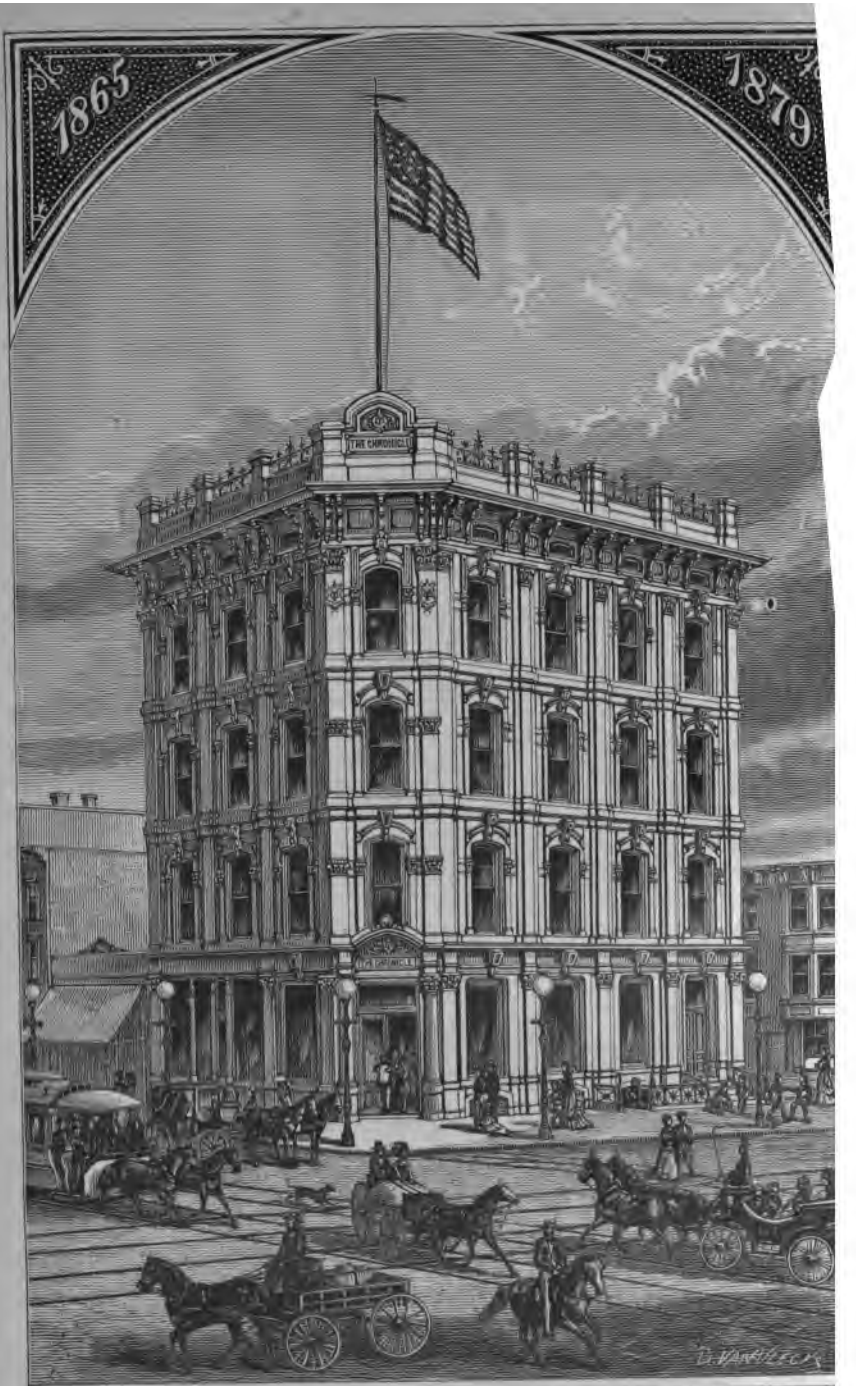

"SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE" BUILDING

[redacted]

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

AND

ITS HISTORY.

THE STORY OF ITS FOUNDATION,
THE STRUGGLES OF ITS EARLY LIFE,
ITS WELL-EARNED SUCCESSES.

THE NEW CHRONICLE BUILDING,
THE EDIFICE AND MACHINERY DESCRIBED,
COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
1879.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.

I.

THE CHRONICLE FOUNDED.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE GROWTH OF THE JOURNAL—HOW IT CAME TO EXIST—ITS STRUGGLE FOR RECOGNITION—SOME OF ITS ENTERPRISING FEATS—ITS STEADY INCREASE IN POPULARITY.

Monday, January 16, 1865, was an eventful date to the few gathered in the little dingy room at 417 Clay street, San Francisco. It was the day on which the first number of the DRAMATIC CHRONICLE was to make its appearance. Not much to be exercised about, those people might have thought who half an hour later saw the few hundreds of a little sheet printed off. This little sheet, measuring nine inches by fifteen and having very much the aspect of a play-bill, started with the smallest subscription list of any paper ever published—it started with none at all. More than that, it did not expect to have any, for the DRAMATIC CHRONICLE was to be distributed gratuitously, depending on its advertisements for revenue and depending on its sparkle and usefulness for its advertisements. Neither was it a prodigious adventure in a financial sense, for its accounts were the acme of simplicity. Written and set up almost entirely by one hand, printed on a hired press, its expenses were as light as the pockets of its originator. The question of its existence was crystallized into this one fact: Having a week's credit, the weekly collections had to cover the week's expenses, or there would be no more CHRONICLE. That the heart of Charles de Young, the proprietor of this promising property, was as light as his pockets may be gathered by the following characteristic inaugural. Said the editor (*idem* proprietor, business manager, typo, proof-reader and collector):

> We make our politest bow to the public, with one hand upon the left side of our blue-and-green plaid waistcoat, one foot being gracefully thrown forward in the operatic, managerial style, and our glistening new sombrero held negligently resting upon our left hip-bone. We incline smilingly toward our friends, the public, and announce our prospective intentions with regard to the DAILY DRAMATIC CHRONICLE, asking them to take the tiller of our future into their own hands, knowing as we do that with such pilots the favoring breeze of success will fill our sails and give us a clear sea. We shall do our utmost to enlighten mankind *in esse* and San Franciscans *in posse* of the actions, intentions, sayings, doings, movements, successes, failures, oddities, peculiarities and speculations of us poor mortals here below.

How this intention has been carried out, how this purpose has been rigidly adhered to in the face of opposition, contumely and incessant struggling, the position to-day of the journal of which this is the history is offered as ample evidence.

THE CHRONICLE has been a healthy infant from its birth, the usual infantile ailments touching it but lightly. The literary Bambino soon began to stretch itself, and in less than a month (Monday, February 13, 1865) the first enlargement took place. With this enlargement, which was to the extent of three inches in length and breadth, it wrote up a titular legend and announced itself to be "The Abstract and Brief Chronicle of the Times, Local, Critical, Musical and Theatrical." There was a sort of semi-anniversary speech made, too, at this date. Looking back over the very short distance traveled, and forward to the very long way it intended to go, its sponsor spoke as follows:

> As our revenue from our charges for advertisements increases, we shall spend it for the benefit of our advertisers and ourselves in paper, presswork and composition, hoping in good time to receive a fair reward for our labor.

Then, realizing that professions are less valuable than practice, the manner of speech was thus changed:

> Somewhat too much of this. * * We mean to do our best. We shall make no more promises. We are proud of our success at present, because we are young. Pardon our pride—baby runs alone! It's your bantling as much as ours, and we think, dear public, that you and we together can raise the child. May it grow up to be a credit to its parents.

II.

REFORM WORK.

THE CHRONICLE'S INVESTIGATIONS OF NOTORIOUS ABUSES — THE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL EXPOSE—THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM—THE SAN FRANCISCO BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Among the multitudinous duties of those conducting an impartial journal, that which perhaps stands foremost is the proper exercise of the power to correct public abuses and watch over the interests of the people. That this journal has not been derelict in such a duty is amply proved by the following brief history of a few of the occasions on which it has taken sides with the weak against the strong, and held out to the indigent and helpless the hopeful fact that although "the poor make no new friends" they could count on a steadfast one in THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE. It may be said here that in all investigations into abuses, investigations which have been productive of much good, this paper has not only had to conduct them single-handed, but has been hampered by the jealous inactivity and active jealousy of the other city journals.

In July, 1868, San Francisco was visited by that dreaded and dreadful epidemic, the smallpox. For the accommodation of those who could not afford the expense of doctors and nurses a Pesthouse was reared at the Potrero. The CHRONICLE inaugurated its existence as a daily newspaper by the exposure of the terrible scenes said to occur in the Smallpox Hospital. A special act of brutality toward a patient—an act which, for cool barbarity, is without parallel—was made the text of such startling lay sermons that the people were aroused, and to soothe them a reform was promised. More easily promised than accomplished, however, for on the 16th of December — the plague then raging — the CHRONICLE had again to attack the Pesthouse. Once more—on the 28th of January, 1869—a sad story of mismanagement and carelessness was told, at last with happy effect. There was at no time a disposition on the part of the paper to institute a crusade against the Hospital or its managers, and the expose having resulted in a wholesome reform, no one was more gratified than the CHRONICLE, which had, in this reform, achieved its aim.

On Thanksgiving Day (Thursday, November 26th), 1868, according to the announcement of most of the city papers, a good dinner was served to the patients of the City and County Hospital. The CHRONICLE, knowing the expenses attending this institution to be enormous, put on its thinking-cap and came to the conclusion that, for "a good dinner" to be such a matter of note, the bad dinners must be too numerous to mention. A communication received in the office, stating that instead of being good, the Thanksgiving dinner was worse than usual, seemed serious enough to require an explanation. In the belief that this could best be obtained by a visit to the institution, two editors of the paper, actuated by motives of humanity, made a personal inspection of the place and returned with the report that but little of the truth had been told, and that the sufferers were treated worse than prisoners in the Andersonville pens. The first statement, indeed, had fallen far short of doing justice to the facts, and the CHRONICLE was fully convinced that the City and County Hospital as then conducted was a disgrace to San Francisco and the civilization of the nineteenth century. The charges growing out of this visit were brought up before the Board of Supervisors November 30th, who referred the matter to the Finance Committee for investigation. The Committee met on the 2d of December, the voluminous testimony taken being of such a nature as convinced every impartial mind that when the CHRONICLE said the Hospital had been managed in a culpable and disgraceful manner, it said nothing but the truth. The citizens of San Francisco aim to take care of their poor and unfortunate, and pay no taxes so cheerfully, give no donations so willingly, as those which go to alleviate suffering or lighten the burden of the helpless, the sick and the afflicted. But when the sad fact is found that in most of the charitable institutions, whether public or private, the object aimed at is in a great measure defeated by the incompetency, the negligence or the heartlessness of those to whom the management is intrusted, it becomes very necessary that some Argus-eyed censor should lay bare the secrets of negligence and guilt. The first day's investigation substantiated the CHRONICLE'S charges, the second day added to the already heavy evidence of mismanagement, on the

III.

A GREAT JOURNALISTIC VICTORY.

THE ADOPTION OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA—THE PART TAKEN BY THE "CHRONICLE" IN THE STRUGGLE—SUCCESS AGAINST ENORMOUS ODDS.

While the CHRONICLE has achieved many notable victories thus far in its career, upon one historical occasion the task it felt called upon to assume partook of a dignity and momentous importance far exceeding the ordinary duties of journalism. Reference is made to the part it took in the struggle for the adoption of the new Constitution of California.

It was on the 4th day of March, 1879, that the Constitutional Convention closed its long and arduous labor of framing a new organic law suitable to the changed condition of affairs in this State, and submitted it to the public for criticism and for subsequent rejection or adoption. Immediately, but not inconsiderately, the CHRONICLE decided to strenuously support the new instrument.

The step was taken with due appreciation of the tumultuous storm that was destined to ensue. A lull preceded the outbreak. By the majority of people the new Constitution was regarded with apathy, or with a distrust originating from neglect to closely examine its provisions. The CHRONICLE was satisfied that it embodied indispensable reforms, and pronounced decidedly for it. As if by preconcerted action, all the moneyed powers of the State assumed an attitude of bitter hostility to it. Every banking institution, railroad corporation, water and gas company, capitalist, land monopolist, manufacturing firm—all who employed labor or exacted tribute from the public in any form, instantaneously organized into a rich and powerful league to misguide, dragoon and overawe the masses into defeating the new instrument. Hundreds of merchants, alarmed at the predictions of disaster that filled the air, swelled the ranks of the opposition. The mining-stock fraternity and the mining corporations joined in the universal clamor of vested rights. From one end of the State to the other the most shameless measures of coercion were resorted to. Banks menaced their customers with increased rates of interest, or the withdrawal of loans; railroad companies intimidated wholesale merchants, and they in turn placed their employes under degrading surveillance; street car companies and manufacturing establishments discharged every employe suspected of favoring the new Constitution; the air was rife with authentic reports of electioneering expedients hitherto unheard of in any reputed land of free government. Thousands of men feared to express their honest convictions even in their own homes. To the working classes the plain edict of capital was to oppose the new Constitution or starve. The majority of the press of the State arrayed itself against the new instrument, and boasts were publicly made that, with the exception of the CHRONICLE, scarcely a prominent daily newspaper in California could be found supporting it. Eastern organs of capital indulged in lengthy editorials calculated to affect popular sentiment in our midst, which were eagerly copied by subservient journals at this city and given wide local publicity. An immense fund was raised by the corporation league, variously estimated at from six hundred thousand to a million dollars, for the purpose of improperly influencing public opinion. A Bureau was established for the preparation and publication of arguments against the new instrument, and scores of noted public speakers were sent out to decry and denounce it. The sophistries of the opposition were daily met by the CHRONICLE, which published columns and columns of editorials and special articles on the subject. No new Constitution of any State was ever reviewed, for and against, more ably and exhaustively.

Confronted by formidable and dangerous coalitions, the CHRONICLE further rose to the demands of so remarkable an emergency. The moneyed corporations having put into the field a large number of able speakers to misrepresent the new instrument, a campaign for its defense was immediately organized by the CHRONICLE. Speakers were sent to every portion of the State, the salaries and other expenses of many being paid by the CHRONICLE; halls were hired wherever necessary, and through its agency the largest gathering in San Francisco was assembled in the Mechan-

V.

THE PRESS ROOM.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TWO MAGNIFICENT HOE PERFECTING PRESSES—THE ENGINE —ARTESIAN WELL—STEREOTYPING DEPARTMENT—ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY, ETC.

Arrived in the basement we find ourselves in a strange place. At first great masses of machinery are the only distinguishable features among the many wonders, but as we grow accustomed to the surroundings we look about with a clearer analytical perception. The dimensions of the chamber we are in are: Length 77 feet, width 53 feet, and hight 13 feet. The most casual observer will not fail to remark how heavy and massive is the masonry everywhere, especially in that portion which supports the sidewalk—heavy iron beams and solid brick arches giving it the appearance and permanency of a cathedral crypt. Under Belden place are the boilers, coal-bunkers, closets, the artesian well and the pumps. Under the Bush-street sidewalk are the carriers' quarters and a store-room. Under the Kearny-street sidewalk is the wetting machine. All these chapels, so to speak, are well lighted by Hyatt's patent lights in the sidewalk above, the main basement room receiving its day illumination from a series of reticulated gratings extending around three sides of the building and fitted inside with window-sashes, to keep the dust from blowing and filtering into the delicate machinery.

In the main basement are placed the engine, the stereotype foundry and the two Hoe perfecting presses. The whole basement is paved with Schillinger's patent tiles. Ventilation is secured in a very ingenious and novel fashion, the invention of the architect. High up in the walls that sustain the pavement openings are built communicating with the ornamental lamp-posts outside. The posts, being hollow, thus become large ventilating pipes, the access of pure air and the escape of the foul being provided for by an open grating in the posts about eight feet from the ground. It will thus be seen that so large an underground department, instead of being somber and even dark, receives a good share of daylight and sunlight, and is so admirably arranged that while it is at once well warmed and well ventilated in the winter season, it may, in the few hot summer days we get, be kept cool with a constant renewal of fresh air from without, while all the year round it is dry, healthy and comfortable. The number and variety of the combinations o mechanical elements displayed here warn us that unless we set about to consider them in something like order we shall very likely get confused in a labyrinth of cylinders, belts and wheels. Let us begin by noticing and endeavoring to understand the action of the elevator by which we have descended to this chamber of marvels.

That which has borne us here is one of four erected in the new building, all splendid specimens of machines for raising weights by water momentum, the four being a sidewalk hoist, two copy dispatch-boxes and a passenger and form-elevator. All were specially designed and built for the CHRONICLE. The last, it will be well to state formally, runs from the basement to the fifth story, a distance of 63 feet, stopping on all the stories from terminus to terminus, with the exception of the ground floor. The hoisting machinery is hung up or attached to the wall under the basement ceiling to the left of the elevator well, by which arrangement a saving of space is obtained and its proper working kept well in view. The machine is made according to the principle of a short-stroke cylinder, upon which principle Messrs. Reinhardt & Murray have built all their machines of this class. The saving of water thus secured is, in each trip, considerable, and in a week's aggregate, simply enormous. The shorter the cylinder the less the friction, is a sort of axiom in mechanics, and in the machine under consideration. A cast-iron cylinder seven feet long, filled with water drawn from the roof tanks, gives all the power necessary. The piston is also of the improved anti-friction hemp packing, which, unlike the leather packing used heretofore, when once put on in good and proper working order, will last at least from three to five years.

Popularly speaking, all elevators are constructed in the same fashion. A rope fastened to the top of the cage or car passes up over a pulley, and, descending, is wound around a drum or barrel, but the best method by which that drum or barrel may be made to turn round has occupied the attention of engineers ever since the introduction of these friends to the

It also began, like Silas Wegg, to drop into poetry, and having engaged a stock-poet, published a rhyming directory of the principal business houses, the heroes of the couplets being changed every Saturday—and charged accordingly. Its circulation was then 2000.

Though not as yet venturing on any pronounced political opinions, it was very decidedly and unmistakably Union in its feeling. The bantling made a very great to-do about the fall of Richmond, and when the news of April 15, 1865, startled the world and roused America to tears and vengeance, the CHRONICLE'S sixteen columns were in mourning for a whole week in memory of the martyred President. It was the first local paper to print the news of the catastrophe.

Soon after the first enlargement of its borders and the turning of its rules, it asserted its assurance of the future in these strikingly hopeful words: "San Francisco, the Queen City of the Pacific, is going ahead, and will continue to do so until she becomes the largest city on the continent, and the CHRONICLE will grow with her." On the occasion of the commencement of the second volume, July 17, 1865, the robes of prophecy were again donned and a prediction made with no uncertain sound, although the utterance was qualified by a shrewd business knowledge of life's possibilities. The proprietor modestly declared he was not dissatisfied with the progress he had made, although his aspirations were not attained. "Indeed," said he, "should we declare our aim or indicate the goal of our ambition, we should provoke the laughter of those who regard the CHRONICLE as a 'little gratuitous advertising sheet.'" Time has proved that these aspirations were not inspired by overweening presumption and that the ambition of the proprietor did not reach after the unattainable. One of the grounds for this confidence in the stability of the CHRONICLE was the steady increase of its circulation. Commencing with 2000 it had risen in April to 3000, in May to 5000, in June to 5800 and in July to 6000. Of course this did not mean a corresponding increase in revenue, but it did mean that the little paper was appreciated, that it was no longer an experiment, that it was a business success and one of the institutions of the city. Just as the first year of its existence closed it secured telegraphic dispatches and began to have the character of a newspaper. The next year, 1866, opened as auspiciously as the last had closed, and when the first six months had passed and the fourth volume was commenced, July 16, 1866, the demand for the newsy little budget was not on the wane, while it had arrived at such a decided expression of opinion on public affairs as to be styled "the political balance-wheel of the San Francisco press." In September, 1866, a change took place in the proprietorship of the CHRONICLE. Charles de Young was joined by his brother M. H. de Young, and the firm took the name of Chas. de Young & Co. There has been no other change or addition to the firm, and no one else has any interest whatever in the proprietorship of the CHRONICLE. All the reports to the contrary have been originated and circulated by malicious competitors. The editorial columns, which were from the commencement particularly incisive in character, had given the paper a reputation for crispness and sparkle, and at the second anniversary of the CHRONICLE, January 16, 1867, had assumed an importance that warranted the publication of the names of its contributors. In the list were found such well-known writers as James F. Bowman, "Mark Twain," Charles E. Northrup, R. F. Greely, Prentice Mulford ("Dogberry"), Frank Bret Harte, Charles Warren Stoddard, G. B. Densmore, Mrs. Washington Wright ("Topsy Turvy") W. A. Kendall and others. The second anniversary was also noteworthy as the date of the removal of the publication office to 606 Montgomery street, the adoption of the motto *Spero meliora*, the hints of a goal still to win, a position still to be attained, and the issuance of a daily edition that week of 12,000, being 5000 above the regular number. The dramatic character of the paper was by no means lost sight of. Stage talent received hearty encouragement, and on January 19, 1867, as an appreciative mark of his efforts in that direction, the senior proprietor, Charles de Young, was elected a member of the Edwin Forrest Dramatic Association. Literally growing inch by inch, another enlargement took place on the 16th of March. Previously an economy in space had been gained by setting everything in nonpareil type, but the pressure on the columns was so great that they had to be lengthened to the extent of three inches. The little gratuitous advertising sheet was pushing ahead rapidly, yet steadily, and its footing in the community was now so sure that it did not hesitate to announce itself as an independent political journal, an an-

nouncement which was reiterated in the first number of the sixth volume, July 17, 1867. At that time, in a few lines under the heading "Ourselves," it was stated with some reasonable pride that the CHRONICLE was to be found in no less than 291 different cities and towns, that its circulation was almost as many in thousands as it had been in hundreds when started, and that the reading matter was twice as much.

From this time it marched along the progress track *a grand pas*. The seventh volume (January 16, 1868) and fourth year found it with a circulation of 7000, read from Puget Sound to the Colorado River, from the Pacific Ocean to Pike's Peak, and known in the East. March 10th of the same year found it with a circulation of 8000, distributed daily in Sacramento, and receiving an order from one place of amusement for 100,000 extra copies. July 16, 1868, saw it commencing its eighth volume with an undiminished circulation and increased ardor, and then, just one month after, August 17th, appeared an announcement which fluttered the city papers like a brisk breeze among dead leaves and which foreshadowed the first great change in the CHRONICLE'S existence. It was nothing less than the declaration that on the following 1st of September the CHRONICLE would cease to be a "play-bill" and become an independent daily newspaper, with subscription rates of 12½ cents a week or $5 a year. Having commenced at the very bottom of the ladder and climbed up rung by rung, it was with no small amount of satisfaction that the adventurous climbers reached this landing. At the date mentioned the first issue of the regular journal was given to the public, the good will of the dramatic edition being handed over to other parties, who were to carry it on under the title of the *Daily Dramatic Review*. The platform under the new departure was plain indeed. The CHRONICLE was to be a strictly anti-monopolist journal and would be subservient to no bank, or railroad, or money interest. As for politics, it declared that "neither the Republicans nor the Democrats would frighten or buy us." On the second day of its new life it daringly pronounced the venture an "established success." Not only, it was averred, did the subscription list warrant them in saying so, but the pressure on its advertising columns was so great that five columns had to be omitted, with the possibility of a speedy enlargement. There were grounds for this self-complacency and belief in popular approval. Usually the growth of a subscription list is by slow degrees, especially in the additions it receives from the outlying districts. The accompanying order will show with all the point of brevity that when the paper had seen but five days of its changed existence, there was such a demand for it as proved that the novelty had superior attractions:

OAKLAND, September 5, 1868.
Send me three hundred and forty CHRONICLES.
J. TYRREL.

