la produción de la completación de

th 5000 the first number of carrot News was lasted. The though whether the editorial w is some nine done there is upknown, gived until recently been used previously. In 1849, as a mint, and the first twenty dollar pieces ever coined, were turned out there. It was a low, adobe, one-story structure, and a few months since, as it gave signs of

being insecure, it was demolished. THE PIONEER PRINTING PLANT. The setting up of a printing plant, nd the Issuance of a newspaper in the eart of a wild and desolate country a thousand miles from the nearest outfitting point, was a scheme worthy in all ways the active mind of President Brigham Young. When the wagons of the ploneers were landed with their supolles at Winter Quarters, (now Council Bluffs) one of the consignments most Bluffs) one of the consignments most carefully selected and packed for the long journey by ox-team, was a Ramage hand printing press, which had been purchased by W. W. Phelps in Philadelphia in the winter of 1846-7. This with a supply of type, was brought to Utah, and upon it the first newspaper issued in the great latermountain paper issued in the great intermountain region was printed. The old press still remains in the possession of the "News" with other relics of Planeer days.

THE PIONEER PRINTERS.

printers, or men who had had any onnection with newspaper work, was extremely scarce in Utah at that time Finally four were found, and to them President Young entrusted the task of bringing forth the pioneer journal. Willard Richards was named as the editor. Horace K. Whitney, who had set type in Nauvoo, was the printer; Brigham H. Young was pressman, and Thomas Bullock acted as proofreader. None of these men are now alive, but all remained connected with the paper for some time, Dr. Richards still being some time of his death, in 1854. Some time after the first number was issued. President David H. Cannon, now of St. George, became an employe, and was the first "devil" on the paper. As far as can now be ascertained the name of the "Deseret News" was bestowed by President Young, "Descret" being the name chosen for the State which it was hoped would soon be cre-ated; it is a word taken from the Book of Mormon signifying "honey bee."

To name all who were connected with the "News" during its infancy would be to use more space than can now be allowed, but some of those most intlmately associated with the paper should not be omitted. Joseph Bull, known as the "father of the composing room," entered the employ of the "News" in 1852, and remains with the institution up to this day. Before him Arieh C. McKnight and George Hales. Mr. Hales still survives and often relates how he used to sell the "News" on the streets at 25 cents a copy. Richard Matthews, one of the "New's" early day pressmen, ls also still living. President Angus M. Cannon also passed a great part of his Canon also passed a great part of his time in the service of the "News," though not one of the original force. About the same time the "News" established a bindery, Alfred Smith (who lived for years in the Fourteenth ward) having charge of it, and Elizabeth Fox, mother of Apostic Cowley, being his assistant and according to the control of the contro sistant. Among the other articles brought to Utah by the Pioneers were matrices for the manufacture of type, and the first types were turned out in



tie

J. M. SIODAHL Assistant material



years and yesterday, or on 1854 by J. H. Rumel; at the same time the manufacture of paper was begun on the Temple block, and the files of the how the very crude to so in which the paper was material on which the paper had to be printed in those days. The manufac-ture of paper was followed for years by the "News," and the men connected now upknown, gived until recently with it, end large sums of money were within the stans wall, immediately east which was first placed in the old Sugar honse, but a much larger plant was put in a new mill at the mouth of Big Cottonwood canyon, but that was wiped out by fire a few years ago.

THE FIRST NUMBER. "Number one, volume one," was a lit-

tle eight-page paper, of three columns to the page. A fac simile of the issue is presented to our readers with this mber, and we do not doubt that it will form interesting reading to them. It will be seen that it was made up al-most entirely of reading matter, the ad-vertisers being just two in number, Wm. McBride, a blacksmith, and A. Neibaur, surgeon dentist, who describes his location as being "3rd street east and 2nd south of the Council house." it was long before advertisers made ditor's space, though the third and ourth numbers contain the mercantile nnouncements of Elijah Thomas, who had a store in the Fifteenth ward, and of Holladay and Warner, who advertised that they had just received a new stock from the States, and that they would open it for inspection and sale on "Wednesday the 3rd inst., in the Eighteenth ward." The first volume, one rapidly yellowing with age, with all the others from 1850 to 1900, are carefully bound and preserved among the valuable archives of the "News." In the first issue is found a prospectus, headed with the motto, "Truth and Libwhich has ever since remained at the head of the paper; the proceedings in the United States Senate, nearly three months prior, are given in a paragraph, Messrs. Seward, Hale and Chase being the chief speakers. President Zachary Taylor's message to Congress, dated January 22, is reproduced in full from the New York Tribune; a brief notice of the death of Oliver Cowdery at Richmond, Ray county, Mo., on March 3, 1850, is given; a concert is announced in "the Bowery," and the editor prints a list of those who have arrived and departed in Salt Lake bound for the allfornia gold fields, and who thought fully left behind a subscription order for the Deseret News.

