

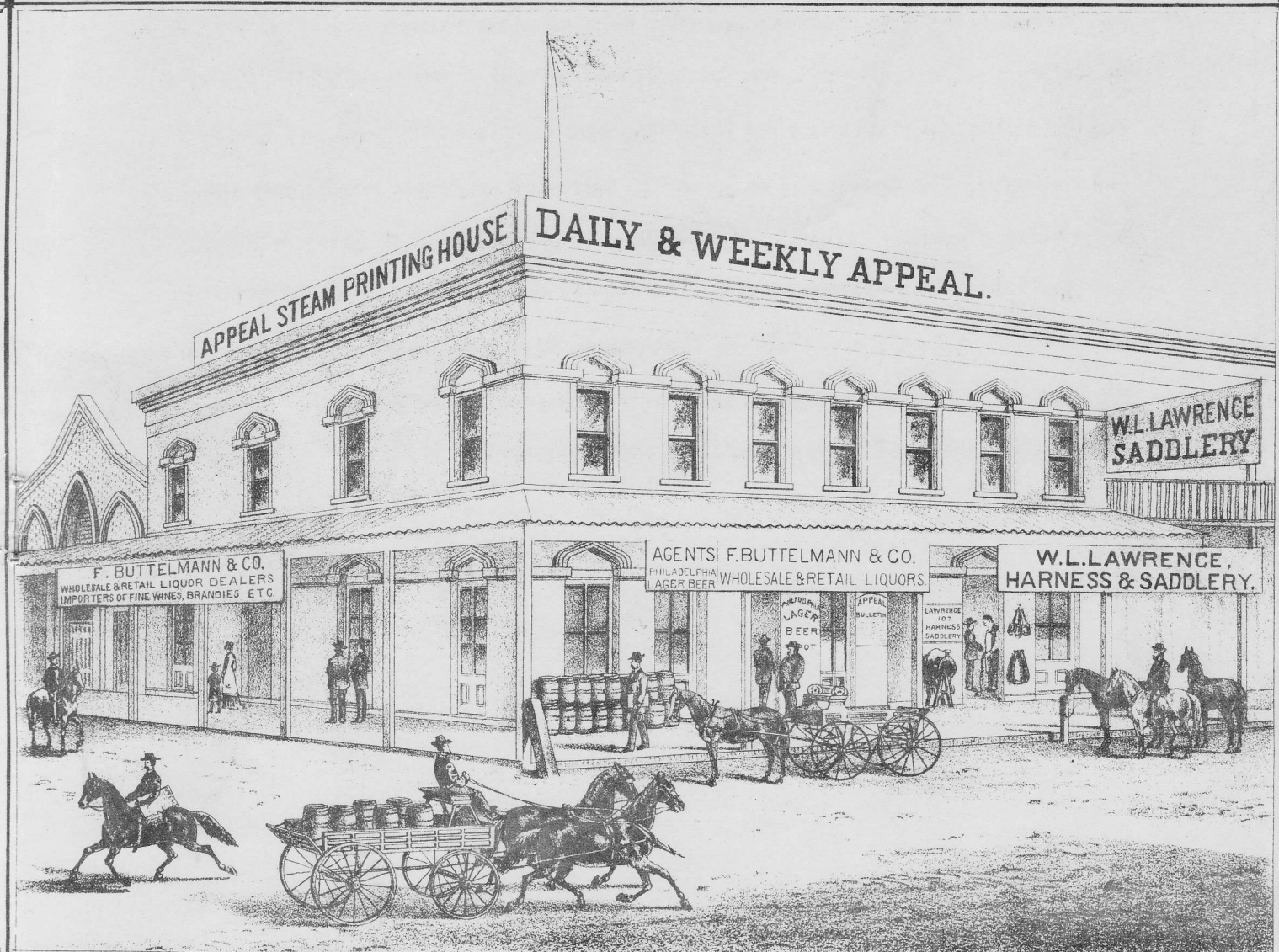
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# SUTTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY NEWS BULLETIN

VOL. XV. NO. 2

YUBA CITY, CALIFORNIA 95991

APRIL 1976



TREMONT BLOCK CORNER OF 2<sup>ND</sup> & MAIDEN LANE. C.E. SEXEY, OWNER. MARYSVILLE, YUBA CO., CAL.

### THE FRONT COVER:

THE MARYSVILLE APPEAL, which began publication Jan. 23, 1860, for some years was located in the upper floor of a two-story building on the northeast corner of Second St. and Maiden Lane. The structure (pictured on the cover of this issue of The Bulletin) has had various other tenants since those long-gone days and still is in use. Entrance and stairway to The Appeal was on Second St. between a wholesale-retail liquor store and a harness-saddlery business. The building, owned first by C. E. Sexey, a pioneer, was then known as the Tremont Block. The drawing of the building first was included in "History of Yuba County, 1879" by Thompson & West, publishers. The cut also shows the front elevation of what for some years in the last century was the Marysville Masonic Lodge hall. This faced Maiden Lane (long since renamed Oak St.)

SUTTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
NEWS BULLETIN

Vol. XV, No. 2

April, 1976

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The NEWS BULLETIN is published quarterly by the Society at Yuba City, California 95991. The annual membership dues includes receiving the NEWS BULLETIN. January 1976 dues are payable now. Your remittance should be sent to Sutter County Historical Society, P. O. Box 1004, Yuba City, California 95991. To insure delivery of your NEWS BULLETIN please notify the Treasurer of any change in address. Dues are \$3.00 per person, \$5.00 for family.

The NEWS BULLETIN is not copyrighted. Use of the material is invited unless copyrighted by others. Mention of the source will be appreciated.

An index and file of all the past issues of the NEWS BULLETIN may be found in the Sutter County Library and in the Marysville City-County Library.

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NOTE: THE JULY ISSUE WILL INCLUDE AN ARTICLE ON PIONEER SUTTER BUTTE PROPERTY OWNERS -- 1850-1900 BY ANITA LANEY.

\* \* \* \* \*

THE SPRING MEETING

The annual dinner meeting, April 20, 1976, of the Sutter County Historical Society will be held on Tuesday at 6:30 p.m. at the Rio Oso Community Hall with the Coffee Club serving. The members of the Wheatland Historical Society have been invited. Mr. Bert Wiley will speak on The Immigrant Trail. The \$4.50 per plate must be paid by April 14, 1976. A phone committee will call you, or call Mrs. W. R. Dawson, 743-7706.

\* \* \* \* \*

FROM THE PRESIDENT

The end of December our Society made a \$1,000 donation to the Community Memorial Museum fund and also transferred \$3,300 from the park fund to the museum fund. We still have a balance of \$300 in the park fund for future use in the park.

Our museum is a real joy to visit and, hopefully, those of you who haven't gotten there yet will make a special effort. Any contributions may be sent to Community Memorial Trust Fund, P. O. Box 1555, Yuba City, California 95991.

At our January meeting the Society voted a donation of \$50 to the City of Marysville cemetery fund to help with the fencing. Since the ancestors of some of our members are buried there we felt this was only fair. We have received a letter of thanks from Mayor Comarsh for our generous donation.