This demand was not spasmodic, and the circulation continued to grow at so rapid a rate that on the 11th of October the proprietors of the CHRONICLE felt themselves sufficiently strong to throw out a wager, open to all the press of San Francisco, that their paper had a larger circulation in the country than any other journal published in the city. The amount of the wager was $1000, the loser to pay over that sum to the Orphan Asylums. The statement was not challenged, the bet was not taken up, and the condition of the fatherless has not been improved by the press endowment. In fact, the rival publications began to see that the CHRONICLE was a power; not a power by the passive force of inertia, but a power through an abundance of active vitality, perseverance, push and pluck. Every opportunity to show what they considered real, true newspaper enterprise, its proprietors embraced. The crowning opportunity soon occurred. On the morning of October 22, 1868, San Francisco received such a shaking up as she will never forget. The earth rocked and heaved as though some imprisoned Titan were wrecking her foundations. The Great Earthquake was upon the city. Almost too frightened to investigate the results, the inhabitants avidly sought every detail of the catastrophe. The CHRONICLE then made its first stroke for priority and superiority in news-giving. Reporters, editors, compositors even, scoured the vibrating streets, penetrated the crumbling ruins, picked up every scrap of information, and then rushing back, put this information into type and scattered it broadcast. At 1 P. M. the first edition gave the general result to the people; an hour later a second edition supplemented the first, and at half-past 3 a third edition recounted all there was to be told. That one journalistic feat stamped the CHRONICLE as *the* newspaper of the time.

Nor was this reputation suffered to lapse. All during the Presidential campaign of 1868

the CHRONICLE had taken a very energetic part, and did its "level best" to bring about the result which on November 3d gave Grant his first term and defeated Mr. Seymour's aspirations. Some days before the election the other papers of the city, the *Alta*, *Times*, *Bulletin* and *Call*—forming, with the Sacramento *Union*, the Associated Press of California—made a solemn and formal combination, uniting their gigantic efforts to collect the city election returns, and leave the CHRONICLE out in the cold with such crumbs of intelligence as it might happen to gather up by accident or good fortune. The plan was to furnish the public with early, reliable and complete election news. The CHRONICLE did not "combine," but having promised our citizens at the outset that they should receive the news, the arrangements were made, and the result was that its city returns were the earliest and completest. The organization, backed with capital and strengthened by the Associated Press of the East, pitted itself against the CHRONICLE, which entered the struggle single-handed, and the quatro-cephalic giant was beaten in its own-invited fight.

At the commencement of the tenth volume there was printed a little review of what the paper had accomplished during the year then past. The City and County Hospital had received its attention, the result being a series of articles making a complete exposure of its abuses; reporters had called attention to the Smallpox Hospital horrors; the Industrial School had been investigated to its lowest depths, and grave charges had been made against the management of the County Jail. The endeavor to set this last matter right and redress a public wrong called down the derision of the other papers, and was at first looked upon as a cry of "Wolf!" when there was no wolf; but it is worthy of remark that two years after—July, 1871—there began an investigtion of the mismanaged institution, when the charges brought by the CHRONICLE were fully substantiated.

The reputation of the CHRONICLE as a redresser of the people's wrongs grew steadily from this time forward, and its editorial rooms have ever since been thronged with individuals with grievances to relate and looking to the independent journal as to a favorite attorney, with this difference, that the services of the paper are gratuitous. Its next most noteworthy piece of enterprise was that which the railroad accident on the Western Pacific gave rise to, November 15, 1869. Four editions were published during the day, and this in face of what appeared at first to be an insurmountable obstacle. The CHRONICLE reporter, after sending part of his message by telegraph from the office nearest the scene of the catastrophe, was told by the operator that its continuation was impossible, as he had received orders from Superintendent Towne to transmit messages only to the *Alta*. The reports were nevertheless got in by the CHRONICLE'S patent Difficulty-Annihilator, with a result that left all the other journals far behind. Superintendent Towne at first wanted an explanation concerning the statement made as to favoritism, but the hard facts which followed the call showed that the explanation should have been from him concerning his own conduct. In the same month, and year a reporter was sent with Mr. Seward to Mexico to accompany him on his travels and give an account both of the result and character of his peregrinations. The year did not close without yet another mark of progress, for on Sunday, December 19th, the CHRONICLE published the first Sunday double sheet, a paper of fifty-six columns, and having a circulation of 16,000. April 19, 1870, saw another enlargement. The year 1870 also saw the Franco-Prussian war. Far removed as San Francisco is from the scene of the combat, the CHRONICLE'S war dispatches were full and many, the issue of August 3d containing no less than four columns, received and published at the expenditure of a small fortune. Not so bad for a little newspaper printed 8000 miles from Sedan! The outlay was made good in some degree by the new subscriptions received, 540 new names being entered on the books in three days.

Up to January 29, 1871, the people of San Francisco had been obliged to pay five cents on each advertised letter received. The CHRONICLE inquired into this matter, and found it to be not a Government extortion, but a needed levy to cover the cost of advertising. Determined, if possible, that this tax on the recipients of epistles should be removed, the proprietors made application to the Postmaster-General for the *privilege* of advertising undelivered letters *free of charge*. It is not a surprising sequel to this little anecdote, that the Government appreciated the public spirit which prompted the request and generously granted it. The country circulation continued to extend quite

as rapidly as the town lists, and on the 19th of February, 1871, the figures of its country subscription had risen to 13,861, or three times larger than that of the Sacramento *Union*.

Progress and enterprise marked the CHRONICLE'S next year in an extraordinary degree. The great earthquakes of Inyo county, March and April, 1872, afforded it an opportunity for the display of the second quality. In those two fateful months Lone Pine was shaken and tossed to such a degree that what was a flourishing mining town was left a heap of ruins, whilst such strange noises and sights smote the ears and eyes of its affrighted inhabitants that they fancied the end of all things to be at hand. The CHRONICLE reporter, already looked upon as omnipresent, was on the spot, the difficulties of travel and transmission of news were overcome, protographs of the ruined town were taken, engravings made, and a complete and literal picture of the desolation presented to the readers of the journal. On the 11th of August, 1872, the announcement appeared that the circulation was found to be so rapidly increasing that with its then present facilities the whole edition could not be printed in time for early distribution. In consequence the proprietors had sent to New York for a Hoe rotary, four-cylinder, double-quarto press. Two weeks after, the new Hoe press arrived, with an invoice that required $30,000 to settle it, and two weeks after, December 16th, $10,000 additional expense having been incurred in other improvements, the CHRONICLE appeared enlarged to the extent of three columns, printed on the lightning press, from a complete outfit of new type.

The rivalry that existed between some other San Francisco papers and the CHRONICLE was so unreasoning that they exerted the power of monopoly and cut it off from partaking in the benefit of the news agencies of the New York Associated Press. Accordingly the expense incurred by the CHRONICLE in its endeavors to present its readers with full telegraphic reports was immense, because it always made a point of being ahead in the use of the wires and had no one to share in the outlay. On the 9th of February, 1873, the proprietors made arrangements with those of he *Alta* and Sacramento *Record* to form a partnership to share in the CHRONICLE'S telegraphic arrangements, which embraced agencies in several hundred offices throughout the State and special agents in Chicago, Washington and New York, and to work unitedly for increased facilities. These facilities, of course, were only in common as far as general news went; in the matter of special reports the CHRONICLE went ahead in its usual energetic fashion—that fashion which in the previous fall had led it to telegraph an account of the Occident-Goldsmith Maid races from Sacramento in no less than 9450 words.

The Modoc war of February, March and April, 1873, afforded the CHRONICLE frequent opportunities for the display of its peculiar talent and energy in the gathering and transmission of news, an energy and talent that communicated itself to all connected with it, as will be seen by the following facts: One day during the campaign three reporters of three papers—the *Bulletin*, *Record* and CHRONICLE—paid a visit to Captain Jack. Returning in the evening, tired and worn out from their long journey over the lava-beds, the *Bulletin* and *Record* men agreed that it was a good time to break down the CHRONICLE prestige. Accordingly they declared they were going to enjoy a needed rest, instead of which they sneaked off to steal a reportorial march, leaving their companion wrapped in slumber and a blanket. At 11 o'clock the two in high glee notified the General commanding that they were going to send a special courier to Yreka, and then considering all things secure, roused up their sleeping comrade to see the messenger gallop off. As soon as he was awakened to a sense of the trick played him, the CHRONICLE man seized a candle, a cracker-box, paper and pencil, and sitting down wrote a full account of the day's doings, closing the last line, a weary, haggard man, at 4 A. M. Then sallying out he found an Indian, saw him on his pony, and sent him off post-haste with orders to make for Yreka and *telegraph the whole!* It was sent, seven thousand words, and made nearly four columns, and the CHRONICLE scored another success. Though this was a prodigious length for a single dispatch, the ordinary telegraphic news often reached from four to ten thousand words daily.

Progression marked the months. April 15th, a lightning folding-machine was received from New York for the use of the CHRONICLE'S rapidly increasing edition, and when on July 16, 1873, the eighteenth volume commenced, the proprietors found, on reviewing the past six months, that it had been

the most prosperous half year of their paper's existence. The circulation, as has been frequently said, continued steadily to grow, but the proprietors had for some time determined to effect a grand *coup*. So on the 3d of August it was announced that they had secured the copyright of Watson's map of the Pacific coast, a topographical treasure valued at $7 per copy, which would be presented to every subscriber for 1873. At the same time it was stated that $150,000 worth of improvements were contemplated, radical alterations were hinted at, and stereotyping was foreshadowed. The effect of the valuable premium became immediately visible. In three days 1003 new subscribers were received, and on the 9th its patent prosperity so provoked the local malcontents of the guild that they ascribed the advance to subsidy assistance. The charges were promptly met and refuted. After declaring that it was tired of this bitter rivalry it said in the issue of August 9, 1873:

Now, without offering a reward we do not intend to pay, or making a bet to sustain a false position, or an extra-judicial oath to impose on the community, we offer to deposit with any solvent banker the sum of $25,000, the *Bulletin* to put up a like amount and they to win it if they can prove that from the Central Pacific Railroad Company, or Stanford, or any other individual or corporation, we ever received as a gift or donation one dollar of money. We are thus explicit because we hope to hear no more of this boy's play. It is unworthy decent journalism. Our money is our own; our enterprise and our business capacity are our own. We are endeavoring to build up a great and splendid journal upon this coast, and *we shall succeed!* Our capital is inexhaustible—it is energy, industry, some capacity, some money, accompanied by a resolution that will never die.

Having followed the Modocs around the lava-beds for a year or so, the CHRONICLE determined to be in at the death. On the 3d of October, 1874, Fort Klamath was the scene of a quadruple execution. Captain Jack, John Sconchin, Black Jim and Boston Charley were to expiate the treacherous butchery of General Canby and Dr. Thomas, which had made the 11th of April, 1872, memorable even in the bloody annals of Indian warfare. Public interest all over the country was aroused, correspondents of the Eastern metropolitan papers were forging up to Northern California, and local journals were straining every nerve; but notwithstanding it had all these powers to contend with, the CHRONICLE was determined to go in and come out ahead. To begin with, on the day of the execution it published a telegraphic message of 3140 words, describing the preliminaries of the tragedy and detailing the condition of those about to play the principal parts therein. On the same day, Colonel Shaw of the CHRONICLE, accompanied by correspondents of the Washington *Chronicle* and Cincinnati *Enquirer*, drove out of Yreka en route for Fort Klamath, where were already correspondents of the New York *Herald* and a representative of the Associated Press, who was to report for the San Francisco *Call*, *Bulletin*, *Alta* and Sacramento *Union*, the four being once more arrayed against its single-handed but dangerous rival. Between Fort Klamath and Jacksonville, the nearest point of telegraphic communication, there was an old or "dead" Indian trail, which shortened the distance from eighty to seventy-five miles. This trail the *Bulletin* man in an excess of journalistic zeal cleared at an expense of $300; but notwithstanding all the preparations and combinations, the CHRONICLE's steeds were fleetest, and twenty minutes before the arrival of any other competitor in this race a CHRONICLE courier leaped from his panting horse and triumphantly handed the first part of the report, written on the ground, to the expectant operator—who, by the by, sat twenty-two hours at the instrument. The wires were held by this paper until 1 o'clock on Saturday morning in the transmission of a 5000-word message, when the other papers were permitted to take their turn, the New York *Herald* coming next, then the San Francisco *Call*, which managed to get 500 words over the lines, the Sacramento papers having to content themselves with a bare mention of the fact. It was with some degree of pride that the CHRONICLE proprietors contrasted these meager accounts with their own voluminous dispatches, which contained vivid descriptions of the scene around the fort, the gallows, the assembled Indian spectators, the cells of the condemned, the action of the Modoc scouts, the scene at the Big Talk with the condemned when their fate was made known to them; a graphic picture of the final scene at the gallows, and a review of the occurrences attending the slaughter for which the criminals were punished. And so in its publication of the speeches of the condemned men—Captain Jack's piteous, almost ludicrous appeals; the barefaced falsehoods of Black Jim; the bold and defiant utterances of Boston Charley, and the lengthy address of Sconchin, than which for dignity and pathos there is no finer speci-

men of Indian eloquence extant. In the full and early publication of these matters, which possessed the deepest interest and formed a remarkable closing chapter to the story of the Modoc war, the CHRONICLE again established its reputation for priority and superiority of news.

The circulation rolled up. In forty-three days the names of 12,258 new subscribers had been received; in forty-seven days there were 13,701 new subscriptions; and on October 17, 1873, to keep pace with this swelling muster-roll, a new folding machine was required. The remarkable increase in the support of the paper obtained for it much attention, and that not all kindly. There were doubting Thomases innumerable, especially among other proprietors, and the Messrs. De Young felt the necessity of definitely settling the question of a disputed circulation. They first made a statement, and then called in an investigating committee to prove it. The statement was that the circulation of the CHRONICLE was larger than that of any other paper published on the Pacific coast. It went further, and declared that the circulation was larger than that of any other paper in the United States in proportion to the population of the city in which it was published, and that with the exception of four journals in New York, one in Boston, one in Baltimore, one in Philadelphia and perhaps one in Chicago, actually the largest irrespective of population. The investigating committee, consisting of George C. Hickox, the late J. W. Tucker, F. B. Taylor, the late Alexander Austin, William Harney, and John A. Russell, after a careful examination made of the records and books of the publishers, *including a review for the preceding two years*, found the circulation as follows:

Delivered by city carriers and sales to newsmen	12,694
Forwarded to interior agents and mailed to newsmen	17,412
Total circulation	30,106

On Sunday, December 14, 1872, the first double-sheet Sunday edition was issued. The new Sunday paper was a complete magazine, and so suited the public taste that before two months had passed the circulation had climbed up to nearly 35,000. The foreshadowing of stereotyping took substance on the 6th of December, 1873, on which date matrices were formed on yet another complete outfit and the edition printed from plates.

The good ship CHRONICLE was now bowling along so freely, making such good headway in both fair and foul weather, that it was concluded to launch a tender. The new craft was submitted to the waters of public opinion on New Year's Day, 1874, and christened THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE. It may be said here that the venture was a successful one, and that in one year it had a circulation of 13,000. In 1874 the yearly subscription was reduced from $4 to $3, and the circulation went on at compound-interest rate until it is to-day the embodiment of that pleasant fact, "an established success."

With the increase of circulation came a corresponding increase of the general business. The quarters at 504 Montgomery street became cramped, the young giant was reaching out in every direction, so on the 25th of June, 1874, the demand for more commodious accommodations having become imperative, the business office was transferred to No. 506, on the preparation of which $3000 had been expended. The circulation on the day of the change was 34,250. July 16, 1874, saw the commencement of the twentieth volume. The usual few remarks on the occasion were made, taking this time the form of a short chapter on the rise and progress of some other prominent papers in the Union. It was pointed out that the New York *Times*, New York *World* and Boston *Globe* had each commenced business with the backing of an immense capital. The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, on the other hand, had risen steadily and gradually from the most modest of modest beginnings, relying solely upon energy, ability and watchful enterprise for that success which is sure to follow in America. It was at the very foot of the ladder that the paper had started—not hoisted up to a high round on a pile of money-bags—and starting so, had climbed ahead of many rich rivals. September 23, 1874, another step was taken in the constant march of improvement, and the CHRONICLE appeared in a still more enlarged form, the new addition being to the amount of a column on each page. On the 16th of January, 1875, ten years having run by, it was thought a fitting opportunity to speak of what had been done in the past and what its promises were for the future. A sort of informal balance-sheet was drawn up for the information of its readers, from which the following items are garnered. At that time it

had the largest circulation of any paper west of the Mississippi, the figures being these:

DAILY CHRONICLE	36,300
SUNDAY CHRONICLE	38,150
WEEKLY CHRONICLE	13,000

A table of the comparative rates of postage paid by the different city papers to the San Francisco Postoffice was also drawn up and given in evidence:

	Paid daily.	Paid annually.
CHRONICLE	$6 90	$2,870 40
Call	4 65	1,934 40
Bulletin	1 75	591 24
Post	1 40	509 60
Alta	1 35	491 40
Examiner	70	218 40
Total		$6,615 44

From which it will be seen that the CHRONICLE paid over 43 per cent of the total amount. To give some idea of the extent of the business done, the following exhibit was furnished: The issue of December 20th was a large double sheet of seventy-two columns, containing forty-eight columns of advertisements, embracing 807 different advertisements, yielding a gross receipt of $2116. The number of papers sold that day was 38,-150, which, at two cents a copy, amounted to $763; total receipts from advertisements and sales of paper on that day, $2879, or over $1,-000,000 a year. This was of course an exceptional day, but taking off 50 per cent for extra pressure there is left the showing of $500,000 as the CHROICLE'S yearly business. Did ever so large an oak grow from so small an acorn! The oak continued spreading, and on August 23d the CHRONICLE was *again* enlarged, and appeared in an entirely new dress, the pages being lengthened to give admission for the advertisements which were constantly crowded out. The type was from the Johnson foundry of Philadelphia, this being the first time in the CHRONICLE'S career that it had gone outside the State for material, the deflection being caused by the attempt of the local founders to palm off an inferior article at a superior price. September 8th, 9th and 10th were three remarkable days to the subscription clerks, 1325 new names being added in that time. Previous to November 29, 1875, the CHRONICLE had been carried to Oakland a little after midnight in a row-boat, but on and after that date the *Mercury of the Press*, a steam yacht, was specially engaged for the transportation of the early edition. Circulation, 39,150.

The CHRONICLE has gained many victories in its time, but none more gratifying, or for which it had more perseveringly struggled, than that to obtain the news of the New York Associated Press, a combination of the great papers *Herald, Times, Tribune, Sun, World, Journal of Commerce* and *Express*, representing $15,000,000, formed for the purpose of gathering and transmitting news. Ever since its start the CHRONICLE had had to depend for the filling of its telegraphic columns upon its individual enterprise, whilst the *Call, Bulletin* and *Record*, thanks to a partnership interest of one of the concern, were local participants in the privileges of the great society of newsgatherers. All this while the CHRONICLE had been waging a desperate and almost hopeless war against the monopoly that had controlled this important source of news. It had, however, persistently refused to share the intelligence it controlled with other newspapers, or to allow any other papers to patronize the Associated Press. Other journals had tried to gain admission and went down in the struggle; but undismayed by these results, the CHRONICLE went in to win, and having courage and obstinacy, and the staying qualities requisite, it did win. One of the proprietors of the CHRONICLE went to New York and convinced the members that the efforts made to keep the CHRONICLE from getting the news grew from jealousy and were sustained by misrepresentation. The fight—a long and earnest one—was waged, as have all the CHRONICLE'S fights been waged, in the interest of the people. It was claimed that the CHRONICLE, being the accepted organ of the people of the Pacific slope, should be permitted to enjoy the fullest opportunities for gathering, as it already possessed the means of distributing, information. These arguments and facts finally convinced the Association that it was their duty as purveyors of public information to cut the knot that confined their intelligence to the columns of two or three third-class papers. The opponents, hearing of this formidable movement, also hurried to New York and made the most strenuous efforts to counteract the effect of the solid truth placed before the gentlemen composing the New York Associated Press. Their efforts, although successful in hampering action for a while, adding materially to the outlay and causing no little general inconvenience, were fortunately futile, and on the 27th of June, 1876, the CHRONICLE printed, besides its voluminous special dispatches, the regular news re-

ports received from the New York Associated Press, while, with characteristic *aplomb*, instead of stipulating, like its neighbors, for a certain number of words, it decided to receive everything of importance. From that time up to the present the CHRONICLE'S course, like the eagle's, has been onward, upward and true to the mark of a People's Independent Paper. How completely its standing has become appreciated cannot be better understood than by reading the following extract from a speech delivered by Delegate Leonard of Butte county to a People's Convention, on May 20, 1878. Said the speaker:

The people have declared that the CHRONICLE is their organ. Every poor man in the land, every honest and honorable man, rich or poor, has adopted the CHRONICLE as his organ and the explicit exponent of his views. It is universally known, wherever and whenever the conflict between good and evil is being waged, from Sitka to San Diego, and from coast to coast, as the invariable and irresistible champion of the right against the wrong, of the virtuous weak against the vicious strong. There is none so poor, so lowly, so oppressed, friendless and alone that cannot behind this bulwark find shelter, security and the redress of grievances. There is no man, no private or public combination of men, no ring nor corporation nor syndicate nor monopoly so loftily mounted on the pedestal of wealth and influence and "respectability," so panoplied in the armor of stolen riches, so sustained by all the cohesive powers of public and private plunder, that the barbed and deadly shafts of this splendid knight-errant of modern journalism cannot shoot straight and true to the vital parts of the wrong-doers. There is no infamous scheme of plunder or oppression so artfully hidden by crafty villainy that its divining rod does not designate it, no perpetrator so powerful that its penitential rod does not scourge him.

