful life seven months. Cornelius Cole & Co. August 15, 1856, started the *Daily Morning Times* as a Republican paper. In November it changed to an evening edition, later to a weekly and January 24, 1857, went into the newspaper charnel-house. Ze Too Yune, alias Hung Tai, started the *Chinese News*, a daily, printed in Chinese characters, December 1856. It was a bright paper and created much interest. It became a tri-weekly, then a weekly, next a monthly and after nearly two years of life, died.

THE "BEE."

The *Temperance Mirror*, a quarto monthly, was started by O. B. Turrell January, 1857, made one issue, then removed to San Francisco and died there in March of the same year. February 3, 1857, the *Daily Morning Bee* was founded. It was edited by J. R. Ridge and S. J. May as an independent journal. L. C. Chandler, L. P. Davis, John Church and Tobey were proprietors. It was a five-column paper. April 6, 1857, it became an evening paper. That summer James McClatchy succeeded Mr. Ridge as editor-in-chief. In 1858 a new firm was announced as in charge. In its first year the paper was enlarged to seven columns to the page. April 8, 1860, J. O'Leary bought into the firm, which became L. P. Davis & Co. December 23, 1863, G. H. Winterburn bought out Tobey, and sold to James McClatchy February 12, 1866. June 26, 1872, Mr. McClatchy bought out Davis, and the firm became James McClatchy & Co. August 1, 1872, J. F. Sheehan bought into the paper and took superintendence of the business department. November 1, 1879, C. K. McClatchy was admitted as a partner, and was attached to the editorial corps. October 25, 1883, James McClatchy died while on a visit to Paraiso Springs. He was deeply mourned, and his death esteemed a community loss. January 22, 1884, the paper passed entirely into the hands of the family of James McClatchy, Mr. Sheehan selling out his interest, C. K. McClatchy being managing editor, a position he took on his father's death, and V. S. McClatchy becoming business manager. For a time the *Bee* published a semi-weekly, but its publication was discontinued in 1872, and all effort concentrated on the daily and weekly. A few years ago the *Bee* added a fine perfecting press to its office, of the Goss pattern.

A HOST OF THEM.

A great many journals appeared now with rapidity. July, 1857, appeared the *Star of the Pacific*, religious, quarto, monthly; died December, 1857; resurrected May, 1858; finally buried later in that year. The *Daily State Sentinel*, J. R. Atkins & Co., daily, morning; died early in 1858, after a life of less than one year. August 22, 1857, *The Eye Glass*, C. A. Sumner issued a single number. The *Covenant and Odd Fellows' Magazine*, monthly, thirty-two pages, August 31, 1857; died June, 1858. *Temperance Register*, H. Davison & Co., monthly, September, 1857, quarto; lived three months. December 20, 1857, *Herald of the Morning*, a Sunday paper, J. C. McDonald & Co., publishers; Colonel B. McDonald editor, spiritualistic; lived four weeks. The *Phœnix*, afternoon, the *Ubiquitos*, a scurrilous sheet by E. McGowan, began in the fall of 1857 as an occasional, and died in about eight months. The *Watch Dog*, January 1, 1858, by J. Mortimer Smith, twin to the *Phœnix*, and lived three months.

STILL GROWS THE LIST.

The *Visitor*, March 26, 1858, Brown, Ingham & Co., daily evening, J. Coggins editor; died June 1, 1858. The *Mercury*, March 28, 1858, Democratic, H. S. Foushee publisher, W. S. Long editor; died October 12, 1858. *Statesman* (No. 2), May, 1858, S. W. Ravely publisher, A. C. Russell editor, daily, Democratic; died June 24th. *Californian* (No. 2), D. J. Thomas, July, 1858; died, aged one week. The *Baptist Circular*, August, 1858; died in the spring of 1859. The *Morning Star*, Democratic, daily; was born and died in 1859. *Daily Register*, Democratic morning paper, Harvey, Houhton & Co., J. C. Zabriskie and Wm. Bausman editors; it was started and ran all its course within the year 1859.

"DEMOCRATIC STANDARD."

