

Knox Corbett Is True Type Of Pioneers

Founder of Great Business
Came to Tucson When

He Was Only 19

Thinner, each year, grows the ranks of Tucson's business pioneers as time levels the ranks of men who built the city of today, men who hoped for a magnificent city but whose dreams were founded only on hopes.

Outstanding among those remaining today is J. Knox Corbett, who founded the business now bearing his name and saw Tucson grow to exceed even his most ardent dreams for the city.

J. Knox Corbett came to Tucson in 1880, just before the railroad was completed, a young lad of 19 years, anxious to make a name for himself in the new west.

He was born in Sumter, North Carolina, in 1861 and at an early age worked in the timber country, becoming manager of a mill at the age of 17 after three years experience.

Began As Paper Carrier

His first job in Tucson was selling papers on the street. Mr. Corbett said, but finding that this provided too little income, he secured the job of delivering the Arizona Daily Star throughout the city of Tucson which brought him a salary of \$65 a month. For this great sum, which was paid in meal tickets on a Chinese restaurant and which young Corbett sold at a discount for cash, he devoted four hours each morning, delivering his papers on foot, covering a route of approximately seventeen miles. Always hurrying to get his papers out on time, there were many difficulties in the way, as in the instance of old Leopoldo Carrillo, who was always up at daybreak and waiting for his paper, making no allowance for the season which varied the hour of daylight.

Afterward he worked for his brother, H. D. Corbett whose grocery store was located at the present intersection of Congress street and Sixth avenue.

Recalls Old Days

Reminiscing over the bygone days, Mr. Corbett recalled his purchase of his first suit of ready-made clothes from Albert Steinfeld when the latter was endeavoring to dispose of all of his merchandise which had been shipped in by wagon freight just before the railroad was ready to bring in new merchandise. The suit cost \$8, according to Mr. Corbett, and was a replica of one which the pioneer merchant was wearing at the time.

In 1883, young Corbett drove a stagecoach from Tucson to the flourishing mining camp of Silverbell, which was one of the best paying positions open at the time. A year later, having saved a considerable amount of money, he entered into the cattle business on the San Pedro river with Captain Miltmore, then stationed at Ft. Lowell and with E. P. Van Queren, who later became

(Over to Page Two)

CORBETT, J. KNOX

TUCSON, ARIZONA, SATURDAY
EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1931

Knox Corbett True Type of Pioneers Of Early Arizona

(Over from Page One)

associated with W. J. Corbett in the hardware business.

Was Long Postmaster

In 1890, just before his appointment as Postmaster of Tucson, Corbett sold out his cattle business and started a lumber yard on the corner of the organization's present site at Sixth avenue and the Southern Pacific tracks. His experience in the lumber production industry as a boy gave him good background to realize the ambition of his life and his advent into the business created one of the first business wars in the Old Pueblo.

The opposition comes from Tom Wilson, a 365-pound giant who towered 6 feet three inches above his red beard which hung to his waist, who managed the Tucson Lumber Company for Towler Brothers in San Francisco. Wilson, known throughout the territory as a well educated, hard drinker, gambler and lumber man par excellence, visited the young man in his new office and informed Corbett that he would be run out of the lumber game. "There's not enough here for both of us," Wilson told him.

Corbett's reply was to cut down his force immediately to one Mexican helper. Donning overalls himself, he and the helper did all the work for four years, while Mrs. Corbett kept the books and managed the office. Wilson retaliated with a price war and Corbett followed him, cut for cut until at the end of four years, Wilson signed an agreement to maintain normal prices. The red-headed, long bearded giant posted a \$500 guarantee of good faith with Merrill P. Freeman and never deviated from his word, although time and again he sent his helpers to purchase "two by three-twelve" to see if Corbett was maintaining his prices, hoping that he might collect Corbett's \$500 guarantee.

Handled Ice Here

In 1895, in addition to the lumber business he became agent for the Union Ice Company of California, which shipped in ice from Northern California. Emanuel Drachman, pioneer amusement man of Tucson was his ice manager. At the same time he became agent for the Standard Oil Company, retaining this connection for 19 years.