In the steady championship of the people's rights it is but natural to suppose that the CHRONICLE met with violent opposition on the part of those who found in the journal a dangerous and unsparing enemy. Among the many attacks made on the one hand to crush the liberty of the press, and on the other to assert it, that embodied in the bill introduced in the California Legislature on the 27th of January, 1876, to destroy impersonal journalism, should not be passed over. Laine of Santa Clara was the father of the document, with Lewis and Gibbons as its sponsors. The CHRONICLE denounced the "gag movement" in its usual plain, outspoken style. So plain and outspoken, indeed, were its remarks that in a fit of puerile anger the Solons expelled its reporter from the House. As might have been expected, this did not diminish the CHRONICLE'S ardor, and it continued to show up the absurdity and injustice of the movement until they were made so completely apparent that the bill never became a law. The legislative session of 1877-78 was peculiarly dangerous to that power known as the "liberty of the press" by its persistent attacks thereon, and the CHRONICLE set itself zealously to watch all that transpired, either to limit or extend that liberty. January 14, 1878, Pierson's Press-gag bill passed the Senate under suspension of the rules. To this warfare against an honest, fearless press the CHRONICLE put forth all its powers of argument and facts. The other local papers favored the bill, but as was pungently said, "Kids do not hunt tigers." "It is a notorious truth (we quote from a CHRONICLE editorial of that date) that journals in the United States have been harassed by vicious officials just about in proportion to the ability and trustworthiness they (the journals) have manifested in the protector of the people against official rascality." This truth was made the subject of an appeal to the good sense, honesty and justice of the Assembly to which that body responded by rejecting the bill. In its capacity as Defender of the Rights, the CHRONICLE found its position no sinecure. Scarcely had the Pierson Press-gag law been defeated, when the Retraction bill showed its ugly head. It was introduced by Grove L. Johnson, and provided that any public officer, person or corporation might compel the public retraction of any newspaper article at which said person, officer or corporamight be pleased to take umbrage; and as if this manacle were not heavy enough, the hands of the press were to be further fettered by making the examination into the righteousness of the statement private and then forbidding the publication of any vindication, under a fine of $500. It was clearly apparent from the first that the bill was directed solely against the CHRONICLE, which, unabashed by such uncomplimentary attention, fought the measure tooth and nail. The origin of the bill was made clear, its originators exposed and its introducer so truly painted, that on the 13th of March it was defeated by a vote of 37 to 29. The plotters struggled again to attain their object, disguising their scheme under the cloak of a substitute, but the CHRONICLE pulled the robe aside, discovered the concealed bifurcated foot, and on the 26th the amended fraud was killed by a vote of 40 to 34.

It will be very readily imagined that in the course of a paper so independent as the CHRONICLE, impediments would arise to be struggled with and removed. The history of this paper is one long series of such struggles and removals. From its outset, the CHRONICLE has been free in its expressed opinions upon all shams and actively hostile toward all frauds, and good-humoredly critical on all proper occasions. Naturally, in this free distribution of blows, some heads have been hit, but it has never made a point of hitting every head that could be seen. The CHRONICLE is by no means a literary Ishmaelite, with a hand, armed with gall-tipped pen, raised against every man, nor is it inclined to be submissively thankful for a smitten cheek. Questionable persons, cloudy records and underhand transactions have been and always will be considered fair points of attack. The CHRONICLE makes no vaunt of the fact that it has incurred and passed through nearly two score libel suits, but it does boast of the other fact that whilst it has never been beaten in any such suit, every suit has been gained by the simple plea that the articles alleged to be libelous were justifiable because true. The CHRONICLE'S fight as the people's paper has been against bad men, particularly and almost only when holding official positions, and against injurious acts and bad measures. By corollary it has never advocated a bad man because he was influential, nor indorsed a bad measure because it might prove privately beneficial. It has never sought a quarrel with another paper, nor has it, when once engaged therein, withdrawn when the publicity of a disgraceful record was threatened, as did one of its morning rivals, which was forced to the tacit confession that its proprietors were "bad, dangerous and black-hearted men." The events of the present year were the victory the CHRONICLE achieved by securing the adoption of the new Constitution, the formation of the New Constitution party, and the spirited way in which it plunged into the contest—a contest which resulted in showing how strong in the State is that party, its nominee for Governor having received a majority of the votes in twenty-five of the agricultural counties of the State; in fact, carrying as many counties as the successful candidate, Perkins, while the Workingmen were able to carry only two of the smallest counties of the State. The numerical strength of those opposed to the candidate opposed by the CHRONICLE was nearly 40 per cent in excess of Perkins' total vote, and it shows what could have been accomplished by the people undivided. All these are matters that will form part of history, and now, while 1879 is yet unrun and the events are fresh in the minds of the people, they need only be thus alluded to. In the foregoing pages it has been told how the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE has steadily increased year by year in size, extent of influence and general enterprise; of the numerous conflicts it has been engaged in, and how unvaryingly it has come out ahead. It has been related, too, how the business has so extended that premises after premises had to be abandoned as they became too contracted for the growing institution. At last the proprietors of this journal were forced seriously to consider the necessity of erecting upon a suitable location a building especially adapted to their use. The practical result of this consideration will be found detailed in another chapter.

third day the prosecution concluded, and the defense began coming to a close on the 5th of December. On the 7th the Investigating Committee made its report, when the specifications of this journal's indictments were indorsed as well founded. No mistaken leniency was employed in the terms used, the Hospital managers were rebuked, better treatment was imperatively ordered, and the building condemned as unfit for the purpose for which it was used. Subsequently the Hospital was removed from North Beach to its present infinitely better quarters in South San Francisco.

In the work of examining into the condition of affairs of the different public institutions of the State, the County Jail of San Francisco next came under the CHRONICLE'S surveillance. On the 13th of March, 1869, an attache of the paper visited the jail and found it reeking not only with filth, but with abuses of the most disgraceful and infamous character. Semi-starvation, crowded cells, partial suffocation, foul air, enforced idleness and tyrannical treatment were some of the horrors found and made public. The article instantly attracted the attention of the proper authorities and was submitted at once to the Grand Jury, who made a visit and a report, the visit resulting in an acknowledgment that the CHRONICLE article was not a misstatement, and the report calling for a reform of abuses. Before this was done such startling information had come into the CHRONICLE'S possession that on the 17th of March the paper publicly condemned the institution, where not only a barbarous system of prison discipline was maintained, but where vice was allowed and criminality planned and carried out within the very walls of a place designed as a check upon such proceedings. During the next few days energetic and systematic inquiry revealed the facts that fraud, corruption and immorality were combined in the keepers, that felons were allowed to escape, and that the management was little else than one of criminal carelessness. Of course such scathing articles did not go unnoticed, and on the 21st the Sheriff quietly visited the Jail, inquired into its condition, allowed the prisoners to have exercise, ameliorated the condition of their food, and made other changes which somewhat helped the condition of those confined. But this did not quite meet the evil, and on the 19th of August the CHRONICLE returned to the attack with new facts and charges. These were so exceedingly plain that the Sheriff, feeling decided action to be necessary, requested the resignation of the Jailer, under whose ostensible authority these cruelties and abuses had existed. And so, by the virtue of iteration and reiteration, another established violation of rights sanctioned by the show of official authority was finally corrected.

When the tenth annual celebration of the Industrial School took place on the 17th of May, 1869; when the girls and boys, looking happy and contented in their neat gray costumes, recited poems and delivered addresses; when members of the bar and clergy vied with each other in praising the management of the institution, he would have been looked upon as very mischievous who dared cite the establishment as another example of fair without, foul within. The objects of the institution were that it should be reformatory rather than penal, the government was intended to be parental and kind, and the law of love was to be the ruling element in all the discipline of the establishment. To say, then, that instead of being reformed the pupils became hardened criminals by hard criminal usage, and that instead of the treatment being gentle it was miserably brutal, would, we repeat, be looked upon as mischievous and unfounded. Little over a month had elapsed since the pleasant anniversary ceremonies when the possibility of such a sinister accusation being founded on truth, was being very seriously considered by the CHRONICLE. On the 28th of June, 1869, a lady visited the office of the paper and reported a case in point, which seemed so pitiful and so true that the proprietors determined to look into it. Already scattered statements respecting cruelties practiced on the pupils had appeared in its columns, but this last narrative brought out such a damaging and definite attack on what was styled a reformatory bastile and benevolent inquisition that an Investigating Committee was called for to look into the charges made. The Committee met on the 7th of July. On the second day of the investigation the CHRONICLE was called upon to give its testimony as to the authority upon which was based the imputation which had appeared in its columns, when, by the examination of witnesses, the specific accusations of outrages which had been made in the paper were proven. Having gone into the work of exposure and reform with every intention of staying, the CHRONICLE aided that

work with all its ability and earnestness. The fourth day of the investigation (July 12th) added several more chapters to the volume of atrocities, and the fifth day continued the story of the night side of nature. On the sixth day (July 14th) the defense was begun, Charles de Young conducting the cross-examination. This continued July 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and closed on the 22d. On the 26th, Mr. De Young, accompanied by the Committee, visited the School, where, in personal inspection and conversation with parties on the spot, the investigation was closed. Next day the account of this visit was published, with graphic illustrations of some of the cruelties practiced in the model institution. On the 29th of July, at a meeting of the Board of Managers, the Committee reported their labors ended and requested the Secretary to read the report, when it was discovered to be missing. The CHRONICLE showed that this was too dangerous a trick to be played with impunity, and on the 3d of August the report was forthcoming. In it the CHRONICLE was upheld by a request that the Grand Jury should deal with those guilty of the cruel practices, and by the advice that those in authority should be dismissed. At the same time a palliative minority report of one was presented, and this was adopted by the Board of Managers after an eloquent and exciting debate. It was in its position of an impartial journal, as a friend to the oppressed and poor, as a hater of the insolence of power wielded to the prejudice of the weak, that the CHRONICLE had for thirteen days given up its time and space to hunt out and expose the secrets of the Industrial School. Had it not been in a great measure for the efforts made by this paper to bring these scenes of horror into publicity, they would have been buried in oblivion. Ventilation and illumination did their purifying work. It was seen that a paper existed which kept watch over the public weal, and which, published in the interests of justice, humanity and public opinion, was careful that enormities practiced within the sound of the Sabbath bells of a score of Christian churches should not go unpunished, or at least unexposed.

Scarcely had this last investigation drawn to a close when it seemed as if another, hardly less searching, would have to be entered upon. Again it was a school that had to be looked into, this time on account of certain modes of punishment which the teacher in one of our public seminaries inflicted upon refractory pupils. It seemed scarcely credible that "lady teachers" should be guilty of such inhuman treatment as was reported, and it was therefore decided to winnow the report thoroughly and see if there were in it any grains of truth. The CHRONICLE had but sent out its reporters when it was found that the state of affairs was worse than had been anticipated, and an investigation was promptly demanded. The first article appeared August 5th, and so decided was the action taken that on the 7th the Superintendent of Schools and the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Regulations of the Board of Education commenced their labors. The arraignment was sustained and the Board of Education adopted such measures as rendered it impossible for the enormities to be repeated. The public schools were not finished with, however, and in March, 1870, certain scandals in the Lincoln School gained the CHRONICLE'S attention. On the 3d of the month a boy was flogged at that institution with such unnecessary and extreme severity that the CHRONICLE, having learned the circumstances, caused the authorities to arrest the master-flogger for cruelty. The trial came up in the Police Court on the 5th, and on the 8th the accused was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the County Jail. On the 26th an application for a new trial having been made, the case was again called, when the culprit escaped on a technicality.

In the uncovering of abuses with which this world is so unfortunately full, nothing is more difficult than that of setting right the wrongs of a large public institution. Its inmates are so dependent upon the will of those in authority, their comfort, if not their very existence, being at the disposal of the principal, that only at rare intervals are there found those brave and self-sacrificing enough to cry aloud and fear not. Even when complaint is made from within, those without who would help are so hedged about with difficulties, so persistently diverted from the real object by false statements and cunning devices, that even such master spirits as Charles Reade and Charles Dickens have found it required all their powers of penetration and perseverance to cope with the secret enemy and bring darkness into light.

In the latter part of February, 1873, the CHRONICLE became the recipient of certain complaints concerning the management of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum,

whose handsome, lofty spire erstwhile served as a landmark among the Berkeley foothills. They were of such a character as induced it to turn a rather close regard on the conduct of that institution. The first result was the publication in the CHRONICLE of charges preferred by inmates against the Principal and some of his assistants, embracing the neglected education of the blind, harshness of conduct on numerous occasions and an insufficiency of food. Thereupon the Directors held a meeting on the 17th of March, at which a number of the afflicted were examined, the result being, as was anticipated, a brilliant effort in kalsomining. With the conviction that it would be at once injurious and unfaithful to leave matters as they stood, the CHRONICLE, instead of allowing the charges to die of asphyxia, brought them back to active life and supplemented them by others more sweeping than the original. Reporters were detailed to gather information; the information was put before the public in its columns, and the Governor of the State (Booth) visited the asylum on the 17th of April, and decided that an independent Board of Inquiry was the only means of arriving at the truth. Prior to this, the Board of Directors had proposed to the CHRONICLE that it should take part in a private investigation, which proposal the journal refused to entertain; and next appointed a Ladies' Committee of Inquiry, whose action the CHRONICLE repudiated. On the 16th of May the Committee appointed by Governor Booth, composed of Judge E. W. McKinstry, Rev. A. L. Stone, J. H. Harmon, A. S. Hallidie and A. W. Spaulding, commenced its labors. On the 23d of May, the second day of the investigation, Nathan Porter appeared as counsel for the Principal, or the defense. Testimony from an immense number of witnesses was taken. The deliberations of the Committee lasted until the 27th of June, when a report was brought in considered by the CHRONICLE to be a triumph of which it might be justly proud. Those charges sustained were the gravest, serious fault was found in many directions, and several important changes were recommended, although there was too much suavity in the report to make it as efficient as it might have been.

The CHRONICLE felt, however, that it had done its duty. The fight was waged in the interest of humanity, in the interest of blind and helpless boys and girls. It was, strange as the statement may seem, compelled to fight the battle almost unaided. With one exception the united city press misrepresented the facts and suppressed the truth, wealth and influence were brought to shield the accused, personal friends and garrulous females earwigged the community, but after months of struggle and three examinations, the stern logic of the testimony proven and facts adduced wrung from an unfriendly Committee a vindication of the paper's course and made it a triumph over duplicity.

In the year 1865 the San Francisco Benevolent Association was founded by a few well-known philanthropic gentlemen, to recognize no creed, no sect, no nationality in its distribution of aid to the indigent. It was then and for some time after the only means of relief afforded to the poor of this city, and virtually took the place of the Commissioners of the Poor and the Board of Charities in other cities. The funds consisted of voluntary and solicited subscriptions and a portion of the Police Court fines. Gradually the management fell into the hands of the Secretary, and it was to the peculiarity of his conduct in the treatment of the poverty-stricken dupes returning from Magdalena Bay that the attention of the CHRONICLE was first called. On numerous occasions thereafter the paper put it to the managers whether implicit confidence might not sometimes be betrayed. Though the hints grew more explicit they were passed over or winked at by the Trustees of the Society until January 4, 1877, when certain facts having come to the CHRONICLE'S knowledge, the paper unhesitatingly denounced the management in terms of great severity, and then demanded an investigation on four distinct charges of cumulative gravamen. The pharisaical press treated the affair with its usual mawkish sentimentality, but the indignation of the people was aroused and the Board of Trustees were driven to begin an investigation. This they did with ill-grace, aiming at a solution of the problem of how not to do it, but the CHRONICLE as diligently set to work to bring forward such testimony as could not fail to be convincing. The stubborn and pointed facts accumulated, and on the 9th the Secretary's resignation was handed in and accepted. The investigation was not only beneficial in the deposition of an unworthy officer, but it brought about a very salutary change for the better in the entire administration of a public charity.

ics' Pavilion, over 25,000 persons being present, to listen to speeches in advocacy of the new Constitution.

During the campaign seven extras of the CHRONICLE, containing the complete text of the old and new Constitutions, for the purpose of comparison; arguments in favor of the adoption of the new instrument; opinions of the press and verbatim reports of the speeches of distinguished advocates of the new organic law, were issued. These were distributed gratuitously, and were scattered broadcast throughout the State. Of the speech of Hon. David S. Terry alone, over 150,000 copies were gratuitously distributed.

Another step was also taken, equally novel and important. Over a thousand letters were received and published by the CHRONICLE, from every section of the State, written by farmers, mechanics, merchants, and citizens generally, predicting the probable result in each locality. An estimate of the vote of the State, based upon these data, was subsequently found to vary only slightly from the actual returns. Only in the larger towns, where unforeseen influences were brought to bear, was there a substantial variation.

Vigilance was exercised up to the very last moment. There being no party organization upon whom the duty of seeing to it that there should be no lack of affirmative tickets for use at the polls could be imposed, the CHRONICLE assumed the task, and at its own expense sent several hundred thousand tickets to all sections of the State, carefully ascertaining that no locality was unprovided with all the ballots that could possibly be required. The expenditures for this purpose, the cost of the campaign extras, the salaries and traveling expenses of speakers, the hiring of halls, music and other incidental outlays necessary to successfully acquaint the people with the merits of the new Constitution, and the necessity for its adoption, aggregated fully $30,000, which amount was cheerfully disbursed by the CHRONICLE in the accomplishment of its determination to make the new instrument the organic law of the State.

The relentless character of the contest and the extraordinary excitement that prevailed attracted the attention of the whole country. The struggle was so desperate, and so sanguine of success was the opposition, that up to the last moment of the election night that the result was yet unapparent, betting men in San Francisco freely offered heavy odds that the new Constitution was defeated. After the closing of the polls an immense mass of people assembled on the leading thoroughfares, eagerly awaiting definite returns. At 11 o'clock a brilliant display of fireworks from the front of the publication office of the CHRONICLE signalized a glorious triumph for the people. The adoption of the new Constitution by a majority of at least 10,000 was announced, and was received with deafening cheers. The official returns afterwards established a majority of 10,825. Bands of music paraded the streets, bonfires blazed and popular rejoicings knew no bounds.

This, in brief, is a recital of the greatest journalistic victory ever achieved on this coast, for it was alike conceded by friends and foes that but for the unsparing efforts of the CHRONICLE, the unscrupulous means employed would have certainly defeated the new instrument. The beneficial results of the victory will endure for centuries, for many of the reforms secured can never be abrogated with the consent of the people.

century improvements. The building comprises six floors, five above the street, and all of good hight. The two facades, instead of meeting in a right angle, present the form of a prism or truncated angle. On the Bush-street side there are four windows to each story, with the exception of the ground floor, which is lighted by three large plate-glass windows. The flattening of the front angle allows of windows to all the corner rooms. On Kearny street the ground floor has two store windows and one large plate-glass sheet for the business office, all the upper stories having three windows each on this front. A row of half-windows marks the attic. At the corners of the building and between each perpendicular row of windows on both streets rise flattened pillars, or pilasters, from the level of the ground floor, with capitals formed by the molding which runs round to mark the stories. Just under the parapet, which is very heavy and is supported by a number of brackets or consoles, the pillars end in capitals of a rather floriated description. Carrying the eye still upwards, the line of these pillars is seen to run into an equal number of short columns, which stand above the fire-wall. Connecting them is an ornamental iron railing that forms a continuous balustrade. The dividing line between the ground floor and second story is marked by a heavier molding than that between the other stories, and just below it three flattened columns end in iron capitals. Every window is surmounted by an ornamental arch of plain but graceful design. On the corner is seen the same design of columns, a trifle more in relief, ending in handsome capitals just on a level with the top of the fourth-story window. Above are placed two shields inclosed in wreaths and bearing a monogram. The truncated corner of the building is carried up to a pediment several feet above the rest of the structure, in which is sunk a panel bearing the word "CHRONICLE." Both fronts of the building are stuccoed, relieved by artificial-stone trimmings and galvanized iron main corners. The sidewalk on both Bush and Kearny streets is laid in Schillinger's pavement, while the whole corner is one of the brightest as well as handsomest in the city by reason of the five electric globes that stand like sentinels along the curb-stones. On the street level there are three entrances to the building in addition to a stairway running down to the entrance to the basement. The latter is such a home of mechanical wonders that it will require to be treated separately.

The street floor of the building is nearly equally divided by a truss and iron partition. The northern division forms a most desirable store, having a depth of 58 feet, a breadth of 17 feet 6 inches, and a height of 16 feet, in common with the whole of that floor. The entrance is flanked by two show windows of plate glass; there are also windows at the rear, where is a private room and all modern conveniences. Altogether it forms one of the most desirable locations on Kearny street.

Passing between the massive but graceful iron columns that guard the entrance, and underneath the entablature with "THE CHRONICLE" emblazoned thereon, the visitor finds himself in the general business office of the paper, which extends backward 42 feet. The remainder of the space is occupied by the private office of M. H. de Young, and the staircase leading from Bush street to the stories above. The safe vault is one of McNeale & Urban's best fire and burglar-proof vaults, capable of presenting an unmoved front to the attacks of a dozen "experts," and warranted to pass unscathed through any number of ordeals by fire. It stands ten feet high, surmounted by a pediment containing a pneumatic clock, on top of which is a life-size bust of Franklin. The vault is six feet wide and three feet deep, is opened by the combinations kept by the Cashier and Business Manager. It contains, besides a treasury department and book grooves, a number of strong, steel boxes for the safe deposit of valuables and private papers.

A broad marble step, on which one reads in brass the name "THE CHRONICLE," breaks the slight ascent from the sidewalk to the level of the business-office floor, which is laid in white marble tiles, bordered with Belgian black. On the left, and extending to the middle of the room, is a counter of rare material, magnificent workmanship and unique construction, the description of which must be prefaced by the following brief story: About fifteen years ago the owner of an estate near Fairfield, Solano county, noticed white croppings of a peculiar nature on his land, and breaking some pieces off brought them to San Francisco. Here they were tested by a metallurgist, who, after careful examination, declared that he could find no trace of gold or silver in the quartz-looking rock, but remarked

and as they are made in counterpart, a description of one will answer for both. On the left hand side of the desk is a writing slide, covered with black leather, and below it four drawers, all of which can be partitioned off at the pleasure of the occupant. In the center of the desk is a wide and deep drawer, subdivided for small stationery, etc. To the right is a duplicate writing slide of the one on the left. Below is a drawer, and underneath this a door paneled in imitation of the three drawers on the opposite side, neatly hinged. Opened, this discloses twelve walnut filing boxes, 4 by 4 by 10 inches. The fronts of these have sunk walnut handles, the interior woodwork being of Eastern poplar. In the right-hand end is a cupboard for large stationery. The cylinder of the desks is made of numerous pieces of black walnut, neatly molded and mounted on heavy canvas. The cylinder slides in grooves, and locks and unlocks the drawers of the desk automatically. It is the only style of cylinder desk over which two persons, while sitting down, can hold a conversation and at the same time see each other from opposite sides of the desk. The writing-table is furnished with black leather, in marked contrast to all the mountings. which are heavily silver plated. The bookkeeper's is a double standing desk, of black walnut, 6 by 5 feet, with raised French walnut panels and all the modern conveniences in the shape of pigeon-holes, paper-racks, book-cupboard, etc. All the drawers, made of hardwood, have tumbler locks, and are fitted with Eastlake silver-mounted ring-pulls. In the pigeon-hole cases on top of the desk the doors are made to elevate and slide under each other on top of the pigeon-holes, slipping entirely out of room and sight. The desk (5 by 4 feet) intended for the use of the cashier and assistant, is also double, of black walnut, with French walnut panels, silver-mounted ring-pulls, and fitted up in the most approved style. The end facing the counter is handsomely carved and finished. The pigeon-hole cases on top of desk are furnished with sliding doors similar to those of the bookkeeper's desk.