The rival of the *Register* was the *Democratic Standard*, founded February 23, 1859, by J. R. Hardenbergh, with Chas. T. Botts as editor; June 2, 1860, it ceased as a daily, struggled a while as a weekly and late in the fall of 1860 expired; McAlpin and Geo. C. Gorham were for a time writers on the paper. June, 1860, *Daily Democrat*, Henry Bidleman & Co., M. G. Upton editor; it fell with the autumn leaves. June 24, 1860, Folger & Co. issued *The Daily Evening News*, Democratic; the Folgers were editors at first, followed by Geo. C. Gorham and Albert S. Evans; the paper lived nine months. R. W. Lewis & Co. begun *The Evening Post* October, 1860, as an independent; it soon came out Republican; it died September, 1860. In the winter of June McDonald started *The Advertiser*, a gratuitous sheet, which lived a few months. *The Rescue*, organ of the Good Templars, was founded in San Francisco, February, 1862; it has been moved to and from Sacramento several times; it is now issued from this city; It is a weekly of eight pages, and Geo. B. Katzenstein conducts it.

MORE YET.

The *Evening Star*, May 25, 1864, by a company with J. J. Beebe and Alex. Badlam prominent in it. It lived three months. The *California Republican*, Democratic, January 4, 1863, Conley, Patrick & Co., Beriah Brown, editor; the paper died in the fall of the year. The *Golden Gate Spiritual Springs* of 1864; died an infant. The *California Express*, Democratic, came from Marysville December 23, 1866, and died here July, 1867.

THE "RECORD" APPEARS.

February of 1867, the *Daily Record* appeared as an independent evening paper, by J. J. Keegan, John L. Sickler, J. P. Dray, R. E. Draper, and thereafter for a time, John F. Sheehan. Draper was the first editor of the new daily, and was succeeded in a month by W. S. Johnston, he by J. B. McQuillan, he by R. A. Bird, and he by Geo. Frederic Parsons. In 1872 W. H. Mills and A. D. Wood bought the paper and Mr. Mills became manager of the journal. December 2, 1867, the *Record* had changed to a daily morning paper. It was enlarged under its new and vigorous management, issued a weekly, and then a semi-weekly, and for a time an evening edition also. It engaged the best writers, had a large corps of correspondents, secured broad facilities for getting news, and became, because of its ability and enterprise, a power in the land and a strong competitor of the *Union*. It espoused the progressive thought of the day, favored development of the railway system of the State, stimulation of immigration and the fostering of irrigation. It was a pioneer in advocating these things, including preservation of game and forests, exhibition of California products, etc. In 1871-2 it published the fullest and finest phonographic reports of legislative proceedings ever taken and printed, morning after morning, printing

NINETEEN COLUMNS

Of proceedings in solid nonpareil. It issued, as did the *Union*, holiday sheets with the opening of the new year, and gave especial attention to exhaustive statistical information concerning the State. February 22, 1875, the *Record* and the *Union* ceased their rivalry and were united, Mr. Parsons remaining editor and Mr. Mills General Manager. Mr. Wood had retired some little time before. A company was formed and the RECORD-UNION appeared under the auspices of the Sacramento Publishing Company, as it does to this day. Mr. Parsons left the editorial chair for Eastern journalism in January, 1883, and was succeeded by J. A. Woodson. Mr. Mills at the same time removed to San Francisco, but still retains the Presidency of the company. T. W. Sheehan was appointed General Agent, and S. E. Carrington acted as Managing Editor. In April, 1889, Mr. Carrington retired, and E. B. Willis and T. W. Sheehan were appointed General Managers of the paper, the former assuming the duties of Managing Editor and the latter those of Business Manager. The RECORD-UNION occupies the old building of the *Union* on Third street, between J and K. For many years it ran a semi-weekly issue, but found greater convenience and success in the weekly it now issues. May 19, 1889, the SUNDAY UNION was founded by the RECORD-UNION. It has a large measure of success.