WANDA RANKIN  
President

EDITORIAL COMMENT

In addition to the proposal to observe the Bi-Centennial, we now are able to announce that in the July issue of the Bulletin we plan to reproduce the complete address of Judge Phil W. Keyser which he delivered at Hock Farm on July 4, 1876. This address was supposed to be preserved in the Sutter County Archives, but it is not to be found there. Fortunately we have found Keyser's address which was quoted in full in the Marysville Appeal, July 11, 1876.

100 YEAR CLUB. Are you eligible?

Several people in our county are eligible. Information may be obtained by writing to the 100 year club, P. O. Box 15649, Sacramento, California 95813. Businesses and ranches that are 100 years old and still "in the family" are eligible to be a member.

Community Memorial Museum Notes  
Jean Gustin, Curator

Brent, Jenni, Donnie, and Patti are sixth graders who toured the museum with their Franklin School class -- one of the 20 groups that visited the museum in January. We don't often get to know what impressions visitors take with them from our museum, but in this case, their teachers, Mrs. Lundeborg and Mrs. Stout, assigned thank you notes as a class project. Brent wrote, "I sure did like that museum. It was neat. That piano was really neat and all the dolls were neat too." Jenni's note reads, "I really liked to see the exhibit which showed how they lived and what the pioneers used in the house." Patti enjoyed the Indian

exhibit -- Donnie, Sutter's desk and all the maps. We were pleased that the 30 notes indicated a variety of interests and individual and special "likes."

The museum is observing the Bi-Centennial by sponsoring a series of programs, "Performing Arts, 1776." Arranged for by Jane Roberts and featuring local artists, the programs, held in the museum the last Sunday of each month in 1976, will present the music, dance, and poetry of 200 years ago. For our younger community residents as a Bi-Centennial observance, the museum is sponsoring an art contest, "Our Heritage," for children grades K-8 in all Sutter County schools. All contest entries will be on exhibit in the museum from March 16 through April 16.

As a service to the community the Sutter-Yuba Genealogical Society will have members available in the museum on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. Anyone who is working on a family history or who is interested in beginning to trace their family genealogy will be able to receive help and advice.

The Community Memorial Museum Commission was formed in December, 1975 as an advisory and policy making board for the museum. Members, two chosen from each Supervisorial District, are Patricia Beadle, David Berg, Kathleen Briick, Pierre Carr, Lois Cockerill, Frances Gentry, Robert Mackensen, Ruth Miller, Mrs. Tom Mulvaney, and Raona Hall. Other commission members are Norma and Howard Harter; Wanda Rankin and Randolph Schnabel, representing the Sutter County Historical Society; and Caroline Ringler, representative of the Community Memorial Museum Auxiliary.

Commission officers, elected at the December meeting, are David Berg, president; Pierre Carr, vice president; and Patricia Beadle, secretary.

From August 5, 1975 through January 31, 1976 there have been 3,593 visitors to the museum. Forty six groups have taken advantage of special tours in the same period of time. Starting in 1976 we are open on Saturdays from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. in addition to our weekday schedule Tuesday through Friday from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Museum Auxiliary members ably staff our museum as hosts and hostesses at all times as well as processing the many new gifts of items added to the museum's collection. Two sessions of Docent Training have been attended by Auxiliary members to prepare them to guide groups through the museum.

Museum status: As Brent might say, "All is neet."

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T H E C O M M U N I T Y M U S E U M  
(as of February 1, 1976)

by

NORMA PETRO HARTER

To all of you who have so generously given to the Community Memorial Museum Trust Fund thus far it is especially gratifying to know that over 3,000 have visited our Museum since its doors were opened to the public August 5, 1975 (some six months)!

A warm feeling comes with knowing that one's gifts are bringing so much pleasure to such a large number, and creating such wide-spread interest. (Remember too, that all such gifts are tax deductible, which is likewise a help)

Unlike some museums where the general atmosphere seems so somber one hesitates to speak above a whisper, our Museum is such a bright, happy place. Young and old alike have such fun playing the old player-piano, or singing with it, (or even dancing a few steps!) Having been greeted with a smile, they leave with a smile, after expressing their enthusiasm, and so many times remarking "I want to come back again, when I can take more time to enjoy it all."

The old 2-ton boulder once used by the Indians living in the Sutter Buttes and recently given to the Museum by Tom Nevis of Nevis Industries now rests on the lawn to the east of the flag pole, and adds considerable interest.

It was likewise Tom Nevis who gave the three beautiful old olive trees to the Museum which now grace the grounds nearest the building.

If, by any chance you haven't been able to visit the Museum as yet, you have already missed the opportunity of viewing six temporary displays -- all of them uniquely fascinating, since they change every four to six weeks, while the permanent gifts of artifacts remain, of course, though they may be interchanged with others yet in storage, from time to time. Do come, then, and, having come, you'll want to come again. And don't forget to pick up some of the self-addressed envelopes to keep in your desk at home, to be readily available when needed for memorial gifts, or just outright gifts in appreciation of this permanent home for treasures otherwise lost, in time, to the children of tomorrow.



List of Donors continued from January BULLETIN

MEMORIALS WERE MADE TO

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William C. Eden	by	Clarence & Cuma Boardman
William C. Eden	by	Leila Winship
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IN HONOR OF

Howard & Norma Harter	by	Norma & Loadel Piner
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OUTRIGHT GIFTS

Dr. & Mrs. D. L. Cockerill	Richard & Marjorie Stage
Sutter County Historical Society	Den 3 Pack 66 B.S.A.
Dr. & Mrs. Elton F. Carlile	Tom S. & Ruth Miller
Dr. & Mrs. Ralph Breitenstein	Rio Oso Coffee Club

\* \* \* \* \*

SUTTERANA

In 1876 when Captain Sutter was dictating his reminiscences to the historian H. H. Bancroft, he included the following passage:

"In March 1849 I moved to my Hock-Farm which had been laid out in 1842. Bidwell had built a fine mansion for me there and had prepared everything for the reception of my family, whose arrival from Switzerland I was expecting just then.

My livestock continued to be decreased by killing and stealing. It soon turned out that transferring the animals to Hock-Farm had not improved the situation and numerous horses were stolen and entire manadas of mares were driven to Oregon.

... My large stock of hogs was likewise an easy prey for the robbers. One day a man by the name of Owens from Missouri proposed to me that I let him kill all the cattle which had strayed beyond the Buttes. I agreed to this suggestion with the understanding that I should receive half of the profits. I knew that the people from Marysville would kill off these cattle anyway. Mr. Owens started his work by slaughtering a fine Durham cow which had cost me three hundred dollars, and I had to chase him away.

During the great flood of 1849, the cattle had to take refuge on the islands and knolls between the Buttes and the mouth of the Feather river. Here my vaqueros could not guard them at all and people from the surrounding towns approached by boat and killed hundres of animals..."

We quote this passage from Sutter's Own Story, pages 224-226 by Erwin G. Gudde, 1936.