The bronze gate connecting the onyx counter with the wall, on the Bush-street side, is declared to be one of the finest pieces of brasswork ever manufactured in San Francisco. It was designed by Architect Patton, and was made by Greenberg & Co., of the Eagle Brass Foundry, at a cost of $200. It was originally intended to be swung on hinges attached to the counter, but its weight being about 125 pounds, rivets were passed entirely through the brick wall of the building, by means of which a solid support was provided. The main portion of the gate is cast in brass, while the frame is of wrought brass. The whole is polished and burnished to a beautiful dead gold color, producing a striking effect, and harmonizing with the elaborate peculiarities of the apartment.

The private office of the Business Head of the firm is in the rear of the space shut off by the counter, a room eleven feet by nine feet, inclosed by partitions of polished black-walnut and plate-glass. The ceiling is frescoed in a strictly correct design of scrolls and arabesques. Altogether, in its small compass, there is a wonderful amount of elegance and taste displayed, both in its decoration and in its elaborate and somewhat novel furnishings.

Entering the Bush-street hall-way and passing up the easy-graded staircase, noticing meanwhile that the broad steps are covered with corrugated India-rubber treads —found on every flight clear to the attic —that the heavy newel-posts are of carved black walnut, and that the walls are paneled to match, we reach the second floor. It is divided into six fine offices, all but one facing on Bush or Kearny street. They have all special toilet arrangements, and fireplaces, and are arranged to be occupied singly or in suites, as offices or as elegant private apartments. Back of the inside room is a range of closets, fuel chests, etc., for the convenience of the tenants. This floor has a hight of fourteen feet.

Before mounting to the floor above, or third story, containing the CHRONICLE editorial rooms, attention is attracted to the wonderful Pneumatic Clock, which stands as did the "ancient time-piece" Longfellow sang about," on the landing in the hall," but which is such a clock as our grandfathers never dreamed of. What we see here is a black-walnut case six feet high, three feet across and two feet deep. The black-walnut casing stops at the upper front portion, which is composed of a sheet of plate-glass, admitting an unimpeded sight of the interior and the works it contains. The works are divided into two sections, the upper and lower, which may be styled the mechanical and the pneumatic. The upper or mechanical works are by no means complicated, and consist, as may be seen, of these parts: A barrel, on which is wound a weight whose gradual descent is used for the obtainment of a uniform

motive power, and a pendulum that swings leisurely to and fro, its oscillation being indispensable to the accurate measurement of the fleeting hours. These two embrace the principle of construction made use of by Galileo, Huygens and Hooke. In fact, these conditions of movement being absolutely necessary, it is impossible to manufacture the motive and regulating power of an accurate time-piece of a shape and of a size at all adapted for the requirement of such a building as this without employing them. The few cog-wheels and ratchets which are seen are only for the purpurpose of obtaining regularity of action and for the escapement. It is unnecessary to describe them, as they are found in some form in every other clock. It will be necessary, however, to say that this clock-work, instead of being employed to move two hands around a dial, is arranged to move a slight bar or beam up and down upon a pivot at regular intervals of a minute. To each end of this beam a dependent wire may be seen attached, and following the downward direction of these, observation is led to the lower and pneumatic portion of the clock, or regulator, as the inventor styles it. Here we find them attached to the closed upper ends of two glass cylinders, which have their open ends immersed in two glass bowls, half filled with diluted glycerine, which neither contracts, expands nor evaporates. Only one is immersed at a time, and the dip and rise of the cylinders correspond with the dip and and rise of the beam. Rising from the bottom of the bowls, and coming an inch or two above the surface of the fluid, two tubes about half an inch in diameter may be seen. The wires entering these tubes to serve as guides for the steady action of the cylinders, and the continuation of these tubes to any part of the house, completes the system of clock propulsion so far the regulator is concerned. The method of operation by which the time is marked is still more simple. The immersion of the glass cylinder in the fluid, caused by the drop of the beam, naturally condenses the air within it. The only escape to relieve the pressure is that through the pipe, and, if we follow the pipe to its end, we shall see the result. The extremity reached, we are face to face with the time-indicator; behind the dial, which for the nonce we will suppose to be transparent, there is first remarked a miniature edition of one of the pumps in the regulator. A small glass cylinder, half filled with diluted glycerine, contains suspended a smaller cylinder of the same material. Through the bottom of the outer cylinder enters the pipe which we have followed, and, ascending through the fluid, rises a little distance above its surface.

Let us now suppose that the beam in the regulator has dropped; the attached glass cylinder descends with it, and the condensed air is forced through the pipe. Being forced into the pipe, it has to travel in its condensed form until an outlet is found. Here, behind the dial, is that outlet. The same air-bubble, so to speak, that has been skurrying through the pipe, flits out of the open extremity and strikes the inner and suspended glass cylinder with just enough force to raise it a trifle. The suspended cylinder is attached to a small arm connected with a ratchet-wheel, each notch of which values a minute; the rising of the arm moves the ratchet-wheel forward one notch, and, being on a pin to which the hands are fastened, the forward movement sends forward the hands that one minute of time. The air pressure being relieved, the cylinder and arm fall again, a reciprocating movement of the ratchet-wheel goes forward another minute, and so the unfailing time is marked—not only marked on this particular dial, but simultaneously on as many dials as are necessary. There are at present no less than twelve hour-scarred faces in the building—two in the basement (in the press-room and mailing-room), one on the ground floor (in the business office), one on the landing of the second floor, six on the third floor (in Charles de Young's private office, his secretary's room, the local room, the managing editor's, the editorial room and the library), one in the composing-room and the last in the mail-room in the fifth story. On all of these, at the same second of time, the hands noiselessly pass over their allotted space. Distance from the motor clock does not affect the time; the pressure continues intact until it finds relief. Heat and cold have no influence on the time-keeping, for the cylinders in the regulator are lifted out of the liquid at each upward movement in order to allow the air within the tubes to equalize with the outside air, and therefore no difficulty can arise from atmospheric changes, as would be the case if the air were confined. The machinery is so simple that it cannot get out of order; in fact, there is nothing to get out of order. Wound up once a week the silent motion

is communicated to the hands by the pulsations of the air-pumps of the regulator working unceasingly and infallibly in its case here. Numerous attempts have been made for many years by eminent men of different countries to obtain a uniform system of time registration by all the clocks in one house and even of all the public clocks of a city. Wheatstone introduced electric clocks as long ago as 1840, and succeeded in obtaining very promising results, but it was soon ascertained that they were unreliable as timekeepers and were therefore early discarded. Many modifications in their construction have been proposed, but the difficulties in the way of accomplishing this end seem insurmountable and impossible to overcome. It has been reserved for California to put into operation the most valuable invention connected with clocks since the time of Galileo, and the most remarkable and at the same time the most simple and unfailing means of obtaining uniformity in the registration of time ever suggested. It is indeed so simple that the only point of astonishment is that it has never been thought of before, and at the same time so perfectly reliable in its action and comprehensive in its scope that the number of clock-faces upon which it is capable of showing precisely the same time as that indicated by the regulator, is practically unlimited. The inventor and patentee of this wonderful system of indicating time at different places by means of one standard regulator, is Hermann J. Wenzel of San Francisco, and the proprietors of the CHRONICLE, ever ready to aid deserving talent and advance the progress of the age, have at great expense fitted up their present quarters with this nearly-infallible system of recording time. The first experiments with air-clocks were made by Mr. Wenzel some 20 years ago, but it was not till 1873 that a patent was granted to the inventor. Air-clocks were placed in the same year in the London and San Francisco Bank; also in the Nevada Block and in the rooms of the San Francisco Verein. Since then the inventor has obtained two more patents, and has much simplified and improved his invention up to the present standard. The introduction of this clock has so far been confined to San Francisco and vicinity. The European patents have been taken out in the name of E. J. Muybridge, who, in a description published in the *Scientific American*, was erroneously named as the inventor. As is very often the case with discoveries of practical value, the man who does all the thinking, and who gets gray over his experiments, fails to get the credit due him, and these motors have been introduced in France and Austria as the latest European invention. We make mention of this fact here because we claim Wenzel's pneumatic clock as a genuine California production.

Ascending to the next story, the visitor finds himself opposite the library, a room 10x 21 feet, lighted by half sashes let into the walls just below the ceiling, on three sides, and on the fourth side by a glass partition, which separates it from the senior proprietor's private secretary's office. It is fitted up with ten book-cases, each 3 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, and 1 foot deep, having slats for movable shelves. These shelves are filled with a full collection of reference books and miscellaneous works, in all over 2000 volumes. Among them is a complete set of the reports of the California Legislature, purchased recently at considerable cost, it being one of the few complete sets in existence. The library is unquestionably one of the best equipped newspaper libraries in America. Underneath the book-cases are file-lockers arranged in desk form and divided into sixty partitions.

To the right, as you face the library, is the editorial writers' room, a comfortable apartment looking out on Kearny street. In this sequestered corner of the building there is a vast amount of work done. There are six desks here, three occupied by the editorial writers who daily scan the principal events occurring at home and abroad, and select for comment such as are most pertinent and important. Unfettered by any restrictions save those which the general tone of the paper and a sense of justice impose, they discuss the topics of the day with that boldness and fearlessness which have ever been distinguishing features of the CHRONICLE. At one of the desks sits the Dramatic Editor, whose duty it is to regularly visit the principal theaters and other respectable places of public amusement and to fairly criticise the performances. Next to him sits a gentleman who works for a strong minority. The Commercial Department of a newspaper is one seldom, if ever, looked at by a large majority of readers; but to the minority in question this is one of the most important features. The merchant wants to know

the quotations of gold in New York, of wheat in Liverpool, of leading articles of domestic produce, of export and import, rates of freight, etc.; the farmers also must be kept informed in regard to prices and receipts of produce, that they may know what will be most profitable to send to market. In fact, business men generally in the interior, as well as in the city, find the commercial reports indispensable, as prices throughout the State are regulated by those of the metropolis. Therefore, every morning at half-past 10 o'clock the Commercial Reporter of the CHRONICLE visits the Produce Exchange, obtains a record of all sales made on 'Change, and the rates and other items of interest. At half-past 1 o'clock he goes to the Merchants' Exchange, and ascertains the rates of freight and the current quotations of leading articles in the Atlantic and European markets. The afternoon he devotes to visiting the principal produce commission and importing merchants, of whom he obtains a record of all the sales made by each and the prices, etc. Then, figuring up the often conflicting reports, he arrives at a fair average. The mining-stock reporter, who sits at the fifth desk, looks after the transactions in the Stock Boards, inquires into and ventilates all "corners" in stocks and other sharp operations among the brokers, gives a strictly accurate table of sales made daily, and generally furnishes all obtainable information about the condition of the market, so that the CHRONICLE reader who is so unfortunate as to be interested in stocks can keep as well posted at Santa Cruz or Calistoga as if he were on Pine street. A sporting reporter is indispensable to a first-class paper, and the CHRONICLE'S sporting reporter, who occupies the last desk, is known all over the State. Never a race of any importance comes off, "from Siskiyou to San Diego," but he is found on the judges' stand, note-book in hand, recording the achievements of the fleet-footed runners, trotters or pacers, while at the various agricultural fairs he is always to be seen placing upon record the magnificent displays there exhibited. He also carefully examines all of the Eastern and foreign sporting and agricultural papers, and compiles an elaborate weekly record of all important events in his department for publication in the SUNDAY CHRONICLE.

Going southerly we pass into Charles de Young's private secretary's room, a commodious apartment looking out on Kearny street, and communicating by doors with the library and with Mr. De Young's private office. Communication is also established with the latter room by speaking-tubes. Here is the repository of all the private papers relating to the affairs of the senior proprietor, and the most valuable records to be used as occasion demands in the editorial department. A large safe holds part of these, and a movable closet containing pigeon-holes innumerable, and which can be readily taken away in case of fire, holds the rest. The Secretary also has custody of the index, an invaluable compilation of everything ever published in the paper, and in the completion to date of which the Librarian is occupied most of his time. He also has charge of the scrap-books, which contain whatever can be easily grouped under one heading, including biograpical records of nearly all celebrities, living or dead.

Charles de Young's private office, which comes next, is situated in the angle of the building, being lighted by the corner window and by one on Bush and another on Kearny street. Besides being entered from his Secretary's room, Mr. De Young's office is approached by a door opening on the hall, which passes around the library and past all the other apartments on the floor. Here, with his Secretary in the next room within easy call, sits the senior proprietor, at stated hours during the day and night, to issue directions to and receive reports from the heads of the different departments. Letters are received here and answered, and visitors who have important communications to make are entertained, while supervision is exercised over the entire editorial management of the paper. In this room, too, is planned each succeeding day's issue; what in a general way shall be the topics for editorial discussion or reportorial segregation of fact; what particular public abuse shall receive a stroke from the journalistic javelin, or what enterprise for the public good shall be given encouragement and support. It would be difficult, even in this city of luxurious offices, to find one the equal of that we are now in. It is in the shape of a pentagon, which, if the "cut-off" were continued to a right angle, would be nearly a square. Here again are evidences of taste in mural embellishments. The walls are paneled with a black-walnut wainscot up to a hight of 3 feet 6 inches. Above that the buff-tinted walls are marked by a light dado, while the cornice rests on a Pompeiian

frieze, executed with strict regard to historical and color correctness. The ceiling has a border of delicate tracery, and a rosette of pink and gold from which depends a handsome burnished brass chandelier of Pompeiian design. The floor has an inlaid border, twelve inches in width, composed of polished walnut and white ash, the rest of the floor being covered with a rare Turkish rug. Between the window on Bush street and that in the corner is a carved black walnut mantel with an English tile hearth and marble center. On the mantel-shelf is a pair of magnificent Pompeiian vases in bronze and rare marble. A curtain cylinder desk, and massive framed chairs and lounge of black walnut covered with maroon leather, comprise the furniture. The walls are ornamented with oil paintings by a well-known local artist. A file of the CHRONICLE is held in place by two curiously carved figures of wood representing hunters, whose crooked legs are composed of black polished horns of the chamois obtained by Mr. De Young in Switzerland. The desk equipments consists of an inkstand resting on a solid cube of beautifully streaked black onyx; paper weights of the same material, and of carnelian and lapis lazuli; a pen-tray of polished black marble, and a minature desk clock with works set in a nickel and plate-glass frame. In the eastern wall is a closet containing a patent toilet of peculiar construction, and next to it an alcove washstand, with a carved walnut cabinet above, surmounted with a large bronze bust of Shakespeare. Communication with the other parts of the building is maintained by electric bells and by six speaking-tubes with annunciators. One connects with M. H. de Young's private office, a second with the Managing Editor's office, a third with the press-room, a fourth with the composing-room, a fifth with the local room, and a sixth with the Private Secretary.

Stepping into the passage we next visit the news-room, which is situated to the east of Mr. De Young's office, on the Bush-street side of the building. In this roomy apartment are likewise six desks, three for the convenience of extra editorial writers; one for the Night Editor, a gentleman of nocturnal habits, who assumes the responsibilities of the Managing Editor after midnight, and one each for the Telegraphic and News Editors. The duties of these two latter gentlemen are by no means light. Those of the Telegraphic Editor are to receive and edit the dispatches from all parts of the world, to assist the Managing Editor in the editing and arranging of miscellaneous matter for publication, and, in addition, to assist him in the general administration of the affairs of his department. The Telegraphic Editor's busiest hours are from 11 until 2 o'clock at night, when telegraphic news comes in thick and fast. As dispatches arrive from the telegraph office in skeleton form, and are often obscure to the ordinary understanding, to properly perform his duties he requires a quick understanding, a ready comprehension and great versatility of talent. He must be quick, for the principal portion of his work is crowded into a very few hours. News dispatches begin to come at about 9 o'clock at night. Each dispatch must be edited or filled in with such words as are necessary to make sense, appropriately "headed" and duly arranged in its proper place. This continues without intermission until 3 o'clock in the morning, when the last words are sent over the wires. Around the News Editor are piled huge quantities of exchanges from every quarter of the globe. Each day he must go through just such a pile of newspapers, and when his eye falls upon anything worthy of reprint he clips it out, condenses it and arranges it for publication, either in the daily or weekly, as may seem to him most appropriate. His duties, though tedious and not all-inspiring, are most important, for in every first-class newspaper the work of properly selecting miscellaneous reading matter is regarded as amongst the most difficult of journalistic tasks.

Adjoining the news room, and entered from the passage which runs around to the left of the library, comes the Managing Editor's room, which is a cosy and inviting sanctum. The Managing Editor, as the term implies, is the chief of the entire editorial staff. To him is intrusted, under the immediate supervision of the senior proprietor, the whole management of the daily routine and detail of the brain-work of the paper. His duties are arduous, complex and of a most important nature. He revises manuscript, accepts or rejects the work of special contributors, decides what space can be devoted to this matter of news and what to that; and, in fact, has entire control of the reading columns. These are his general duties. His special ones are such as may from time to time arise, but which are not of a routine nature. Duplicate proofsheets of every article put in type are sent in to his desk for examination. Every editorial

article, selection, telegraphic report, local item, special article, every bit of reading matter, of whatever nature, is carefully revised by him, and anything which may not meet with his approval is ruthlessly rejected. He is on duty from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight, when, as already stated, he is relieved by the Night Editor. He is in ready communication with all parts of the building by a network of speaking tubes, and has at hand a hydraulic "copy" elevator running to the composing-room, and another running up from the main or business office.

This sanctum, in its turn, leads into the Local room, a capacious apartment extending parallel with Belden place. It is lighted by a window on Bush street, and by two more on Belden place, and opens on the passage at the head of the stairway. The two hydraulic copy-elevators previously mentioned are also available here. Around three sides of the room are ranged sixteen desks for the reporters, each three feet long by two feet deep. They are made of black walnut, covered with green enameled cloth, and are provided with drawers and Yale locks, no two of the latter being alike. In the center of the room stands a circular steam radiator, found to be the best means of warming an apartment in which are so many oxygen consumers in the shape of gasburners and men. At the northern extremity is the City Editor's office, which is lighted in the day-time by a window on Belden place and by a glass partition that forms its southern wall. Its raised floor gives the gentleman occupying it free oversight of his staff of co-workers. Speaking tubes to the different parts of the building are also connected here, and the main elevator shaft opens into the rear of the room. The Reporters' or Local Room is one of the most interesting features of the establishment. After nightfall it presents a scene of great activity—reporters hurrying in with their note-books in hand, with items from the courts, the prisons, the churches; news of diasters by flood and fire; of railroad collisions, shipwrecks, marriages in high life and murders in low life, etc. The reporters are all young and energetic men, who take pride in their work, for they are aware that the CHRONICLE is admitted to excel in its city department, that its reports of local events are always full, readable and reliable, and each feels that this gratifying result is due in part to his own individual exertions.

The CHRONICLE reporter has come to be looked upon as a ubiquitous and nearly omniscient creature, always turning up at the right moment and always knowing everything about everybody. This reputation is the result of a complete system of "detail," by which every event of importance receives due and prompt attention. Here comes in the arduous and trying work of the City Editor, through whose hands passes all the "copy" furnished by the reporters. In his diary he keeps a record of all important meetings, trials and other events of public interest of which preliminary notice can be obtained, and every day makes a detail of the reporters, checking the name of each opposite some entry in the diary. He is expected to cut down reports of undue length, or return them to the writer with instructions to condense; write suitable headings, correct errors of grammar and orthography, and see that all articles sent in from his department conform to the general tone of the paper. His army is a small one, but displays prodigious activity. One man goes to the Police Court every morning, and makes note of the developments of the day; keeps an eye on the City Prison for important arrests, interviews the detectives and looks after fires, inquests and criminal matters generally. He is known as the Police Reporter, and has a fine field for the exercise of his genius and industry. When he comes in contact with a case of unusual interest, he reports at headquarters, and to enable him to devote all of his time and ingenuity to it, a substitute is detailed to attend to his ordinary routine duties. Another man is regularly detailed to make the rounds of the higher Courts, and visits the County Clerk's office; inspects the complaints filed daily in new suits; makes extended reports of interesting cases and exceedingly short notes of all others; looks out for divorce cases in the District Courts, contested-will cases in the Probate Court, landlord and tenant squabbles in the County Court, bankrupt cases in the United States Courts, etc. Whenever any important cases are on trial, of which complete reports are desired, special reporters are detailed. The regular meetings, as of the Supervisors, Board of Education, Fire and Police Commissioners, Board of Health, and the various scientific, religious, benevolent and trade societies, are assigned among the reporters, with due regard to the peculiar abilities of

each and to a fair distribution of the work. For political or other irregular meetings special assignments are made. The Church Reporter has exclusive jurisdiction of all matters pertaining to sacred edifices. The Marine Reporter furnishes a daily record of all vessels arriving from foreign and domestic ports, clearances at the Custom-house, departures, lists of passengers, consignees, principal imports, etc.; and also obtains from masters of vessels all items of interest occurring during their voyages. The above are what are known as the Routine Reporters. Besides these there is a corps of Special Reporters, who are selected with great care and with special regard for their fitness. They work often under the direction of the Managing Editor or the senior proprietor himself, and are required to hold themselves in readiness at all times for special service in any part of the State or coast. When any event of unusual importance takes place, one of these special reporters is sent to the scene with instructions to secure the fullest details and transmit them to the CHRONICLE office by telegraph. He is required to spare no expense in order to properly fulfill his mission, and it is by this means that, in times of public excitement over any extraordinary event, the CHRONICLE is always enabled to outstrip all competitors in the collection and transmission of important news from distant points. When not engaged on missions of this character, the special reporters employ their time in "working up" for publication important matters about the city.

The foregoing list embraces all the regular literary staff of the DAILY CHRONICLE. The WEEKLY CHRONICLE has a staff of gentlemen who devote their attention exclusively to the editing of that journal, while in addition there are a number of special contributors whose duties are to furnish special matter for the WEEKLY on such topics as may be suggested to them, or which they may themselves suggest, but all such articles must first stand the careful scrutiny of the revisory editor before being printed.