THE LINE STRETCHES OUT

July 23, 1867, the *Expositor*, daily Democratic; died September 9th. The *Young American*, February 26, 1864, lived eleven weeks. About the same time there flourished for brief periods *My Paper, Pioneer Blusterer, The Anti-Office-Seeker, Sunday Times, Hesperian, Student's Repository, State Fair Paper*, etc. In the winter of 1864 Charles de Young started the *Dramatic Chronicle*, a small daily gratuitous sheet. In nine months he removed it to San Francisco, and out of it grew the San Francisco *Chronicle* of to-day. The *Traveler's Guide*, weekly, 1865, and lived a few years. *Railroad Gazetter*, 1865, still published by H. S. Crocker & Co., monthly. January 12, 1868, the *State Capital Reporter*, Democratic. It became by law "the litigant" paper, and thus secured a fine income from legal advertising. In 1872 the Legislature took away this bread, and in May the paper ceased to issue as a daily. July 30, 1872, it died. Henry George, the great single-tax advocate, was the first editor of the *Reporter*. He was succeeded by J. F. Linthicum, an able man. Oscar T. Shuck was the last editor of the paper.

A FEW MORE.

The *Sacramento Democrat*, August 3, 1871, daily Democratic; died September 5, 1871. The *Locomotive*, spring of 1873, local, advertising, weekly. It changed hands several times, once its name, becoming *The People's Champion*. It died in the summer of 1874.

GERMAN.

June 6, 1868, K. F. Wiemyer & Co. (K. F. Wiemyer, A. M. Schutt and Charles Schmidt) founded the semi-weekly Sacramento *Journal* (German). In 1875 it issued also in Oakland, but soon after confined itself to Sacramento wholly. Mr. Wiemyer died in April, 1889, and in July the *Journal* was absorbed by the *Nord California Herold*, which Mr. Schmidt had founded meanwhile. March 26, 1869, B. F. Huntley & Co. founded the *Evening News*. It lived three months. The *Sunday Free Press* appeared but once, February, 1873. Early in 1873 the *Valley World*, a literary weekly, edited by Rev. J. H. C. Bonte, appeared. It lived nearly a year. The *Sacramento Valley Agriculturist* began February, 1874, Davis & Stockton. It changed from monthly to weekly in June, 1874. It changed hands, and died somewhere in the winter of 1875-6.

NEAR THE END.

The *Occidental Star*, devoted to Jewish interests, was founded in January, 1878, weekly, and lived about five months. *Common Sense*, a medical reform journal, was born December, 1873, and died March, 1874. The *Winning Way*, a woman's paper, began September, 1873, and died February, 1874. The *Mercantile Globe*, advertising sheet, began August, 1872, and flickered out in the winter of 1875-6, as the Sacramento *Globe*. The *California Teacher*, for a long time issued from the State Printing Office, was founded about 1867, but has now ceased as an official paper, and a private publication in San Francisco has taken its place. The *State Fair Gazette* was the earliest of the State Fair papers founded. It has been followed by several.

A HERALD.

The *Evening Herald* was begun as an independent paper March 8, 1875, by Gardner, Larkin, Fellows & Major, with E. A. Rockwell as editor. It lived something over a year. The *Enterprise*, a Sunday paper, was founded by Crites, Davis & Alexander, August 29, 1875. It died with the ninth issue. For about two years the *Budget* was published by young ladies of the Sacramento Seminary. The *Business College Journal*, E. C. Atkinson—Sacramento Business College—is an occasional educational paper. The Bainbridge Business College, in the summer of 1890, began an eight-page monthly, the *College Messenger*.

THE LEADER.

The *Sunday Leader* was founded by John N. Larkin October, 1875, and he and his son still conduct it successfully. The *Daily Sun* (Workingman's party organ) began in the spring of 1879. It lived but a few months. In 1883 the *Sunday Capital* was founded by Robinette & Goode, Robinette sold out to Goode in about a year. N. E. White bought out Goode, and ran it about six months and sold out to Miller & Ellery, in order to take a place on the RECORD-UNION. Miller & Ellery ran it about six months, when they contracted with a Democratic company to run it as a daily, but it was not a success, and in a few months it died after a total life of about three years.

Early in 1880 Ford & Venable started a daily paper, the *State Democrat*, which appeard as an evening paper about six months. In October, 1883, Gregg & Co. started the *Prohibitionist*, which had a fitful existence as a daily for two years.

