

About Local Newspapers

1850-1856

Sauk County Standard/Sauk County Democrat

In 1850 **Cyrus N. McLaughlin**, a practical printer, found his way to Baraboo with a few cases of type and an ancient hand press. A vacant loft of Moorhead's Tin and Hardware store, location unknown, was secured for an office and on June 25, 1850, the first issue of the *Sauk County Standard*, a Whig paper, was printed.

Before 1850 was left behind, McLaughlin was joined by **H. A. McFadden** and the paper's political leanings changed from Whig to Democrat without bothering to change its name. In February of 1851 Mr. McFadden retired and McLaughlin purchased his interest with **M. C. Wait** acting as editor. In May of 1851, Waite disposed of his interest in the paper. At the same time **Duncan C. Niven** assumed editorship of the Standard.

McLaughlin announced his dissolution with the *Sauk County Standard* on August 31, 1851, turning the reins over to **Joseph H. Waggoner** of Baraboo and **George R. Clarke** of Chicago. In the March 10, 1852 issue, **Waggoner** announced his resignation due to ill health. **Waggoner** sold to **Richard H. Davis**. The September 1, 1852 edition lists **C. H. McLaughlin** again as the proprietor, **D. S. Vittum** as editor. In August of 1853, McLaughlin became sole proprietor. **R. C. Gould** joined McLaughlin in August of 1853.

In July of 1854, the paper moved over the Mill's Block on Third Street. The August 30, 1854 issue advised the public that this issue was McLaughlin & Gould's last paper. The reins were being turned over to **Mr. Jacob Ambler**, a good Democrat. However, Ambler's rein was short as he died on September 15, two weeks after assuming control of the paper, at the age of 44. The paper issued September 20, 1854, was printed by **Andrew C. Holt**.

In May of 1854 it changed again; Andrew Holt sold out to **Victor I. Peck** and **James E. Dennis**. **Dr. W. J. Phelps** became the political editor in August of 1855.

The issue dated August 9, 1855 was re-named the "*Sauk County Democrat*". Ownership changed the first of January 1856, with **Dr. J. W. Phelps** replacing **Dennis**. With the printing of the March 7

issue, Phelps turned his interest in the paper over to **Jas. H. Wells**. The office was closed and the paper discontinued in November of 1856.

1855-

The Baraboo Republic/Baraboo News Republic

In December of 1851 **Silas Noyes** printed the first edition of the *Northern Republic*, known as a Whig organ, in Portage Wisconsin. For a time it met with success, but eventually failed. The paper was then moved to Baraboo where Silas Noyes formed a partnership with his brother **D. K. Noyes**, and in January of 1855, published the first edition of the *Baraboo Republic*. The paper was, of course, Republican in politics. Through occasional omissions of its weekly issue in its earlier years, the Baraboo Republic drifted away from the time of the commencement of its yearly volume. The first issue in its 1855 bound-volume was dated April of that year.

On the October 13, 1855 Silas Noyes withdrew and on October 20 was succeeded by **Henry A. Perkins** and **John Blake**, D. K. Noyes retaining the proprietorship and political editorship. At that time their office was in the old courthouse at about 120 Fourth Avenue. In January of 1856, the proprietor and editor, D. K. Noyes, was chosen to represent his district in the assembly and **N. W. Wheeler**, a well-known lawyer, acted as editor *pro tem*.

Then, in September of 1856, **Ansel North Kellogg** became associated with Mr. Noyes as contributing editor and the office of the Republic moved over H. A. Peck's Drug Store at 133 Third Avenue. The following year, 1857, Mr. Noyes bade adieu to his friends and supporters, and the paper passed to Messrs. Kellogg & Perkins--Mr. Kellogg, who had purchased Blake's interest, as editor, Mr. Perkins as publisher. Mr. Perkins soon became associated with the editorial conduct of the local and miscellaneous departments of the paper. Early in 1857, **Mr. H. A. Peck** served for a few weeks as editor *pro tem*.

