Farochoal and Other Church Schools.—There are in the city twenty-two Catholic parochial schools in connection with the churches to which sufficient reference is made in the chapter on the churches of Buffalo. There are also schools connected with the following German churches. St. Stephen’s Evangelical Lutheran, St. John’s German Lutheran, Trinity, St. Marcus Evangelical, Evangelical Freidens, Church of Seven Dolors, St. Mary’s, St. Peter’s Evangelical. These schools are further described in the records of the German churches in the chapter devoted to the German interests of Buffalo.

Convents.—St. Mary’s Convent of the Redemptorists—Fine street, near Broadway.
Convent of St. Clare—Under care of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis. Mother Margaret, Superior. A select and day school.
Convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame—Broadway, near Fine, Sister Falcomeria, Superior.
St. Joseph’s Convent of Mercy—Fulton street, near Louisiana.

CHAPTER XIII.

JOURNALISM IN BUFFALO.


It is creditable to the Buffalo of seventy years ago when she could scarcely assume the pretensions of a village, when her population numbered but a few hundreds and when some of the principal streets were still adorned with the stumps of primeval trees, that there were among the inhabitants men possessed of sufficient enterprise and faith in the future of the place, to establish a newspaper, and public spirit in the
community to support it with such a degree of liberality as sufficed to
give it permanent life. What Buffalo in its early days owed to the influ-
ence of its first newspaper, need not be dwelt upon here; it is well known
that the advancement and growth of all young settlements, depend to a
great degree upon their pioneer journals which are seldom now in mak-
ing known to the world the merits of their respective localities as
desirable places for settlement and holding up to the public their bright
prospects.

The press of the city of Buffalo, from the day of the first issue of the
Buffalo Gazette in 1831, has occupied a conspicuous and honorable posi-
tion in the history of journalism in the Empire State, and its influence,
especially in later years, has been felt in an effective and gratifying
manner in political policy and the councils of the nation. Men have con-
ducted and are conducting the leading newspapers of the city, who have
in such capacity and otherwise, won national reputations and left the
impress of their personalities upon the events of their time. Today the
newspapers of Buffalo are second to none in the country in cities of
similar size.

In making the following historic record of the newspapers of Buffalo,
we shall first give an account of those journals that are now in existence,
which will also include all that have been consolidated with them; as
far as available, after which will be found a larger number of the
papers in the list that have been started only to succumb to that fate
which seems to overtake so many such enterprises to an early demise.

The first number of the first newspaper published in this city was
issued on the 14th day of October, 1811. It was called the Buffalo Gazette
and was published by Smith H. Salisbury and his brother, Hezekiah A.
Salisbury. The Gazette was then the only newspaper in the State west
of Canandaigua, except a small sheet issued at Batavia. The two Salis-
bury brothers came to Buffalo from Canandaigua, where they had learned
the art of printing with James D. Bemis, who then published the Ontario
Repository. The Gazette was an unpretentious sheet when compared with
the modern newspaper; it was only about twenty by twenty-four inches
in size, and the paper was coarse and of a sort of bluish-yellow tint.
Reference has already been made to portions of the contents of some of
the early numbers of this pioneer in the newspaper field. The publishers
had bought a small stock of books and stationery, the advertisement of
which sufficed to fill a considerable portion of the early issues. In anti-
picipation of an invasion of Buffalo by the British, the Gazette establish-
ment was removed to Harris Hill some weeks before the burning of Buffalo
in December, 1813, the last number previous to the removal being dated
December 14. The first Harris Hill issue being dated January 18. In
May, 1813, the Gazette establishment was enlarged and the subscription
price advanced from the original figure of $2.00; but so many complaints
followed this action that the price was reduced in July of that year. Smith H. Salisbury remained in editorial management of the Gazette until January, 1818, when he sold his interest to Mr. William A. Carpenter; he remained in the firm but three months and sold his interest to H. A. Salisbury in April 28, 1818, the latter thus becoming sole owner; he changed the name of the paper to the Niagara Patriot. Of the Gazette during the first five or six years of its existence, a prominent citizen has written:

"It was the only chronicle of local events on the frontier. Its weekly arrival in the back settlements was anxiously looked for and seldom has a public journal been more useful and reliable."

When the county of Erie was erected in 1820, Mr. Salisbury again changed the name of his paper to the Buffalo Patriot. In 1821, Mr. Carpenter repurchased an interest in the Patriot establishment, which he retained until 1824, acting as assistant editor. Harvey Newcomb edited the paper for about a year, in 1829. In the winter of 1827-28, Charles Sowell and Billings Haywood started the Western Advertiser, a paper which was devoted to the cause of anti-masonry. Oliver Forward and James Sheldon were active and forcible contributors to its columns. After about three months of existence, this journal was merged into the Patriot. While Mr. Carpenter was in the editorial chair of the Patriot, the columns of his paper were largely given up to the most active support of the anti-masonic movement, which was then sweeping over the State. On the 7th of January, 1834, the Buffalo Weekly Patriot was issued as the Buffalo Patriot and Commercial Advertiser, published every Tuesday. The first number of the Daily Commercial Advertiser was issued January 1, 1835, with H. A. Salisbury as publisher; Guy H. Salisbury as editor and Bradford A. Manchester printer. The office was at that time located at 541 and 543 Main street, with an entrance at 13 Ellicott Square. The Daily was enlarged at the end of six months and again at the end of the year, at which time Mr. Manchester bought an interest, the firm becoming Salisbury, Manchester & Co. During the succeeding six months the paper was edited by Dr. Thomas M. Foote, except for a short period, by Theodore C. Peters. On the first of July of that year H. A. Salisbury retired from the establishment, when Dr. Foote and Guy H. Salisbury associated themselves with Mr. Manchester and continued the publication until August, 1836, when Almon M. Clayp who was publishing the Standard at Aurora, consolidated his paper with the Weekly Patriot and became one of the editors of the Commercial Advertiser and the Patriot. Mr. Manchester left the establish-

* It was in 1836 that Mr. Manchester introduced the first power printing press into Buffalo. It is recorded that with the assistance of four feeders and a man at the wheel, five hundred impressions per hour were made. It was an "Adam," press; Mr. Manchester subsequently introduced the first cylinder press here on which the Pilot was printed.

† H. A. Salisbury died March 14, 1836.
‡ Died May 3, 1862.
ment at that time or a few weeks later and the remaining members of
the firm under the name of Salisbury, Foote & Co., continued the
publication until May, 1839, when Mr. Salisbury and Mr. Clipp sold
their interests to Dr. Foote and Elam R. Jewett, the latter was then publish-
ing the Daily Journal, which he merged in the Commercial.

The Journal was established in July, 1815, by David M. Day; it was
called the Niagara Journal, which name was changed to Buffalo Journal
when Erie county was erected. Mr. Day was assisted in the editorial
work on this paper by prominent politicians until about 1822, from which
date to 1826 R. W. Haskins was the principal editor. In that year Ozan
Pollett purchased an interest in the Journal and took the editorial chair.
In 1827 Mr. Haskins became one of the proprietors and continued to
do a portion of the editorial labor. In 1830, Messrs. Pollett & Haskins
retired from the establishment and the business was carried on by Mr.
Day until 1834, when it was sold to Elijah J. Roberts: this gentleman
began in the summer of that year the issue of a large daily paper, under
the name of the Daily Advertiser, on which Colonel Morgan assisted in
the editorial work; Comfort F. Butler soon after became one of the pub-
lishers; this Daily continued about six weeks.