The *Occidental Medical Times*, monthly magazine, J. H. Parkinson, M. D., was founded March, 1887, and has achieved much success. The *Daily Evening Journal* was founded July 4, 1888, by H. A. Weaver, and lived up to October 1st. The *Nord California Herold* was founded by Chas. Schmitt September 5, 1885, and still lives, a large, flourishing German weekly paper.

Themis is an eight page weekly founded by A. J. Johnston & Co., with W. J. Davis, W. A. Anderson and Geo. A. Blanchard editors, in February, 1889. It has had a successful course, and still exists.

The *Christian Herald*, managed by Rev. Mr. Growden, of the Christian Church, was started in the winter of 1890 as a monthly, and had four or five issues.

From 1885 to 1887 amateur journalism seized upon Sacramento, and a number of small and creditable sheets were issued by youths.

THE LAST.

The latest addition to the journalism of Sacramento is *The Evening News*, which was founded by Wells Drury, December, 1890.

During 1890 C. H. Leadbetter, Jr., & Co. got out a couple of issues of a creditable monthly, the *Pacific National Guardsman*. It was then removed to San Francisco, and latterly has not been heard of.

We exclude in this review a number of temporary sheets and purely special issues, theatrical programmes, and papers issued for a particular purpose, and not as newspapers of general circulation.

THE VERY LATEST

Event, but one, in this history, is the retirement this week of A. J. Johnston from the *Themis*, the weekly journal referred to, and the purchase of the paper by John H. Miller, an old newspaper man, who received his training upon the RECORD-UNION. And now, before describing the very latest event in the history of Sacramento journalism, the change of the form of

THE RECORD-UNION

This morning, and the inauguration of the beautiful new lightning press, we proceed to make a synopsis of all we have touched upon.

LIVING JOURNALS.

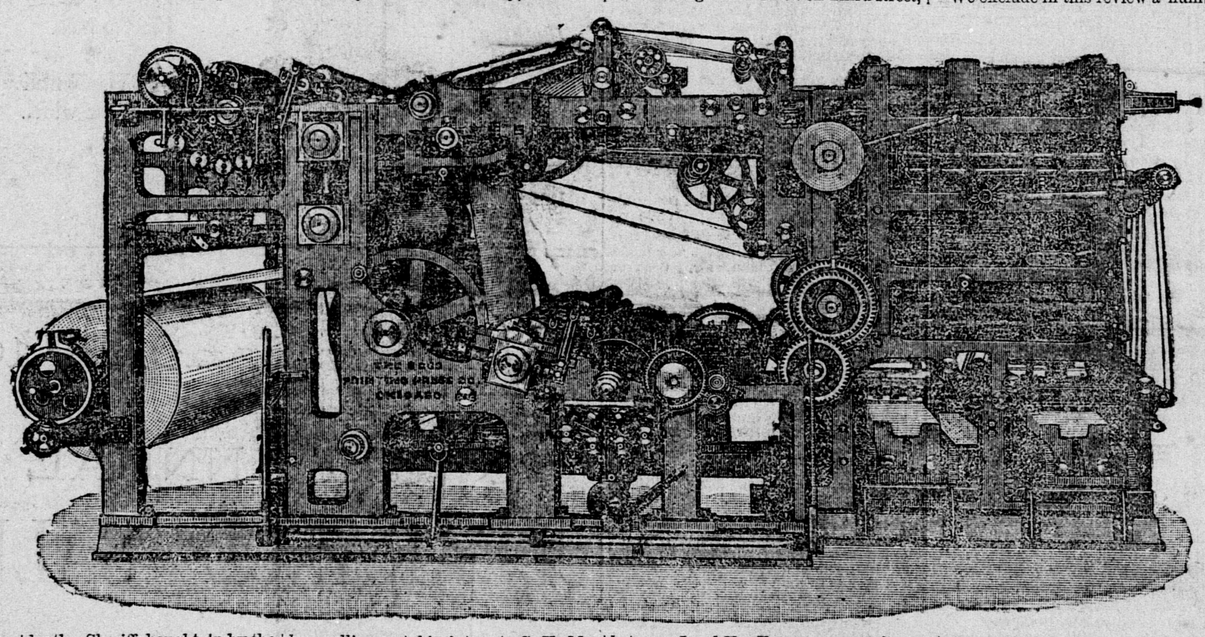
Daily Union	Mar. 19, '51	Record-Union.
Daily Record	Feb. 9, '67	Feb. 22, 1875.
W'kly Union	Jan. 10, '52	Semi-Weekly Union, Feb. 22, '75.
W'kly Record	Dec. 2, '67	
S W Record	Oct. 7, '74	Weekly Union.
Sunday Union	May 19, '89	
Daily Bee	Feb. 3, '57	Daily.
Weekly Bee		
The Rescue	Feb., 1864	Weekly.
Occidental Med'l Times	Mar. 1887	Monthly.
Themis	Feb., 1889	Weekly.
Leader	Oct., 1875	Sundays.
News	Dec., 1890	Evening.
Nord-California Herold	Sept. 5, 1885	Semi-Weekly.
Total		11