Ansel Kellogg was born in Reading, PA., on March 20, 1832, the youngest of six children. The members of his family could trace their ancestry back to John Rogers, the martyr in Queen Mary's time. Early on, Ansel became a student at Columbia College, graduating

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second in his class at the age of twenty. When about twenty-two years of age, Kellogg came to Wisconsin, settling in Portage where he acquired a position in a print shop. with **J. C. Chandler** on a newspaper called the *Northern Republic*, edited by **Silas & D. K. Noyes**.

Kellogg married Miss Annie Barnes in 1859. On January 1, 1860, Perkins withdrew and Kellogg became the sole proprietor and editor.

At the outbreak of the civil war, country newspapers suffered serious embarrassment owing to the enlistments of their compositors and pressmen for service in the army. When President Lincoln issued his call for three year volunteers to sustain the union, **Joseph L. Weirich**, then the principal help in the composing room of the *Baraboo Republic* answered the call. Kellogg came forward at this time, and claimed for the Republic, the privilege of equipping Weirich with a Sharps rifle.

After Weirich left, it was impossible to get the paper out on schedule; it was then that the fertile mind of Kellogg came up with the idea of auxiliary printing. Traveling to Madison, he obtained the assistance of the State Journal, which by printing one entire side of the Republic, saved the day. The first auxiliary print formed a part of the issue of the Republic dated July 4, 1861.

Kellogg remained in the capacity of proprietor and editor until May of 1862 when he sold the Republic office to **Messrs. C. E. Stuart** and **John W. Blake**. On August 19, 1863, Stuart withdrew. Blake continued as sole proprietor until April of 1865, when with the commencement of the volume, **Mr. William Hill** assumed charge of the paper.

Kellogg went on to the exploit the system, which became known by various names of "patent insides", "auxiliary sheets" and "ready prints." In 1865 Kellogg established himself in Chicago in the business of supplying country journals with auxiliary sheets. He eventually obtained a patent for his idea. Kellogg went on to amass a large fortune. "Ready Print" had been used in England prior to 1850 but not to the degree that one would see in the United States. By 1878, the total number of newspapers using this service counted over 2000.

With the publication dated September 4, 1872, it was announced that Mr. Hill had sold the paper to Joseph I. Weirich who would then take the reins as publisher and editor. By April 1, of 1874 **Mr. Woodman** joined Weirich in the publication of the Baraboo Republic.

Weirich died at 8:00 AM on December 21, 1877 of pleura-pneumonia. After a short service in the afternoon the members of the Lodge of Freemasons escorted his body to the depot. A special train was provided by the Superintendent of the Division and at 2:00 the train carrying the body and his relatives left for Monroe, arriving there at 9:30 in the evening.

On May 1 of 1878, **Edwin E. Woodman** purchased the interest of the late Joseph L. Weirich. In January of 1880, **J. H. Powers** had joined Woodman in the newspaper operation. Woodman was a versatile writer and the paper flourished under his brilliant editorship. Woodman retired in 1882 and **J. S. Briscoe** became a partner for a short time.

On August 16, 1886, **Messrs. Powers and Brock** published the first issue of the *Baraboo Daily Republic*. It lasted until at least September 30, 1886.

A new cylinder press was placed in operation in a new building and then in June of 1890, the *Sauk County Democrat* reported that **Nicholas Smith** had severed his ties with the *Janesville Gazette* and would soon purchase the *Baraboo Republic*. The August 6, 1890 issue found **Nicholas Smith** at the helm of the *Baraboo Republic*. However, due to illness, Smith was forced to relinquish the paper back to Powers in September of the same year.

In May of 1891, *The Democrat* reported that the Baraboo Republic had been purchased by a stock company consisting of **Phil Cheek, Col. D. E. Welch, W. H. Bennett, M. A. Warren, John H. Powers and Fred Baringer**. These were the stockholders in the Republic Printing Company. W. H. Bennett assumed the responsibilities of the editor.