In the early part of 1835 the Journal was suspended; it had during
nearly twenty years enjoyed a large patronage, but its career was
shortened by the establishment in the previous winter, by Mr. Day, of the
Buffalo Argus, a new weekly, of which R. W. Haskins was editor.
Mr. Day's popularity and the excellence of his paper, won him the pat-
onage of his large circle of friends, to the embarrassment of the Journal.
When the latter paper was suspended, Mr. Day bought its subscription
list and title, adding the name Journal to its new paper. January 1, 1836,
Mitchem Cudwillader and Dr. Henry R. Stagg became partners
with Mr. Day; and in February following began the publication of the
Buffalo Daily Journal, which was edited by Messrs. Cudwillader and
Stagg. In 1837 Mr. Day retired from the establishment and the business
was continued by the two remaining partners until the fall of 1838, when
the entire establishment was purchased by Elam R. Jewett and Dr.
Daniel Lee. J. B. Clarke was made editor. In May, 1839, the Journal
was merged with the Commercial Advertiser, as before stated.

The firm in control of the Commercial was now E. R. Jewett & Co.,
the company being Dr. Foote, who edited the paper with the assistance
of Dr. Lee. This arrangement was continued until 1834, when the whole
establishment was sold to Calvin F. S. Thomas, Solon H. Lathrop and
Jedediah H. Lathrop, Theodore N. Parmalee, who is spoken of as a
versatile and able writer and enjoying an extensive acquaintance,
was made the editor. April 4, 1837, the establishment again passed into the
hands of Mr. Jewett and Dr. Foote, with the latter as editor. Dr. Foote
was sent to Bogota in 1842, as Chargé of Affairs; returning the follow.
ing year he was appointed to the same office at the Court of Vienna. He returned in 1835 and resumed his editorial work, which he continued until near his death; that event occurred on the 20th of February, 1858. He was a scholarly and powerful writer and the paper reached an eminent degree of strength and popularity while under his editorial control. Dr. Foote was succeeded as editor of the Commercial by E. Peshine Smith, and he by Prof. Ivory Chamberlain, the latter a very able writer, who afterwards died in the harness while engaged on the New York Herald. Dr. Sanford B. Hunt, in later years editor of the Newark, (N. J.) Advertiser, was also editor of the Commercial after Mr. Chamberlain. April 9, 1861, the establishment was purchased by Rufus Wheeler, Joseph Candee and James D. Warren, the firm being styled R. Wheeler & Co., with Amos G. Chester as editor of the paper. December 8, 1863, the firm dissolved, Mr. Candee retiring; his interest was bought by Mr. Warren and at the same time James S. Matthews was taken into the firm, the style being Wheeler, Matthews & Warren. April 29, 1865, Mr. Wheeler retired from the firm; he died on the 14th of May, 1865. Mr. Matthews acted as editor-in-chief and was assisted by William E. Foster, the present editor. The firm of Matthews & Warren dissolved October 29, 1867, the former gentleman withdrawing; since that date James D. Warren has been the sole proprietor of the Commercial Advertiser. In February, 1868, the establishment was removed from Main street to the Adams Block, on Washington street, and on Monday evening, September 28, of that year, it was almost entirely destroyed by fire, the origin of which is a mystery. Through the courtesy of the Express, not a number of the paper was missed, though it appeared as a half-sheet until October 7. The counting-room and contents were saved, and the publication office was continued there, while the block was at once rebuilt by Mr. Adams. The establishment remained at that location until April 10, 1882, when it was removed to the new building on the corner of Washington and North Division streets. This structure was begun on the 1st of May, 1881; it was a magnificent building, five stories in height, and most admirably adapted to its purpose. The occupancy of the new building was a source of congratulation to the owner of the establishment, to all connected with it, as well as to the friends of the paper everywhere. In an editorial published in the paper at the time of its removal, we find the following expression: "After all, what gives at this moment the keenest satisfaction to those identified with its management, is the reflection that it has through all its changes, through all its ups and downs, a firm hold upon the friendship and esteem of the best portion of the community."

This general feeling of congratulation was destined to be short-lived, as on the 21st of December, of the same year, when the establishment had been settled in its new home but about eight months, a conflagration far more disastrous than the former one, laid the beautiful
structure in rains. The fire was one of the most destructive and rapid in its work that ever visited Buffalo, and the surrounding circumstances were such that every citizen seemed to feel its consequences as in some sense a personal loss. But the blow to the owner of the building and publisher of the Commercial Advertiser was wonderfully mitigated by countless offers of assistance and sincerest expressions of sympathy. Through the courtesy of the Courier establishment, the Commercial was issued from their presses for about ten days, by which time it was again ready with its own resources, located in the large building on the corner of Ellicott and Swan streets. Arrangements were immediately made for rebuilding the splendid printing-house upon the ruins of the burned building and in February, 1885, the work was begun. The new structure is now occupied with one of the finest printing, engraving and publishing establishments in the State. The building itself is a worthy successor of the first one; it is five stories in height and built in the most substantial and attractive style of architecture, of iron, stone and brick; it is fire-proof as far as it was possible to make it so and its interior construction is peculiarly adapted to the necessities of the business. Each floor is sustained by a number of composite, wrought-iron, transverse girders, with the additional support of heavy cast-iron columns under the center of each, wrought-iron rolled “1” beams, corrugated iron arches and concrete filling, with sleepers bedded in concrete, and hard maple floors. This includes the roof, which is of the same construction—iron and concrete. The building is a remarkably strong one. Without any deflection it will support on each of the first three floors five hundred and seven tons; four hundred and forty tons each on the fourth and fifth floors, and one hundred and seventy tons on the roof. The finest French plate glass is used for the windows from the basement to the roof. The building is heated by steam throughout. The counting-room is elegantly finished off in mahogany. A commodious elevator runs from the basement to the top story.

The building is somewhat higher than the former one, the first story being seventeen feet, the second thirteen and one-half feet, the third twelve and one-fourth feet, the fourth fifteen feet, and the fifth thirteen feet. There are iron staircases and wrought-iron fire-escapes, extending from the side-walk to the roof, with balconies at each story, on North Division street front.

James D. Warren, now at the head of the Commercial Advertiser establishment, is a native of Betsyngton, Vt., his father being the late Ormanus B. Warren, who settled in the town of Clarence, in this county, and carried on a successful country store there for a number of years. Before Mr. Warren reached his majority, he made a tour of the South and finished his education by about a year and a half of study in the city of Natchez. After his return to Clarence, his public life began with
his election as supervisor of that town for several terms. In 1854, when he was but thirty-one years old, Mr. Warren was elected county treasurer for Erie county and held the office three years; he was also clerk of the board of supervisors several terms. In April, 1861, he became associated with Rufus Wheeler and Joseph Candee in the purchase of the establishment of which he is now the manager. Mr. Warren has always been active and influential in directing and managing political affairs; has often served as a member of the Republican County Committee and the State Central Committee, and also as a delegate to State and National nominating conventions. He is a successful business man and a far-seeing politician, having made his journal the leading Republican organ of Western New York.

In the spring of 1830, Horace Steele began the publication of a newspaper in Buffalo, which was the first ancestor of the present Buffalo Courier. It was called the Buffalo Bulletin and was devoted to the interests of the Working Men's party, which had sprung up in the political field and was running Isaac S. Smith as its candidate for Governor. This party did not long survive and the Bulletin was then made Democratic in politics. In the early part of 1831, it was purchased by James Faxon, and Mason Brayman was given its editorial control. In July of that year Mr. Faxon issued the first daily newspaper in Buffalo, which he named the Daily Star. It was announced as neutral in politics, but in November following entered the Democratic field. In the spring of 1835, the establishment was sold to Charles Faxon, who united the Bulletin with the Weekly Republican and continued the Star as a daily. The Buffalo Republican was referred to as written in April, 1828, as a weekly Democratic journal, the first paper in Erie county of that shade of politics. William F. M. Wood was the publisher until September, when the establishment was purchased by Smith H. Salisbury and William S. Snow. In April, 1829, Mr. Snow sold his interest to his partner. In the spring of 1830, the establishment was purchased by Henry L. Ball, who controlled it until early in the following year, when he sold it to Charles Faxon and James Stryker; the latter gentleman had edited the paper under Mr. Ball and continued in that capacity until October, 1834, when Mr. Faxon bought Mr. Stryker's interest and made Horatio Gates the editor. Between 1835 and 1844, Israel T. Hatch and Henry K. Smith acted as political editors at separate intervals. In the spring of 1835, Charles Faxon bought the Bulletin and the Star and the consolidation before noted was effected, leaving the Republican as the weekly issue and the Star as the daily.