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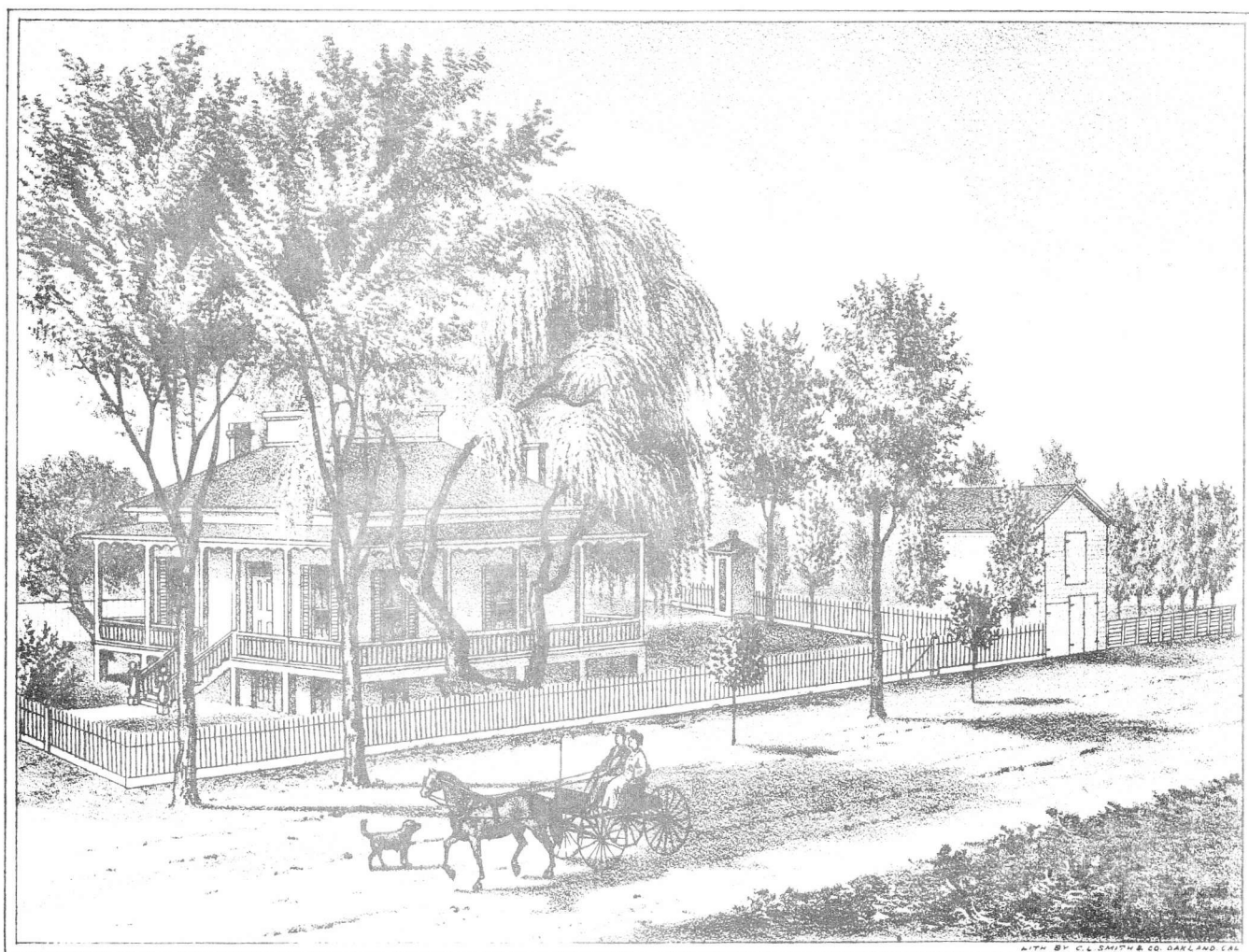
HISTORY OF THE APPEAL-DEMOCRAT  
1860-1976

by

WARREN THORNTON

The Pacific Coast in the mid-19th century must have offered unprecedented opportunities for those who wanted to own or edit a newspaper. Only eight years after California entered the Union, Edward C. Kemble, author of A History of California Newspapers 1846-1858, observed, "Our cities have broken out in newspapers."

The epidemic delighted Kemble. He considered some reasons for the outbreak: "It is doubtful if, as we have often been told, California owes her newspaper plenitude to the superior intelligence of the masses. The mortality among her public journals would seem to show conclusively that the ends for which most of them were established was subserviency to a passing interest....." The early California newspaper "stimulated by a



RESIDENCE OF **A. S. SMITH**, COR. **I** AND **7<sup>TH</sup>** STREETS,  
MARYSVILLE, YUBA CO. CAL.

DATING BACK INTO THE PAST CENTURY, THE RESIDENCE of A. S. Smith, for more than 29 years editor of the Marysville Appeal, still stands at Seventh and I Sts. The newspaper was first issued in 1860 and has been continuously published ever since. Smith first became editor in 1862 and held the position until 1870 when he left to edit The Daily Standard, of Marysville. It was one of several short-lived newspapers issued in pioneer Marysville. On Oct. 31, 1873 The Standard was discontinued having been bought by The Appeal. Early in 1874 Smith again became Appeal editor and continued in that position until 1895. The picture of his home is reproduced from an illustration in the "History of Yuba County," published by Thompson & West in 1879.

pure love of principle, or a deep and sincere attachment to State and party interests" was rare.

(The Marysville Daily Inquirer, "commenced November 1, 1855 (as) a Democratic sheet", according to Kemble, "tried the virtue of Simon Suggs' motto, 'It's good to be shifty in a new country,' veering round to opposite points in the political compass during its short career. For awhile it was neutral, then it took on Know-Nothingism, and finally went back to Democracy, in which hope it died December, 1857.")

The cost of setting up in the newspaper business in the state's early days was so small that promoters of "passing interests" found it comparatively easy to raise the capital. The outlay for a hand-operated press, a few fonts of type, newsprint and ink amounted to only a few thousand dollars.

California's first newspaper, The Monterey Californian, made its appearance August 15, 1846, four years before statehood and only four years prior to the advent of The Marysville Herald, the booming city's first newspaper, on August 6, 1850. In the decade that followed, Marysville gave birth to nine newspapers, the last of which was The Appeal, established January 23, 1860.

Sixty-seven years later, The Appeal was bought by The Marysville Democrat, established October 6, 1884, and on December 1 of that year, 1927, the first edition of the combined newspapers made its appearance under the name of The Appeal-Democrat of Marysville and Yuba City.

In an article published in the Centennial Edition of The Appeal-Democrat, January 23, 1960, Jessica Bird noted that The Appeal-Democrat "is direct descendant of a line of newspapers which

began August 6, 1850, with The Marysville Herald". The Herald was among the early newspapers which were consolidated in 1861 and published under a new name, The Marysville National Democrat.

The Appeal bought The National Democrat "and thus established its direct 110-year-old line from the first Marysville newspaper," wrote Miss Bird.