THE EARLY EDITORS.

1854. He was a man of curtivated literary tastes and unusual reunement and A few words of retrospect relative to interest men who have blied the posmion of editor of the "News, may not be uninteresting to its present readits. Williard Richards Was the lirst curtor, and he occupied the position from the date of the hist issue, June toth, ison, until his death, March itth abinty, orson Spencer occasionany leht him and as editor. He was succeeded of Ameri Cariniston, one of the few caucia, at that time, and he retained ne position until 1802, when Judge mas smith became the earter, suage Ameri Carrington resumed it, assisted Dy I. B. H. Stellhouse. Ill love George cannon succeeded Albert Carrington as editor. Up to 1800 the paper had appeared as a weekly, but in that year the semi-weekty edition was begun, in November 21st, 1868, something more than a year after George Q. Cannon secame easter, the list number of the Jeseret Evening News was issued, and rom that date the paper was continued n three editions, daily, semi-weekly and weekly, until December, 1898, when ne weekly was discontinued.

in 1874 David O. Calder became maniger of both the editorial and business separtments of the paper, and he conunued in control until 1877, when George Q. Cannon and Brigham Young Jr. took charge for a short time, and then charges W. Penrose became editor-inhief, acting till 1884, when, owing to the anti- 'Mormon' crusade, he left the During the periods of his absence, John Nicholson was acting editor-in

In the spring of 1890 Mr. Penrose re-sumed the active labors of editor-inchief, and continued them until Octo-ber 1st, 1892, when the "News" estab-lishment passed under the control of a new management, under a lease, and ohn Q. Cannon became editor-in-chief, which position he occupied until July, sas, when he took command of Utah's roop of Rough Riders and departed rom the State with his men. J. M. jodahl acted as editor in the interim tween that and the time the paper everted to the Church and the working force was reorganized by President Snow. This event took place on Janu-ary 1, 1899; since that time Chas. W. Penrose has occupied the editorial

The men who have occupied the posiof business manager since, Angus Cannon, Elias Smith and David O. dder, have been T. E. Taylor, Geo. C. Evans and Horace G. Whitney; Joseph Cain was for a time associated with Elias Smith; Albert Carrington and seorge Q. Cannon also acted as busiors, and Brigham Young was once asso-ciated with Geo. Q. Cannon in the business management, Wm. Shires and Geo. R. Reed assisted Albert Carrington and the late Wm. H. Perkes acted as assistant to George Q. Cannon for a considerable period. Mr. Whitney is the present incumbent, hav-ing been appointed by President Snow

EARLY STRUGGLES.

Only those who lived in the early fiftles, and know how hard it was to obtain the supplies necessary to print a newspaper can imagine the vicissitudes with which the "News" had to contend in the early years of its life. Paper was the most difficult thing to obtain, and once, at least, from August to Novem-



WILLARD RICHARDS Editor.



THOMAS BULLOCK. Proofreader.



HORACE K. WHITNEY. Printer.



BRIGHAM H. YOUNG, Pressman.

The Four Men Selected by President Brigham Young to Turn Out the First Issue of the "News." June 15, 1850.

ber, 1852, the publication had to be suspended till a delayed shipment had ar-rived. It was brought either from Winter Quarters, or from San Francisco, by mule or ox team. When the Johnston army invaded the Territory in 1858, the

time, to the second floor of the Council largest and most completely equipped House. After the return from the newspaper building between Chicago "move" south, the plant was installed and the coast, and being fire proof and again in the Council House, where it of modern construction throughout, it remained till 1863, when it was removed is expected that it will draw to the building it now occupies. These desirable class of tenants.



CHARLES W. PENROSE. Editor-in-Chief.



HORACE G. WHITNEY, Business Manager.

southern Utah, one part of it being lo-cated in Parowan, the other in Filland the paper being turned out in both places, so as to conceal from the advancing army the real place where the printing establishment was located,

GRADUAL GROWTH.

