

an indication of the drastic changes of opinion that were going on. Crandall was known as an old Hunker, Pro-Slavery editor, but, when Jerry was in captivity as a fugitive from slavery, Crandall could no longer restrain his liberty-loving feelings. He broke into the First Presbyterian Church, climbed into the steeple, and then, standing upon the trap door so that he could not be interfered with, rang the bell to call the people to the cause of individual liberty.

The Rev. Robert R. Raymond who became the editor of the "Evening Chronicle," started in 1853, was an out-and-out abolitionist. He openly advocated the rescue of Jerry from the custody of the United States marshals. He was the one who brought in the idea of running editorials serially from day to day. Raymond became one of the foremost Shakespearean scholars and interpreters in the country.

Washington Van Zandt, a retired clergyman, was on the "Star" at one time, and in 1850 started the "Evening Transcript," but this last paper only existed a couple of months. John Newland Moffit, called a brilliant preacher, was another who went into journalism in Syracuse. He went to Mobile, and, during the Civil War, was the commander of a privateer for the South.

Hiram Cummings, who established "The Empire State Democrat and United States Review" in 1840, and conducted it for three years, was called one of the most picturesque of editors of his time. By his adherence to President Tyler he became patronage-distributor for this section, and it pleased his lofty ideas, so his newspaper associates said. S. Corning Judd was noted as the Fillmore patronage dispenser. Judd, who had had several village offices, conducted the "Star" at one time.

Thomas L. Carson had an ideal and he pursued it. That was the suppression of the bar and the saloon by moral suasion. He came from Elbridge to Syracuse and founded the Carson League, which was rather a novel temperance scheme. The name of the paper to aid the league was called "The Carson League," and Dr. Joslyn, the father of Matilda Joslyn Gage, was the editor. This paper was moved to Albany in 1853. But, in August, 1858, Carson established the "State League," which ran for more than ten years. The last number was dated February 26, 1869.

Levi W. Hall, who put the Fremont expedition to the Rocky Mountains in book form, and had the word "skedaddle" recognized in "Webster's Dictionary," was a Syracusan. He had the "District School Journal," established here in 1847. Three years later the paper was removed to Albany. He also started the "Home Circle" in 1855, and that lived for a year. Winslow M. Watson achieved distinction upon the "Star." Gen. William H. Moseley, who was one of the early merchants of Syracuse and had the first store upon the site of the Wieting Opera House block, established "The Syracusean" in 1850, changed its name to "The Syracusean and United States Review" in 1851, and to the "Syracusean and Onondaga Review" in 1856. He fought for the "e" in the spelling of Syracusan.

The "Journal" Oldest of the Dailies.

Silas F. Smith celebrated the Fourth of July, 1844, by getting out the first daily newspaper in Syracuse that stayed. That was the Syracuse

"Daily Journal." There was the "Weekly Journal," which had succeeded the "Western State Journal" that was started March 20, 1839. Considered as the newspapers were in those days as personalities, "The Journal" was really older than that, for it was looked upon as a Smith paper, and Vivus W. Smith had been publishing news since 1827, when he got hold of "The Onondaga Journal," which he moved to Syracuse in 1829 and merged with the Syracuse "Advertiser" to make the "Standard." Silas Smith, one of the five Smith brothers, learned the printer's trade in that "Standard" office, and just as soon as he could "stick type," he was into the partnership that succeeded the early publishers.

As an organ of the Whig party, Vivus W. and Silas F. Smith started the "Western State Journal." When the "Daily Journal" was started, the "Western" was dropped out of the title, and the weekly continued along with the daily. There was a semi-weekly in 1867, but it was not continued for any great length of time. The weekly, however, again became a semi-weekly January 3, 1894. Ten years later to a day, the semi-weekly became a tri-weekly, to be dropped in three years to meet the demand brought about by the rural free delivery for daily newspapers upon the countryside as well as the city streets. For sixty-eight years there was a weekly, semi-weekly or tri-weekly "Journal," and sixty-seven of those years it was a party organ, but, on January 1, 1906, under the management of Harvey D. Burrill, it became independent, again reflecting the trend of modern newspapers. Upon March 4, that same year, the "Journal" became a penny newspaper, which was then in line with the greatest evening newspapers in other cities. \