In July of 1892, Bennett sold his interest to **Nicholas Smith** who became editor. Smith retained this post until April 6, of 1893 when John N. Powers and J. S. Briscoe assumed ownership of the

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paper and shared the honors of editor. Briscoe came to Iowa with his parents at the age of three. He spent nine or ten years in Chicago and the remainder of his time here, in the office of his uncle, Captain William Hill, editor of the Republic, where Mr. Briscoe learned to set type. Later his uncle became a banker in Kansas and died in that state at the age of 90.

Briscoe disposed of his interest to the **George H. and Sidney J. Hood** who then became part owners of the paper. Later, on March 30, 1895, Powers sold his interest to the Hoods and moved to Salt Lake City where he took up residence.

Briscoe remained in the printing business and as oldest of the Baraboo printers sold his plant in the Sanderson building to L. A. Winnie, in September of 1920. Mr. Briscoe, then recently married, would go to Clayton, New Mexico, to spend the winter. Mrs. Briscoe has been residing there for a number of years and had interests in that state. During the 25 years Mr. Briscoe had operated a job-printing business doing the work alone most of the time. Mr. Winnie, the new owner had been with several plants in the country.

The Hood Brothers announced on September 13 of 1923, they would discontinue the *Weekly Republic Paper* after that issue. However, the brothers would continue as publishers of the *Baraboo Daily Republic* newspaper until February of 1929 when the *Baraboo Daily News* and the *Baraboo Daily Republic* merged.

The new consolidated paper would be known as the *Baraboo Daily News and Republic* and would be published at the *News*' office. The job printing would be done at the *Republic*'s office under the direct supervision of the Hood brothers. The *Baraboo Daily News* was located at 408 Oak Street. The *News* would take over the *Republic*'s subscribers. Baraboo was the last city in Wisconsin with a population under 20,000 to become a one-newspaper town.

In January of 1932, S. J. Hood died suddenly in the print shop. Hood was born on October 10, 67 years earlier in Spring Green. Since the *Daily Republic* merged with the *Baraboo News*, the Hood Brothers had conducted a job printing shop. Two sons survived Hood, Thomas with the Marshall-Field Company of Chicago and Donald of Baraboo.

Hood's wife, the former Edith Watson of Baraboo, passed away many years prior.

1857

The Baraboo Democrat

The *Baraboo Democrat* was published briefly by Peck & Wells in 1857, was suspended and later published as the *Sauk County Democrat*.

1866-1869

The Independent

In the spring of 1866, **D. K. Noyes**, after returning home from the war with one foot shot off, in casting about for a business occupation, fastened his mind upon the printing business, and made efforts to purchase the *Republic*; but, failing in that, he purchased and bought out an office equipment business, and started a paper entitled "*The Independent*," D. K. Noyes Publisher & Proprietor. The first number made its appearance July 17, 1866. Early on, **J. W. Blake** joined Noyes. They published the *Independent* for one year, and then sold the office equipment to **William H. Canfield, M. J. Drown and D. S. Vittum**. The office was rented to **Peter Richards and J. C. Chandler**, who published the *Independent* for three months, when Canfield bought out Chandler, changing the politics to Democrat, and in August 1868, sold out his interest to Vittum and Drown, but continued to run the paper, as editor *pro tem* until after the presidential election. **Fred E. Everett** then published it until June 9th., 1869, when the publication was suspended. In February of 1870, the *Independent* again appeared, under the guidance of J. C. Chandler. It was said that its politics would be Republican while its religious side would promote temperance.

January 6, 1870 - June 1870

Sauk County Herald

The *Sauk County Herald* sprung up from the ashes of the *Independent*, **J. C. Chandler**, editor and proprietor. The first number was issued January 6, 1870. In politics it was republican; in

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temperance, all and all; and in other respects it was "Shanghai" all over. It lived about six months, and suspended the latter part of June 1870. The office then became a job printing operation conducted by **Peter Richards** and **J. H. Powers** and for a short time, **Fred E. Everette**.