The stairs to the fourth story lead up over the lower flight and give access to the compositors' room, which occupies the whole of that floor. In addition to its great extent, it is of of unusual hight, being 16 feet from floor to ceiling. The room has been specially arranged with regard to light and air. Although the compositors on a daily morning paper "set up" most of the matter at night-time, they devote a considerable portion of the day at their cases also, measuring the amount of their night's labor, distributing type, etc. A large proportion of the advertisements are also set up during the daytime, so that a naturally well-lighted apartment is essential. This has been amply provided for by ten large double-sashed windows. One catches the morning sunlight, five the warm rays of noon, three the sunset, and one looks out upon the sunless north. Two more windows to the east are in the two proof-readers' rooms, and that no light may be lost by inclosing these, both doors have the upper portion of glass. As if even these were inadequate, there is a light well descending from the attic to make the path of those on the lower staircases a clear and sure one, and which rises over the landing of the flight from the third to the fourth story. It is made of a vast glass partition on all the three sides that give light upon the composing-room. Naturally all these windows can be made to serve the double purposes of illumination and ventiation, but the architect has designed a way to securely gain this combination of results. Hence over all the windows on the east, south and west, half sashes have been let into the wall, made to swing freely, and open or remain closed at the option of the men, pulleys being set and cords hung within easy reach. Considering these arrangements, it is no empty boast to say that the CHRONICLE composing-room is not only the most healthy printing-office in San Francisco, but the equal of any in America. It is, too, the sunniest and airiest department of the building, and has an air capacity of over 35,000 cubic feet. Around the walls are arranged in alleys forty stands or frames. They are all provided with the Rooker type cases of the latest patent, similar to those used on the New York *Tribune* and Boston *Herald*. They are three inches smaller each way than the old-fashioned cases, while the capital or upper cases have one row less than those of the old style. This curtailment in size brings everything within easier reach, and thus lightens the toil of the compositor. The saving in the upper cases is brought about by doing away with all the old obsolete "sorts," small caps and figures being alone retained. The only two fonts used on the CHRONICLE reading matter are the nonpareil and agate. In the advertisements the display of fonts is

the Managing Editor that there is a "jam." It therefore becomes the duty of the latter to thin out the matter as much as possible, but at the same time to see that no important item of news is crowded out. Directing the City Editor to "boil down" every article yet to come from his department, he gathers up all the proof-sheets and runs his eye hastily over them. Such articles as would be spoiled by delay, yet are of not such interest as would warrant their taking the place of "live" news, are marked "killed," which means that they are to be distributed without printing. Articles that will be as good next day are marked "can stand," but all matter that is important news is marked "must"—*i. e.*, must go in the forms. Even these, however, are sometimes held over, for space *must* be had for the still more important news that may come in. Telegrams are arriving every minute, reporters are scudding in with "live" items up to a late hour, and all such as these "must go," for a great journal like the CHRONICLE is not expected to be late in giving to the public information of any important event. Meantime the Foreman is quietly filling up the forms with the articles marked to go. These forms are flat-steel "chases" or "squares" which rest on brass-topped tables. The tables are mounted on heavy wheels or castors, on which, by a touch of the hand, they can be rolled to any part of the floor. Before the adoption of the stereotyping system the forms were made up on "turtles"—heavy beds of iron, so called because of their resemblance, in shape, to the backs of turtles, but now the forms are once more made up on flat beds. "Furniture" is out of date, and the foreman locks up the "form" or page by simply screwing tight the steel clamps which hold the type in place. Locked up, they are rolled along on the table to the elevator and quickly lowered to the stereotyping foundry.

Another flight of stairs leads up to the fifth story, a roomy place, twelve feet high in the main, the whole size of the lot in extent, and well lighted by half-sashes let in the fire-wall and by three large skylights. The western end is occupied by three moderate-sized rooms, two fitted up for the use of special writers and one intended as a storeroom. On the northern side are the stairs, the closets and toilet arrangements for the battalion of type-stickers below. On the southern side is a file-rack, 30 feet long by 4 feet deep and 6 feet high. Since the first issue of the paper twelve dailies and seven weeklies have been preserved, and in this rack are pigeon-holes for the arrangement and better preservation of these, one month's papers being stored in each pigeon-hole. The center of the room is fitted up with tables and appliances for the mailing clerks, the chief of whom has his office, a railed-off space of 25 feet by 6 feet, in the eastern end. The city delivery is attended to down stairs; on the top floor the work of wrapping up and directing papers for mail subscribers is performed. The work of addressing the wrappers, which used to be done by hand, and was a most laborious operation, is now performed by machinery. The entire mail-list of the CHRONICLE is arranged in the alphabetical order of the Postoffices, and then in the alphabetical order of the subscribers' names, so that any name of the thousands on the immense subscription list can be found as readily as a name in a directory. The entire list is set up in clear type and placed on galleys, each label containing the name of the subscriber, his Postoffice address and the date of the expiration of his subscription. An impression is taken every day from this on tinted paper. The slips of paper are pasted together, so as to make one continuous strip, and are wound around in a reel in the mailing machine, operating precisely like the thread-spool of a sewing machine, unrolling as fast as may be desired. An endless belt, running on two little rollers, about ten inches apart, passes through the paste fountain and between two distributing rollers, by which the paste is spread uniformly over the outer surface. One end of the strip of printed names is laid on the paste-covered belt, and then everything is ready for work. The operator uses only his left hand in working the machine. The forefinger rests upon a little wheel, by which the belt is moved, carrying with it the strip of names, the under portion of which thus receives a coating of paste. At the base of the machine is the stamping-shear, the inner blade of which is stationary and the outer one moved by a spring. At this point the paste-belt and the printed strip part company, the belt moving downward over its lower roller, and the printed strip projecting over the stationary blade of the shear. The operator has a pile of papers or wrappers before him, and the little machine is attached to his left fore-arm like a gauntlet. As each name appears he rests the mailer on

the newspaper or wrapper and presses downward. By this motion a spring attached to the shear brings the latter into action, and the label is cut neatly off and stamped upon the paper beneath by the same motion of the shear, the under portion of which forms the stamper. The right hand swiftly removes each paper as fast as labeled. The Superintendent of the mailing room has a force of eleven mail clerks to assist him, and some idea of the work performed by this force may be gathered from the statement that the 24,000 country subscribers of the CHRONICLE have each a paper addressed to them every morning, and within thirty-five minutes from the time the lightning perfecting press has made its last revolution the last of these papers is in the Post-office or express office, on the way to its destination.

Through a forest of rafters, girders and cross-beams we mount the last flight of stairs, and find ourselves on the truss roof. Oakland, the glimmering bay from where it washes Saucelito to where it curves up to meet the horizon down by Newark, the sharp peak of Tamalpais, the towering hight of Mount Diablo, attract our attention afar. Then bringing our eyes home and to things prosaic, we notice the firmly-built smoke-stack, fifteen feet above the roof, and the two huge tanks which supply the whole establishment with water, and offer an almost sure preventive against fire by being connected with a fifty-foot coil of two-inch fire hose on each story, or by being capable of flooding the entire building in case of extremity. These tanks are twenty-seven feet in circumference, twelve feet high, contain 5000 gallons each, and are attached to the city water works as well as fed by the private artesian well. Creeping close to the parapet on Belden place and looking down the sheer eighty-six feet of solid brick wall we see its face broken only by an additional security against the chances of a conflagration, in the iron fire-ladder reaching from near the ground. Alongside of this is a three-inch iron pipe, running from the ground to the roof, with globe-valves at every story, so that the firemen can connect their hose at the bottom, and with a single length carried up the iron ladder to the floor where a fire might be, they could couple on and pass through a window which opens on the line of the pipe on every story.

asthmatic. The firm whose elevators we are describing, has done much in this direction, and so far its productions are certainly ahead in the hydraulic branch of the elevator family. In Messrs. Reinhardt & Murray's machine, a twenty-inch drum on a three and a half inch shaft receives the steel-wire rope, while by a simple and ingenious device introduced for the first time on this elevator and the construction of which will not be disclosed, the stroke of the piston is multiplied twice before it reaches this drum. In the old-style hoists, the piston rod has been in direct connection with the drum. This necessitated a small diameter to the drum, and this, in its turn, resulted in the constant breaking of the wire ropes. On the main shaft before mentioned, the main hoisting wheel is fixed. This, which is no less than seven feet six inches in diameter, receives the cage or hoisting rope, a steel strand of one and a half inches in circumference. The car, though particularly designed to receive and carry the type-forms up and down, is so arranged that the table in the center, on which the forms rest, being hung on hinges, can be swung aside when passengers desire to make use of the traveling carriage. Not only can the valves which stop or move the elevator be operated upon from the floors but they can also be placed under control by the passengers. Other improvements, new and noteworthy, are the automatic stops on the top and bottom floors, which effectually prevent the car from going beyond its destination either way, and safety catches, which render the falling of the cage impossible. The lifting capacity of this machine is 600 pounds a trip, exclusive of the weight of the cage, and the speed of the elevator is about 300 feet per minute going down, and 100 going up.

To see the sidewalk hoist, which is a machine belonging to the class of hydraulic rams, and a good example of the latest step in hydronamics, we must step over to the southern side of the building. Here, in a space between the mailing and store-rooms, we find a platform that rises in grooves to the Bush-street sidewalk, a distance of 14 feet. Although this is but a trifling hight, the hoist is intended to carry such heavy burdens that correspondingly heavy machinery is required. In fact, the raising capacity of the machine is set at 1000 pounds, exclusive of the weight of the cage, with a lowering capacity of 8000 pounds. To raise and lower these immense weights, a pressure cylinder, 15 feet long by 7½ inches in diameter, made of wrought iron, perfectly bored and polished, has been constructed. This part of the machinery is not visible, having been for convenience' sake sunk into the ground. The piston used in this cylinder is a double novelty. First, it has the adjustable hemp packing; and second, a great advantage in the construction of the plunger. This, by an invention of the builders, has no firm connection with the piston, but has what is known to mechanics as a universal ball-joint. Formerly a great deal of trouble had arisen from the settling of the cylinder in hydraulic rams, the consequence being to throw it out of line with the guides of the platform, thereby of course twisting the piston, which in its uneven course would cause great friction and a consequent enormous loss of power. By the use of the new and improved piston, with its flexible joint, the cylinder can get as much as three inches out of plumb and still work as smoothly, and therefore as economically, as if it were in exact line. Apropos of economy, the running machinery of this hoist, though so heavy, is so arranged that the expenditure of but thirty gallons of water from the tanks on the roof is needed each journey, which would amount to but a fraction of one cent per trip. Another advantage in this hoist is found in the fact that though an accident might happen to any of the hydraulic machinery, it would not lie useless until such break was repaired, but could be worked by hand-power, with a raising capability of 6000 pounds. In the sidewalk on Bush street may be noticed two strong sheet-iron doors, covered with a number of small rivet heads, to prevent people slipping when passing over them. These doors, which, when at rest, are almost hermetically closed, and which are perfectly water-tight, lie in a solid cast-iron frame of one casting, six feet square. The doors cover the hoist, and are opened and closed automatically by the ascending and descending platform, a solid structure made of ash, lined with wrought-iron strips.

In consequence of the distribution of the different departments among the many stories of the building, and the necessity nowadays of saving time, a system of rapid communication between these departments has been found indispensable. The oldest and simplest means of having information brought from those below to those aloft was naturally a boy with a quick pair of legs spinning up the stairs; but wear and tear

of good material, together with delays for breathing-spells, were disadvantages sufficient to bring about a search for improvements. Boxes were then rigged to be pulled to the different rooms by hand, and they did very well for a time, and do very well now in most offices. The CHRONICLE, however, determined to have everything of the newest and best, conceived the idea of erecting a miniature hydraulic elevator for this purpose. Two have been put up, the starting-place of one being the main or business office on the ground floor, and running to the Managing Editor's room, with a switch to the local department, and continuing up to the composition-room. The other travels from the local room, with a switch to the Managing Editor's, up to the composing department. As the important point in the construction of these elevators was that of rapid transit, each is provided with two small brass cars, one of which comes down while the other goes up. The machinery for these elevators is so small that it is placed directly under the hoist in each office, in no one's way. It consists of one right and one left-hand water motor, made particularly for these elevators, which give a winding motion to the rubber-lined sheaves or spindles at the bottom of the elevator shaft. Over these a rope one-eighth of an inch in diameter passes, continues up through the shaft, passes around a second sheave at the top, and then dropping, is attached to the tiny car. A valve of peculiar construction opens the water on one elevator while it shuts it from the other, and vice versa. A brake is also connected with these valves, so arranged as to suddenly arrest the motion of the car when approaching the landing, even when at its greatest rate of speed. The modus operandi is simplicity itself. Suppose an important letter is brought in, addressed to the Managing Editor. The messenger hands it to a clerk in the business office, who places it in the elevator, turns a crank, the imprisoned water rushes into the motor, and the car flies away at the speed of five hundred feet per minute. Reaching its destination, the machine stops automatically, the forewarned editor takes the letter therefrom, and if it contains matter for publication, revises and replaces it in the fairy chariot, pulls a lever, and in a moment it is in the hands of the foreman. So the world moves on, an old world, but so clever, wise and cunning, that with its wonders of invention it moves more rapidly in its old age than in its lusty but uncultured youth.

Artesian wells gain their name from having been first bored in Artois (anciently called Artesium), in France, about the middle of the last century. They are made by boring into the earth till the instrument reaches water which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously like a fountain, the wells usually being of great depth and small diameter. They find their fullest value in the arid plains of California and in Californian cities, where also the science of sinking them is most rapidly being brought to perfection. Of the more widely celebrated artesian wells is one at Aire, in Artois, which, bored more than one hundred years ago, has since flowed steadily at the rate of 250 gallons a minute. On February 26, 1841, the famous Grenelle well, in the Paris basin, commenced in 1833, penetrated at a depth of 1797 feet the arch of rocks over the subterranean waters, and in a few hours the water rose to the surface in an immense volume and with great violence. To check the supply a vertical pipe was raised many feet into the air, in which the water still rises and flows over at the rate of 500,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The well at Passy furnishes 5,500,000 gallons per day. The deepest wells in the United States are in St. Louis, Louisville and Charleston. In the lower counties of this State they are now becoming very numerous, as they are especially valuable for irrigation. Within the boundaries of San Francisco it is calculated that there are already no less than 200 wells. The effect that has invariably followed in other localities, that the supply of each well in the basin decreases in proportion to the number of wells, has also been detected here. One great advantage of the artesian wells of this city is the short distance at which water is reached. One which supplies the Commercial Hotel is only 38 feet deep. Silverstone's well on Sixth street, between Bryant and Harrison, 96 feet deep, furnishes 6000 gallons of water per day. Sneedel's well on Bryant street, in the immediate vicinity of the former and of the same depth, furnishes an even greater supply, and was an overflowing well. These are both seven-inch wells. One of the best wells yet sunk in the city is that of the candle works on Eighth street. It is 168 feet deep, and its supply is 10,000 gallons per hour. It is a twelve-inch well. That of the Pacific Iron

pump is a separate device wholly independent of the large engine, taking its water from the supply tanks and passing the same through an Armstrong heater, a device by which the water, instead of being poured cold into the boiler, gains a high degree of temperature and so saves fuel. Another heater is the steam-pipe which passes from the boiler up throughout the building, connecting with the various radiators and loops which warm every story. In this connection it will be well to state that when the disposal of the exhaust steam came to be considered, it was found that a new drain to meet the main sewer was needed. To give this the proper fall a trench 13 feet below Bush street and no less than 150 feet long had to be dug, another small item in the list of expenses and troubles met with in completing so vast an establishment. The main-line shaft is carried on the iron pillars which support the floor, the self-oiling bearings being provided with dip-cups and automatic oilers. The pulleys are turned, inside and out, all balanced and made with every care for perfect running which skill and ingenuity could suggest.

On the 5th of September steam was got up and the engine set in motion, when it was found that everything ran without a jar or hitch of any sort. The principal shaft runs the two presses, but there are also driving-belts and gearing for the paper-wetting machine and the Jablochkoff lights, apparatus for generating the electric light. This apparatus was purchased by the senior proprietor on the occasion of his recent trip to Europe, when he took particular care to secure an instrument embracing all the latest improvements in this new science of illumination.

Following out the order of publication, it will be better, before we consider the presses, to examine the stereotyping department. The iron-floored space devoted to stereotyping is behind the engine and in convenient proximity to the elevator. Let us suppose that it is three o'clock in the morning and that the forms have just come down from the composing-room. The foreman of the stereotyping at once lays on the "form," or page of type, the foundation of his "matrix," or mold from which the metal plate is to be cast. This is a thick sheet of semi-pulpous paper, called "plate paper," just the size of the form, on the face of which have been placed two sheets of tissue paper of different texture. The whole is moist and about the thickness of a thin blotting-pad. The operators with stiff, hard brushes beat in the impression of the type until the paper takes on its under side the exact form of all the letters, figures or other characters to be printed, though of course everything is in reverse order from the type itself. When the impression is thoroughly made a coating of marble-dust paste is laid on in the blank spaces, such as appear in display advertisements, etc., so that the hot metal will not force them out in the mold to a level with the face of the type, and then on top of this is laid another heavier sheet of paper to give body to the whole. The next thing to be done is to dry the matrix, which is of course wet with the moisture necessary to form the mold. The "form," with the matrix still adhering closely to the type, is rolled to the steam-table, which is a hollow iron bed situated under a press, like a letter-press. The form is slid off its own table on to the steam-table and under the press. Four thicknesses of blankets are then laid over the matrix to absorb the moisture, and a few turns of the screw bring a heavy pressure to bear on the form. The steam is then let in to the hollow bed from underneath, and in eight minutes the form is taken out, and the matrix, which is now hard and dry, is lifted from the type. The under surface presents a deep, clearly-defined impression of the form. This is the mold from which the plate is to be cast. A dash or two of powdered chalk is then brushed over the face of the mold to keep the cast from sticking to it, after which it is ready to receive the molten metal.

While the chief Stereotyper has thus been preparing his matrix, his assistants have been melting the metal and preparing for the cast. A large furnace is situated in one corner, in the top of which is a huge crucible or metal pot. A fire is built in the furnace early in the evening, and the pot filled with metal. By the time the matrices are ready this substance is melted and ready to be run into the mold. The metal used for casting the plates is a mixture of lead, antimony and tin. The antimony is added to the lead to give it a sufficient degree of hardness, while the tin supplies the necessary toughness or cohesion. The metal can be remelted without injury or much loss any number of times; hence the plates of the day before, when no longer required to print from, are thrown back into the cal-

dron and remelted each night. The mold-bed in which the plate is cast is an iron one, slightly curved in form. It can be adapted by means of steel bars to any sized matrix. A large iron cover, which is fastened to the bed by means of a hinge, lets down into the latter the two curved faces, fitting to each other, but being about half an inch apart. This half inch of space represents the thickness of the plate. When all is ready for the cast, the matrix is laid in the bed and fastened by the steel bars; the huge cover is let down and fastened to the bed by screws. The whole machine is then lifted "on end," as it were, and two men with a large copper ladle pour in the molten metal. Before doing this, however, the metal in the caldron is tested, to see that it is not too hot, by thrusting down into it a twisted paper. If the paper scorches, the mass must be cooled, and this is done by the addition of another old plate. Once in the mold it hardens almost instantly. The cover is lifted and reveals the plate, perfect in form. This is then lifted from the bed to the trimming-table, where the matrix is removed from its face and a perfect cast of the type is seen. The matrix, though made of paper, is not even scorched or injured, and can be used in the casting of any number of plates. The plate is now submitted to the trimmer, who, by the aid of a suitable machine, cuts it down to the exact size needed for fitting it on the cylinder of the press. He also clips out of the blank spaces any unevenness or irregularity which would mar the appearance of the page. Last of all it is placed upon a Hoe patent shaver—the only one in the city—a machine which receives the plate face downward in a curved bed whilst a heavy plane sweeps down like a semicircular guillotine, and passing over the concave side of the plate shaves off everything like an inequality, with which task the work of stereotyping is ended. Before the work of printing is described it will be both interesting and instructive to trace briefly the advances that have been made in the art in America during the past century.

Though the history of printing in America does not extend so far back as the days of those early masters, Gutenberg, Faust and Caxton, it includes a direct series of advancements in the art from a time when the same primitive mechanical forms were in use. Benjamin Franklin, one hundred years ago, printed on what was only a very slight modification of the screw, type-bed and platen set up in that dim chamber in Westminster Abbey, and it is within the century that the genius of American inventors has worked those marvelous changes in the printing-press that have given us a near approach to mechanical perfection, and which are as remarkable as the successive gradations of improvement from the clavichord to the grand piano.

Less than 100 years ago the first press built west of the Mississippi River was of the kind then known as the screw or Ramage press. Its features were a wooden frame sustaining a screw, which brought down the platen on the type form underneath; the ink was applied to the type by means of buckskin balls stuffed with wool, on which the ink was placed and then distributed by working them together before they were evenly and artistically "beat" on the form. On this primitive article it was hard work for two men to print 75 copies on one side in an hour. Following the Ramage came the Stansberry press, a great deal like its predecessor, having a wooden frame and stone bed, but there was a decided improvement in the leverage arrangement, which so greatly increased its capacity that it was possible to print something more than three times as many papers on it as on a Ramage. It took two able-bodied men to work the Stansberry, printing about 240 papers in an hour, on one side. After the Stansberry, the next improvement in presses was the Washington, and about the same time composition rollers took the place of buckskin balls for applying the ink to the type. The introduction of these rollers saved half the labor in working and half the time, for on it one good pressman might, with industry, work off 300 sheets an hour. It was terribly hard work though, and a few hours was all that most men could stand. This is, with some modifications and improvements, the same press that is to-day used in a great many country offices all over the United States, and is an excellent press of the sort, probably the best form of hand-press that newspaperdom will ever require. Not many years passed before the inventive genius of the country had provided further improvements in press machinery, and in 1835 the Adams steam-power press was set up. It was a great advance on anything that had preceded it; and when it is stated that two men could turn off 800 sheets per hour, printed on one side, it will easily be

seen that this machine was a long step forward.

In half a dozen years more the now famous press-builders, R. Hoe & Co., had begun to astonish the world with their cylinder presses. All the presses so far used had been made on the principle of a flat bed and a platen, the sheet of paper being laid on the latter and brought into contact with the form under great pressure. In the cylinder press, the paper was caught on to a revolving cylinder and impressed on the platform of type, which was carried forward in the same direction in which the cylinder revolved, and immediately brought back like a shuttle. In the matter of speed, as may be imagined, the Hoe cylinder press was a great improvement over the bed and platen press of Adams, though the quality of work done was inferior. Double-cylinder presses were constructed on the same plan, with a corresponding increase of copies printed per hour, but at the same time requiring more manual labor, whilst the journalist was still hampered in several ways. He could not print late news. He could not make early sales. He could not extend his out-of-town circulation. There was a steady improvement in the quality of newspaper writing and a steady stimulation of enterprise in the collection of news, but limited production of an edition was a rigid boundary which the ablest newspaper man could not hope to pass.