In 1902 he incorporated his business as the J. Knox Corbett Lumber Company which was expanding on the block which the present organization uses. This property, purchased for \$475, brought him derision from all sides, as it was far from the cen-

ter of the then center of business, Congress and Main streets. Today the block, between Sixth and Fifth avenues, between Seventh and Eighth streets, is worth more than \$150,000 and is one of the most valuable business properties in the city.

In 1907, J. Knox Corbett started his son, Hiram, into the business immediately after graduation from school and three years later appointed him manager of the establishment.

Firms Were Merged

In the latter part of 1919, following the death of W. J. Corbett the W. J. Corbett Hardware Company and the J. Knox Corbett Lumber Company were merged, forming a new corporation known as the J. Knox Corbett Lumber Company.

For sixteen years J. Knox Corbett was Tucson's postmaster and added to his reputation established as a clerk in earlier days and later as assistant postmaster to M. P. Freeman. He received appointments from Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft and raised the standards of the Tucson office to a high level before he left the post.

Although he takes an active part in the business of the company and when in the city is seen every afternoon at his desk, J. Knox Corbett spends approximately half of his time in his Los Angeles home and the other half in Tucson, where the ties of early days hold him fast to the Old Pueblo, in whose growth he has participated, desert city of a thousand miracles which casts a spell of enchantment about every man and woman who resides within its borders.

Jan. 24, 1931

TUCSON CITIZEN

**OLD HUGHES HOUSE
RECONDITIONED HERE**

Sqr Oct 9, 1932
The old home of L.C. Hughes, Governor of Arizona during territorial days and former publisher of The Arizona Daily Star, is being reconditioned by Bernard Robles, father of Carlos G. Robles, assistant county attorney, and himself a pioneer. Gov. and Mrs. Hughes lived in the house at North Church and West Alameda streets during their residence in Tucson.

Governor Hughes served as Arizona's chief executive under President Grover Cleveland. The house was one of the show places of Arizona in its day.

Oct. 9, 1932

ARIZONA DAILY STAR

STAR BEGINS EARLY

Five Decades Gone By In Newspaper Life

L. C. Hughes Founded Paper Which Grew to Daily; A. E. Fay, Kellys, Copper Company Owned Old Arizona Star

May 30, 1930

An even score of outstanding events fall in the fifty-three years The Arizona Daily Star has been in existence. Not all of those five decades and a fraction have been taken up with publishing a daily paper; though the first beginnings were in the line of a daily.

On March 1, 1877, L. C. Hughes and Charles Tully founded The Bulletin, a daily paper and the first of its kind in Tucson. The Bulletin was succeeded on March 30 of the same year by The Arizona Tri-Weekly Star, published by the same parties. The path of publishing a tri-weekly was harder than expected, and the paper took what was a necessary step when The Arizona Weekly Star was brought out June 23, 1877.

On July 5, 1877, A. E. Fay became co-editor with L. C. Hughes. By August 23 things had changed sufficiently so that Fay became sole proprietor. Things switched about two years later when, in January, 1879, Hughes returned to The Star, first as co-publisher and later as sole proprietor.

On July 5, 1877, A. E. Fay became Daily Star in its daily form came into existence. July 23, 1881, The Star moved from its publishing office on Church street between Maiden Lane and Pennington to a location at Church and Congress streets. The Arizona Daily and Weekly Star was taken over by the Star Publishing company August 23, 1885. Hughes remained as editor.

The destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet caused The Star to publish its first extra on July 4, 1898.

July 1, 1907, The Star was sold by L. C. Hughes and his family to W. B. Kelly and associates. September 8, 1907, The Star issued the largest regular edition of a newspaper ever printed in Arizona up to that time. The same year The Star passed into the control of The State Consolidated Publishing company, headed by George H. Kelly.

The Copper Queen Consolidated Copper company, with Dr. James S. Douglas as its president, bought the Kelly interests in The Star August 15, 1910. The Star went with the Copper Queen when the Phelps-Dodge interests entered this territory.

December 31, 1917, The Star moved to its present location at 33 West Congress street. November 1, 1924, R. E. Ellinwood and W. R. Mathews purchased the paper from the copper company and took it over, changing it almost a year later. September 7, 1925, to a full seven-days-a-week paper with the addition of a Monday morning edition.