That assertion is important to those who have an affinity for the delineation of historical claims: If The Appeal-Democrat is The Marysville Herald published under a different name, then The Appeal-Democrat is the oldest newspaper in California, in continuous publication. Affirmation of that claim would defeat the boast of The Sacramento Union, established March 19, 1851, that it is the "Oldest Daily Newspaper in the West."

The Marysville Daily Appeal published its first edition on January 23, 1860. Its masthead informed the public that it would be "published every morning (Sunday excepted) at No. 61 D Street, upstairs, by G. W. Bloor & Co."

The editor was Harry R. Mighels, "well known as one of the spiciest and most humorous writers in the state", according to a rival newspaper, The Marysville National Democrat.

The first edition boasted that "Everything about our office is entirely new -- press, type and all. It is of the very best quality....."

In an exquisite "Salutatory" statement, Mighels sought to inform "our patrons and the public at large the reasons for our appearance (and to give them) assurance of our objects and intended course.."

"Regarding Marysville as an almost exclusively mercantile city, and as the centering point of a large and enterprising industrial community," wrote Mighels, "we have conceived that a paper devoted mainly to the interests attaching to such a people (such interests being in contradistinction to those of politicians and parties) as a necessity which will be met with due acknowledgement and support before a far future day....."

The Appeal would "maintain in our course and tone a complete independence of the dicta of individuals or parties," and while it reserved the right "to point out with unswerving promptness the existence of whatever is prejudicial to communities, the commonwealth or the nation" and to offer suggestions for improvement, it would avoid "vilification or vindictive abuse" in its "endeavor to correct public or private wrongs....."

The same edition invited "All persons having, or wishing to have anything to do with us will please call, state their case, and they shall be heard -- and advertised too if they but say so."

In consideration of the frequent changes in owners and editors, it is not surprising that The Appeal failed to maintain throughout the years a respectable adherence to that initial statement of policy. But its relative circumspection and restraint, in a time when open partisanship and flagrant bias were unexceptional, helps to explain why it survived its numerous challengers.

The Appeal was christened with a bottle of champagne, and the crew celebrated with the same drink -- so Mighels was able to report in the January 24 edition:

"A brace of bottles of Silfery Mougseux champagne found their way from the 'Gem' (saloon and billiards parlor) into our office yesterday. About the hour of

our going to press Fred Getzler (Gem proprietor) came running into the office, and seizing one of the afore-said bottles, cracked it, splashed half its contents over a sheet of paper, made the pressman put it on the 'powerful engine', and finally pulled the maiden Appeal off the form and bore it off in triumph."

Also: "Simultaneously with the adjustment of our press upon its apportioned place on the office floor, came an offering of Champagne from Harry Daugherty of the Union Saloon. It speedily had resting places under printers' jackets."

But The Appeal did not enjoy for long the excellence of Mighels' writing. He left, possibly because he knew of the impending sale of the newspaper, in May for the East Coast. Avery & Co., which included Benjamin P. Avery, W. L. Cowan and E. Brown, bought the paper in June, and Avery became editor, succeeding William Bauman, who had followed Mighels.

In 1862, Avery relinquished the editorship to A. S. Smith, who stayed on the job for the next 32 years with the exception of a period beginning 1870 and ending in 1874. Smith was The Appeal editor who endured the barbs of the intrepid and often headlong first editor of The Democrat, beginning in 1884.

Important changes in news distribution were about to take place when The Appeal made its debut. The famous Pony Express, transporting mail from St. Joseph, Mo. to Sacramento and vice versa, was established the same year and in the following year, 1861, the Overland Telegraph linked New York and San Francisco.

Thus, The Appeal was able to report "fresh" news from the East Coast during most of the Civil War years.

Here -- in Marysville and in the mining camps to the east -- changes of great economic significance were evolving. Hydraulic mining was filling the Yuba and Feather Rivers with millions of



of cubic feet of mud which increased the threat of flooding here in the valley and threatened to end Marysville's profitable status as terminal port city for boats and barges plying the Sacramento and Feather Rivers to the mouth of the Yuba. That drama lasted more than 40 years, and each act is recorded in the colorful and partisan reporting in The Appeal and The Democrat.

Opinion in this area of the Sacramento Valley was not unanimously opposed to the Confederacy, but the majority, including The Appeal, was. There were no Negro slaves in California, but there was a market for captured Indians; the captives became, in fact, slaves. The usual practice of dealers was to run off or to kill adult Indians and kidnap children, the latter being more amenable to training as domestic servants and labor in the mines.

An article, which leaves no doubt about the opinion of the writer, in the October 21, 1861 edition of The Appeal, reported the arrest and trial of three men charged with kidnaping Indian children. The arrests were made in Sutter County, but there was no jail there, so the accused were brought to Yuba County. Their attorney, John A. McQuaid, asked the court to discharge the prisoners "under the habeas corpus act, and the case was heard yesterday afternoon by Judge Bliss at chambers. General Rowe appeared, after some delay, for the complainant, Mr. Hanson (Indian agent); and the young sprigs of heathendom, eight in number varying from two to twelve years old, were brought into Court, for what purpose, does not appear, as the poor brats could not understand a word of what was going on, but sit in a huddle of helpless silence, stolidly eyeing the tonguey lawyers, gazing in undisguised

admiration at the inexhaustible repertoire of McQuaid's gesticulation. The poor little creatures were clad in flour sacks, open at each end, with their arms thrust through holes in the sides, and though these flowers of the forest were shriveled-legged, pot-bellied and dirty, one could see that they had intelligence and were susceptible to education."

The judge ruled that the trio were held illegally in Yuba County, and "Their counsel told them that they were at liberty, but the Deputy Sheriff of Sutter said that he had a claim upon them, whereupon McQuaid said that he had no right to arrest them in Yuba county; Deputy didn't care, and McQuaid defied him to do it, and told his clients to 'git', but they were not willing to take his word for their freedom; and reluctantly and slowly went out, followed by the deputies, lawyers and eight little Indian boys -- and girls. After much parleying, the culprits looking on sheepishly, McQuaid trying to urge them off, the aborigines hustled together on the courthouse steps, the Deputy Sheriff of Yuba arrested the men, as though the affair was begun de novo, and so the matter rests until their counsel takes some further steps in the case."

The Appeal kept its readers informed about the progress of the war and extolled acts of patriotism here and elsewhere. The seceding states that formed the Confederacy sometimes were given the geographical designation, "Secessia", as in the item about "Land Pirates -- An intelligent woman lately arrived at New York from the South, says it is customary in Secessia for the land pirates to search travelers and relieve them of specie, giving in exchange Confederate bonds and worthless bank notes."

In an exchange of jibes with a neighbor newspaper, The Appeal reported "The Sierra Democrat has delighted heretofore to say that the Union Army is filled with Democrats, Republicans preferring to stay at home. We observe that the only person who has volunteered from the Sierra Democrat is a Republican."

The Appeal made much progress in its first 18 months; its circulation list was growing, and its profits were increasing. To accommodate its advertisers, a weekly "special edition" was published in addition to the daily.