And the following regularly issued in special interests and entered at the Post-office but not properly to be classed as newspapers: *R. R. Gazetteer, College Journal, College Messenger, Fair Gazette.*

DEFUNCT JOURNALS.

Placer Times.	Recorder.
Transcript.	California Almanac.
Times and Transcript.	Farmer.
S. and M. Tribune.	Tribune.
Sacramento Index.	Tribune, No. 2.
Journal.	American.
Banner.	Water Front.
Californian.	Spirit of the Age.
Baptist Journal.	Evening Times.
Statesman.	Item.
Illustrated California.	Times.
Democrat, No. 1.	Chinese News.
Star of Pacific.	Anti-Office Seeker.
State Sentinel.	Footlight.
Eye Glass.	Olive Branch.
Covenant.	Ubiquitous.
Temperance Register.	Evening News.
Herald of the Morning.	Locomotive.
Statesman, No. 2.	World.
Baptist Circular.	Globe.
Register.	Occidental Star.
Democrat, No. 2.	Common Sense.
Post.	Journal (German).
Evening Star.	Journal.
Golden Gate.	Agriculturist.
Express.	Sun.
My Paper.	Christian Herald.
Pioneer.	Reporter.
Bluster.	Democrat, No. 3.
Phœnix.	Champion.
Watch Dog.	California Teacher.
Visitor.	Free Press.
Mercury.	Winning Way.
Californian, No. 2.	Enterprise.
Morning Star.	Capital.
Standard.	Herald.
News.	Budget.
Republican.	Guardsman.
Young America.	Evening Herald.
Chronicle.	State Democrat.
Expositor.	Prohibitionist.

Total deceased	82
Total living	11
Sum total in forty-two years	93



OUR LIGHTNING PRESS.

THE "RECORD-UNION'S" MARVELOUS PRINTING MACHINE.

An Invention Which Touches the Pinnacle of Mechanical Ingenuity—Stereotyping Department.

The RECORD-UNION is printed to-day on the most perfect printing machine ever brought to the Pacific coast, which is saying a great deal, when the fine presses in some of the San Francisco offices are taken into consideration. But it is nevertheless true, for the machine has just been built expressly for this paper by the Goss Printing Press Company of Chicago, and has many advantages over even the last press built by the same company prior to this one. The builders have availed of every possible improvement, and have avoided all the mistakes that have been discovered in other presses. The result is that the RECORD-UNION'S new press touches the pinnacle of mechanical ingenuity.

The past century has seen greater advances in scientific and mechanical invention than all of the ages that have passed, and no greater progress has been made in mechanism, science or art, than in the development of the printing press. From the crude hand-press of a century ago to the lightning machines of the present day is a leap which almost paralyzes the mind to contemplate. Think of the old hand-press upon which two men labored hard to produce 200 papers printed upon one side, and then contemplate the triumph of mechanism upon which this paper is printed to-day, which will print, cut, paste and fold four, six, eight or twelve-page papers complete, from one roll of paper, at the rate of 24,000 per hour. During the first half of the century the cylinder press was evolved and some improvements made, but the greatest advance has been made during the past twenty-five years. In fact improvements have come so fast that the result is almost bewildering.