1879-1915

Baraboo Bulletin/Ford's Sauk County Democrat

1882 Remembered (BDN 9/21/1922)

Walter Noyes and **Charles W. Dykens** established *The Republican* later to be known as *The Baraboo Bulletin*. The *Bulletin* was a "patent inside" publication. The four inner pages were printed by the Wisconsin Publisher's Union, in other words, the Democrat Printing Company in Madison.

The duo conducted it for a few months starting in December of 1879. **H.C. Hansbrough**, later a United States Senator, bought out Dykens and he and Noyes issued a single number when Hansbrough repudiated his associate, and **Joe S. Briscoe** assumed Noyes' interest. Briscoe and Hansbrough published the paper for about a year. It was then sold to **Rev. W.J. McKay**, **Rev. S.W. Horner**, **William Stanley** and **Thomas A. Lawson**, who promptly made of it a prohibition organ. Later the property was sold to **E.A. Carter**, who had come from Ohio, as Joe Briscoe recalls. Carter went to LaValle after selling his press and type to **Col. Joshua G. Ford**, who came from Kentucky. Mr. Ford went on to start "*Ford's Sauk County Democrat*". That was the end of the *Bulletin*.

Hansbrough originally came to Baraboo to do a local writing of the Sauk County history, which appeared in 1880. C.W. Butterfield is the accredited author, but Hansbrough, on a salary, wrote much of the matter.

Joe Briscoe went to North Dakota where he and Hansbrough established daily and weekly newspapers at Grand Forks and Devils Lake.

July 9, 1886 found new owners in charge of the newspaper formerly owned by Ford. **E. Aug. Runge & Herman Grotophorst** replaced **J.G. Ford**, editor and **C.W. Ford**, publisher. The office was found in the second story of the **Train Block** at 416 Oak where it had

probably been since 1879 when the *Baraboo Bulletin* was established. Runge, at the time he took over the paper, was living in Milwaukee where he was engaged as the Secretary of the German-American Teacher's Seminary. Runge was confident he could wrap up his duties in Milwaukee by the middle of August and would then take over the editorship of the paper.

In 1886 a subscription to the *Sauk County Democrat* weekly was \$1.50. The 1890 volume still has Runge & Grotophorst as owners.

With the July 3, 1890 issue, E. August Runge was listed as the sole proprietor and with the January 1, 1891 issue of the newspaper started its 12th. volume.

In January of 1895, **Ed. L. Luckow** became the new proprietor. Luckow had been the editor since Runge took sole ownership, of the paper and at the beginning of the year purchased the paper from Runge.

Runge died at the Augustana Hospital in Chicago on July 31, 1919. Runge was born in Cedarburg, Wisconsin in 1857. His father died when he was about 8 years old and soon afterwards his mother moved the family to Sauk City where Runge obtained most of his education. He worked for sometime on a Sauk City newspaper, afterwards reading law at Sparta and Hartford. After editing a paper for sometime at West Bend, Runge moved to Baraboo and purchased the *Sauk County Democrat*. Besides Mrs. Runge, he was survived by one daughter, Miss Doris at home and a son, Ralf T. and three sisters.

In May of 1913 it was announced that Luckow sold an interest in the paper to **Eckhardt L. Nickles**, formerly of the *Olmsted County Democrat*. Luckow was expecting an appointment in Washington as an auditor with the Navy Department. By the end of June, Luckow was in Washington, tending to his duties. In July of 1914, Nickles moved to Mankato, Minn. to work on another newspaper.

The *Sauk County Democrat* was sold in January of 1915 to **H. B. Quimby** of Reedsburg by E. L. Luckow. For sometime the business has been conducted by **Messrs. Winnie and Osborne**. Quimby had been postmaster at Reedsburg for the prior 10 years and prior to that was engaged in newspaper work and at one time was employed in the

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newspaper plant, which he has just purchased. He was born in Sauk City.