In August, 1838, Mr. Gates retired from the editorial chair and was succeeded by William L. Crandall. The establishment was burned in December, 1838, and the paper was suspended until February, 1839, when its publication was resumed by Quartus Graves, Horatio Gates return-
ing to the editorial chair, and being assisted for a short time by J. W. Daynell. In April, 1840, Mr. Gates again left his editorial position and was succeeded by Stephen Altro, who was assisted for a few months by J. C. Bumner. In April, 1841, Mr. Altro gave place to Samuel Caldwell, who occupied the position but a few weeks. J. C. Bumner then assumed editorial control of the paper which he continued until January, 1842, when Mr. Graves sold out to Theodore Surwell, who changed the name of the paper to Monarchic Courier and Democratic Economist, and placed Henry White in editorial control. On the 1st of October, 1842, Joseph Stringham purchased the establishment and changed the name of the daily issue to Monarchic Courier, which he edited in person. July 7, 1846, the Daily National Pilot was consolidated with the Courier. The Pilot was the legitimate successor of the Daily Gazette, which was started in August 1842, by Charles Faxon, ed.; a few weeks later the Old School Federation a weekly paper published in support of President Tyler's administration, was issued from the same establishment. This office was on West Seneca street, between Main and Pearl. In February, 1843, these journals were discontinued, when the publication of the Buffalo Gazette was begun from the same office, by H. A. Salisbury, J. A. Manchester and James O. Brayman. The Gazette was continued two years when Messrs. Manchester and Brayman started the National Pilot daily and weekly. R. W. Haskins was associated with Mr. Brayman in the editorial work. The aim of the Pilot was to foster the national feeling among Americans and resign them "freer from English influence in their literature, their science, their political economy and their views of the political and social condition of the world at large." Mr. Haskins retired from the editorship of the Pilot in April, 1846, and in July, it was merged with the Courier, as stated above, Messrs. Manchester and Brayman at the same time acquiring an interest in the establishment. This arrangement continued until November, 1846, when Mr. Stringham sold his interest to his partners and Guy H. Salisbury was associated with Mr. Brayman in the editorial management of the paper. At this time weekly and tri-weekly editions were published. In 1849-50, W. A. Seaver purchased the establishment and became the editor and publisher; the office was then located in Spaulding's Exchange. In 1852 it was removed to West Seneca street. In 1857, James H. Sutrow acquired an interest in the establishment and assumed a share in the editorial work, and about this time the office was removed to No. 192 Washington street. In 1858, Joseph Warren began his career in Buffalo journalism, in connection with the Courier which lasted for over eighteen years and gave him a prominent position among the leading newspaper men of the country. In the early portion of Mr. Warren's connection with the paper he assisted the editor, Mr. Seaver, but soon took entire editorial control and maintained his position as editor-in-chief until the time of his death in 1876.
In 1860 the firm became Sumford, Warren & Harrown, which change was effected by the purchase of Mr. Seaver's interest by G. K. Harrown. The next change which occurred not long after 1860, resulted in the formation of the firm of Joseph Warren & Co., the members of which were Joseph Warren, Milo Stevens, William C. Horan and David Gray. On the 1st of January, 1860, the firm of Joseph Warren & Co., and Howard & Johnson were consolidated and the proprietors formed a joint stock company under the firm name of the Courier Company. Warren, Johnson & Co., proprietors. The directors of the company for the first year were: Joseph Warren, Ethan H. Howard, James M. Johnson, William C. Horan and Milo Stevens; president, Joseph Warren; vice-president, James M. Johnson; treasurer, Ethan H. Howard; secretary, Milo Stevens. The company at this time were proprietors and publishers of the Buffalo Daily Courier, the Evening Courier and Republic and the Weekly Courier, these papers remaining under the management of Joseph Warren, assisted by David Gray, and the job printing department of the establishment continuing under the superintendence of William C. Horan.

At a meeting of the directors of the Courier Company held March 8, 1875, it was determined that on and after April 1st, of the same year, the business of the firm should be transacted in the name of the Courier Company, instead of Warren, Johnson & Co., as heretofore, and about this time the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the company: president, Joseph Warren; vice-president, William G. Fargo; treasurer, Charles W. McCune. On the 4th of October, 1875, Mr. Fargo was elected president of the company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Warren.3 March 5, 1880, Charles W. McCune was elected president and is the chief executive officer at this writing, with George B. Bleistein as secretary. Under Mr. McCune's direction the establishment in all its various branches, has already attained a degree of prosperity never before enjoyed by it. The different journals issued from it are conducted with ability and vigor; the engraving and printing departments, embracing the largest show printing establishments in the world, have been given a national reputation, and the general business interests of the entire establishment have left the control of a master.4

On the 1st of January, 1879, the word “Buffalo” was added to the title of the newspaper, the Courier, and so continues. The name of the Evening Courier and Republic had previously been changed to the Evening Republic. From 1861, when Joseph Warren & Co., came into possession of it, until 1882, this paper had been sold for two cents per copy, but in October, 1882, it was issued at one cent per copy and continues as a one cent paper. The Republic was started in 1842, with Quartus

3 See biography of Mr. Warren in later pages.
4 For further reference to Mr. McCune, see biography in 1869-70 pages of this volume.
Graves as publisher. In 1848 Benjamin C. Welch became editor of the paper and the establishment passed into the hands of E. A. Maynard & Co. In 1851, E. A. Maynard was the sole publisher and was associated with Mr. Bristol as proprietor and editor, Mr. Welch retiring. About 1856, Henry W. Faxon, afterwards known as one of the best industrious writers in the country, accepted the city editorship of the paper and held the place until 1860, when he retired from journalism. Mr. Salisbury abandoned journalistic life in 1858, after having been for many years one of the most industrious and influential newspaper writers in the city. Thomas Kean became a contributor to the Republic in the fall of 1859 and was soon thereafter tendered a position as editorial writer and critic. At this time the Republic had hoisted the name of Stephen A. Douglas for President, and in the preliminary campaign Mr. Kean did good service for the "Little Giant," for whom he had conceived the warmest admiration, and in his efforts he was cordially seconded by the proprietor, Mr. Bristol. The management of the paper devolved upon Mr. Kean during the Lincoln-Douglas campaign in 1860, and in the spring of 1861, Mr. Bristol disposed of his interest to Mr. Kean, and the latter gentleman within a few months sold the Republic to Joseph Warren & Co., since which time it has been published as a cheap evening paper, by the Courier management.

David Gray, who has already been mentioned, entered the employ of the Courier as a reporter in 1860, was promoted to the city editorship, and afterwards and filled that post till the fall of 1861, when he was advanced to the associate editorship, Thomas Kean succeeding him in charge of the city department. Upon the death of Joseph Warren in 1870, Mr. Gray, who had now been managing editor for some years, but devolved upon him the duties of editor-in-chief and met the responsibilities of the position with singular ability and fairness, until failing health compelled him to retire in the fall of 1882. Mr. Gray has long been recognized as one of the most assiduous journalists in the country and his influence in behalf of fair, digested and manly journalism has been widespread and potent for good. At the date of this publication he is in Europe with his family.