In October, 1861, Avery & Co. joined Amos S. Randall & Co., publisher of The Daily National Democrat, to publish a single newspaper, The Appeal. The companies consolidated under the name, The Appeal Association, and the place of publication was The National Democrat's more spacious plant on the northeast corner of Second Street and Maiden Lane (now Oak Street), in the building presently occupied by the Lotus Inn restaurant and the Republic Hotel.

The river freight rate wars, which threatened Marysville's enviable position of supply center for the Northern Sacramento Valley and the mining towns and camps, already were raging when The Appeal was established. Occasionally boats were able to advance up the Feather River as far as Oroville, but sand bars, snags and shallow water so frequently were encountered beyond Marysville that the "City of the Buttes," one of Marysville's many sobriquets in that era, became the terminal port city.

(In The History of the Feather River, by H. Wilbur Hoffman, published in The Appeal-Democrat April 29, 1963 to May 17, 1963, the freight-and-passenger-rate wars are described in detail.)

Villain Number 1 in the eyes of Marysville merchants was the California Steam Navigation Company of San Francisco, which dominated the rivers between the San Francisco Bay and the mouth of the Yuba. When the company raised its rates, Marysville merchants were furious, but they were obliged to pay them. The Appeal joined in, calling the steamship company a "monster monopoly" and a "souless corporation".

But the turn in fortune, always fickle in the mining regions which at first favored Marysville, did not paralyze with despair the city's entrepreneurs. They resisted in practical terms by forming the Citizens Steamship Navigation Company, and began transporting freight and passengers at more reasonable rates in their own boats.

Then emerged what Marysville labeled "the Combination," a ploy of the California company in which most of the boats operating on the Feather agreed to fixed rates, which were considerably higher from San Francisco to Marysville than they were from San Francisco to Sacramento, thus giving Sacramento suppliers an advantage in furnishing the mountain region.

Marysville managed to maintain its trading center status in the '60's, although the changes in freight rates were a constant threat. At the same time, debris from the mines was an increasing hazard to river navigation, and diversion of water for sluicing was lowering the depth of the Feather. More and more boats were going aground, which led to higher and higher rates.

Then, in 1869, the railroads entered the fray by completing lines connecting Sacramento and San Francisco to Marysville. Immediately the railroads and the steamship companies were involved in a price-cut war and Marysville once again was blessed with the good



# THE DEMOCRAT.

VOL. 1

MARYSVILLE, YUBA CO., CALIFORNIA. MONDAY MORNING OCTOBER 6 1884

NO. 1.

**A BRILLIANT IDEA.**  
A Republican organ has discovered the remarkable fact that the party which has been in power since the close of the last war will carry the State will fail to carry the country. This is a brilliant idea, and one which will be generally admitted by all who are conversant with the essential factors in the political situation of the country. It is a brilliant idea, and one which will be generally admitted by all who are conversant with the essential factors in the political situation of the country.

**THE SOUTH HAS THE RIGHT.**  
The South has the right. It is the only section of the country which has not been ruined by the war. It is the only section which has not been ruined by the war. It is the only section which has not been ruined by the war.

**THE DEMOCRATS ARE THE ONLY PARTY WHICH CAN SAVE THE COUNTRY.**  
The Democrats are the only party which can save the country. They are the only party which can save the country. They are the only party which can save the country.

**THE DEMOCRATS ARE THE ONLY PARTY WHICH CAN SAVE THE COUNTRY.**  
The Democrats are the only party which can save the country. They are the only party which can save the country. They are the only party which can save the country.

**DR. MINTIE'S GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.**  
A GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD, NECK, THROAT, LUNGS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and one which will be generally admitted by all who are conversant with the essential factors in the political situation of the country.

**DR. MINTIE'S GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.**  
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**Pierce Christian College.**  
A First Class School for Ladies and Gentlemen. Located at College City, Colusa County, Cal. Session begins September 1st, 1884, and closes April 30, 1885. Location pleasant, healthy and accretive. Faculty able, experienced and enthusiastic. Terms quiet, reasonable and moral. Buildings new, commodious and airy. Apparatus new, extensive and complete. Eight full courses of study—Classical, Latin, Normal, Musical and Course in Art. The teaching is thorough. Charges moderate. There is no saloon or drinking place within three miles of the town. For particulars or Catalogue, address JAMES C. KEITH, President.

**CHOP HOUSE RESTAURANT.**  
REGULAR MEALS, 25 CENTS. BOARD, PER WEEK, \$1.00. THE BEST IN THE MARKET. Always on the table. We give me a call.

**DR. SPINNEY'S YOUNG MEN'S REMEDY.**  
A REMEDY FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE HEAD, NECK, THROAT, LUNGS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and one which will be generally admitted by all who are conversant with the essential factors in the political situation of the country.

**New Goods!**  
Spring & Summer Stock  
We have just received a full assortment of Dry goods, comprising:  
New Colors, New Rubbing  
New Lace Ties, Ladies' Head Bands  
New Parasols, Ladies' Parasols  
New Fans, Ladies' Underwear  
New Laces, Ladies' New Clothes  
New Ribbons, New Buttons  
New Gloves, New Handkerchiefs  
New Hosiery, New Vellings  
New Embroidery, New Handkerchiefs  
New Skirts, New Combs  
Our Dress Goods Department consists of the latest shades of  
Lewins, Gilt Hems, Develos, Silks, Cash-  
mires and Satins,  
And various other lines too numerous to mention.  
OUR STOCK OF  
Shirting, Fable Linen, Napkins  
Ladies' Dusters, Towels, Towels  
Casimires, Comforts, Blankets  
Lace Curtains, Ladies' Shawls  
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.  
is the most complete in Northern California.  
Also Dr. Warner's Corsets, Buckingham & Hechts' French Kid  
Shoes, Sandals, Slippers, Etc.  
We have just received a fine line  
Gent's Furnishing Goods, Summer Suits  
Straw Hats, Summer Coats, etc. (also a  
full line of Valves, Trunks, Cutlery, Pipes  
etc.)  
AGENTS FOR  
STUDEBAKER WAGONS  
AND THE  
CONE  
and  
KIMBALL  
MAIN STREET,  
RED BLUFF, CALIFORNIA

Printed and Published by J. C. Ayer & Co., at the Democrat Printing Office, Marysville, Cal.



fortune of advantageous transportation rates.

Marysville tradesmen were not the only direct beneficiaries of river navigation. The boats that brought manufactured goods and other supplies to the mouth of the Yuba returned to Sacramento and San Francisco with agricultural products -- wool, hops, hogs, wheat and other farm produce -- thus encouraging this area's development as a prime farming region. For the same reason, the lumber industry here had an early advantage.

Hydraulic mining put an end to navigation on the Feather although it continued to the 1890's dominated in the last 20 years by the Marysville Steamer Company, organized by W. T. Ellis, Sr. and Jr., D. E. Knight and N. E. Rideout. There were times when the water was so shallow that the boats could not dock in Marysville. But they could in Yuba City, which aroused in business interests of the city great expectations, never realized.

Sluicing was made illegal in 1884, but it was too late. In 1891, the Marysville Democrat lamented: "Marysville, which owing to the fact that river navigation is nearly destroyed and can no longer be depended on for navigation, therefore we are at the mercy of the Southern Pacific Railroad."