Since the establishment was created fifty years ago, it has gradually grown and developed to keep pace with the growth in the population of the city and State, until it is today the largest printing, publishing and book binding establishment in this part of the West. As early as 1852 a large press was brought to Sait Lake City, with a quantity of type, and added to the "News" plant; and in the same year Almon W. plant; and in the same year Almon W.

Babbitt brought to this city a printing plant which included a press and a quantity of job and body type, with the intention of establishing a publication. But, immediately upon the arrival of the plant he abandoned his purpose and sold his printing material to the Church, and it was also added to the Deseret News plant. Thus before the close of its second year, the "News" establishment had three presses and a good supply of job and body type.

A hig binding plant was installed and

A big binding plant was installed and has been added to from time to time.

has been added to from time to time. The lightning press now used to run off the various editions of the paper is a Bullock, the new value of which was \$14,000. It is capable of printing and folding 11,000 eight-page papers every hour. A complete stereotyping outfit is part of the newspaper plant of today.

The paper is no longer printed from type set up by hand. Six Mergenthaler

inotype machines are used, and as they have been found insufficient, a seventh will soon be added. These machines are among the most wonderful in modern inventions. They cost \$3,000 each, but

one of them sets as much type in a day

as an expert printer can set in four

VARIOUS ABIDING PLACES.

The "News" did not long remain in the one story adobe structure in which

the one story adobe structure in which it had its birth. The large two-story edifice on the corner adjoining had been erected for a store and in 1852 the paper was moved into the upper portion of that building, where it remained for about eight months. In the spring of 1854 the "News" establishment was removed.

"News" establishment was removed to the building which is now the northern part of the one occupied by the general tithing office. About two

time to time by the addition of other buildings until today the plant is dis-tributed over considerable ground, and under several roofs, rendering its proper care and management a matter of much difficulty.

OUR NEW HOME.

This condition of the "News" plant, and the great age of the buildings, which were a menace to the safety of the employes and the valuable machinery housed within the walls, were among the things to receive the first attention of President Snow when he took the property back from the hands of the lessees. The first year the "News" was again conducted under Church control, showed that with

Staff of the Descret News 1900

PERRESERVE CONTROL OF THE PERSON OF THE PERS

Babbitt brought to this city a printing plant which included a press and a quantity of job and body type, with the profitable, and it was this departments of the paper have witnessed as the constant was a printing to the business could be made the Saturday issue in the same time has been 100 per cent and that in the daily issue 60 per cent. All the other departments of the paper have witnessed as the constant was a printing to the same time has been 100 per cent. All the other departments of the paper have witnessed as the constant was a printing to this city a printing to the same time has been 100 per cent and that in the daily issue 60 per cent. All the other departments of the paper have witnessed as the constant was a printing to the same time has been 100 per cent and that in the daily issue 60 per cent.

fact, added to the constantly growing

needs for more and more modern ap-

pliances to enable the paper to keep

up with modern newspaper advancement, that decided President Snow

on erecting a new home for the paper. To this end, the historic Council House corner, where it had so

ew edifice. At this writing the foundation walls, and the piers are practi-cally completed. The difficulty in ob-taining brick has retarded the building operations somewhat, but as far as it

as proceeded the structure is a model of solidity and beauty of construction.

used on the interior construction. The News" will occupy about one-half of

e entire building, and the remainder ill be let to tenants. The portion re-

will be let to tenants. The portion re-served for the paper, according to pres-ent plans, is as follows: The corner on the lower floor for counting rooms; a store adjoining on the south for a sales room of Church publications; the entire basement for its press and stere-otyping departments, storage rooms and holder quarters; the west and north

poiler quarters; the west and north

haives of the second, third and fourth floors for the bindery, job printing type machine and editorial departments. These plans, of course, may be revised later, but generally they will be adhered to, the design being to rent the entire frontage on Main street above the ground floor. Two elevators, a front one for tenants, and a back one for employes and freight, will be placed in the building. It will be the

will be six stories in height, of brick and brown stone. It will be fire proof, ron, steel and cement being largely

work

had an abiding place in

days, was set apart and was begun upon the

received from professional men who wish to engage offices; the rooms on the various floors are being arranged to suit the wishes of desirable tenants. who lease them for long terms.