Thomas Kean became city editor and dramatic critic of the Courier in the fall of 1861, after having done duty on the Republic for nearly two years as editorial writer, critic and managing editor. He retained the chair of the city editor until the summer of 1882, a period of twenty-one years, when he was assigned to an associate position on the staff of the editor-in-chief, still retaining his place as dramatic critic, in the active management of the paper. Mr. Kean was closely associated with Joseph Warren and David Gray, and to his industry, ability and good judgment are due much of the success of the Courier and the other publications of the company.
Joseph O'Connor became connected with the Courier in 1880. He had been editorially connected with the Rochester Democrat, the Indianapolis Sentinel, and was for some time one of the editorial writers on the New York World. Upon the retirement of Mr. Gray, the editorial management of the Courier devolved upon him, and he has maintained the dignity, honesty and influence of the journal entrusted to his charge as but few men could have done. Mr. O'Connor is a ripe scholar, a brilliant writer, and brings to the discharge of his duties a clear and comprehensive knowledge of public affairs. He is a believer in respectable journalism, and his associates, Mr. Keen and O. F. Ahling, and the city editor, George Ferris, are in perfect accord with him.

On the morning of the 15th of January, 1845, A. M. Clapp & Company began the publication of the Buffalo Morning Express. Daily, weekly and tri-weekly editions were issued. The firm was composed of A. M. Clapp and Rufus Wheeler, and James McKay was associated with the former as editor. In the editor's salutation, printed in the first number of the new journal, he said:—

"In presenting to our friends and the public the Morning Express, a becoming ingenuousness, as well as a proper regard for usage, demands from us a brief but frank exposition of the grounds upon which we intend to stand in our new relations, as public journalists and members of the great university of the Press."

"The Morning Express is to be a political journal and by no means a neutral one. We regard the strivings and activities of the political parties into which the people are divided, as one of the great instrumentalities by which the national life and civilization are to be developed. No institution, no social regulation, no law, no political action can be sound or really permanent, whose roots do not penetrate and take a firm hold on the parties in history, and any Progression, Democratic or other, that has not its beginnings in the national history and character, will most certainly perish in the hour of trial."

"We believe the elements of a true Democracy and a real Progression to be much more abundantly and clearly manifest in the principles and positions of the Whig party, than in those of the party styling itself Democratic. But more especially do we intend to devote the columns of the Express to whatever may tend in any degree to develop the resources or promote the interests of our young, vigorous and beautiful city. To do all in our power to foster its industry, increase its commerce and manufactures and promote a knowledge of the arts by which its wealth and prosperity are produced, shall be our peculiar care. Nor do we intend to neglect its higher interests, the cultivation of the intellectual and spiritual nature of its people, by all the means which are calculated to liberalize, enlighten and elevate its society. But we will not boast ourselves of the future. We desire and expect success to wait on desert."

These extracts outline a clearly-defined policy, and it is not, perhaps, too much to say that while the Express remained under the editorial control of Mr. Clapp, that policy was consistently adhered to, as far as possible. The office of the Express was at first located in the Exchange
Building, Nos. 156 and 158 Main street. Down to the year 1866, the paper, although ably conducted and well received by the public, had not proved a very profitable venture. In that year the Express Printing Company was formed. The new organization was composed of A. M. Clapp, H. H. Clapp, J. N. Larned, G. H. Selby and Thomas Kennett, who were equal shareholders in the establishment.

In the editorial of May 23, 1866, announcing the change consequent upon the formation of the Express Printing Company, was published the following interesting historical statement:

"The senior editor and proprietor of the Express desires to say to its numerous readers and patrons that this number appears under the auspices of an association of capital and talent that brings to its management, in part, new names, additional means and fresh energies and enterprises, which will attend its future management. It is also self-evident that it appears in an enlarged form, clothed in new type from the well-known foundry of Messrs. N. Lyan & Co., of this city. With these elements we trust that its future, like its past, will be crowned with popular favor and success."

In making this announcement it may not be improper to refer briefly to the past of the Express. Its first number was issued on the 19th of January, 1846—its history passing through a period of more than twenty years. The original proprietors of the Express establishment were A. M. Clapp and Rufus Wheelerm—The writer of this article having penned its prospectus and provided the first manuscript for its columns, though James McKay, Esq., furnished its leading editorials. Subsequently William E. Robinson, Esq., was connected with the conduct of the editorial departments, Mr. Clapp and Mr. Wheelerm devoting themselves to the general management of their business. In 1848 John M. Campbell purchased an interest in the Express, but was forced by failing health to retire after a few months. T. N. Parrenes, Esq., succeeded Mr. Robinson as editor in chief, which position he occupied with marked ability until 1851, when Hon. Seth C. Hawley became interested in the establishment and took the editorial management of the paper for about a year, when he retired and Mr. Clapp became editor-in-chief, which place he has filled until the present hour. In the meantime Major Alonzo G. Chester, George W. Easkins, David Wentworth, J. A. Larned, Charles Snow and J. Paym have been in charge of the local and miscellaneous departments of the paper, and during 1853, R. W. Easkins, Esq., was editor-in-chief, while Mr. Clapp represented his district in the State Legislature. In 1856, Mr. Larned assumed the duties of associate political editor, a position which he has filled with pro-verbial fidelity and ability down to the present moment, and we are constrained by a simple sense of justice to remark here that the later character and success of the Express in its editorial conduct are in a great degree attributable to the sterling ability and untiring industry of this gentleman.

In 1860, Dr. S. B. Hunt became connected with the editorial management of the Express, a position which he filled until he took the field in the service of the United States against rebellions. On the retirement of Mr. Wheeler, in 1860, H. H. Clapp, who has been engaged in the establishment since 1858, in various capacities, became one of the proprietors and has since been identified with its business management.
"In thus briefly reviewing the past history of the Express, we regard its prosperity with feelings of pride and satisfaction. Seldom has a newspaper enterprise met with more study and certain success, than has followed the efforts of those who have labored for the welfare of this paper, a fact which we attribute as much to its undeviating devotion to the great principles which underlie a free and just government, as to any other cause. We look back through a period of twenty years of political warfare with peculiar satisfaction. Whatever crises and revolution may have attended the politics and parties of the country during that period, the record of the Express shows no wavering or shadow of turning from a straightforward advocacy of the principles of freedom, human right, patriotism and philanthropy, relating to the people and government of the United States."

"In enlarging our force and bringing fresh abilities and energies to the future of the Express, those who have labored so long in the harness take this occasion to thank a generous and indulgent public for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been bestowed upon it, by which its prosperity has been promoted and its enterprise rendered a satisfactory success."

"Politically the Express will continue upon the course it has pursued in the past, maintaining those principles of which it has always been the consistent and faithful exponent. But while boldly and unequivocally pronouncing its views upon all public questions, it will not, perhaps, bear as distinctly and prominently as heretofore the character of a political organ, aiming rather to make its distinguishing character that of a newspaper. To the realization of this aim, every energy of those engaged upon the Journal will be devoted, with entire confidence that success in their endeavors will be fully appreciated by the public and amply rewarded.

"We shall rapidly organize systematic arrangements, as yet represented only in their beginning, to secure from original sources all possible intelligence in the day that will interest our readers, by the help of able correspondents in the leading cities and especially employed reporters in all surrounding towns. It is our intention to devote especial attention to all the business interests of Buffalo, determined to make better known abroad the great advantages of the city for the location of manufacturing enterprises, and to stimulate our own citizens to active exertion in every direction which lies open to them for the development, extension and advancement of labor. In the commercial department of the paper, more effort will be made and more careful labor expended than hitherto in any of our city journals, as we purpose to represent in our daily market every important element of trade in Buffalo.

"In procuring and publishing the earliest and fullest details of local news, including as such every matter of interest in the whole region of which Buffalo is the center, no expense or effort will be spared. It is our intention to make the Express as immediately interesting to the inhabitants of surrounding towns as to the citizens of Buffalo."