In May of 1915, H. B. Quimby, of Reedsburg, sold the Democrat Newspaper to a new corporation. The last issue by Quimby was in April and the first issue by the new owners will be in May. Plans were to move the operation from the Luckow building to 150 Third Street.

1879

Sauk County Republican

In December of 1879, it was reported that paper had arrived for the first printing of the *Sauk County Republican*, being established by Messrs. Walter Noyes and Jas. Dykins.

In January of 1880, Noyes sold his interest in the Sauk County Republican to Dykins and that paper would hereafter be published by **Jas. Dykins & Son**.

1884-

The Baraboo News

Golden Anniversary Edition

(May 26, 1934)

In the early 1880's **L. H. Cook** issued at Delton a little newspaper called the *Mirror Lake Echo*. It soon failed and the equipment passed through the hands of **J. T. Huntington** and **Colonel D. E. Welch** to **J. F. Kartack** of Baraboo. Mr. Kartack produced on May 26, 1884, the first issue of what a year later would become the *Baraboo News*, but what at the moment was called the *Baraboo Advertiser*. Kartack was the sole owner of the paper for about a year and then took in his brother, **G. A. Kartack** as a partner. The two had been partners in a job printing business since 1883. In 1893, G. A. Kartack sold his interest in the paper to his brother, J. F. Kartack. G. A. then obtained a position with Daniel Scotten & Company of the Hiawatha Tobacco Works in Detroit. The business would now be called the *Baraboo News Publishing Company*.

Some records indicate that on May 8, 1894, the Baraboo News Publishing Company announced the forthcoming printing of a new paper to be called the *Baraboo Evening News*, which would be delivered every evening except Sundays. It is not clear if this really

happened. The publication of the *Baraboo Weekly News* began on May 26, 1884.

In 1894, **H. E. Cole** and **A. D. Dorsett** became financially interested in the *Baraboo News Publishing Company*, to which they added the *Baraboo Daily News* edition beginning on June 4 of the same year, at the same time continuing the weekly edition. Cole completed his college course in 1892, becoming principal of a school in Indiana. After one year he accepted a position upon the staff of the Republican and Leader in La Crosse Wisconsin. He remained there a little more than a year, then came to Baraboo in 1895. In October of 1894, the Daily and Weekly News moved their quarters to Third Street over Brewer's shoe store.

After Kartack, Dorsett and Cole had owned the paper jointly for about a year, J. F. Kartack sold his interest to **J. K. Matchett**. Matchett's education was at the Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio and his business experience was with his father's bank. The September 7, 1898 issue of the *Baraboo News* list Cole and Dorsett as owners and publishers, Matchett seems to not be connected with the paper at that time.

The News was published by Dorsett and Cole until January 1, 1907 when Cole bought his partner's interest, and conducted the business alone until January 1, 1910 when he sold half-interest to **Harlan Kingsford Page**. Page was educated at the Beloit College and spent seven years in the business offices of the Chicago Tribune. Page immediately became active with the *News* and severed his four-year connection with the *Democrat* newspaper.

On November 1 of 1907, Dorsett took over the operations of the *El Dorado News* of El Dorado Springs, Missouri.

Their partnership lasted until Mr. Cole's death on April 13, 1928, and late in December of that year, Mr. Page purchased the interests of Mr. Cole's heirs, thus becoming the sole owner of the publication.

In February of 1929, the *Baraboo Daily News* and the *Baraboo Daily Republic* merged. The new consolidated paper would be known as the *Baraboo Daily News and Republic* and would be published at the *News*' office. The job printing would be done at the *Republic*'s

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office under the direct supervision of the Hood brothers. The *Baraboo Daily News* was located at 408 Oak Street. The *News* would take over the *Republic's* subscribers. Baraboo was the last city in Wisconsin with a population under 20,000 to become a one-newspaper town.