The man who broke this barrier at last was again Colonel Richard M. Hoe of the beforementioned firm. The cumbrous arrangement of a flat traveling bed was done away with. By inventing the rotary press Colonel Hoe revolutionized the whole process. He placed the type itself on a revolving cylinder, and in contact with this revolved impression cylinders, each with its sheets of paper following one another with the rapidity of a flash. This was before the invention of the papier-mache process of stereotyping, and newspapers, of course, were printed from the type, not from plates. Colonel Hoe's idea of attaching columns of type to the surface of a rapidly-revolving cylinder was ridiculed as a madman's dream. He was assured that the thing was a glaring impossibility; there was no way of adjusting rectangular types to a curved surface he was told, and even if he could get the bits of metal to stand firm on a cylinder at rest, they would surely be thrown off by the tremendous centrifugal force as soon as he began to speed the machine. He falsified these predictions by accomplishing supposed impossibilities. A curious illustration of persistent incredulity, however, was afforded by the London *Times*. The proprietors of that journal comprehended that the speed of every printing-press in which the heavy type had to be thrown back and forth under an impression-cylinder had already reached its maximum, and that the only way to get faster printing was to give the type a rotary motion. But they would not believe that type could be fixed on a curved surface; and with characteristic contempt for American "smartness," they set up a clumsy, costly and ineffectual modification of the Applegath machine, in which the columns of type were placed on vertical revolving prisms, and the sheets of paper were fed in edgewise and taken out by hand in the same preposterous position. In 1848, however, Colonel Hoe built a rotary press for a Paris journal, the daily *La Patrie*, and the success of the experiment there led to its introduction into England a few years later. Having established the principle of the rotary or "lightning" press, the development of a greater capacity was a simple matter of detail. It was only necessary to increase the number of impression cylinders which carried the sheets of paper to the surface of the revolving type. So the four-cylinder rotary was made, and then the eight-cylinder press, requiring eight feeders, four fly-boys and two pressmen, and printing about 16,000 papers on one side in an hour. Ten-cylinder presses were also manfactured, gigantic machines which towered aloft like a house, requiring the space of two entire floors, and approached by staircases and galleries for the workmen. In the center revolved the huge type-cylinder. Converging toward that were 10 sloping shelves, arranged in tiers, one above the other, five at each end of the press; sheets of paper were piled on these shelves; at each pile stood a man feeding the sheets into the machine. Fourteen men were required immediately about an eight-cylinder and sixteen about a ten-cylinder machine, which, with this force, could not possibly print more than 20,000 sheets on one side in an hour. The sheets printed on one side were turned over and fed once more into the machines, coming out completed papers. When the press-work was done, the end was still a long way off, for the papers had still to

be folded, and a new set of hands with a new set of machines took the papers as fast as they were delivered from the press to fold them. These machines would still be used had not the Hoes once more revolutionized the art of printing.

Wonderful as were the improvements that have been noticed the necessities of the day were not yet met. The number of impression-cylinders had multiplied, but so long as only one type-form could be used, the facilities of production were seriously limited. The London *Times* duplicated everything in type, and thus was able to keep two presses running simultaneously. But this process, besides doubling the cost of composition, involved many other difficulties, not the least being the loss of invaluable time, and in the sharp rivalry of the American papers it was out of the question. More than twenty years ago Thomas N. Rooker, foreman of the New York *Tribune* composing-room, foresaw that the time was close at hand when no one press would suffice to print the daily edition of a great and growing newspaper, and the then recent application of the papier-mache process to book-stereotyping encouraged him to believe that a means might be found of casting the pages of a newspaper with the necessary rapidity. After consultation with Mr. Greeley, who entered heartily into his schemes, he proposed to the principal book-stereotypers to devise a modification of their process, so that plates could be cast in a few minutes and duplicated for any required number of presses. The utmost time that a daily paper could afford for the entire operation of taking the matrix, drying, making the cast, cooling, trimming and finishing was half an hour. It was a problem that for several years seemed to defy solution. At length two Swiss brothers hit upon what was wanted, and applied it to the London *Times*. The New York *Tribune* immediately entered into a correspondence with that paper, and was on the point of concluding a contract for the use of the invention when Charles Craske, of New York City, reached an independent solution of the difficulty. He offered his plan first to the *Herald*, which refused it, and then to the *Tribune*, which made an agreement with him. That was in 1861. The method of Mr. Craske was successful from the first. Other journals followed the example, and at present almost all the principal morning papers in the United States are printed from stereotype plates.

When papers were printed on the Hoe eight and ten-cylinder presses from stereotyped plates the climax of press machinery was thought to have been reached. None of these methods, however, were satisfactory, and the world of newspaper publishers was about settling down into the belief that the limit of fast printing had been reached, when the Web Printing Machines developed new and previously undreamed of facilities. These machines are of the class which print from an endless web of paper, which, once started into the machine, runs along of its own accord thereafter. It is not too much to say that this style of machine has worked a change, both in the matter of speed and the economy of labor, that is simply marvelous. For instance, it enables the printer to dispense with feeders, to reduce the size and cost of the press, and, above all, to print both sides of the paper at once. This idea of printing from a long roll of paper and on both sides of the sheet at a single operation seems to have occurred to several manufacturers many years ago. The question of original invention is somewhat disputed, but the true story is this: The first "web perfecting press" ever built was the invention of Sir Rowland Hill, recently deceased, the famous advocate of cheap postage in England. It was patented in 1835, but never came into practical use, partly owing to the inconvenience of the conical type employed with it; mainly, however, in consequence of the difficulty of disposing of the sheets as fast as they were printed. Jephtha A. Wilkinson, of New York, added various devices to the Rowland Hill machine (patented in England by Beach, in 1842, and by Wilkinson in 1859), but none of them succeeded. In 1849, Jacob Worms, of Paris, patented in France a small machine for book work, in which he used curved stereotype plates cast from a flexible papier-mache matrix, the process which, by its later application to newspaper presses, has made web-printing practicable, and which is universally used. He also patented a serrated cutting blade, set lengthwise in one of a pair of cutting cylinders; and this, also, has been universally adopted. He but partially severed the sheets from the web; they then entered between fast-running tapes, which tore them off. His delivering apparatus, however, was quite impracticable. In 1853, Victor Beaumont, of New York, patented the elastic surfaces to hold the paper on each side of

the cutting-blade when the sheet is cut from the web. This device also is now used on all web presses. Taking advantage of all that had been done, Colonel Richard M. Hoe endeavored to effect more rapid delivery by the invention (in 1857) of the double-acting fly frame, which at each vibration in either direction laid down a sheet; but it was found that this required a much heavier and tougher paper than American journals are able to afford for the low price at which they are sold. Bullock invented the press called by his name about 1858, making at that time a working model from which fair work was issued. This model was fed by rolls at both ends, double lines of paper passing each other at the center, each delivering the printed sheet at the opposite end from which it entered; but no large machine was ever made on this plan. Next, in 1859, came the English mechanic, Augustus Applegath, who made his second impression-cylinder four times the size of the type cylinder, to diminish the "set-off," and provided each of its four "surfaces" with shifting blankets on reels. He also used puncturing or perforating cylinders for cutting off the sheets, and, like Bullock, proposed to run two webs through at once; but he made no provision for delivering the sheets except by hand, and no machine was ever constructed on his plan. Meanwhile Bullock had not been idle, and at last, in 1861, the first practical perfecting machine was built and put up in Cincinnati. Naturally, perhaps, the earliest experiments did not fully answer his expectations, but he was at work in the right direction, and succeeded finally in overcoming difficulties, so that his press delivered in practice 8000 or 10,000 copies an hour, printed on both sides, sufficiently indicating the possibilities of the future. The most notable improvement on it was the Walter press, invented and constructed by employes of the London *Times*. The fame of this machine attracted the attention of American newspaper proprietors as early as 1870, when it was still in its infancy, and with true love of progress several were purchased for this country. One obvious defect in these presses was and is their moderate speed. A nominal capacity of 10,000 sheets per hour represents a practical working capacity of about 8000, and newspaper men looked hopefully and anxiously for something better. Once more R. Hoe & Co., noting and taking advantage of all improvements then accomplished, set to work and produced a thoroughly satisfactory and rapid web press, a beautiful machine, which for speed, economy, neat workmanship, compactness and simplicity unquestionably excelled all printing machines then in existence. The capacity of these wonderful presses was no less than 30,000 or even 35,000 copies per hour.

But a still more remarkable machine was to appear, which seemed to be the culmination of the long series of American triumph in fast printing. We have noticed the gradual substitution of "rotary" for reciprocating motion in various parts of the press; we have see an increasing rapidity of production, although the machine had become more complex in construction, larger in size and more costly in operation; and we have observed that, by carrying the rotary principle a little further, the inventor was suddenly enabled, by a sweep of the hand, to abolish a whole labyrinth of wheels and tapes and cylinders, to dispense with the labor of a regiment of men, and carry the speed to a point which printers twenty years ago would have deemed impossible. The only reciprocating motion that remained in the machine was the traveling to and fro of the delivery fly, and the final improvement consisted in combining with the web press a small folding mechanism of novel design, which puts out of use a roomful of machinery and performs the work of twelve men. The entire process is absolutely automatic. A roll of paper half a ton in weight and four and a half miles long, and in width just double the length of one of the CHRONICLE'S pages, is hung on a horizontal axis over the press; the end of the big ribbon is pushed into the machine, a lever starts the revolutions, and as the roll unwinds, complete copies of the CHRONICLE, *neatly folded and ready for the mail*, issue in two streams at the end of the machine, no hand touching them from the time the half-ton roll is swung into its place till the boys gather up the folded papers and deliver them to purchasers or turn them over to the mail clerks. By an ingenious arrangement the press piles the folded papers up in piles of fifty or twenty-five. Improvements in detail to meet certain requirements still continued, and in the CHRONICLE'S vaults to-day stand two presses, made by R. Hoe & Co. especially for this paper, unique in construction and superior to any others in the world.

Let us now descend into the basement of the

four of the rollers also vibrate laterally, so as to constantly change the portions in contact. By this arrangement, should it happen that a splash of ink came out thick in any particular spot, it would quickly be cut up by the vibratory motion, and by the time the whole series has acted, the ink is transferred to the plates with an equality of surface almost equal to that of the metal in electro-plating. Meanwhile the web is unwinding, the paper first making a half-turn around a roller of polished wood, which removes all wrinkles and creases caused by the wetting process, and it then passes between the first pair of type and impression-cylinders. On this first type-cylinder there are four forms of the first and fourth pages of the CHRONICLE. The paper, after receiving the impression of these pages, is carried to the second type-cylinder, to which are attached four forms of pages 2 and 3. Of course, the paper is now covered with wet ink on one side, so if you look through here, you will see that the second impression-cylinder, which revolves against pages 2 and 3, is covered with a blanket to absorb the "set-off," or transfer of ink from the freshly-printed first side, and in order to distribute this transfer over a wide surface the cylinder is made double the size of the first. By this means the set-off is distributed over a large surface of blanket, which easily permits of 200,000 impressions being taken without perceptibly affecting the quality of the work; and when a change is desirable it is simply necessary to wind the old blanket on to a roller fixed within the cylinder, and in so doing a fresh length is paid out at the opposite end. This roller arrangement has also the advantage of keeping the blanket taut on the cylinder, and enables a shift to be made with a minimum loss of time.

Issuing from between these revolving pieces of mechanism the web of paper now bears a double row of CHRONICLES, and the next process is to cut these sheets apart. Two cuts are thus required—a transverse cut, to separate the pages from the roll, and a longitudinal cut, to divide the duplicate halves of the portions thus clipped off. The first process is to make the transverse cut. For this purpose we see the web conducted to a third pair of cylinders, one of which is furnished with a cutting-blade (which is one of the most expensive parts of the machine), running its whole length parallel with the axis, and playing into a corresponding groove in the other. As the web passes, the knife falls and divides it into proper lengths at each revolution of the cutting cylinders.

So far we have been considering the daily edition; for the WEEKLY and SUNDAY CHRONICLE other arrangements have to be made. Being of twice the number of pages, the type cylinders contain the same number of plates, but only two of each folio, and these are arranged in a peculiar manner. Pages 4, 5, 2 and 7 are placed side by side in a row around one end of the cylinder, the columns running lengthwise or parallel with the axis of revolution, duplicate plates of the same pages being placed around the other end of the cylinder, the heads all pointing the same way. On the second type-cylinder are attached duplicate plates of the other four pages, and here the process of printing is completed by the impression of pages 3, 6, 1 and 8 on the reverse side. By this means four copies of the daily and two of the Sunday issue are printed at each revolution of the press. Arrived at the point of transverse cision, the most curious device of the whole apparatus comes into play. The sheets are not wholly divided by the knife, for the continuity of the web needs to be preserved for the fraction of a second longer, and two or three points of attachment are consequently left between the portions cut until the sheets are fairly started on a series of tapes leading to the "collecting cylinder." Here the speed of travel is slightly increased, and by looking closely we see the successive half-sheets breaking away from their companions and hurrying on. The first separated clipping from the web contains eight pages of the double-sheet CHRONICLE, but not the eight which make up the complete paper. On the upper surface are printed side by side, occupying half the breadth of the web, pages 3 and 6; end to end with them, and taking up the other half of the breadth, is a duplicate impression of the same two pages. Take this clipped piece out, turn it over, and we shall find impressions of pages 4 and 5, likewise of course in duplicate. How to overlap or cover this sheet with the other containing the remaining pages was the troublesome question with press-builders for many a year. Let us suppose that the sheet we have been examining is replaced and the machine slowly moved on. The first section arriving at "the collector" is whirled entirely around with the cylinder and makes just one revolution, whilst the next

sheet cut from the web is traveling along to overtake it. This second piece contains duplicate impressions of the four missing pages, 1 and 8 on the upper surface, 2 and 7 on the reverse, and the movement is so nicely timed that, as the forward edge of the first sheet comes up around the cylinder, it exactly meets the forward edge of the newly-arrived second sheet at the top of "the collector," whence they go on together, a switch preventing that revolution of the two sheets around the cylinder which the first took, and the two halves of the paper thus fall into their proper position. The switch rises automatically, the next sheet takes a turn around the collecting cylinder to wait for its companion, and the same process is repeated in regular alternation with all the following sheets. Before arriving at this point the second sheets had received the attention of a pasting brush or blade, which is so admirably adjusted that a sufficient quantity of the adhesive material is laid directly in the center blank space between pages 2 and 7. This operation is for the obvious purpose of securing the two sheets in book form.

Now begins the folding process. The pair of sheets is no sooner clear of the "collector" than it is taken in charge by a set of grippers, carried over a small "folding cylinders" and so along in front of a pair of revolving rollers. Just as its center margin—that is, the white space between pages 1 and 8 in the double-sheet edition and 1 and 4 in the daily issue—just as this margin reaches these rollers, a folding blade which has been lying flat on the periphery of the cylinder, suddenly erects itself on edge, strikes the white margin precisely in the middle, and pushes the fold thus made into the jaws of the two rollers which seize it and draw the doubled sheets through, exactly as rails are drawn in a rolling mill, this movement also bringing the pasted portions securely together. Thus the CHRONICLE gets its first fold. "But," you will say, "the breadth of the web is equal to twice the length of these pages, and each pair of sheets when severed by the transverse cutter contained two complete CHRONICLES, the top of one joined to the bottom of the other. How are they divided?" The question is well put, and shows you have followed the process of production carefully. They are divided by a cut which is effected by allowing them to run against a small circular knife which revolves rapidly in the manner of a circular saw, and gives us two papers with the edges cut. There have been difficulties in the successful operation of this knife, in consequence of the blade sticking in the groove into which it runs, and so giving the paper a jagged edge. The difficulty has been overcome by a new method of construction, and the CHRONICLE press presents the first of the new and improved form. From this point in the machine two or four streams of papers, according as the single or double edition is being printed, rush on side by side. A stop-gauge checks their speed for an instant in front of a second set of folding rollers; down upon each simultaneously falls a folding-blade, striking each in the middle of the sheet; the double papers are sent between the waiting rollers and the first transverse fold is made. Two repetitions of the same process by still other sets of blades and rollers reduce the sheets to the proper form for mailing, and the CHRONICLE'S issue, at the rate of over 500 a minute, is dropped into two wooden troughs at the bottom of the press, every paper folded with mathematical precision and far more neatly than the most expert workman could have folded it by hand.

This is the process of printing the mail edition, but the CHRONICLE press will fold in any desired form. As soon as the mail edition is out of the way, the preparations for the carriers' edition begin. The press is stopped for about one minute. The turn of a screw throws certain parts of the apparatus out of gear, and when the machine starts again, the papers, after being folded transversely across the page twice, are deposited on two receiving aprons and set upon edge in a sloping pile. Come around to this side of the press and you will see that the apron is really a series of endless leather straps stretched around wheels which, on the receipt of every paper, move a little way on, and the increasing pile is pushed forward from behind. In fact, the machine itself seems to be constantly giving warning to the attendants, for the automatic production goes on without intermission, and the products would soon become a choking and inconvenient pile. The CHRONICLE press and machine, as has been said, embraces every latest novelty, and not the least is the arrangement by which, while one stream of sheets is being folded carriers' size, the other streams can be folded mailing size. It may happen, however, that newsdealers will prefer to have their papers neither folded nor cut. In this case the new press will ac-

commodate itself promptly to their wants. A small wheel will be thrown out of gear on one side; a wheel will be pushed in on the other, and with these trifling changes, causing about as much trouble as the stopping and reversing of an engine, the entire folding apparatus can be disconnected and the sheets flown flat. They will then be cut off from the web in the usual manner, and, when they reach the collecting cylinder, five of the Sunday and eleven of the daily editions will be wrapped successively around it; on the arrival of the sixth or twelfth, the switches will move, and the open sheets, instead of traveling further along these horizontal tapes, will take a downward vertical direction, and be deposited by an ordinary flyer on a table just beneath the first folding rollers. To drop these open sheets without their being wrinkled by the air catching them in the descent was a difficulty which has been overcome by the addition of a blower. Close beside the press is a noiseless turbine or rotary blower, operated by a small belt from the main shaft. To the mouth of the blower a pipe very much like an ordinary stovepipe is attached. This rises to the hight of the top of the fly, crosses underneath the press, and through four smaller pipes directs a constant current against the sheets, by which means they maintain an upright position until deposited by the fly. The blower can be used for ventilating purposes also, if ever so needed.

And now, having seen the entire process carried through so slowly as to enable us to follow every movement, wait a moment until you gain some adequate idea of the speed, regularity and certainty with which it all is accomplished. To realize this, the Hoe press must be seen at work and not at play. A crank is touched, the wheels revolve, the tapes fly, the eyes become dazzled and the mind bewildered at the sheer speed with which the virgin white paper spins off the reel and shoots past the stereotype and impression cylinders. It is not until after it has been printed, cut and twice folded that the eye can distinguish individual sheets, and even then with difficulty. To the uninitiated beholder the sight of thin, fragile paper passing between so many cylinders, twitched this way and that by so many knives, and at last coming out neatly-folded newspapers, devoid of rent or wrinkle, seems little short of miraculous.

Having sketched the early history of fast printing in the United States, described its present high position, and referred to the babel of confused noises, hurrying multitudes, and the ponderous working of colossal engines in the newspaper press-rooms, let us for a moment consider the marvelous change to a capacious and quiet underground vault or hall, where a compact little machine does all the labor of the old steam giants, and one watchful man, standing with his hand on a lever, superintends the automatic execution of tasks for which fifteen men hardly sufficed only yesterday.

Until the night is almost spent the vaults remain dark and silent. It is three o'clock in the morning when the sets of stereotype plates—all the four or eight pages of the paper made up and cast simultaneously—are fastened to the cylinders, and the great white, four-mile ribbon begins its revolutions. There is the wonderful little press. At it stands one man, watching the swift unrolling of the paper and the quick, steady delivery of the folding machines, where the marvelous number of over 500 CHRONICLES is delivered every minute, or about 33.000 copies an hour, ready folded to be sent off in the mails or carried to the city subscribers by the carriers. In about twenty minutes the roll is exhausted; a touch of the lever and the whirling cylinders are stopped; another roll is lowered to the press and the process begins again. So the white streams rush on like a torrent, no hand touching them till, divided into squares, they issue at the further end of the machine, complete newspapers. And that is all that is left of the complicated apparatus that used to exact the attendance of sixty to seventy men from midnight to daylight.

To make the advance in printing clear at a glance, the following tabular exhibit has been prepared; the figures in the third and fourth columns represent the number of impressions per hour:

Date.	Name of Press.	Impressions on One Side.	Impressions on Two Sides.	Men to Operate.
1779	Franklin (lever).....	60	30	2
1808	Ramage (screw).....	75	35	2
1822	Stansberry (screw)...	240	120	2
1827	Washington (lever)	300	150	2
1837	Adams (steam).....	800	400	2
1843	Hoe (cylinder).....	1,200	600	2
1853	Hoe (rotary).....	2,500	1,200	3
1858	Hoe (4-cylinder, stereotyping).....	10,000	5,000	6
1863	Hoe (8-cylinder, rotary).....	20,000	10,000	14
1872	Bullock (web).....		10,000	2
1872	Walter (web).....		20,000	3
1879	Hoe (web perfecting)		30,000	2

This is a story of marvels beyond a doubt. It is no exaggeration to say that it would have taken two men all of six months to have printed and folded 30,000 copies of a paper the size of the SUNDAY CHRONICLE with the facilities they had in 1779. Yet now, in 1879, this is the work that two men can do in one hour with the new Web Perfecting Hoe Press.

The platforms between the two presses and on each side cover the belts and lower pulleys, give the foreman a good standing place to watch his presses, and serve as convenient tool chests for wrenches, etc. While on the subject of the foreman's conveniences, a closet for his stores under the stairs, and another near by for his wardrobe and for the wardrobe of the stereotyping foreman, should not be overlooked.

The paper-wetting machine has been casually referred to in the description of the press, and as it is one of the few parts of the mechanical department of the CHRONICLE that runs nearly all day, it may be seen in operation almost at any time. It is erected to the west of the second press and under the Kearny-street sidewalk. From the dry-paper storeroom, which extends under the western half of the Bush-street sidewalk, a roll of A. D. Remington's best is taken, placed on a truck and run over to the machine. Here a rectangular spindle is run through the wooden core, around which the paper is wound at the factory, and the roll is lifted into position for wetting. The roll and spindle hang on two set uprights; the web of paper is passed down under a polished wooden roller along a short distance, then under a second of the same material, and thence up around a large cast-iron driving cylinder. The paper rises to take this cylinder at just the right angle to come into contact with the wetting cylinder, which lies over and between the two wooden cylinders. This wetting cylinder is of cast-iron, a little over a foot in diameter, and cut with a broad thread running from the center to the right and left; it revolves in a trough filled with water, and carries just enough moisture on its surface to dampen the paper to the right degree. The paper, after being moistened and passing over the driving cylinder, is wound around a second shaft, which rises in a sloping groove as the roll grows in circumference. The web unwound, dampened and re-wound, the new and much heavier roll is once more placed on a truck, run over to the press and raised into position for printing. The advantages of this machine, which is Hoe's latest patent, and which is one of the very first made, are that it is cleaner in its working, is more compact, and, by the introduction of the threaded cylinder, wets sufficient of the paper for all practical purposes, and yet leaves enough dry space to preserve the strength of the paper and prevent it tearing or breaking. The machine is kept busily employed, as it has to wet down four rolls of paper a day, this being the amount ordinarily used. As each roll contains about four miles and a half in length of paper, about 18 miles of paper are used each day to furnish the readers of this paper with the number of copies they require. The weight of the roll when dry is about 760 pounds, so that in weight the daily consumption of paper is about 3040 pounds. On Sundays, when the paper is a double sheet, these weights are more than doubled. When wetted, each roll weighs about thirty pounds more.