"We give here the copious extract above for the reason that they embody the history of the Express down to the year 1866, in complete form, and also outline the intentions of the new firm who took control of its affairs at that date—intentions that, it is but fair to record, were carried out in all essential particulars. In 1866 the office of the Express was located at No. 14 East Swan street."
In the year 1859, or '70, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) bought the interest of Thomas Kennett in the Express. His connection with the paper lasted but a short time. In the spring of 1859, J. M. Clapp and H. B. Clapp sold their interest in the establishment to the remaining partners, the law prohibiting the public printer from being connected with a private publishing house, and Mr. Clapp having been appointed Public Printer.

In 1859 the Express was made the official paper of the city, and about the same time the tri-weekly edition was cut off and an evening edition, called for a time the Eve and Evening Express, was issued. This was continued about five years.

Early in 1872 the firm of Matthews & Warren, proprietors of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, purchased something more than two-thirds of the shares of the Express Printing Company, and J. N. Matthews was made president of the company, J. P. Warren vice-president and George H. Sekirek treasurer. Matthews & Warren sold their shares and retired from the concern in the fall of 1875, and the majority interest was held by a number of prominent Republican politicians. In April, 1877, the establishment passed into the hands of George H. Sekirek and others. This management continued only about nine months, and on the 3d of January, 1878, the first number of the paper was issued under the ownership and editorial control of James N. Matthews. The office was then located on 390 Main, but was immediately removed to No. 179 Washington Street, in the Washington Block, owned by Mr. Matthews, where it now is, with the exception of the editorial rooms, which were removed in August, 1883, to the new building erected by Mr. Matthews as an addition to the Washington Block on Exchange Street.

Brief extracts from Mr. Matthews' salutations to his readers in the first number of the Express which he edited, will be interesting, as indicating his contemplated policy:

After stating that the Express had been a newspaper success from its earliest days, and that it was formerly devoted to what was known as the "Woodhead" branch of the Whig party, Mr. Matthews wrote:

"As soon (however) as the ascendancy of the Republican party was apparently secured beyond any dispute, the Express seemed to lose its grip, so to speak. For its founders had separated in the meantime. Other elements of strength were quickly formed, one side another; as honest men undertook to save the paper with means inadequate; until at length it became a mere plaything for journals and the instrument of a few scheming politicians who had likewise, themselves to the Republican party by the cohesive power of public plunder; in which sad document, where we but just issued it, set in for the moment leave it.

In a preliminary announcement of the fact, we have given notice that we took possession of the Express with a settled purpose that it shall be the inmost and brightest, best and cheapest newspaper ever published in Buffalo, Steadfastly Republican as to political princi-
plies, but absolutely independent in reference to our municipal government—the ‘organ’ of no man, or set of men, but in fact worthy to be styled: The People’s Paper.

We do not conceive, however, that political principles have anything whatever to do with municipal affairs; but we do most sincerely believe on the contrary, that municipal affairs should be absolutely divorced from political manipulation, and that it is just what we purpose doing, so far as the Express can effect the separation.

It is quite clear that Mr. Matthews set up for himself a high ideal for the newspaper which he had purchased, and purposed conducting its editorial department on a plan that was in none of its features, at least, something of an innovation upon past customs—at least that is becoming more and more popular with passing years. From the date of the publication of Mr. Matthews’ salvation, the Express has enjoyed a career of remarkable success, and its course as then marked out, has been consistently followed. Since that time Mr. Matthews has been sole proprietor and editor-in-chief of the paper, which by his ability and business sagacity has been brought into the very front rank of the best daily newspapers of the State. Its circulation and influence rapidly increased after the establishment came into Mr. Matthews’ hands, until now it is believed that the Express has a greater circulation than any other daily Buffalo paper of a large size.

Mr. Matthews came to America from England in 1826, when he was seventeen years of age, and soon after took up his residence in Buffalo. He began to learn the printer’s trade in England and finished his apprenticeship in the office of the Commercial Advertiser. He is a master of the practical part of the business in all its details, and as a journalist he occupies a position the eminence of which is demonstrated by the columns of his newspaper from day to day. His style is peculiarly forcible and concise yet he writes fluently and with excellent diction. In sarcastic reportage he is especially happy. Mr. Matthews is a Republican in politics and, while his paper is absolutely independent in its dealings with prominent men and measures, it is yet a powerful influence in the Republican party.

The Weekly Express is published in connection with the daily, and is largely circulated throughout Western New York.

Yielding to the demands of the times, a Sunday edition of the Express was first issued on the 30th of September, 1883, which in all respects a credit to its proprietor and editor and is eagerly read by a large constituency.

Mr. F. A. Crandall is now managing editor of the Express, with Mr. Jay S. Bueler as associate editor. Mr. Thomas J. Mosier is city editor and Mr. Lucien G. Chaftin, dramatic and musical editor.

It is only forty-five years ago since the arrest of boys in New York city was ordered for selling Sunday newspapers in the streets. Public
sentiment has undergone many changes since that period and in no
direction, perhaps, is the change more noticeable than in the popular
appreciation and consequent multiplication and growth of Sunday newspapers in all parts of the country. Cities of the size of Buffalo are every
where supplied with two or three firmly established Sunday papers, many of which are most ably conducted, in connection with the best daily
journals in the country, or as exclusively Sunday papers; but the road
leading to the attainment of this position is strewn with newspaper
wrecks, in Buffalo as well as in other cities; the disastrous Sun-
day newspaper ventures in this city will be noted further on. The first
really successful Sunday journal in Buffalo was the Buffalo Sunday
Morning News.

"Independent journalism and newspaper enterprise seemed to acquire
a new impetus in Buffalo about 1873, when this journal was quietly ash-
ered into existence. The Bottling did not meet with a very warm
reception from the rings and monopolies which were then sucking the
very life-blood of the city. Its mainy independence and sympathy for
the masses went directly to the hearts of the people. Its circulation
increased very largely with each succeeding issue until its rivals in the
daily held very wisely concluded that the prosperity which
attended it and which created so much comment was by no means
ephemeral. The advertising patronage was so great, at the leading
Buffalo merchants being patrons of its columns, that after the first year
it was no longer necessary to employ a solicitor in the business depart-
ment, and only with great difficulty and crowding of news matter could
room be found at all times to accommodate its patrons. It continued to
grow and prosper, was twice enlarged in size, till in 1876 it had a circu-
lation greater than the combined circulation of every daily and weekly
paper in the city of Buffalo, and a political influence that both parties
conceded strong enough to defeat or elect a candidate. In the political
context of '75 the Sunday News presented a ticket composed of good men
of both parties and designating it the "people's ticket," in opposition to the
stated choice of the Republicans and Democrats, elected fourteen of
its candidates and further strengthened its hold upon the masses.

In 1886 Mr. E. H. Butler, proprietor and founder of the Sunday News,
carried into effect a long cherished project to establish a cheap afternoon
paper, and on October 11th the first issue of the Evening News, a twenty-
four column quarto, price one cent, appeared from the Sunday News press.
Two editions were issued daily, at 2 and 4 P. M., and afterwards increased
to four, covering the entire afternoon from noon to 5 P. M. The expecta-
tions that a cheap, independent newspaper would be well received were
more than realized. On the first night of issue over 7,000 copies were
sold on the streets and the sales increased steadily till they passed 20,000
daily. The Evening News, as indicated, is independent politically, and
while advocating Republican ideas in National matters, it has disre-
garded party lines in several notable instances in the selection of candi-
dates. The election of Hon. Jonathan Scoville, a leading Democrat, to
Congress in 1886, has been largely attributed to the vigorous support of
his candidacy by the Sunday and Evening News. The Sunday News
boasts of the honor of first bringing forward Hon. Grover Cleveland as
a candidate for Governor in 1882. In other directions the Sunday and
The Evening Telegraph is a daily newspaper, the first number of which was issued October 31, 1866, by the Telegraph Publishing Company. The paper is independent in politics. M. J. Dees was the first managing editor. He was succeeded six months later by Henry Little, who was followed in May, 1880, by Henry A. Griffin. The present managing editor is John A. Casswell, who assumed control May 1, 1885. The present officers of the company are James E. Scripps, president; James A. Randall, vice-president and secretary; George H. Scripps, treasurer. E. J. Fleury is business manager. The price of the paper is one cent per copy.