THE GOSS PRESSES

Are now recognized all over the United States as the equal of the Hoe presses in every particular, while possessing some particular advantages over them. The three Goss brothers have been for many years manufacturing small presses, but about five years ago they organized the Goss Printing Press Company of Chicago, and at once entered upon the building of larger presses. They were determined to produce a press which for compactness, simplicity and rapidity should surpass anything that had yet been made. They have at last accomplished just what they desired in two presses just completed, one of which is now running in the RECORD-UNION office and the other in the office of the Chicago *Times*. They have spared neither time nor expense in the manufacture of these machines, which have many improvements on all the late inventions, and without doubt stand unequaled in America.

TESTED IN CHICAGO.

Before shipping the RECORD-UNION press to this city it was put together in Chicago and thoroughly tested, showing a speed of 24,000 impressions an hour, and even more if an emergency required it. Mr. W. T. Goss then came on with a competent corps of machinists, and put the press in position in the RECORD-UNION press room, where it can be seen by visitors at any time. It has many advantages over any other printing machine that has been brought to this coast. Being capable of printing a three-page-wide sheet, it will print, paste and fold with equal facility a four, six, eight or twelve-page paper in one operation and all from one roll. One of its special advantages is its capacity to turn out a six-page paper with the single sheet pasted in. Other so-called insert presses paste the single sheet on the outside. It prints any number of pages mentioned and delivers them pasted, folded and counted at a rate of 24,000 per hour.

The mechanical work upon it is superb, and the iron and steel of the machine is of the most solid and enduring character. The frames of the late improved Hoe press are known as box frames, while those of the Goss are of solid iron. All the bearings and shafts are of steel, and the shafts were forced through the iron cylinders by a hydraulic pressure of twenty-five tons. Another great advantage of the machine over others is its simplicity and concentration. It is but fourteen feet nine inches in length, six feet high and six feet wide.

HOW THE PAPER IS PRINTED.

The blank paper, which is on an endless roll, starts from an iron spindle at the extreme rear of the press, and passes between two cylinders, one of which is covered with felt and rubber blankets, while the other holds the stereotyped plates, thus printing the inside of the sheet. It then travels around a cylinder twice as large as the others, and receives the second impression, which is the outside of the paper. From this cylinder it is conveyed to a series of cutting cylinders, after which it reaches the top of the press, on a direct angle to the collecting cylinder, where the sheets are superimposed upon themselves, pasted and then sent to the folder, there receiving one longitudinal fold, then one across the columns, and once over all. After passing through the folding process the papers are delivered into two receiving boxes, having been counted and the number registered while they are passing through the folder.

There is a roller motion connected with this press, the invention of Mr. Goss, which no other machine has. It is so constructed that the pressman can adjust his form or inking rollers, and should any imperfection appear in the printing, all that is necessary for the pressman to do is to draw a pin, which disconnects all the rollers, so that the trouble can be remedied instantly. Under the old system each roller had to be adjusted separately, and if any difficulty occurred, the unscrewing and resetting occasioned considerable loss of time. This in itself is a great feature. An experienced pressman can see at once the great utility of this contrivance, as it makes it possible for the pressman to receive a plate from the stereotyper and get the press in motion again in one minute's time.

THE WETTING MACHINE.

The wetting machine, which is apart from the press, is an interesting piece of mechanical ingenuity. A roll of paper as it comes from the warehouse is placed on a spindle. It starts in motion and first passes under a tension roller and in doing so is dampened by spray, which is regulated by a series of little faucets. The endless sheet then passes under a large cylinder, which causes the paper to travel, and it is revolved on an iron core, after which it is ready for the press. The great advantage of this machine is its positiveness, simplicity and high speed.

THE STEREOTYPING DEPARTMENT.

The stereotyping department is fitted up with all the latest improvements, and has at its head a thoroughly competent stereotyper.

The power for running all of the machinery is obtained from a large new engine lately built for the purpose by M. H. Rose, of this city.