April 1, 1927, marked another milestone with a net gain of paid circulation having advanced nearly 50 per cent in two and one-half years. May 1, 1927, saw the As-

sociated Press automatic printers installed. The printers carried a wire service of 25,000 words nightly. May 31, 1927, the fiftieth anniversary edition of The Star was published, and was circulated to 10,000 people who subscribed to that issue. More than five tons of paper were used in that issue alone.

Climaxing the years has come the speeding up of the Associated Press service from 25,000 nightly to 40,000. The steady growth in the number of subscribers and in the size of the paper has continued to the present, or fifty-third, anniversary edition.

ARIZONA DAILY STAR

May 30, 1930

This editorial continues in the same strain for several paragraphs, and ends by saying that our government should "take steps to put a stop to this calamity."

The telegraphic news consisted in that day largely of accounts of disturbances in Afghanistan, friction among Chile, Peru and Bolivia, and Washington political items. Under a London date line, it is reported that "a telegram from Calao states that the Peruvian ironclad turret ship Huascar bombarded Antofagasta and captured two Chilean transports."

Hughes Hammers Hard on Hayes

"Presidential Slush" is the heading to a Washington report of the President's explanation of his veto of the legislative appropriations bill. (Rutherford B. Hayes was president at that time.)

In the local news we find such items as these:

"Mexican dollars will soon be at par in Tucson, now selling at 36 cents."

"The Daily Star can be received gratis at Star office this week."

"The Globe city road is expected to be finished in 1899, provided the appropriation is not used up before the survey is made."

"The city election last Saturday was unanimous in favor of bonds being issued to defray the expenses necessary to acquire the right of way for the Southern Pacific railroad through the corporate limits of the city."

The Daily Star missed its second issue, and No. 2 of Volume 1 appeared on Saturday, June 28, 1879, instead of on Friday, June 27.

In this second issue we find an item that speaks eloquently of the limited conveniences of the "good old days":

"It would be a good investment just now for some one to put on a fast express to Casa Grande, to make, say, two trips per week. Our fruit dealers would be much profited by it, and many others. Mr. Charles Schultz intends bringing ice from Los Angeles for his soda fountain and ice cream saloon, which will be quite an item in the business. Who will start in first

(Continued on Page 5)

Founder of Arizona Daily Star



L. C. Hughes, pioneer Arizonan, founder of Arizona Daily Star, and later territorial governor.

There was not a single news item on the entire front page.

The headlines were quite in keeping with the mode of the day. Three-quarters of a column of news of the Russo-Turkish war is headed thus: "By Telegraph (Special to The Arizona Star)—THE WAR IN EUROPE."

Aaron Sapiro would be interested in the following note, appearing under the caption of "Local Matters":

"We learn that Mr. Leopoldo Carrillo is going to call a farmers' meeting for the purpose of devising ways and means of securing a higher price for grain. Mr. Carrillo thinks the farmers ought to have a protective union."

In the following issue, that of July 5, 1877, the name of A. E. Fay appears as co-editor with L. C. Hughes. On August 23, 1877, Mr. Fay became the sole editor and proprietor. In an editorial captioned "Valedictory," Mr. Hughes announced:

"It is with no little reluctance that I sever my connections with the Star; but journalism is not my profession. Law, her twin sister, has greater claims upon me and my energies. It is the profession I chose in my youth, and eight years' severe practice has wedded me more closely to its mysteries, and I have learned that law is a jealous mistress and will serve but one master. At her altar I expect to devote the remainder of my life."

But Mr. Hughes returned to The Weekly Star, in January, 1879, at first as co-publisher with Mr. Fay, and a few months later as sole owner.

In a modest "Salutatory," Mr. Fay took the helm in August, 1877, re-affirming the Star's adherence to the principles of the Democratic party.

Star Turns Yellow— For a Single Issue

The Star turned yellow, literally, for one day, March 23, 1873. The issue on that date was printed on bright yellow paper.

The second volume of the weekly Star commenced June 27, 1873, according to a notice in that issue. The new numbering, however, was not used until the subsequent issue, that of July 4, 1873, which was labeled Volume II, Number 1.