The Daily Transcript was established in 1872, by the McKillop Commercial Agency, and was bought in January, 1882, by Clifton & Webster (Edward Clifton and William G. Webster). On the 1st of February, Webster sold his interest to his partner who in turn sold a half-interest to J. B. VanDeeze in March, September 34th, Mr. Clifton bought back the interest. The publication office is now at 81 and 83 Pearl street. The Transcript is devoted to business interests and legal matters, court decisions, real estate transfers, mortgages, judgments, etc. It is a small folio of twelve columns, but ably fulfills the design of the publishers.

The Sunday Truth was established in 1882, by the Truth Publishing Company, which was organized on the 6th of August; the first number
of the pape: was issued one week later. This is now the only exclusively Sunday newspaper in the city. D. M. Payne is president of the company; H. G. Rappold, treasurer; F. N. Holzer, secretary, and G. M. Haustriner, business manager. The paper was first edited by C. E. Morse. Since December, 1882, Leslie Thom has occupied the position of managing editor. March 18, 1883 a branch of Truth was established in Rochester by consolidation with The Advertiser and Mail.

George J. Bryan started the Daily Queen City in 1850, with the publication office on Washington street. In 1853 it was changed to the Evening Post, with Calvin J. Mills, proprietor, and Mr. Bryan as editor; the office was then located at No. 7 West Seneca street. In 1854 Mr. Bryan again became proprietor of the paper, which he conducted through various stages of success until 1878, when the name was again changed to the Queen City, and the paper was made a weekly. It was suspended but soon revived in the beginning of 1883, and now appears to enjoy a large measure of success.

The Buffalo Christian Advocate, a Methodist weekly paper, was established in the Exchange building, January 1, 1850, by John E. Row, editor and publisher. In 1857 the establishment was removed to No. 4 West Seneca street, and in 1861 to the corner of Pearl and West Seneca. In 1862, Rev. L. S. Church and Rev. W. H. DePuy bought the establishment and conducted the paper until 1864, when Mr. Robie, associated with Albert D. Wilbur, bought the paper and became its editors and publishers; these gentlemen sold out to Rev. S. Halbert, in 1866. In 1869 Mr. Robie again took the paper and associated with himself Rev. A. P. Ripley. In 1872 Rev. S. A. Morse was admitted to the firm; he retired in 1873, and Albert P. Ripley, Jr., was admitted to the firm. In 1881, L. C. Miller purchased the establishment and soon afterwards sold an interest to A. W. Ferrin. In 1882 Mr. Miller again took the entire establishment, which he now owns. Rev. S. A. Morse and A. P. Ripley, Jr., are the editors. The practical part of the labor on the Advocate has for nearly the whole of its thirty-four years of existence, been managed by C. A. Brosart.

In 1872, the Catholic Publishing Company began the issue of the Buffalo Catholic Union a weekly Catholic journal; the office was in the Chapin Block, West Swan street. This is an ably-conducted journal, and is widely read by the class to whose interests it is devoted. The publication office is now in the Young Men's Catholic Association building, corner of Franklin and Swan streets.

In November, 1875, W. G. Webster began the publication of the weekly Buffalo Live Stock Review. The publication was successfully conducted until May, 1882, when its name was changed to the Mercantile Review and Live Stock Journal, reports of mercantile markets were included in its contents and its general policy was otherwise extended. May
7. In 1883, the Journal was made a daily, which is now published by Webster Brothers; the establishment is located at 131-12 Swan street.

The Buffalo Index was a temperance organ started in 1873, by Dr. Clayton L. Hill. In December, 1876, its name was changed to the Royal Templar; it is now the Standard and Royal Templar. Previous to May, 1883, it was published as a weekly, at which time it was sold to Rev. Robert Dick, who changed its name to the Law and Gospel Tribune; under this title and management the paper did not succeed and Dr. Hill again took it in hand and continues it as above stated. The office is located at No. 229 Main street.

C. A. Westborne is publisher of the Rolling World, started in September, 1879, as a monthly and changed in the fall of 1879 to a weekly; it is devoted to the flour milling interests. Mr. Westborne also publishes the Lumber World and the American Lumberman, both monthly; the former devoted to the wood-working interests generally and circulating in almost every country on the globe where the English language is spoken, the latter is devoted to the tanning and leather interests. George B. Douglass has edited the three papers during their existence.

The Prudential Critic, an organ of the A. O. U. W. order, was started in January, 1878, by William H. Bennett; it was then called the United Workman. In 1881, E. W. Beech bought the establishment and has since conducted the paper. It is published semi-monthly and is devoted to the interests of cooperative insurance. Mr. Beech also edits the United Friends, a semi-monthly which was started in October, 1852, and is devoted to the order of the same name.

Buffalo has had her share of medical publications some of which have been ably conducted, but few of which have found sufficient patronage to give them very long lives. The first medical paper in Buffalo was the Buffalo Medical Journal and Monthly Review of Medical and Surgical Science; it was begun on the 1st of June, 1843, by C. F. S. Thomas, Dr. Austin Flint, acted as chief editor, and Dr. F. L. Hamilton, assistant. The publication was an octavo of sixty-four pages. At the end of a year it was enlarged to sixty-four pages. In 1845, Dr. Samuel D. Hunt was associated with Dr. Flint as the editorship and in 1853 he became sole editor and proprietor. In 1858 Austin Flint, Jr., was made editor of the journal and it was removed to New York in 1859-60. This publication was as the names of its editors would suggest, conducted with much ability and was widely read. It was succeeded here in 1863 by the present Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal which is now published by the Medical Journal Association, No. 4 West Chippewa street. The Journal has passed under the management of Dr. Herman Moyer, who was assisted by Drs. Bluhm, Drs. Loftrop, Davidson, Mynster, Howe and P. W. Van Pesme. In July, 1885, Dr. Howe retired from the publication which has since been most ably conducted by Drs. Thomas-Loftrop, A. R. Davidson and P. W. Van Pesme.
The Physician's and Surgeon's Intelligencer is a monthly medical journal that was started in January, 1852. The editors were then Drs. S. W. Wetmore and S. N. Brayton. Dr. Brayton is now sole editor and publisher of the paper, which is ably conducted.

Our Record is the name of a small monthly periodical that has been published since 1871, by the managers of the Home for the Friendless, on Seventh Street, corner of Maryland.

The Bulletins is a scientific publication which is issued every two months by the Naturalists' Field Club. It was begun in December, 1883, and is edited by a committee from the club, at the head of which is Professor J. S. Kellogg.

The Modern Age, a monthly magazine of sixty-four pages, was established in January, 1883, by James S. Miccalle, editor and proprietor. It is published simultaneously in New York and Buffalo, and is ably conducted.

The Guard of Honor is a monthly publication that was started in October, 1872, in the interest of a Bible Class Society, organized for religious work among young men, called the Guard of Honor.

As the village of Black Rock long ago became a part of the city of Buffalo, the early efforts to supply that suburb with newspapers properly belong to this chapter; and we can do no better in this connection than to copy from Mr. Salisbury's paper on the Buffalo press, read before the Historical Society, as follows:

"The first paper published in our then rival village of Black Rock was the Black Rock Journal, by Lewis G. Haffman, which came out some time in 1822. The late General Peter B. Porter was an able and liberal contributor to its columns, during the bitter and protracted controversy which at that period was carried on between the leading citizens of Buffalo on the one side, and the Rock on the other, in relation to the harbor question. The war had fair to rival in duration the Panic campaigns of ages ago, until it was pretty satisfactorily demonstrated that Black Rock—with all the artificial aids of the extensive works erected by the State to furnish a capacious basin for the supply of the canal and also to insensibly create a harbor that should attract all the commerce of the lakes to that point—could not successfully compete with the natural advantages of Buffalo. The Journ's at length 'paged it in factional fires' and went out in 1824. In the latter part of the same year Bartamen Ferguson filled the vacancy with the Black Rock Gazette, which he continued until August, 1825, when it was sold to Smith H. Salisbury, and published at Black Rock until the fall of 1827, when, the fortunes of that village continuing to decline, the establishment was removed to Buffalo and published under the title of the Buffalo and Black Rock Gazette until April, 1828, when the Gazette was discontinued and the Buffalo Republican issued from the same office by William P. M. Wood.