One who never conceded defeat was W. T. Ellis, Jr. He agitated successfully for legislation to require drawbridges on the lower Feather -- just in case -- and as late as 1925 he succeeded in getting the Army Corps of Engineers to survey the river to determine the possibility of reestablishing river freight service. The corps reported, as a result of the survey, that it would be necessary to rechannel in places and to build three locks -- one at the confluence of the Feather and the Sacramento, and two upstream on the Feather.



The benefits, the corps concluded, were not worth the costs, set at close to \$6 million.

The plan, however, has not been totally abandoned. Yuba County's abundance of rock, sand and gravel, needed for construction in the San Francisco Bay area, which has nearly exhausted its sources of aggregate, has rekindled interest in establishing barge traffic as a cheaper means of transporting the construction materials to the San Francisco area.

The unexpected happened to The Marysville Daily Democrat on its first day of publication, Monday, October 6, 1884. It has been advertised as a morning newspaper, but "due to technicalities" -- a newspaper cliché which can mean anything from the staff was drunk to real mechanical problems -- it made its appearance in the afternoon. Possibly the technicalities were incapable of solution. Whatever the reason, the newspaper remained henceforth an evening publication.

The publisher was Milton McWhorter, who also served as editor. His background may not have appeared to fit him for what he made of the latter position.

McWhorter came to Marysville from Willows, where he was known as the Rev. Milton McWhorter, pastor of the Methodist Church. From the beginning he was a fiery partisan, defending Democrats and lambasting Republicans. The latter was defended, but with less apparent zeal, by the rival newspaper, The Appeal.

McWhorter was equally intrepid in opposing the Anti-Debris Association, organized to put an end to hydraulic mining in the foothills and mountains which was filling riverbeds in the valley with silt. Flood-prone Marysville particularly was alarmed. Debris had raised the Yuba River bed to an elevation higher than the townsite.

It also threatened the economic welfare of the city; The Feather River channel had become so choked with silt and snags between the Sacramento River and the mouth of the Yuba at Marysville that traffic on the Feather was increasingly uncertain.

Page One of the Democrat's initial edition was markedly different to newspapers of today: it was half advertising. The paid notices of doctors, lawyers and dentists accounted for a large share of front page space. (Their codes of ethics forbid advertising today, but that may be changed through the efforts of consumer advocates now petitioning the courts to strike down the bans so that professional men may advertise their specialties and their fees.)

Pierce Christian College of "Colusa City, Colusa County, Cal." informed the public that it was "a first-class school for Ladies and Gentlemen" in a "location pleasant, healthy and accessible..... Town quiet, peaceable and moral. There is no saloon or drinking place within three miles of the town. James C. Keith, President".

A San Francisco doctor discreetly advised "Young men who may be suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions" that they would "do well to avail themselves" of his services and offered a "\$500 guarantee -- if he undertakes to cure you."

A Red Bluff "surgeon dentist" advertised "painless extraction" of teeth "through the use of nitrous oxide gas."

A puzzling fact of the first edition advertising was that none of it was placed by Marysville professionals or businesses. Most of it came from Red Bluff. The mystery was cleared up in an announcement October 10: "The Democrat will be published by M. McWhorter & Co.

and will be proprietored by M. McWhorter and Walter A. Geft, the former residing in Marysville and having in charge this paper, while the latter will reside in Red Bluff and will conduct the publication of the Red Bluff Daily Democrat."

The news in the maiden edition was like the advertising -- none of it local. There was an item about a Red Bluff "kidnaping," but the facts were less dramatic than the charge: two teenage girls, Isabella and Ida Boring, had left their rural home without giving prior notice, succumbing to the beguiling blandishments of two young swains. The girls' father arrived in Red Bluff shortly afterward, "identified one of the rascals" and put his daughters on the "stage to Burney Valley."

By the third day of publication, news and advertising of the Marysville area were appearing. The names of members of Rainbow Parlor, No. 40, N.S.G.W., "which was organized at Wheatland last Saturday evening," were listed. A \$500 reward was offered by a Deputy U. S. Marshal "for the arrest of one George Lane who is supposed to be one of the robbers of the Forbestown stage on the 11th ult. Lane is described as about 47 years old, 5 feet 7½ inches high, florid complexion, blue eyes, red hair, face and hands very freckled, scar on left cheek and between eyebrows. (Earlier in Wheatland) he passed by the name of John Jackson."

But the Democrat's distinguishing characteristic was its news, announcements and propaganda in support of the Democratic Party. The presidential race between Grover Cleveland, Democrat, and James G. Blaine, Republican, was underway, and McWhorter appeared to be using every talent and trick at his command to promote Cleveland's candidacy. A "Grand Rally" in support of the Grover Cleveland -

Thomas A. Hendricks ticket was announced for Thursday evening: The "Honorable W. T. Wallace will address the citizens of Marysville..... The Cleveland and Hendricks club will parade the streets in uniform and bearing torches. Come everybody and hear this staunch anti-monopolist."

A filler item aimed at the area's large Irish population reported that "Cleveland is half Irish by extraction and he is proud of his celic (sic) blood." Another warned: Remember (Irishmen) too that James G. Blaine "denounced foreigh born citizens as dangerous to the government."

Partisan support of the newspaper was claimed in an item that stated: "The way the Democrats of Marysville are dropping in and jobbing (ordering job printing) to this paper would make the heart of any publisher glad."

The Democrat's extreme bias may have troubled the former pastor's conscience. That would explain his insertion of the gratuitous notice that "The Democrat will aim to be up to the mark in journalistic excellence."

One of the many instances in which the editor of The Democrat sought to discredit the anti-debris forces led to a shooting and a charge of murder against McWhorter. The tale is told by Earl Ramey in A Short History of The Marysville Evening Democrat from the Founding in 1884 to 1890.

Hydraulic mining was forbidden in an 1884 court decision, but enforcing the ban was difficult. Agents -- which McWhorter labeled as "spies" -- were sent to the mining region to search out illegal operations.

One of the spies was T. G. Robinson who, according to a Nevada City Newspaper, was caught in a Dutch Flat house of prostitution when the building caught fire. Robinson reportedly ran into the street, leaving behind part of his clothing. In the July, 1886 edition of The Democrat, McWhorter reported that "The noble T. G. R. (Robinson) is still at work.....as a spy..... R. can sit all day on the bank of a hydraulic claim and yet not see them piping. A little blaze in a house of ill fame drove away R. in his shirt tail."

Robinson was furious. He declared his intention to "wipe up the ground" with McWhorter the first time they should meet.

The confrontation occurred a few days later on a street in Sacramento. Robinson, considerably taller than McWhorter and weighing 200 pounds to McWhorter's 128, grabbed McWhorter by the shoulder. The latter drew a pistol and shot Robinson, who died a few hours later. McWhorter pleaded self-defense and was acquitted.

Throughout his tenure as editor of The Democrat, McWhorter was dauntless -- and frequently reckless -- in his attacks on opponents, which included The Appeal. Ramey discovered that McWhorter sometimes referred to the editor of the rival newspaper, A. S. Smith, as "ASS smith." The latter, more circumspect, identified McWhorter as his "esteemed contemporary."