The store-room from which the roll of paper was taken contains, besides, the materials and appliances for making rollers, quite an important adjunct for printing. They are made of glue, glycerine and syrup in certain proportions, melted together in the furnace provided for the purpose in the boiler-room, and run into circular molds around cores of wood, to which they adhere. When cool they are drawn, presenting a smooth, elastic surface admirably adapted for laying the ink upon the stereotype plates in the manner we have seen. Against the northern wall are the roller boxes, with sliding doors to shut out the dust, containing racks for 56 rollers, in the manufacture of which 1000 pounds of composition are used. Between the two boxes is a washing sink, the ink trough, with a capacity for 252 pounds of ink, being placed under the southern arch of the Kearny-street sidewalk.

Taken from the press, the papers folded for the mail are disposed of in the manner described when the attic was visited. The sheets intended for the carriers and newsboys are carried into the carriers' department, a room forty feet long, lying next to the hoist under the Bush-street sidewalk. The room is fitted with a counter running its entire length, divided into lockers closed by sliding doors. Opposite is another table of twenty feet long, made with a falling leaf, a third standing against the western partition. Here the

routes are made up, and hence the carriers and newsboys sally out to distribute and sell the CHRONICLE, the paper which we have followed up from its birth to this its pride of life. We have seen it issued in small numbers from the little dingy room on Clay street, and now we see it thrown broadcast over the land from a building which is a monument of practical sagacity, persistent enterprise and indefatigable energy, and a structure in every way worthy of the livest and most successful paper in California.

VI.

THE WORKERS.

TO WHOM THE PUBLIC ARE INDEBTED FOR THE NEW BUILDING—THOSE WHO ASSISTED IN ITS CONSTRUCTION.

In the course of the foregoing article, the names of some of those who have aided in the erection and completion of the new CHRONICLE building have been mentioned, but it still remains to give due credit to those who have designed it and aided in the carrying out of that design.

To the architect, William Patton, unstinted praise is due for the artistic skill displayed in his plans, for the thorough and honest manner in which he has executed all that he has designed, and for the knowledge he has evinced of what was required to make a complete newspaper office. Mr. Patton may be contented to risk his reputation as an architect on the new building, and its owners are contented with the result. It is as much to his praise as to their satisfaction when it is stated that the proprietors of the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE believe they possess one of the handsomest, best designed and most solidly constructed newspaper buildings in the country.

The contractors, Messrs. Butler and McGowan, have been in no whit behind in faithfully carrying out what they had contracted to do. The mutual obligations between them, the proprietors and the architect have been rigidly respected; yet while every stipulation has been carried out to the letter, they have shown themselves actuated by no narrow ideas of simply considering it a money-making operation, and have aimed to do first-class work with first-class materials.

Much of the actual detail has fallen to the lot of Duncan G. Chisholm, the boss carpenter, and has fallen happily. Obliging and dexterous, he has put a heartiness into his labors that has done much to help bring the undertaking to a happy conclusion.

Apropos of carpenters, the standing galleys and batteries, frames and other furniture of the composing-room, made by Linforth & Rawlings, well deserve to be mentioned. Experts in all pertaining to typography have given it as their opinion that for convenience, size and workmanship these important accessories are not to be excelled.

In the description of the onyx counter placed in the business office, reference is made to the top or shelf of polished black walnut. Composed of four slabs, it presents in the three angles a specimen of serpentine dovetailing worthy of notice and praise. All three angles are of different inclination, and the proper adaptation of the parts presented unusual difficulties. This superior piece of cabinet-work has been made by Johnson.

The frescoing, which betrays art and critical taste, was executed by the London Furniture Company (Schoeffer & Blum), while the marble tiling of the business office was laid by Edward McGrath.

The milling by W. B. Bradbury and the iron-work by Reese Llewellyn, should neither be overlooked nor go unpraised, as the goods supplied and the work performed are excellent.

The gas fixtures, furnished by McNally & Hawkins, in every department combine beauty and durability, as well as the necessary quality of utility, and are in every instance conformable to their surroundings. In the business office, and in two other apartments they consist of elegant chandeliers of burnished brass. In the hallways they are composed of the same material, but of a reduced number of globes. In all respect they are ornamental and also substantial.

With the Hoe presses there arrived from New York Charles Howell, whose duties were to superintend their erection and see that everything under his charge was delivered to the CHRONICLE complete and in working order. His charge extended not only over the presses, but included that of the wetting machine and all the stereotyping paraphernalia. The result has proved that Mr. Howell is a mechanician of an unusually practical order. His knowledge of every one of the many hundred different parts of the delicate machines, his competency as an artificer and his faithfulness as a skilled workman have convinced us that R. Hoe & Co. made a wise decision in committing to Mr. Howell such an important trust as the erection of the CHRONICLE'S new presses.

VII.

PRESS COMPLIMENTS.

ELEGANCE AND CONVENIENCE.

Petaluma Argus, October 17.

On the occasion of the meeting of the Pacific Coast Press Association in San Francisco last week, we, together with other journalists of the coast, in response to an invitation extended by the CHRONICLE proprietors, paid a visit to the new office of that journal. We reached the office about 9 o'clock in the evening, and spent a couple of hours in a general inspection of the establishment from basement to garret. M. H. de Young, one of the proprietors, accompanied us in our rounds, taking particular pains to show us everything of interest, and explain all the modern conveniences connected with this confessedly most perfect and thorough journal office, in all its appointments, on the Pacific coast. From the business office, on the first floor, to the mailing room, on the upper floor, there is combined elegance and convenience which must be seen to be appreciated. But the press and stereotyping rooms, in the basement, claimed the greatest share of attention from the visiting journalists. The rapidity with which the forms were stereotyped and fitted to the monster cylinder press was surprising even to those who had spent the most of their lives in printing offices. The fact that a caldron of over 2500 pounds of molten type-metal is used daily in casting the forms will give some idea of the magnitude of this department. But the two presses are the marvels of mechanical ingenuity most wonderful to behold. * * * It would scarcely be possible for us to convey to our readers anything like an accurate conception of the wonderful speed with which papers are printed on these presses. We could not better give an idea of the rapidity of the work than by stating that the type cylinder moves with a velocity approximating that of the cylinder of a threshing machine, and the paper, which is one continuous belt-like sheet, reels off from a monster spool passing through the press corresponding to the velocity of the cylinder. So rapid are the pasting and folding movements of the press, that after the paper passes the cylinder the eye can scarcely keep pace with its movements until it drops into a box, ready folded, to be conveyed to the room of the mailing clerk. As fast and with the regularity of the ticking of a clock the folded papers drop from the press. This is but a brief and imperfect description of the new CHRONICLE printing establishment, which certainly ranks with the most complete newspaper offices in the United States.

A SPLENDID NEWSPAPER.

Colusa Sun, October 4.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present at the inauguration of the new CHRONICLE building, San Francisco, last Monday. We went through the building with Mr. De Young before it was entirely completed and found it the most complete newspaper building in America. Everything is arranged for convenience in carrying on the immense business of the establishment. Speaking tubes run to every department and a pneumatic clock gives the same time in every room, and the time of every action by every subordinate is noted from the giving out of the first piece of copy to the mailing of the last paper, so that if there is delay anywhere the fault rests on the right shoulders. One can readily see that the business of the concern is almost perfectly systemized when he reflects that Grant arrived in San Francisco at 3 o'clock P. M., and that the CHRONICLE the next morning had twenty-nine columns of type about his reception. This was a journalistic feat probably never before accomplished in the world.

A MODERN NEWSPAPER.

Sonoma Index, October 16.

In company with other editors who attended the Editorial Convention at San Francisco last week, we accepted an invitation from the proprietors of the CHRONICLE to witness the working of their two new Hoe perfecting presses, that print, cut, count and fold 33,000 copies each per hour. These presses are, without a doubt, the most perfect and complete machinery of any kind ever made, and are worth any one's while to go a thousand miles to see them in operation. The new CHRONICLE

building has all the modern improvements, is neatly and tastily finished, and detracts nothing from the appearance of these fine presses. The CHRONICLE itself is as modern as its building and general outfit, and allows no other journal on the Pacific Coast to equal it for its general variety of news, select miscellany and fireside reading matter. Without the CHRONICLE to furnish an example of enterprise, the other papers of the city would soon degenerate into mere advertising sheets. *Vive le* CHRONICLE!

LEADS ITS COMPETITORS.

Susanville (Lassen Co.) Daily Advocate, Oct. 27.

The new and elegant building recently erected by the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE is one of the best appointed and finest newspaper offices in the world. While in the city recently, with the Press Association we had the pleasure of visiting the establishment. We cannot attempt to give a description, but will simply say that it is apparently complete in every particular, and as we came away it was the general remark that not one of the visitors could offer a single suggestion for improvement. For the enterprise displayed by the energetic proprietors they are entitled to a liberal support, and will no doubt receive it. Their two new presses are marvels of mechanism, each being capable of printing from a huge roll of paper, and turning out already folded, the enormous number of 33,000 copies per hour.

UNBIASED OPINION.

Watsonville Transcript, October 10.

The CHRONICLE, the only newspaper on the Pacific Coast which gives the current news, and at the same time utters its opinions, has moved into its new quarters, corner of Bush and Kearny streets, and is now printed there on two mammoth Hoe lightning presses. It now has two presses, either of which is as good as the one the *Call* made so much fuss about two years ago, and it hasn't made half as much noise about them either. Its building is supplied with the electric light, as well as with all other modern improvements, and is by far the most perfect newspaper office on the coast, as the CHRONICLE is the leading newspaper, while there are few offices in the world that can compare with it. It can print 66,000 copies an hour, and its mechanical appearance is just splendid.

BOUND TO WIN.

Adin Hawkeye, October 31.

THE CHRONICLE for the past month has been the most attractive daily published in the State. Its replete and exhaustive account of Sharon's reception to Grant, the General's reception by Crocker, and the citizens' reception tendered him; the accounts of his journey to Oregon and to Yosemite, and last, its exhaustive report of the Authors' Carnival held in San Francisco lately, are marvels of journalistic enterprise, while at the same time its telegraph news occupied the usual space. Such journalism is bound to win, and every man who reads the CHRONICLE appreciates its versatile reportorial ability.

A LIVE PAPER'S ENTERPRISE.

Vallejo Chronicle, October 20.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE this morning publishes a lengthy narrative of General Grant's trip around the world, written by John Russell Young for the Philadelphia *Times*, which the CHRONICLE had telegraphed from that city. The article appears simultaneously in the Philadelphia *Times* and SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, and is another evidence of the irrepressibility of the De Young brothers in the matter of enterprise. Unquestionably to-day the CHRONICLE, as a newspaper, stands at the head of all California newspapers—excepting, of course, its lilliputian namesake in Vallejo.

POPULAR AND ENTERPRISING.

Philadelphia Times, October 20.

How this interview (J. Russell Young with the Phildelphia *Times* reporter describing his trip around the world) is valued by the country at large may be properly appreciated when it is stated that a verbatim report of it was ordered by telegraph last evening for the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, where it appears simultaneously with its publication in these columns, at a cost of hundreds of dollars for telegraphic tolls.

ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE.

Lower Lake Bulletin, November 8.

The energy and enterprise displayed by the proprietors of the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE has not been equaled by any newspaper establishment in the State. For reliable information, variety of matter and clear sensible editorials the CHRONICLE is without a rival, and receives, as justly it merits, the largest support of any paper in the State.

A REPRESENTATIVE NEWSPAPER.

Chico Enterprise, October 3.

We have received from the proprietors of the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE handsomely engraved cards of invitation to inspect their new building, with its superior machinery of every kind required in the establishment of a great daily journal, just completed at the northeast corner of Bush and Kearny streets. We are truly sorry that we cannot accept it, but we heartily congratulate them on the success which has attended their efforts since they started in the field of journalism, and wish them in their elegant quarters a continued career of prosperity. From the day the energetic managers commenced their venture, their journal has filled a want in the community by the fullness of its local news and in the enterprise that has never failed to take advantage of special occasions requiring courage, foresight and a liberal outlay of money. It has also become a power in the State from wide-awake and fearless methods of treating its affairs and men, and from always leading rather than following public opinion. Commenced in a humble manner and forced to struggle for years against all the odds of capital, combined business rivalry, and to combat at every step the malignant hatred of unscrupulous and powerful enemies, it has never faltered, but has slowly pushed its way forward until now it stands in the front rank as the representative journal of the Pacific coast, and can with all its unequaled facilities laugh with scorn at its enemies. This new building occupies one of the most desirable corners in the city, and has been constructed with the greatest care from basement to attic. Every department has been very carefully provided for and the personal comfort of the large staff employed has been consulted. From the situation of the building, with its large exposure to the south, east and west, the whole is lighted in every quarter. The basement contains the stereotyping departments. and the two new Hoe perfecting presses are models of mechanical skill. While the interior is thus carefully constructed, the exterior has not been forgotten, and no more graceful building can be found in the city. The recent improvement in the electric light has been utilized, and every night five brilliant globes shed their dazzling beams over long distances on the crowded thoroughfares of Bush and Kearny streets. San Francisco is to be congratulated in having now for the first time a representative newspaper in such a convenient and elegant building

SATISFACTORILY EQUIPPED.

Redwood City Times and Gazette, September 27.

And now we have to congratulate the Messrs. De Young on the full accomplishment of their most commendable enterprise. Their new building, at the corner of Kearny and Bush streets is finally completed and in full occupancy. It is an elegant five-story structure, with deep basement, the whole devoted exclusively to the uses of the CHRONICLE. Their new and costly machinery is all in place and in satisfactory operation. Their type, furniture and all appliances throughout are fresh from the manufacturers. Every convenience which modern ingenuity can devise has been adopted by them, and it is no exaggeration to say that no newspaper west of the Mississippi River was ever before so thoroughly, liberally and satisfactorily equipped. The Messrs. De Young may be assured of our best wishes for their prosperity in every venture in legitimate journalism, and our gratification at the success which has attended their present most creditable enterprise.

PROFUSE COMPLIMENTS.

Russian River Flag, October 2.

We acknowledge the receipt of elaborately engraved cards of invitation to the formal opening of the new rooms of the SAN FRANCISCO DAILY CHRONICLE, Charles de Young & Co. proprietors, which took place on Monday last. We have already inspected the new building and its appointments. In the basement a beautiful sixty-horse-power engine drives two presses, capable of printing and folding 66,000 complete papers an hour, or equal to four times the capacity of the famous *Call* press. The editorial and reportorial rooms are carpeted with Brussels and furnished with rosewood and mahogany; the composing-room has everything new and convenient; the counting-room has a safe reaching to the ceiling, and its other appointments are not excelled in the city. A half-dozen electric lights are placed on the streets in front of the building. And it is but just credit to say that on the day of the reception of General Grant its decorations and adornments were the most attractive of any building along the line of procession. It is also due to say that the Sunday edition of the CHRONICLE, containing an account of the reception, was the most sought for.

FAR EXCELS ITS CONTEMPORARIES.

Golden Era, October 4.

Last Monday the CHRONICLE's new office, on the corner of Bush and Kearny streets, was thrown open to the public, and during the day was visited by thousands of men and women, who witnessed the operation of the two magnificent presses, each capable of throwing off 33,000 complete papers per hour. The office is the most complete in every detail on the Pacific coast. The presses print from a continuous roll of paper, and deliver the quarto CHRONICLE printed, cut, pasted and folded, ready for the mail or carrier. The engine is a model piece of workmanship; the stereotyping apparatus is of the most approved pattern; the whole building is lighted by electricity; the offices are furnished with pneumatic clocks, and hydraulic elevators reach every part of the tall structure. The offices are elegantly furnished and everything is neat, practical and economical. In the completeness of its appointments the CHRONICLE far excels its contemporaries.

AN IMMENSE GROWTH.

Pacific Appeal, October 4.

The new building erected by the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE was opened on Monday last. We availed ourselves of an invitation to inspect the same and found the new presses in operation. There are two presses located in the basement of the building, with a capacity for printing 33,000 papers each per hour. A visit to each of the various departments showed them to be the most convenient and well appointed in the United States. We found Charles de Young in his private office, to whom we paid our compliments, and were received in the most cordial and graceful manner. One of the most striking characteristics was the examination of the *Dramatic Chronicle*, a diminuitive sheet that came into existence in 1865, from which the present paper attained its immense growth. Great credit is due to the Messrs. De Young for their indefatigable industry in making the CHRONICLE one of the leading journals of America.

THE BEST PAPER.

Stockton Herald, September 29.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE held a reception in its new building to-day, on the corner of Kearny and Bush streets, where its friends were invited to inspect its various offices, presses and mechanical apparatus and the building that contains them. The CHRONICLE establishment is now so far ahead of any other newspaper on the coast in the completeness and elegance of its appointments as to be beyond comparison. The CHRONICLE's enterprise in collecting news is likewise unequaled by any paper on the coast, and it commands the admiration of men who condemn its course and policy. It has had no rival in reporting the movements of Grant since he arrived; and if it shall continue in the same policy that has characterized it since the election it cannot fail to win the good opinions and the support of the very men who six weeks ago were plotting its destruction. To-day it is the best paper published in California.

NO SUPERIOR ON THE COAST.

Santa Clara Echo, October 4.

We are in receipt of an invitation to inspect the presses, etc., and the new building of the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, corner Bush and Kearny streets. The writer has already been favored with a look through a portion of the magnificent structure, which in its then incomplete condition gave evidence of an interior finish which, from the most prominent rooms in the building and the most important furniture down to the most obscure nook and the smallest article, was in entire keeping with the beautiful and substantial exterior. The CHRONICLE can justly claim the finest and most complete newspaper establishment west of the Mississippi. The fact stands forth very prominently that in point of editorial management and business enterprise the CHRONICLE has no superior on this coast, and not a great many in the United States.

A NEWSY PAPER.

City Argus, October 14.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE is a model newspaper. Starting with energy and enterprise as its capital, it is to-day the peer of any newspaper published east of the Rocky Mountains. At the time of the recent difficulty many thought it would lose the prestige it had gained; others that it would die; but wiser heads who knew the CHRONICLE to be a bold, vigorous and influential paper predicted that it was only a question of time about its circulation and influence being greater than ever. The truth of the matter is, the CHRONICLE has no opponent in San Francisco. The non-committal *Call* is looked upon by the people as a mere apology for a daily paper; consequently

the people take the CHRONICLE, because they are sure to meet with a decided expression of opinion and at the same time get the latest local and foreign news. One thing is certain—the CHRONICLE will always be on top.

CHARACTERISTIC ENTERPRISE.

Correspondence Bodie Standard, September 26.

The San Francisco CHRONICLE with its characteristic enterprise, furnishes one of the most elaborate and comprehensive accounts of such an affair (the Grant Reception) as was ever offered in any part of the world. It published 60,000 copies in the new building and had them on the streets before five o'clock on Sunday morning. At twelve o'clock you could not secure a copy for love or money so complete was its account and so able as regards description, incidents, scenes, etc., that I would be ashamed of myself were I to avoid mentioning it. The paper contained thirty columns of solid and interesting reading matter, and speaks volumes for the two young men who own, control and direct so powerful an enterprise as the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.

A MAGNIFICENT BUILDING.

Albany (Or.) Register, October 3.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE opened its new rooms to the inspection of invited guests on Monday last. Their new building, on the corner of Kearny and Bush streets, is a magnificent five-story edifice, and cost a large sum of money. The two new presses which they put in motion to work off the CHRONICLE forms on that day, throw off 33,000 copies each per hour—a marvelous speed, which can hardly be comprehended by the ancient hand-press pressman. Charles de Young & Co., publishers and proprietors, may well be proud of their success, which in so short a time has enabled them to secure, through the publication of the CHRONICLE, the means to erect so magnificent a building and fill it with all the latest and most improved material and machinery for issuing their mammoth journal.

GENEROUS AND COURTEOUS.

Seattle (W. T.) Intelligencer, October 5.

The new building of the CHRONICLE is the handsomest newspaper office in the country outside of New York, Philadelphia or Chicago, and is not excelled except in size in those cities. Its cost was $265,000. It has a floor of marble, a counter of onyx, pneumatic clocks, hydraulic elevators, electric lights and fire precautions of its own. Its two presses are as nearly perfect as can be. * * * The CHRONICLE has always been generous and courteous towards its country contemporaries, fully exchanging its daily for their weeklies, and never failing to give any credit where it belongs. The writer hereof has experienced these courtesies since the beginning of the De Young enterprise, in 1865, and cannot help occasionally giving expression to his grateful feelings in consequence.

WHAT WOULD GUTENBERG SAY?

California Demokrat, September 30.

The new offices of the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE were inspected and admired yesterday by thousands. The edifice is provided with the minutest necessaries, and is furnished in a lavishly elegant manner. The counter in the business office, made of onyx, was admired the most after the presses, which are said to be the most perfect in the United States, and are worthy testimonials of the inventive genius of our times. What would Gutenberg say if he could see one of these masterpieces of machinery print, fold, cut and paste 33,000 copies in an hour? The editorial and composition rooms are furnished with every imaginable convenience, and the entire building may be considered an ornament to the city.

EXCELLENT LITERARY DESCRIPTION.

S. F. Cor. Chicago Tribune, October 27.

As the Authors' Carnival as given here was in great measure modeled upon the Chicago Carnival, a prolonged description of the affair is needless. Let me merely add that, on the morning after the opening, the CHRONICLE maintained its reputation for enterprise by publishing thirty-nine columns of excellent literary description, embracing a complete list of all the performers arranged alphabetically. Of course, the aforesaid performers, with their sisters, their cousins and their aunts, purchased Friday's CHRONICLE by the half dozen, the dozen, and in some cases by the score, and spread the news of their freshly-acquired celebrity over all the four corners of the globe.

GROWING PATRONAGE.

Salt Lake Tribune, September 30.

We are in receipt of an invitation to inspect the new CHRONICLE building and to witness the running of the new perfecting presses introduced into that establishment within the

past few days. The presses are the fastest in the world, and are capable of printing and folding 66,000 copies per hour. The CHRONICLE has always been regarded as one of the most enterprising and newsy journals in the land, and it is a source of pleasure to its friends to notice that the recent attempts to crush it out have compelled its publishers to increase their facilities to accommodate their growing patronage. The CHRONICLE has donned a new suit and presents a splendid typographical appearance.

ITS CUSTOMARY ENTERPRISE.

San Bernardino Times, October 27.

San Francisco has followed Boston and Baltimore in the Authors' Carnival, and has fairly outstripped all her predecessors. All the prominent authors are represented, and the chief characters of their works are presented in costume, while the prominent points are represented by tableaux. Over 1000 characters are said to be represented, and some of the costumes are gorgeous. The CHRONICLE, with its customary enterprise, devoted some thirty-eight columns of its Friday's issue to descriptions of the characters, costumes and tableaux.