"No further attempt was made to furnish a paper to the Black Rockers until the speculative era of 1830 opened their eyes to the prospective value of the lands under their feet, and visions of future opulence 26."
swan before the eyes of the real estate holders, who had been so long looking up—on their backs. Then a paper was in demand, and D. P. Adams issued the Black Rock Advocate, in February, 1836, edited by Dr. M. G. Lewis. But the feverish impulses of that precarious period soon subsided, and the reaction changed the prospects of the Advocate, which was discontinued at the end of the first year. Black Rock has since looked to the Buffalo press for its news and for the publication of its local items.

Having completed the record of Buffalo newspapers now in existence with those that have from time to time been consolidated with them, it remains to give a brief account of those journals that either began their careers at inopportune times, or were not conducted with a degree of ability sufficient to insure them continued popularity and success, and were consequently cut off in their youth—many of them in their extreme youth. The newspaper death-rate in cities as large as Buffalo, is always a long one; consequently, in referring to the many short-lived journals, only the mere mention of names and dates can be given. As a newspaper that only survives to celebrate its first or second birthday anniversary, cannot have exerted a very powerful influence upon the community at large, extended details will, it is presumed, be considered unnecessary. Dates of publication are given as far as they are available and as nearly correct as possible.

The first newspaper that properly belongs in this category is the Buffalo Emporium, a weekly that was first issued in September, 1834, by John A. Lazell and John Francis. The semi-weekly issue of the Emporium was the first newspaper in Buffalo published oftener than once a week.

In August, 1835, the Transcript, daily and weekly, was started by Henry Faxon, and edited for a time by Henry E. J. Roberts. In December, Edward H. Thompson was made editor. This paper lived but about six months. The same year the Daily Whig and the Daily Empire were also launched, but they were wrecked within a few weeks.

In the winter of 1835-'36, a small, racy weekly sheet called the Lookout, was published for a few weeks, during which it gained considerable local popularity. Sylvester Chamberlain was considered as the responsible editor. In the winter of the patriot war (1835-'37) an association of printers began the publication of the Buffalolite, which was edited by "Mr. Anon." The sheet was spicy and became quite notorious through its satire and invective directed at prominent men, much of which was written by Charles D. Ferris. After a few weeks it was issued as a daily. In the fall of the following year Mr. Thomas L. Nichols started an opposition paper, which he called the Mercury. Mr. Nichols sought the first named journal about two months after he had started the Mercury and the two were consolidated. In the fall of 1835, N. R. Stimpson took the paper and published it until the next spring.
In the winter of 1838-39, a small daily and weekly paper was started called the Sun, by "Governor" Dinmore. It lived until about 1860. The Buffalo Sentinel, daily and weekly, was started in the spring of 1839-40, by C. F. S. Thomas and Thomas Newell. It was edited by Thomas L. Nichols, and was discontinued at the end of six months.

The Morning Tatter was started in the summer of 1840, by Langdon, Fouchett & Shaver; it was a daily and was first edited by George W. Bangay, and afterwards for a short time by Thomas L. Nichols, John S. Walker; then published it during the last few months of its existence, changing the name to the Morning Times. Honest Industry was the name of a large weekly paper one number of which only was issued in the summer of 1840, with Dr. Daniel Lee in the editoral chair. In 1840 was issued the first number of the Phalanx, daily and weekly; this was the first paper in America devoted to the schemes of social reform and the association of labor, as taught by Fourier. The Phalanx was edited by Charles D. Ferris, who conducted the paper with a great deal of ability; it lived six weeks. Thomas Jefferson Sutherland, Patriot General of the Western Division of the Liberating Army of Canada, issued in the winter of 1841-42 a few numbers of the Sublime Patriot. The Buffalo American, a weekly sheet for the working classes, was started early in 1842, by Thomas Foster and C. F. Butler, and edited by J. C. Bunner. It lived through one volume only.

In the year 1847, Jewett, Thomas & Co., began the publication of the Wool Grower and Monthly Review. T. C. Peters was editor and proprietor of the paper.

The Youth's Casket was a monthly publication started in 1853, by Beadle & Brother, in West Seneca street. The publication ceased in 1858-59. In the year 1856, E. F. Beadie, and the following year Beadle & Adams, published the Home Monthly, a literature periodical. In 1859 Gildersleeve & Avery took hold of the paper, but it closed its career about a year later.

The Live Stock Journal was started in 1872, by H. C. Springer & Co., and continued until 1876. In 1855, Michael Hagan began the issue of the Buffalo Sentinel, at No. 24 East Seneca street. The publication was suspended in 1865. The City News and Weekly Price Current were published by the Express Printing Co., for about a year in 1867-68. Between the years 1862 and 1872, W. T. Horner launched several newspaper craft, which all foundered before they had voyaged far. The first was the Herald of Truth, a monthly which lived about five years. This was soon followed by the Excelsior, another monthly, which followed its predecessor in about two years. In 1872, Mr. Horner started the Buffalo Journal and Railway Gazette, monthly, and in 1873, Horner's Railway and Business Guide, both of which expired in 1873. In 1866 the same publisher began the issue of The Ladies' Friend, which lived less than two years.
Our Young Men's Paper, was issued by the Y. M. C. A., first in 1871, and continued about a year; it was again started in 1876. The School Journal, a monthly publication devoted to school interests, was started in 1877, by Alexander Gordon; it was suspended in 1879. The Kalendar, an organ of the Episcopal church, was printed by R. M. Evans for about two years, beginning in 1879, after which it was removed to Rochester; it was a weekly paper. The first temperance organ published in the city was The Young Men's Temperance Herald, which was started in 1833 and survived one year. It was conducted by Abel M. Grosvenor and Ezra B. French. In 1845, the Western Cataract, another devotee of temperance, was issued by Lyman P. Judson; it afterwards passed through several different hands. The Temperance Standard was published in 1842, for one year, by H. A. Salisbury and A. M. Clapp.

The first literary publication in Buffalo was the Literary Euphoriër, which was started by William Verrinder, January 1, 1833; after sustaining it for two years he removed it to Fredonia, Chautauqua county where it was converted into a political newspaper. The Bethel Flag was a monthly publication for the promotion of the moral and religious welfare of the lake seamen; it was commenced by the Bethel Society in 1836; and was first called the Bethel Magazine. It was successfully conducted until about 1845, when it was removed to New York and united with the Sailor's Magazine.

The Literary Messenger was started by John S. Chadbourne, in July, 1841. It changed hands several times and suspended in 1857. The Hygienic Advocate, a monthly medical publication, was started in 1869, by H. P. Burdick, M. D., as publisher. It lived less than two years. The Journal of Progressive Medicine, was begun in 1870 by Drs. Coburn and Freeman, but it survived but about a year. The Homeopathic Quarterly, Rollin R. Howard, M. D., publisher, was published during a short period prior to 1871, when it was discontinued.