Before that Fourth of July that Silas F. Smith celebrated by getting out the first issue of the "Daily Journal," Vivus W. Smith had gone to Columbus, Ohio, as editor of the "Ohio State Journal." In 1847 Silas Smith retired and Vivus Smith came back and resumed his connection with the "Journal." The list of publishers interests. There were: 1839, V. W. & S. F. Smith; 1844, S. F. Smith; 1847, Barnes, Smith & Cooper; 1849, V. W. Smith; 1851, Seth Haight; 1852, Haight & Terwilliger; 1853, Danforth Merrick; 1854, Thomas S. Truair; 1855, J. G. K. Truair; 1859, John G. K. Truair & Company; 1862, Truair, Smith & Miles (composed of J. G. K. Truair, Carroll E. Smith and Marcus M. Miles); 1867, Truair & Smith; 1872, Truair, Smith & Co.; 1874, Truair, Smith & Bruce; 1884, Smith & Bruce; 1886, the Syracuse Journal Company; 1898, Syracuse Journal Printing & Publishing Company; 1906, Syracuse Journal Company, (same corporation with name shortened).

In 1851 the "Journal" published the first directory ever made of Syracuse. A. B. F. Ormsby was the compiler, and Seth Haight the publisher in the "Journal" office. It boasted 5,800 names. This was called the "Daily Journal City Register." In reminiscent years this became known as the "semi-colon" directory, as its compiler had, unknown to the publisher, inserted semi-colons only in the names of those people whom he considered of doubtful reputation. When the distinction was discovered there was rather a sensation about it. The "Journal" issued directories for many years. When the "Journal" was burned out in July, 1864, all

the 1864 directory type was destroyed. However, the list of addresses was saved, and the directory came out, but much belated.

Mr. Ormsby had achieved quite a little fame before that period as a writer. January 18, 1834, appeared in Syracuse the first number of "The Spy," with the ominous motto, "Castigat Ridendo Mores." This paper was established with the avowed purpose of exposing the delinquencies and lashing the eccentricities of the community. However, Charles E. Fitch said that he could never regard "The Spy" as a particularly malicious newspaper. A few winced under its whip, but the community good naturedly bore it, and liberally patronized it. It rarely indulged in ridicule that was not deserved. It was burned out in the fire of 1834, after nine issues.

The first "Western State Journal" was printed upon an old Washington hand press in a brick building next south of the old Syracuse House, which stood upon the site of the Onondaga County Savings Bank Building. The first daily was published in a frame building upon the west side of Salina Street, about midway between Washington and Water streets. While there was an Adams press used, its big wheel still had to be turned by hand. Augustus S. Smith said that in 1849 "The Journal" was in the Granger Block and the office was burned. In 1846 came the first steam power press.

The directory of 1851 shows the Police Office in the Journal Building upon the west side of Clinton Square and to the south of the canal. This was the year of the Jerry Rescue and this the Jerry Rescue Block. H. Perry Smith, the historian, says: "On the morning of Sunday, January 20th, 1856, the old Journal Building, (as it was then called,) occupied by the Conical Mills of Forsbee, Hicks & Smith, and in which occurred the famous Jerry Rescue, was totally destroyed by fire. The adjoining building was stored with the hardware stock of Marvin, May & Heermans, which was somewhat damaged. After this fire there was a general demand for the organization and equipment of a hook and ladder company. Several long ladders were soon afterward provided." Other historians, however, have denied that the old Journal Building was totally destroyed, and insist that the building which stands to-day as the Jerry Rescue Block is the same one although considerably altered.

But it was in 1855 that "The Journal" was moved to the Granger Block on South Warren Street. That building was to become known as the Postoffice Building, for it was there that Postmaster Sedgwick located the postoffice. J. G. K. Truair was then the proprietor, and "The Journal" was published in the morning, as it had been for eleven years, the type being set the day before. At that time the "Standard" was being published at No. 7 East Water Street, upstairs.

Fires Changed Newspaper History.

In 1852 J. E. Masters started the "Free Democrat." The next year the name was changed to the Syracuse "Chronicle," a weekly, and the "Evening Chronicle" was started as a daily. In 1854 and '55 George Barnes was the proprietor. In February, 1856, the "Chronicle" office was burned. Then that paper was merged with "The Journal."