THE "NEWS'S" UPWARD STRIDES. The gains made by the paper since it reverted to the control of the Church on January 1st, 1899, have been most gratifying. Indeed the record is conceded by newspa-pers everywhere to be without an equal in the annals of western journalism. On January 1, 1899, the circulation of the Semi-Weekly issue of the paper, the country edition, stood at 10,280. It is today 17,600, a gain of nearly 75 per cent and is still advancing. The gain in

nessed the same increase relatively, and while the advance in the cost of ma-

terials, and especially of paper, has cut a considerable figure, it is hoped that this will be but temporary, and that even should it not be, the advanc-ing circulation of the paper will enable

it to offset the increase in the expense

From having four employes on its payroll in 1850, the "News" has in-creased to over 100 in 1900. The full list of the heads of the various departments

Chas. W. Penrose, editor; Horace G. Whitney, business manager; J. M. Sjodahl, assistant editor; Jno. E. Hansen, city editor; J. A. Evans, cashler; S. H.

Harrow, foreman of composing room; Jos. S. Tingey, foreman of the job de-partment; George Buckle, foreman of the bindery; W. A. Cowan, head press-man; J. T. Dunbar, city circulator; Ernest Brown, head of mailing depart-

ment; J. Robbins, foreman of sterotyp-

CABLE AND TROLLEY CARS

The present century was far advanced

before street cars made their advent,

and the development of cable and elec-

trie systems did not come for many

years. The trolley came in only twelve

years ago, and yet since then nearly 20,000 miles of trolley roads have been

equipped, in America, running 60,000 cars.

Salt Lake was one of the first cities in America to adopt the trolley car sys-

of production.

is as follows:

ing department.

the galleys into the forms and made up by the foreman. The perfection which has been attained in the art and pro-cesses of printing is something aston-ishing. The modern newspaper is turned out upon a scale that is of mammoth proportions, and with lightning rapidity when compared with the methods of fifty years ago. Today the news is brought to the office by wire from all around the world, the reporters gather up the local news and the "copy" is "fred" up to the printers with little loss of time. The printer of today is not necessarily a compositor, but he is an "operator" who sits at his linotyps [line-of-type] machine and manipulates the keyboard almost as upon a typewriter. Every time he presses down a key for a letter, the mechanism opens certain matrix box and the matrix or moid drops into its place in the line, and when a sufficient number of words are grouped together to fill a line, the matrixes are carried into the molder and the molten metal is pumped into the matrixes, and a solid "slug" with the characters upon its face is result. One line follows the until the article is entirely "set." When it comes to "make-up" time, the fore-man rapidly puts the columns into pages, and the form goes to the stereo-typer. In the stereotyping room, a semi-circular plate is made from the page, and when the requisite number of these have been accumulated, they are put upon the perfecting press and

ready to be carried away by Uncle Sam's mail trains, The difference is this: Fifty years ago it took an hour of extremely hard labor to turn out 125 papers in an hour, while today 35,000 may be turned out and dropped into the mails in a similar length of time, the paper containing anywhere from eight to 36 pages, and filled with illustrations that have been produced during the day, whereas it formerly required weeks to get out a wood-cut if the work upon it was to be of a particular character. The ma-chinery used in the business of printing in these days seems almost to be en dowed with human intelligence,

HE history of journalism in | 5, 1870, as an independent da Utah began with the publication of the Deseret News in 1850, and it was for many years the only newspaper in the Territory. The second to appear was Val-Tan, published originally at Camp Floyd and subsequently in this city. Its appearance was the commencement the second era in newspaperdom in Valley Tan was called an "op Litah. position" paper and it soon brought a rival into existence. This was The Mountaineer a dashing little journal edited by James Ferguson and Seth M. Blair. They had so much the better of the fight that Valley Tan retired from the field and the Mountaineer, having won the contest, ceased publication.

VEDETTE AND TELEGRAPH. The next venture was in the fall of The next venture was in the fall of 1863, when the Union Vedette made its appearance. It was published at Fort Douglas by Connor's officers, and quickly called into existence The Salt Lake Telegraph, which was conducted by T. B. H. Stenhouse, John Jaques, and Thomas G. Webber. The primary object of The Telegraph was to print the news, its controversy with the Vedette being secondary, thus reversing the spirit of the Mountaineer, Naturally with such a purpose, and edited by notable men, it grew rapidly in pros-perity and The Vedette was compelled to rustle to hold its own. This it did in 1864, when it became a daily paper, first published here, making another epoch.

THE MAGAZINE ERA. In October, 1864, came The Peep O'Day, a high class magazine, edited by E. L. T. Harrison and Edward Tullldge, both now deceased. It soon suspended its place being taken by the Utah Magazine, which came out with W. S. Godbe and E. L. T. Harrison in

A NOTABLE YEAR.

charge.