McWhorter was editor of The Democrat for a little more than three years. He departed Marysville in January, 1887, leaving business debts which apparently never were collected.

The Democrat's first home was on the second floor of the City Water Works building, which still stands on the southeast corner of D and Fourth Streets.

L. W. Halsted bought an interest in the newspaper, apparently Geft's, in 1885, and a year or so afterward the publisher was listed as The Democrat Publishing Company.

A complete list of the owners from 1884 is not available, but Ramey states that "at sometime between 1884 and 1890 the following were stockholders: James O'Brien, W. W. Holland, F. B. Crane, Isaac Stern, A. Dunning, D. J. Kertchem, W. H. Phillips, Thomas Fox, W. F. Long, D. McDonald, W. F. Lavey, John T. Lydon and W. R. Jenkins."

Phillips, a Sutter County rancher well known for his activities in the Democratic Party, bought controlling interest in 1888 and promised that the paper would not be so blindly partisan as it had in the past. The "my-party-right-or-wrong" policy was discontinued, and mining news was more objective.

Purchase of The Democrat by a Republican, Thomas J. Sherwood, in 1893 ended the newspaper's Democratic partisanship altogether, although its nameplate remained unchanged.

By the time of Sherwood's purchase, The Democrat had moved twice, first to a building on D Street between First and Second, and then to 119 D Street. Two additional moves were made before it was merged with The Appeal: To 321 C Street and finally to 422 Second Street.

During the years that Sherwood managed the publication, from 1893 until his death in 1904, directors mentioned at various times included, besides Sherwood: D. E. Knight, John T. Langdon, George E. Eckhart, Dan McDonald, J. Divver, Sr., F. H. Day, James M. Cremin, W. E. Langdon, Edward F. Heisch, C. W. McQuaid, O. O. Ames, F. A. Beecroft and Edward Cunningham.

Soon after Sherwood's death, The Democrat was sold to a group

headed by W. M. Cutter. In 1909 it again changed owners, and William S. O'Brien who lived in Marysville until his death in 1957, was named president of the new organization. O'Brien bought the newspaper in 1911 and served as editor in addition to running The Democrat's business affairs.

Arthur W. Gluckman, Sr., who died in Marysville in 1955, bought The Democrat in 1915 and continued as publisher for the next 10 years. His editors included W. H. Penhallegon, Jr., A. J. Waterhouse, W. S. O'Brien and Louis A. P. Eichler.

In 1925 F. W. McKechnie, Jr., and associates bought The Democrat, and it was the McKechnie group that bought The Appeal from W. V. Cassidy and Alvin Weis in 1927. Thereafter, the two papers were published as one, The Appeal-Democrat.

In 1885, the printing business was presented one of those rare inventions which from time to time make major changes in an industry. The new device was a mechanical typesetter, the Linotype machine, which set lines of type on a metal slug, a process much faster and more efficient than the old method of setting type by hand.

In a business as competitive as newspaper publishing was in the last half of the 19th century, any new device that gave a publisher an advantage over his competitors was quickly adopted. The latter either incorporated the new process into their own operations, or else, growing weary of the challenge or lacking the capital to meet it, went out of business.

The continually increasing cost of publishing was the major reason for the decrease in the number of journals that sprang up to rival The Appeal and The Democrat. Finally, The Appeal, which had for so many years dominated in news and advertising in Marysville -

Yuba City, accepted, while it was still financially healthy and viable, the chance to sell to the publishers of The Democrat and to join the latter in a single publication, The Appeal-Democrat of Marysville and Yuba City.

On the first day of the combined publication, September 1, 1927, F. W. McKechnie, Jr., president and editor, explained in an editorial the reason for the merger: "The tendency in American journalism today is toward a decrease in the number of newspapers and an increase in their quality. Cities grow larger, their newspapers grow greater, but their numbers grow fewer."

Both The Appeal and The Democrat had some remarkable men on their long lists of publishers, editors and reporters. Among them was Benjamin Parke Avery, the principal party in Avery & Company, which bought The Appeal less than six months after it was established. He was born in New York City. He came to California in 1850, when he was 22 years old, to search, unsuccessfully, for gold. He overcame illness and a lack of money to accumulate his initial capital in running a North San Juan drugstore. He published a North San Juan newspaper before joining others to buy The Appeal in 1860. He was appointed state printer and edited San Francisco publications before he was chosen by President Grant to be U. S. Minister to China in 1874. His colorful career came to an end in Peking, where he died in 1875 at the age of 47.

Among reporters on The Appeal staff was Harold Ross, who founded The New Yorker magazine and continued to be the dominant force on the magazine's staff until his death in 1951.

For adventure and variety, the life story of Arthur W.



Gluckman, Sr., publisher and editor, must be the most interesting. He was born in San Francisco in 1885, the son of a shoe store proprietor. In 1898, when he was only 13 years old, he joined the army and participated in the Spanish-American War. He was in the Philippines, serving as an army mascot, when he was wounded in a Filipino insurrection in 1899. He sold newspapers -- his first newspaper experience -- on the streets of Manila while he was recuperating.

When he was 14 years old, he was attached as a civilian, to a U.S. Army Hospital Corps which was among the U. S. Army units that overran the Imperial Palace in Peking in 1900.

In 1901, the 16-year-old Gluckman still a civilian corpsman, arrived in New York with an infantry unit. There he left the corps to become a newspaper advertising salesman. On his return to the West Coast, he worked at various jobs for a number of newspapers before he bought The Marysville Democrat in 1915 and settled down in the hometown of his wife, the former Lotta Maye Irwin. The Gluckmans lived here until 1925, when he sold The Democrat to McKechnie, the publisher who combined The Appeal and The Democrat two years later.

Gluckman was manager-editor of the Benicia Herald-New Era, when illness forced his retirement in 1955, and he and Mrs. Gluckman returned to Marysville to live with their daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Iden. He died the same year, and Mrs. Gluckman died two years later.

The increase in the quality of newspapers mentioned by McKechnie on the first day of the merger of The Appeal and The Democrat was not limited to excellence in printing; content also was improved. Advances in communication had made it no longer

possible for a partisan newspaper to mislead or misinform its readers with the expectation that they would remain in ignorance. Radio was broadcasting news in the 1920's; television entered the field after World War II, and always there were regional correspondents for metropolitan newspapers who could be counted on to pick up "local news" of significance. Competition enforced discipline in the newsroom: tell it all and tell it like it is; failure to do so was to risk the ignominy of permitting subscribers to find news of their own bailiwick in other news media. Objectivity -- impossible of absolute attainment but always to be strived for -- was enthroned. Opinion was relegated to the editorial pages; the news columns belonged to whomever and to whatever made the news.

In 1931, four years after the merger of The Appeal and The Democrat, McKechnie sold his interest in The Appeal-Democrat to S. J. Pickens and Horace E. Thomas. In 1936, Thomas became sole owner. In 1943, George H. Payne bought The Appeal-Democrat, and it was Payne who sold the newspaper to its present owners, Freedom Newspapers, Inc.