On the first of January, 1929, Mr. Page's two sons, **Harlan Jr.** and **Marius Curtis Page**, became his partners in the conduct of the business. Harlan had been connected with the paper since his graduation from high school in 1917, except for a period devoted to service in the world war, and M. C. Page had been employed by the Scott-Forseman Publishing Company of Chicago for some time following his graduation from college.

Harlan M. Page, father of Harlan K. Page, was editor of the *State Journal* of Madison from 1860 to 1876. Harlan K. Page, worked on the *Chicago Tribune* for about eight years. In 1905 he went to Madison where he was identified with the *Democrat* for five years.

The following was written by A.D. Dorsett
For the Golden Anniversary Edition
of the Baraboo News-Republic
(BWN 5/24/1934)

It is unctio to my sole, and I take it as a very gracious compliment to be asked to write something historical for the golden jubi-lee of *The Baraboo News*. My experience in Sauk county journalism does not date back so far as fifty years but I was there forty years ago and from then to now is quite a stretch of time in the life of an average homo.

H. E. Cole and I were college friends in Indiana, a state where the urge to write is strong, and we were amateur editors on rival college papers. When graduation was about to part us, Cole indicated a desire to enter into a newspaper venture with me, should I be similarly disposed, and I promised to let him know in case a favorable opportunity offered. That opportunity came when I was city editor of the old *LaCrosse Republican and Leader*. Wm. Rufus Finch, a crusty

old bachelor and afterward U. S. Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay by favor of Senator Spooner, was the editor of that sheet, and gave Cole a job. We got rich experience under Finch but the salaries we received were so small that we soon decided that a venture of our own was preferable. With a pocket full of railroad passes and mileage books, I went about Wisconsin looking for newspaper plants that were for sale and it was at Baraboo that I found what seemed to meet our requirements. *The News* was for sale either in whole or in part, so we bought a two-thirds interest from J. F. Kartack.

That was forty years ago this spring and since then I have often reflected in astonishment at myself that I ever launched into a venture that promised so little in return for so much hard work. Three weekly newspapers in the place and population, business and a decent livelihood for not more than two. But I was a young man then and had the courage to walk into a den of wildcats. The first thing we did was to throw a bomb into camp by announcing that we were going to start a daily, an evening paper, that Baraboo needed a daily and that at last its patience was to be rewarded.

John Powers and Joe Briscoe, owners and publishers of *The Republic* were scared. That was evident by their action. They did not wait for us to organize our campaign. The very next morning after our arrival they brought out a morning paper. Think of it; a morning paper in a city the size of Baraboo! if our venture was the rashness of youth, theirs was the folly of old age.

Cole and I made a canvas for subscriptions and advertisements and as soon as we were ready, we fired our rocket. *The Evening News* was born. Two dailies, three weeklies, three job printing offices and a bookbindery for Baraboo; was ever a small city so blest, or cursed?

The situation was intolerable and could not last. The citizens could not afford the strain on their time and eyesight in reading so many papers and the merchants did not have enough goods on their shelves to supply the demand for advertising. The situation was acute and besides, Powers and Briscoe needed sleep. Powers was willing to sit up late at night for some things, but not all night to get out a morning newspaper for an hungry public. Their paper shuddered for a little while and expired, not to be seen again until the Hood brothers

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came along with the vision of youth and revived it, as an evening experiment.

Represented Hard Work

Those years of hard work were so vivid that I still relive them occasionally in my dreams. The women pictured in the old schoolbook poem, "The Song of the Shirt" had nothing on me. I worked from sixteen to thirty hours a day and found time to get married and attend to my social duties, while Cole looked after the books and the mechanics on the inside. I gathered the news, advertising and subscriptions and made myself generally useful on the outside. The *Baraboo News*, daily and weekly never took a breathing spell. It was, and, yet is.