NEWSIEST AND MOST FEARLESS.

Lodi Valley Review, October 14.

We regret that circumstances prevent us from using the complimentary invitation sent us by the Messrs. De Young of the CHRONICLE to visit and inspect the workings of their new presses in the new office into which they have lately moved. Thousands of people holding complimentary invitations have gone to witness this wonderful display of mechanism. The presses, two in number, print from an endless roll of paper at the rate of 33,000 per hour each. This is the only printing office in that great city which has been erected for that special purpose. The CHRONICLE is the newsiest and most fearless, as it is the leading journal of this coast.

A MARVEL OF ENTERPRISE.

San Jose Times, October 23.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE is a marvel of newspaper enterprise. Yesterday it issued an eight-page edition, every page filled with interesting and well-written items of local, State and general news, commercial and monetary, brilliant editorials, excerpts, political news or well-selected light reading, with an array of advertisements that indicate a degree of patronage and prosperity that such enterprise eminently deserves. The CHRONICLE bids fair to become to the Pacific coast what the New York *Herald* is to the East. It contained an eleven-column report of the Grant reception at the Crocker mansion Tuesday night.

THE LEADING PAPER.

San Diego News, September 30.

We have an invitation by mail to be present at the opening of the new CHRONICLE office, corner of Kearny and Bush, San Francisco, which took place yesterday. The plan of the building during its construction was examined by the senior, and he was satisfied then that it was to be *the* printing office of the city. Indeed, we know of no other building put up specially for the purpose in the city. The CHRONICLE will make itself felt in the new office beyond a doubt. It is and has ever been one of the newsiest papers in the city or elsewhere, and when fully established in the new building will doubtless redouble its exertions.

THE FINEST OFFICE.

Inyo Independent, October 4.

Last Monday's CHRONICLE, consisting of eight large and handsomely printed pages, is nearly filled with a sketch of its own remarkable history from the beginning down to the present, an elaborate description of its new office, and, most interesting of all, an account in detail of its wonderful presses and other machinery, altogether constituting the finest office and most perfect lot of machinery and appliances for producing a great newspaper to be found in any city on this continent, and not excelled perhaps as a whole in any other in the world. The whole account is of unusual interest.

AN ALMOST INCREDIBLE UNDERTAKING.

Haywards Journal, September 27.

Sunday morning the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE contained twenty-nine columns of an interesting account of the arrival and reception of Grant, showing a spirit of enterprise never excelled or even equaled by any newspaper on this coast. When it is taken into consideration the reception did not commence until 6 P. M., and that the paper is issued about 3 A. M., and also the extraordinary amount of work necessary to produce such a minute report, the undertaking seems almost incredible.

PLUCK AND DARING.

Yolo Mail, October 2.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to visit the new building of the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, corner of Bush and Kearny streets, and witness the running of their two new presses, which each strike off 33,000 copies hourly, or 550 per minute. This announcement is at the same time a declaration that those who control the paper are determined to maintain their influential position of the past toward the great reading public. If pluck and daring combined with marked ability in their corps of writers can accomplish this, they will not fail.

HAS ACCOMPLISHED GREAT FEATS.

Willows Journal, October 4.

We received an invitation to visit the new building of the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE a few days ago. The building is said to be one of the most elegant structures on the Pacific coast. The CHRONICLE has made rapid strides and has accomplished great journalistic feats. They also have two new presses, with which they can work off 66,000 copies of the CHRONICLE per hour. While the CHRONICLE has expressed many sentiments with which we could not agree, we must say that it is perhaps as extensively circulated as any newspaper in America.

PUSH AND ENTERPRISE.

Los Angeles Mirror, October 4.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to be present and inspect the new SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE building, situated on the northeast corner of Kearny and Bush streets. It is one of the finest buildings in San Francisco, and is in keeping with the push and enterprise of that paper. On the arrival of General Grant the CHRONICLE contained thirty-two columns descriptive of the scenes and incidents of his arrival, and each issue since has kept the outside public well posted in regard to the movements of the noted visitor.

NEVER BEFORE EQUALED.

Bodie News, October 31.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE has started out on an era of newspaper business never before equaled on this coast, and possibly in no other quarter of the globe. Within the past few weeks the enterprise displayed by that journal has been a subject of remark by everybody, and the magnificent description given of Grant's arrival, his entertainment at Belmont, at Crocker's, and the various places visited by him, added to the report of the Authors' Carnival and other matters, shows plainly that the CHRONICLE is destined to be the paper of the coast.

OUTSTRIPPED ALL ITS CONTEMPORARIES

Santa Cruz Courier, September 26.

The CHRONICLE of last Sunday contained eight pages and seventy-two columns. Of the reading matter over thirty columns related to the arrival of General Grant in San Francisco the evening before. When we consider the lateness of the hour at which the General arrived, and the limited time at disposal in which to accomplish the work, the result is simply marvelous. The CHRONICLE far outstripped all its contemporaries in fullness of detail of the report alluded to, and disposed of about 30,000 extra copies of that day's edition.

LEADS IN THE MATTER OF NEWS.

Napa Gold Dollar, September 29.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE appears this morning with eight pages, cut and pasted, with an elaborate description of its new quarters and cuts of its building and new presses. It contains an interesting history from the beginning and progress of the CHRONICLE up to the present time. During its history the CHRONICLE has always kept decidedly ahead of all its competitors as a live and energetic newspaper, and whatever may be said of its political tone and its proprietors, the paper will continue to lead in the matter of news.

FEARLESS AND ENERGETIC PAPER.

Scott Valley News, October 2.

We received a complimetary ticket to inspect the new CHRONICLE building, northeast corner of Kearny and Bush streets, on Monday, the 29th ultimo, and regret very much that we could not be in San Francisco on that occasion, as nothing would afford us more pleasure than to view the new CHRONICLE building and witness the working of the presses. The CHRONICLE is one of the most fearless and energetic newspapers published in our country, and has an influence not surpassed by any journal on this coast. We wish it success.

THE MOST ENTERPRISING PAPER.

San Benito Advance, September 23.

The CHRONICLE is to be commended for the enterprise it displayed in reporting every

event incidental to the recent reception of General Grant. Last Sunday's edition contained a twenty-nine column report, being far ahead of any of the other leading dailies. We are not much of an admirer of the CHRONICLE, but to give credit where credit is due, we must say that it displayed remarkable reportorial powers, proving itself to be the most enterprising paper on the coast.

THE LEADING PAPER.

Hollister Enterprise, October 4.

THE CHRONICLE'S indomitable enterprise and energy are unequaled. Its growth has been remarkably rapid, and from a theatrical programme with very imperfect appurtenances, it has grown to be the leading paper of the coast, with facilities unsurpassed for supplying every morning the news of the world to its readers. Its new building, presses, type and skilled workmanship have attracted a great deal of interest, and many of our citizens intend visiting the office the next time they go to the city.

AS GOOD AS A BOOK.

Sonora Union Democrat, October 4.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE of Monday, September 29th, contained fifty columns of new reading matter and twenty-two of advertisements. The articles, if put in the ordinary 12mo book form, would make a volume of 200 pages, exclusive of advertisements. Yet this marvel of the triumphs of the printer's art may be produced on the CHRONICLE'S new web perfecting Hoe press at the rate of 66,000 copies per hour.

ONE OF THE BEST PAPERS PUBLISHED.

Bodie Chronicle, October 4.

Thanks to Charles de Young & Co. for an invitation card of admittance to inspect the new CHRONICLE building on the 29th ultimo. Candor requires us to say that the CHRONICLE is one of the best papers published, and when we look back nineteen years and recall the friendly and almost daily visits of Charley de Young, then publishing the Sacramento *Dramatic Chronicle*, to our office—Sacramento *Daily News*—we take peculiar pleasure in congratulating him upon his success.

STILL IMPROVING.

Stanislaus News, October 3.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE has just got into its new building, and is now issued on one of the finest presses in the world. By the means of its new presses it will be enabled to issue or strike off 60,000 copies an hour. This will enable the CHRONICLE to go to press two hours later than any other morning journal in San Francisco, which would probably, on such an occasion as the Grant reception, signify at least fifteen columns more of a description than any other paper.

PERFECT IN ALL ITS DETAILS.

Elevator, October 11.

The new CHRONICLE building, corner of Kearny and Bush streets, is finished and was occupied last week. The enterprising proprietors of this journal have admirably succeeded in making the CHRONICLE a real "live paper," and are fully deserving the encomiums they receive. The new building is perfect in all its details for a newspaper establishment, and * * is assuredly the finest newspaper building on the Pacific coast.

WAY UP IN ENTERPRISE.

Mariposa Gazette, October 18.

The CHRONICLE of the 9th instant contains a full and graphic account of the grand reception given by Senator Sharon at his palatial residence at Belmont, a short distance from San Francisco, in honor of General and Mrs. Grant and party. It occupies about thirteen columns of the CHRONICLE, besides a map of the premises where the ovation was had. The CHRONICLE is getting up—up—way up—in enterprise, and in its endeavor to excel.

THE VERY FOREMOST.

Santa Barbara Press, October 2.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE is certainly the most enterprising, the very foremost *news* paper on the Pacific coast. Its last Monday's edition—a double-sheet, eight-page paper—contains a twenty-column history of itself, with a full description of its new building, presses and outfit, illustrated by pictures of the building and presses. Like its account of the Grant reception, this descriptive article is a superb piece of newspaper work.

ANOTHER "CHRONICLE" VICTORY.

Napa Daily Register, October 9.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE of this morning contains a thirteen-column account of Senator Sharon's brilliant reception to General Grant and party at Belmont last night. It gives a complete list of the names

of the 2500 invited guests, a diagram of the interior of the Sharon mansion, and a minute description of the whole affair. If pluck and enterprise are the chief requisites to success the CHRONICLE will win.

THE BEST EQUIPPED.

Healdsburg Enterprise, October 2.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE is now located in its new building, corner Bush and Kearny streets. Monday last was "reception" day, and many invited persons had the pleasure of inspecting the new premises, presses, etc., of the office. The CHRONICLE is by far the best equipped newspaper west of the Rocky Mountains, and manages to maintain the largest circulation.

TRULY WONDERFUL.

Chico Record, October 10.

The CHRONICLE is displaying journalistic enterprise that is truly wonderful. Twenty-nine columns of Grant reception the morning after his arrival, a feat never equaled, is now supplemented by thirteen columns concerning the Sharon banquet at Belmont. The late guests from the reception were met at the cars upon their arrival the next morning with the CHRONICLE containing a full account of the affair.

SIMPLY ASTONISHING.

Monterey California, September 30.

We received an invitation to be present at the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE pressrooms, in the new building, corner of Bush and Kearny streets, on September 29th, to witness the working of the CHRONICLE'S new presses, which print at the rate of 66,000 copies an hour. It is simply astonishing the enterprise the management have shown. We cannot but admire its enterprise and wish it success.

A RED-LETTER DAY.

Salt Lake Herald, October 1.

Monday was another red-letter day in the history of the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, its new building and presses being then put to use. A handsome invitation card for the occasion was received by the *Herald*. It is questionable if any journal in the world has gained so high a position in so short a time as the CHRONICLE. It is a power, not only in California, but all over the Pacific coast.

LAVISH COMPLIMENTS.

San Francisco Merchant, September 25.

The CHRONICLE answered all the malignant rumors about that paper having been sold or being for sale, by moving into its new office ahead of time and sending out, from the most perfectly-equipped composing and press-rooms in the world, a paper on Sunday morning that put all its competitors in the shade, and supassed anything yet done by the New York *Herald* or London *Telegraph*.

THE BOSS PAPER.

Wheatland (Yuba county) Recorder, October 3.

We would return our thanks to Charles de Young & Co., proprietors of the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, for an invitation to the reception at the opening of their new building on Monday last. Business kept us from attending. The CHRONICLE is the boss paper of this coast, and with their new building, presses and office appointments, shows not only enterprise but financial success.

AN ENTERPRISING NEWSPAPER.

Crescent City Courier, October 29.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE of the 20th instant gave a consecutive account of Grant's trip around the world. The account is from the lips of John Russell Young, who accompanied Grant, and was the result of an interview with that journalist in Philadelphia. With a commendable spirit of enterprise the proprietors of the CHRONICLE had the whole thing telegraphed.

ABLY EDITED.

Red Bluff People's Cause, September 30.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from Charles De Young & Co., to visit San Francisco to-day and inspect the new CHRONICLE building, corner of Kearny and Bush streets. The proprietors have evinced a wonderful amount of zeal, enterprise and business tact, and to-day the CHRONICLE is one of the most ably edited journals on the Pacific coast.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

Castroville Argus, October 4.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE issued a double-sheet on Monday giving a description of its new building and presses and a history of the paper since its first issue in January, 1865, as the DRAMATIC CHRONICLE. It is interesting reading to the journalist and gives the public an instructive view of the growth

and progress of one of the leading papers of the State.

WONDERS OF A MODERN NEWSPAPER.

St. Helena Star, October 10.

The editor acknowledges with thanks a courteous invitation to be present at the opening of the new CHRONICLE press-room at San Francisco last week, and regrets his inability to attend. A large number of people were present and were given some new ideas of the wonders of modern newspaper printing. The CHRONICLE presses print 33,000 papers each an hour.

PERFECTION MECHANICALLY.

Alameda Argus, September 25.

The CHRONICLE is now located in its new quarters, at the corner of Bush and Kearny streets. It is printed from new type and upon new presses. We have inspected the composing room and find it to be so far ahead of that of any other paper on the Pacific coast that comparison is impossible. The CHRONICLE is now almost perfection mechanically.

A BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

Solano Republican, October 30.

There is no disguising the fact that the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE is on top of the heap. We are in no mood to fling taffy at the CHRONICLE, but the enterprise it displays is something astounding. Its brilliant achievement in its report on the opening night of the Authors' Carnival was worth to its readers the price of a whole year's subscription.

ENTERPRISE, GRIT AND VITALITY.

Tehama Tocsin, October 4.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from Charles de Young & Co. to the opening of the new CHRONICLE building and press-room, which took place last Monday. The enterprise, grit and vitality of the De Youngs, in pushing their journal to the front ranks, is to be admired, and we are sorry we could not have spared the time to be present.

EXTRA EDITION DEMANDED.

Bakersfield Courier-Californian, September 25.

The CHRONICLE of Sunday last had thirty-two columns devoted to the great feature of the year, the arrival of General Grant. It comprehended everything bearing upon the journey of the great Captain around the world. Fifty thousand copies of the paper were sold before 10 o'clock Sunday morning, and an extra edition was called for next day.

UNEQUALED ENTERPRISE.

Reese River Reveille, September 25.

The issue of the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE on Sunday morning contains 72 columns—30 of which were occupied by a description of Grant's arrival. Taking the issue as a whole, it is a piece of enterprise never before equaled on this coast. When it is considered that the whole was performed in the space of about seven hours, it is remarkable.

NEVER EQUALED.

Alameda Encinal, October 25.

Yesterday's CHRONICLE devoted thirty-nine columns, illustrated, to the details of the Authors' Carnival, which opened on Thursday evening at the Mechanics' Pavilion before an audience of 10,000 people. This is certainly a piece of newspaper enterprise never equaled on this coast, and, perhaps, nowhere in the United States.

POPULAR AND ENTERPRISING.

Reading (Shasta County) Independent, October 2.

The CHRONICLE to-day is the most popular and enterprising journal on the coast. The magnificent new building recently erected on the corner of Bush and Kearny streets for its exclusive use, its new and improved presses, new type, etc., show conclusively that it not only has enterprise, but solid coin—which necessarily follows.

AN ADMIRABLY COMPLETE PAPER.

News Letter, September 27.

Last Sunday's CHRONICLE was an admirably complete paper, the first worked off on the new press, and all remarked the style in which it was cut and folded and pasted at the back, so that the leaves could be turned. It is not often that the public call for a fourth edition of a Sunday paper, as they were doing for this on Thursday.

DISTANCED EVERY PAPER, AS USUAL.

Solano Times, September 30.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE has recently got into its elegant new quarters on the corner of Bush and Kearny streets. The paper comes out in a new dress of type and is as handsome and readable as can be. As usual, in its account of General Grant's arrival and reception, it distanced every paper on the coast.

EVERY IMPROVEMENT UTILIZED.

San Francisco Stock Report, October 1.

The new building erected by the San Francisco CHRONICLE was opened to visitors Mon-

day, and will be opened again this evening. The establishment is one of the most complete in America. Every modern improvement in the form of progress, machinery and miscellaneous appointments has been utilized.

A WELL-APPOINTED OFFICE.

Santa Cruz Courier, October 3.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE has recently moved into new quarters on the corner of Bush and Kearny streets. The office was thrown open for inspection last Monday. It is by far the largest and best arrranged newspaper establishment on the Pacific coast, and is excelled by few in the United States.

A STRIKING PIECE OF ENTERPRISE.

Santa Cruz Sentinel, September 27.

The description of the Grant reception in the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE of Sunday is a striking piece of journalistic enterprise and of reportorial ability and agility. In fact, it is a feat we do not remember to have seen surpassed. There are twenty-nine columns on the subject, all excellently written.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Red Bluff Sentinel, September 30.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE published eight-page edition yesterday, almost three pages of which were devoted to illustrations and descriptions of its new building. The CHRONICLE is a paper for the people, and is subscribed for by the greater number of the people of Northern California.

AN EVENT IN COAST JOURNALISM.

Nevada State Journal, September 25.

The CHRONICLE'S account of the reception of General Grant was an event in coast journalism, double distancing, so to speak, the reports of all other papers combined. The CHRONICLE, while maintaining its position as the leading newspaper, will soon be acknowledged as the most influential.

THOROUGH NEWSPAPER MEN.

Spirit of the Times, November 1.

The CHRONICLE, as now conducted and published, is the very best paper produced in the city. It shows an enterprise that cannot be excelled, and in every department furnishes the proof that thorough newspaper men are in control. * * * In every department it shows neatness and care.

WHAT IT TOOK.

Merced Express, October 11.

Senator Sharon gave General Grant a $40,000 reception at Belmont, the renowned country-seat of Sharon. The bon-ton of the State were there, and the swell and display were magnificent. It takes about thirteen columns of the CHRONICLE, and a map of the grounds, to describe it.

IT WILL WIN.

Los Angeles Herald, October 1.

The last number of THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE comes to us with illustrations of its new building and presses and an exhaustive history of that institution. It is impossible not to admit the dash and pluck shown it. It will win. That fact is plainly apparent.

THE MOST ENTERPRISING.

Woodland Democrat, October 24.

As usual, the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE came out Wednesday morning with an exhaustive and most interesting account of the Crocker reception to Grant, occupying eleven columns. The CHRONICLE is certainly the most enterprising journal of the Pacific coast.

WILL ALWAYS BE ON TOP.

Woodland Standard, October 4.

The CHRONICLE'S account of the arrival and reception of the distinguished citizen (Grant) was more complete in every respect than all the other dailies together. * * * As long as the present state of things remains the CHRONICLE will always be on top.

A MARVEL OF JOURNALISM.

Modoc Independent, November 1.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE of October 24th is a marvel of journalism. It has thirty-eight and one-half columns devoted to the Authors' Carnival now being held in that city, the most prominent features of which are illustrated specially for that journal.

BY FAR THE FINEST.

Salinas City Index, October 2.

The proprietors of the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE gave a grand reception at their new building, corner of Bush and Kearny streets, last Monday. It is by far the finest and most complete newspaper establishment on the Pacific coast.

COMPLETE IN ITS ARRANGEMENTS.

Tuscarora Times-Review, September 30.

The new building for the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE is now completed, and was yesterday thrown open for the inspection of visitors. It is doubtless the most complete in its arrangements of any office this side of the Rocky Mountains.

NEWSY, INTERESTING AND DIGNIFIED.

San Jose Mercury, October 21.

In all fairness we desire to give evidence to the present excellence of the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE. For the past two weeks it has been the newsiest, most interesting, dignified and respectable journal ever published on this coast.

A MASTERLY PIECE OF WORK.

Antioch Ledger, September 27.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE published twenty-nine columns of solid matter descriptive of the Grant reception in San Francisco last Saturday evening. The reporters did their work in a masterly manner.

TALENT, ENTERPRISE AND VERSATILITY

Santa Barbara Independent, October 4.

We do not envy the CHRONICLE its new and magnificent office which it has earned by many a hard-fought battle. * * It has done some good work in the State. * * It has talent, enterprise and versatility.

ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE OFFICES.

Napa Reporter, October 3.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to inspect the new CHRONICLE building in San Francisco. The CHRONICLE is now one of the most complete newspaper establishments to be found in the world.

DISTANCED ALL COMPETITORS.

Downey City Outlook, October 4.

The CHRONICLE distanced all competitors in the correctness and fullness of details of the reception of General Grant. Its reports were fuller and more readable than those of any other paper in San Francisco.

AWAY AHEAD, AS USUAL.

S. F. Cor. Eureka (Nev.) Leader, October 9.

The papers this morning are full of the Authors' Carnival. The CHRONICLE, with its usual enterprise, is away ahead, having a most elaborate description, recounting even the smallest detail.

A MAGNIFICENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Ventura Signal, October 4.

The CHRONICLE has been moved to its new quarters, and judging from the description given of them, we imagine it must be a most magnificent printing office. The CHRONICLE has enterprise.

HANDSOME AS A NEW PIN.

San Francisco Mission Mirror, September 27.

The CHRONICLE has occupied its magnificent new structure, on the corner of Bush and Kearny streets, and put on a new dress, which makes it look typographically as handsome as a new pin.

FAR AHEAD.

Stock Exchange, October 10.

The Grant reception at Belmont afforded enterprising contemporaries a splendid chance to distinguish themselves by their reports of the affair. The CHRONICLE was far ahead of the *Call.*

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

Bee, Lakeport, October 9.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE has moved into its new and handsome building. THE WEEKLY is enlarged and improved, and is one of the finest papers published in the United States.

SURPASSES ALL.

San Francisco Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial, September 30.

The CHRONICLE held a grand reception today at its new building, which for commodiousness and modern improvements far surpasses any other newspaper office west of Chicago.

MORE LIVE ADS THAN ANY OTHER PAPER.

Nevada Tribune, September 20.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE will not down. It is out in a new dress, and presents more live "ads" in its columns than any other paper in California.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

West Oakland Press, October 25.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE has the best building; the best presses; the best talent; the best enterprise; yes, the best of everything.

THE MOST THOROUGH.

Pioche Record, October 11.

The CHRONICLE of San Francisco has now the largest, finest and most thorough newspa-

per printing establishment on the Pacific Coast.

A SPLENDID BUILDING.

Marin County Journal, October 2.

The SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE held a reception in their splendid new building last Monday. We acknowledge an invitation to attend.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY OTHER PAPER.

North San Juan Independent, October 4.

The CHRONICLE is far ahead of any other paper in the State in point of enterprise.