Freedom Newspapers, founded by Raymond C. Hoiles, whose death occurred in 1970, publishes newspapers from coast to coast; five in California, one each in Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska and Indiana; two in Ohio, five in Texas, three in Florida and three in North Carolina.

Hoiles appointed his son-in-law, Robert C. Hardie publisher of the Appeal-Democrat, and Hardie has held that position since 1946.

Until post-World War II years there had not been a radical change in the printing process since the invention of the Linotype

in the last century. The Age of Electronics, which followed the war, transformed newspaper publishing as it did so many industries. First to adopt the marvelous new instruments were the smaller newspapers which were not held to the status quo by labor union contracts. A Saturday Review writer, commenting on the slowness of change in metropolitan newspapers, claimed that if a New York Times printer who died in the 1890's were raised from the dead in 1960, he could return to his job at The Times and be as familiar with the equipment as he had been at his death. Nothing has changed.

The first edition of The Appeal-Democrat to be published using a full complement of the new equipment rolled off the press October 29, 1973. An editorial in that edition advised, "We have abandoned the venerable, clattering Linotype machines and the temperamental 48-page (letter) press to take up with something called a phototypesetter and an offset press...." It quoted the manual which explained that the phototypesetter was "capable of exposing text or display type on photographic film or photosensitive paper automatically from instructions and copy on standard TTS (teletypesetter) perforated tape".

The new press, readers were informed, "is more than 100 feet long. We had to put up a new building to house it. A radical change for a venerable old party, The Appeal-Democrat, in its 114th year of publication".

Plant expansion and installation of the new equipment cost The Appeal-Democrat approximately a million dollars. A "radical change" indeed compared to the cost of three or four thousand dollars required to set up the newspaper business at the time The Appeal was established.

Owners, publishers and editors of The Appeal, The Democrat, and The Appeal-Democrat changed so many times during the 125 years beginning in 1860 that the possibility of making a complete list is unlikely. With that acknowledgement, the following names are submitted:

Publishers of The Appeal, in chronological order from 1860 to merger with The Democrat in 1927: George W. Bloor & Company, Benjamin P. Avery and Company, B. P. Avery & Company and Amos S. Randall & Company, C. D. Dawson and E. J. Lockwood, F. W. Johnson and A. S. Smith, Marysville Appeal Publishing Company, principals of which in later years included E. A. Forbes, Victor M. Cassidy, James M. Cremin, Victor M. Cassidy and Alvin Weis.

Editors of The Appeal: Harry R. Mighels, William Bauman, Benjamin P. Avery, B. P. Avery and Noah Brooks, B. P. Avery, A. S. Smith, George A. Morris, L. A. Smtih, Arthur W. Gluckman, Jr., Campbell R. Bishop and William T. Day (news editor).

Publishers of The Democrat from 1884 to 1927: Milton McWhorter & Company, McWhorter & Company and Walter A. Geft, McWhorter, Geft & L. W. Halsted, Democrat Publishing Company, stockholders of which included from about 1885 to 1927 W. H. Phillips, Thomas J. Sherwood, D. E. Knight, John T. Langdon, George R. Eckart, Dan McDonald, P. J. Divver Sr., F. H. Day, James M. Cremin, W. E. Langdon, Edward F. Heisch, C. E. McQuaid, O. O. Ames, F. A. Beecroft, Ed. Cunningham, W. M. Cutter, William S. O'Brien, Arthur W. Gluckman, Sr., F. W. McKechnie & Associates.

Editors of The Democrat: Milton McWhorter, M. Vaughn, Thomas S. Sherwood, W. S. O'Brien, W. H. Penhallegon, Jr., A. J. Waterhouse, W. S. O'Brien, Louis A. P. Eichler, F. W. McKechnie.

Publishers of The Appeal-Democrat from 1927 to 1976:

Fred McKechnie & Associates, S. J. Pickens and Horace E. Thomas, Horace Thomas, George Payne, Robert C. Hardie.

Editors of The Appeal-Democrat: Fred McKechnie, Jr., Earl Brownlee (managing editor), D. Robert Segal, William J. Monahan (m.e.) and Warren Thornton (m.e.).

The Appeal initially was published at 61 D Street; afterwards at the northeast corner of Second Street and Maiden Lane (now Oak Street); 110 D Street.

The Democrat's first home was in the City Water Works building, southeast corner of Fourth and D Streets; afterwards on D Street between First and Second Streets; 119 D Street; 321 C Street; 422 Second Street.

The Appeal-Democrat: 422 Second Street; 511 Fourth Street; 319 G Street.

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Warren Thornton has been managing editor of The Appeal-Democrat since October, 1959. After graduating from Arkansas State University with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1941, he joined the Aviation Cadets. He received a commission in 1943 and was sent to the Pacific theater, where he served as a bombardier-navigator with a B-25 crew until the end of World War II. He joined The Appeal-Democrat news staff as a reporter in 1946 and was city editor and news editor prior to becoming managing editor. His wife is the former Beverly Bresnan, a native of Marysville, and the couple's three children are Gloria (Mrs. William R.) House of Pleasanton and Elizabeth and Thomas Thornton of Marysville.

\* \* \* \* \*

GLEANINGS

From the Marysville Democrat May 29, 1897.

Schlag's Cattle Located.

Evidence that they were driven away by Frank Prather. Of seven head of cattle stolen from the John Schlag place in Sutter County last fall six have just been located on the Byington place near Knights Landing, having been put on pasture there by Frank Prather, the man recently convicted at Woodland for cattle stealing. Sheriff Smith has found several parties who saw Prather drive the cattle into Yolo County last winter. Later Prather placed the six head in charge of a man named Pierce who leases the Byington farm. When seen in the jail in Woodland Prather denied all knowledge of Schlag's cattle. Schlag has sworn to a complaint charging him with grand

larceny, and in case he escapes punishment in Yolo County he will be obliged to face the music at Yuba City.

NOTE: John Schlag was the grandfather of Mrs. Shirley Schnabel.

Marysville Evening Democrat April 26, 1915

Scientific Advice on how to Wear Corsets.

Boston April 26. Ladies, if you insist on wearing a corset, don't use the kind that laces up or down at the back, says Dr. Robert M. Green of the Boston City Hospital in the current number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. It is a relic of Victorian barbarism and tends to produce a matronly figure.

"It is absolutely and unutterably pernicious" declared Dr. Green. "All Corsets may be roughly classified in two groups -- those that lace behind and those that lace in front. The former are all bad. The latter may be good provided they lace in front, are of suitable size, lightly boned as possible and equipped with garter straps."

NOTE: As the lawyers say this is moot.

Marysville Appeal, February 14, 1864

Cruelty to Animals -- We witnessed yesterday a case of cruelty to animals which really should have been brought before the court. A man was endeavoring to urge a couple of sore-footed oxen through the streets at the spur of the whip, whose feet were so tender for the want of shoes that they appeared to step with the greatest sensitiveness, and every two minutes would drop on their knees to ease their aching feet.