The Buffalo catalogue of religious and semi-religious publications is quite an extended one and the death-rate among them has been proportionately large. The first paper of this character was started in 1828, by Rev. Thomas Gross, who was both editor and proprietor; the paper was called the Gospel Advocate and supported Universalism. At the expiration of the first year it passed into the hands of Simon Burton, who conducted it for the ensuing three years, who then turned it over to Rev. L. S. Everett, Rev. Theophillus Fisk and a gentleman named Textile; they published a paper here until 1829, when it was removed to Auburn; it was finally united with the Evangelical Magazine, at Utica. In the year 1848, the Rev. Jabez B. Hyde issued a little sheet once in two weeks for a short period. The Gospel Banner was a monthly periodical which was issued for a time from this city, by Benjamin Clark, of Alden; the iiste
of its publication from Buffalo was 1832-33. In 1831, the Buffalo Herald, a Presbyterian paper, was started by Rev. Randolph Stone; two numbers only were issued. The Buffalo Spectator, another Presbyterian publication, was established in 1836, by Messrs. T. & M. Butler; it was edited by Rev. Stephen Peet. This paper lived about two years. The Western Evangelist was a weekly religious paper that was published for a short time in 1846, commencing in June. L. S. Everett and Stephen Hall were the publishers. When the Evangelist was suspended, another publication called the Ambassador, was started by the same publishers and continued into the year 1849. In 1841 the Rev. John C. Lord, D.D., began the publication of the Western Presbyterian, which was suspended at the end of a year. The Earnest Christian and Golden Rule, a monthly, was established in 1863, with B. T. Roberts as publisher; it was continued about a year. In 1866, J. E. Gilbert began the publication of the Sunday School Standard, monthly, at No. 185 Main street; it lived less than two years. The Western New York Catholic Weekly was started in 1864 with D. M. Enright as publisher and Rev. D. Moore editor; it lived about three years.

The list of Sunday newspapers that have passed out of existence, and many of them out of memory, in Buffalo is a long one. The first Sunday paper published in the city was the Buffalo Sunday Bulletin, which was issued for about a year (1830-31) by W. F. Rogers. In 1874, the Sunday Transcript was issued for about a year, by The George Brothers & Company, at 188 and 190 Main street. J. B. Adams began the publication of the Sunday Independent Leader in West Seneca street in 1876; this paper also died in less than two years. In 1877-78, the same publisher issued for about a year the Sunday Morning Herald. The Sunday Morning Call was started May 8, 1879, by William R. Lester; it was published from the office of P. Eby, on Main street; it lived less than a year.

In order to complete this newspaper mortuary record, we shall now add the following list of journals that have been started in Buffalo during the past forty years, of almost every possible appearance and character and with almost every possible object and aim, or with no aim at all, all of which passed away in their very early youth. A very few of them reached two years of age and more of them one, while a large number never celebrated a birthday. The list may begin with the Friend of Youth, the name of which indicates its character; it was published one year, in 1839, and was edited by Rev. A. T. Hopkins. In 1849, George W. Bungay started the Buffalo Garland, a weekly literary publication, which faded in a very short time. Banister's Life in Buffalo, a weekly, edited by N. H. Banister, was issued a few weeks in 1841. E. W. Spaulding gave the Impetus a start in 1845, but it failed after six months. The Philanthropist, a monthly publication, was conducted for about a year in 1837-38, by Nathaniel Potter, Jr. The School Reader, a weekly
publication, was started in 1842 by A. W. Wilgus, and edited by R. W. Haskins. It lived but one quarter. The Buffalo Daily Ledger, Thomas Richardson, proprietor, and Franklin B. Hubbell, editor, closed its brief accounts in about a year: started in 1842. The same year a daily called Rough Notes was started by George Rees & Company, publishers, with Charles C. Chadwell, editor. It lived in its second year. The United States Mail Monthly, started in 1852, was continued for about a year. In that year, also, the Buffalo Pilot, editor, Charles Faxon, failed to find the path to success. In 1853, Thomas O. McGee began the publication of the American Celt and Catholic Citizen, weekly; it lived about a year. The Library and Garden, weekly, was started the same year by D. S. Manley & Company, editors and proprietors—a year finished its career of usefulness. In 1854, the Democracy Printing Association was formed and began the publication of the Democracy, daily and weekly, at the corner of Main and Hanover streets. It was merged with the Express after about a year. The Buffalo Gazette, weekly, Swigert & Company, publishers, was started in April, 1857, and lived one year. The Finest Fournaler was started the same year for a very brief career. In 1855, the United Irishman, with Patrick O'Fly as publisher, was issued weekly for about a year. In 1859, A. P. Dunlap & Company began the publication of the Saturday, a weekly, with Dr. E. D. Griswald as editor; its career was brief. Our Leisure Moments, a monthly, was started and conducted less than a year by Albert C. Ives and Fred. S. Dellenbaugh in 1870. The Anti-Monopolist was a very short-lived journal, started in 1874 by George & Company; it lived thirteen weeks. The Daily Dispatch was started in 1875 by Charles Rogers. P. P. Josel was interested in it for a time. The paper was stopped before the end of a year. A French paper called Des Phares des Lacs was issued for nearly a year in 1875–76, by Claude Petit. The year 1876 produced its quota of new publications that found themselves in a cold and uncognizant world. There were Knowlton's Handbook of Business Education, a quarterly, issued by C. R. Knowlton, M.D. The Scientific Commercial, published by the Scientific Commercial Company, which lived twenty weeks, and the Globe Magazine, published by the Globe Company. On the 16th of September, 1876, the Actuator was started by George Kittredge, from the office of P. Eby, who bought it after the issue of eleven numbers. It died in June, 1878. The Farm, Garden and Fiascile, a monthly, ran about a year at that time, under the management of H. P. Hayes & Company. In 1879, the Buffalo School Journal, a quarterly devoted to school interests, was established and conducted for about a year by R. M. Evans & Company, No. 704 Main street. The Saturday Sue was an ephemeral publication that shone for a few months in 1882.

Besides these the iedemian published by Bigelow Brothers, the Knight of Labor, by C. E. Morse, Every Saturday, by Deshler Welch, and
perhaps other ephemeral publications of which there is scarcely a trace left, have seen the light of brief periods in Buffalo during the past ten or twelve years.

The history of Buffalo journalism would be scarcely complete without the record of the remarkable, though brief career in the city of one, A. LeCras, which is thus given in a paper written by C. F. S. Thomas, which is now in the rooms of the Historical Society—

"It was in the year 1828 I think, that a very worthy printer named A. LeCras, living on the Isle of Jersey, thinking to enlighten the benighted people of this region, discontinued a very respectable weekly paper he then published, packed up all his press, old types on which his paper had been printed, and all his printing paraphernalia, brough all to London and there purchased a few additional types and some paper, freighted the whole from London to New York and from there up the Erie canal to Buffalo. Arriving here he rented the building known as the old Niagara Bank and set up his printing house in the basement, his family occupying the main portion of the building as a dwelling. Mr. LeCras was as educated Franco-Englishman with a fair share of the prejudices of the natives of the fast-anchored isle, and could not conceive of its being possible that away out in Buffalo such a thing could be as a printing establishment equal to the one he had brought all the way from Jersey, in Great Britain. He was still more astonished when he found his printing house on Washington street created no sensation; in fact, but few knew of his arrival. So, after remaining about a year, he became disgusted with our want of appreciation, perhaps, and packed up all his old types, presses and printing materials, sent them down the Erie canal to New York, thence to Liverpool and thence back to Jersey, where the material was soon again employed in printing the journal he had left."

CHAPTER XIV.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN ERIE COUNTY.

Freemasonry—Beginning of the Order among the Early Settlers—The First Lodge—History of Western Star Lodge—Its first Officers—Records of Succeeding Lodges—List of Past Masters of Lodge of the United States—History of Chapters, Councils, Commanderies, etc.—Question in which Masonic Organizations Have Taken Part—Old Fellows' Lodges—Other Secret Societies of Buffalo.

Freemasonry was transplanted into Erie county with the advent of the early settlers. It was in the year 1807, when New Amsterdam was but a small village, that a sufficient number of Masons had collected in the place who felt the necessity of founding for themselves a Masonic home.

* Buffalo was called New Amsterdam from the year 1680 to 1813 or 1814.