Ed Luckow, general editor of the *Sauk County Democrat*, was more politician than editor. He got himself nominated for congress, but being on the Democratic ticket was not elected. However, he got some reputation from having been in the race and was rewarded by being appointed to the position of treasurer of the U.S. Navy. His paper faded away.

The rock on which *The News* was built was country circulation. I hired a horse and buggy and traveled every dirt road, land and hog path in Sauk County. If a man had no money, I took wood, butter, honey, cheese, potatoes, pumpkins, anything on subscription. If I stayed overnight or had a meal at a farmer's home, I paid him with a subscription. One day I found a threshing crew at work on the Sauk Prairie. U.C. Keller, afterward clerk of court, was on the stack pitching bundles of grain to the machine. I climbed to the stack, handed him a copy of *The News* "city feller" sweat. I had my reward when something broke about the machine and I held them up for thirteen subscriptions while they made repairs.

A farmer in the town of Fairfield was obstinate. His father before him had been a lifelong subscriber to *The Republic* and his own home had always had it and would not seem natural without it. My paper might be a better one but he did not want it. He was in a field husking corn and big yellow pumpkins grew between the rows of corn. I expressed my fondness for pumpkin pie and he urged me to take as many pumpkins as I wanted. I was too proud to accept gifts from

strangers, and told him so, but I would give him a trial of my paper for three months for one solitary pumpkin. The trap caught him and each year after that when he came to the office he laughed and retold the experience as he paid his subscription.

Circulation brought advertising. A good newspaper with a correspondent in every neighborhood held the subscribers. We offered a year free advertising to any merchant who might care to ride out into our territory and make a count, if he did not find four farmers out of every five taking our paper. We never lost on that offer.

In 1932 M.C. Page started broadcasting the news from a studio located upstairs, above the newspaper offices. This venture was strictly M.C. Page's and was separate from the newspaper business. Various stations carried this broadcast over the years including Portage, Reedsburg and Madison. The broadcast took place between about 12:10 PM and 12:35 PM every weekday until 40 years later, ending in 1972. At that time modernization was setting in and the news was being sent by wire to Portage where it was printed. Therefore there was no copy available in Baraboo to read.

H.K. Page, was active in the business until his death in 1955. After his death Harlan and M.C. became equal partners in the operation of the business.

Harlan Page Jr. died in March of 1967 at the age of 69. Harlan Jr. was married to Olive Frazer in 1922, She preceded him in death in 1965. His only son, Harlan Page III was killed in action as a member of the Fifth Marines at Iwo Jima in 1945. One daughter, Mrs. R. C. Di Renzo and his brother Curt survived Page. M. C. Page died in 1986.

Baraboo News-Republic 100 Years.

In 1984, the Baraboo News Republic celebrated its 100th. Birthday. That year also was the 362nd. anniversary of the first regular printing of an English language newspaper. It was in the month of May, 1622, there appeared in London the first dissemination of news

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on a regular schedule. Although it could hardly be called a newspaper, compared with those of today, this journal of the 16th. century, was the granddaddy of all English language newspaper.

This early journalistic venture continued for 10 years until 1632 when the powers of the day became quite incensed over the publication of foreign news and in a Star Chamber edict it was forbidden to print news from foreign parts.

After that came the period of journalistic licensing. The first illustration being in 1638 when Charles the First gave Nathaniel Butter the right of publication of foreign news upon the payment of a ten pound yearly fee, the sum to go towards the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

In September of 1970 the paper was sold to **John Lavine**. A few years later, the paper moved its offices to 219 First Street, which was a vacated church building.

Lavine sold the paper to the Independent Media Group in 1989. The new company owned several other papers in the area and worked off from one another in sharing articles and advertising.

In 2000 the company was purchased by Madison Newspapers Inc, later to be known as Capital Newspapers Inc. owned by Lee Enterprises.

On September 30, 2005, the Baraboo News Republic moved their operation from 219 First Street to 714 Matt's Ferry Road in the Devils' Lake Industrial Park.