This was transformed in 1870 to The Mormon Tribune, with Harrison and Tullidge as editors. Out of it was evolved the Salt Lake Tribune of today, Oscar G. Sawyer of the New York Herald staff, being brought over here to edit it. The staff was added to in Harrison's time by G.W. Crouch, E.W. Tullidge and a Mr. Slocum. After a few years, A. N. Hamilton, George F. Prescott and Fred Lockley, all eastern men of experience, succeeded to the control of the Tribune and so continued until September, 1883, when P. H. Lannan and C. C. Goodwin bought out Hamilton and Prescott, Colonel Hollister, who owned a third interest, declining to sell. The management has re-mained the same ever since.

THE HERALD. The Herald was established on June

Fifty years ago newspapers were

printed upon hand presses, of which the

Sloan as editor. Upon the division des. It became the on national party lines. organ of the State Demcontinues. Some years tablishment, Mr. Sloan in the editorship by E. filled the place a comp time and was succeeded who remained in that p years. On his retires was taken by Col. W Louis, an editor of n He had been the edite Republic, and under administration was printer. He returned Cleveland's second el and C. W Penrose took charge. He by B. H. Roberts, and Young. The present Herald is Noble Warm some time held the same sition on the Logan Journal.

The dally newspapers City, in point of merit, are be far in advance of the patronage ! is possible for them to scoure in this field at this time.

CREDITABLE COUNTRY JOURNALS The country papers will compare favorably with similar journals in any section of the country. They are ren They are gen. erally edited with marks much enterprise is displayed in gather ing the news.

VENTURES THAT FAILED. The larger cities of the Stute have all witnessed the downfall newspaper enterprise publications of all kinds Lake City, have gone to graveyard. Nearly fir n Ogden have proved there is scarcely a the State that has no lustration of the di lishing a newspaper every important to newspaper. Ogden, supports it Logan and the other cities, all have ournals that are highly creditable t

POPULAR MAGAZINES.

Aside from the newspapers, Utah has a number of high class magazines that deserve special mention. The Juvenile Instructor, The Mutual Improvement Era, the Young Woman's Journa all published in Salt Lake, are notable examples of their class.

The Woman's Exponent has a history of its own. It was established in its Eliza R. Snow being the projector of the enterprise. Lulu Green Richards was the original editor, but for many years Mrs. E. B. Wells has filled that position and her name is closely identi fied with it. The Woman's Exponent was established expressly to be what its name implies, and it has successfully fulfilled its mission.

When the "News" was in its first

century, in one building.

At the present time there are published in the United States 21,178 news-

papers and periodicals, divided as fol-

lows:
Dally, 2,119; tri-weekly, 43; semi-weekly, 416; weekly, 15 078; tri-monthly, 2; bi-weekly, 71; semi-monthly, 563; nonthly, 57; quarterly, 182.
In Utah there are 76 newspapers and periodicals published at this time, as argulated one in 1850 of which there are

against one in 1850, of which there are 6 daily, 1 tri-weekly 5 semi-weekly, 51

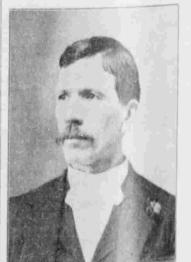
weekly, 3 Lemi-monthly, 8 monthly,

struggles for existence, it was among the very few daily newspapers in the MARVELS OF THE world, and can claim the distinction of being among the very rure newspapers MODERN NEWSPAPER. that have utilized the pri ods of the art of printing a ost modern appliances within a continued existence of half a

old Ramage that turned out the first copy of this paper was a fairly-well advanced specimen. By reason of great perseverance and much bodily exertion, the pressman of that day could turn out 250 sheets per hour. There being two printed sides to the paper, this means that 125 newspapers could be turned out in an hour, after the type had been industriously and tediously set up by the printers and carefully lifted from the printing is begun. The papers are printed, pasted and folded a convenient shape and thrown out in piles at a rate of from 15,000 to 35,000 per hour. Some of the machines will past into each newspaper an odd sheet, if the printing of one is found necessary, then fold the paper and wrap in a wrapper upon which is the printed postoffice address of the subscriber, all



E. G. IVINS Special Service.



JOS. H. PARRY Proofrenden



JOHN E, HANSEN



DAVID R. GILL Railroad Reporter.



WM. ARMSTRONG Mining Reporter.



JOSEPHINE SPENCER Society and Literary.



JOHN JAMES Court Reporter.



EDWIN C. PENROSE Sports and Police.



EUGENE B. LEWIS General Reporter.