In the editorial announced, it is stated that "job presses, jobbing material and newspaper type, to the amount of \$2,500, is now en route from Yuma, which will enable us to increase our facilities in accordance with the growing demands upon us."

The Weekly's issue of December 5, 1873, contains two interesting paragraphs at the head of its editorial column:

"Edison would never do for an editor of a daily paper. Last week he didn't invent a single thing!"

"The people of Phenix are taking the initiatory steps to get the capital of the territory located at that place by the next legislature. The capital must be located as near the center of population as possible, and Phenix or Florence would be preferable. Tucson doesn't want it under any circumstances."

"Phenix" was the preferred spelling in those days.

The Arizona Daily Star was started June 26, 1879. In the editorial column of Volume 1, Number 1, on page 2, appears the following announcement:

"This morning we present to our many patrons a morning journal, and as such it stands upon its own merit. We have contemplated this step for some time, but our printing and telegraphic facilities were such that we were compelled to wait. We now have a fine cylinder power press, and everything which is necessary to make a printing office complete. Our telegraphic arrangements are such as to secure

the Associated Press reports every night, with which we will treat the public every morning, except Mondays.

In addition to launching a daily in the field of journalism, we have greatly improved our Weekly and enlarged it from twenty-four to thirty-two columns, which makes the Weekly Star the largest newspaper published in the territory. This enlargement in size was rendered necessary on account of the large increase of our advertising patronage. We have also reduced the price of the Weekly from \$5 per year to \$3, which will place it within the reach of every miner, prospector, and farmer who is interested in the prosperity of the territory, as well as furnishing a newspaper to our many eastern patrons at a reasonable price. The near approach of the railroad, which has reduced the price of living, together with the largely increased support The Star has received, induced us to make these changes, to keep pace with the progress of the times.

C. O. D. Journalism In Suspicious '70's

"In consideration of the increased size of the Star, its reduced price to subscribers, and the large expenses incurred in obtaining all the latest telegraphic and other news, we are compelled to place it on a strictly cash basis, which must be observed in all business in connection with it."

In a separate paragraph, at the foot of the editorial column, appears this statement:

"The Weekly Star was not issued today on account of moving into and arranging our new office. It will appear bright and early tomorrow."

The Arizona Daily Star at that time had for its editor and publisher L. C. Hughes, H. J. Brawley was the business manager.

"The Arizona Daily Star," the public was informed on page one, "will be delivered by carrier to subscribers in the city for 25 cents a week. It will be sent by mail to subscribers for \$10 per year, invariably in advance."

A curious typographical error occurs in this first issue. The date given immediately under the "masthead", or name of the paper, on page 1, is "Thursday, June 25, 1879." Elsewhere in the issue, June 26, the correct date, appears several times.

The Daily Star was a four-page paper in those days. Four of the five columns on the front page were devoted to advertising, and Volume 1, Number 1, this news column was headed "Territorial Topics," and contained sprightly items such as these:
"Casa Grande has twenty-two stores and saloons."

Jury Forgets to Turn In Verdict

"Jury sitting on a criminal case in Phenix last week, when four Chinamen were the defendants, brought in a verdict against two, but forget their opinion as to the

other two. The judge is now wondering what he shall do with the two not disposed of by the jury."

An interesting insight into Mexican history of half a century ago is given in the following editorial in the first issue of the Daily Star:

"MEXICO.
This unfortunate country is again in revolution. This time, the attempt is made to depose the president of the republic. How long is this farce to continue? How long are the people of the United States to permit these unsettled,

ambitious aspirants for political honors to continue to blight the face of one of the finest and richest countries under the sun by their internecine commotions? This state of things unsettles all business calculation in this territory. It prevents men who have been induced to go there, to engage in farming, mining, and other pursuits, at the instance of that government, from pursuing their business peaceably. Not only that, but roving, predatory bands always take from any one such articles as they need, without hope of compensation. Merchants, bankers, farmers, miners, and all others are compelled to pay tribute to the support of the victors as well as the vanquished. This state of things has been going on periodically for many years, until the people have become impoverished, enterprises languish, and capital (always timid) refuses to embark in any legitimate enterprise in Mexico."

FOR 30 YEARS L. C. HUGHES LED REFORM MOVEMENTS IN

TUCSON

Louis C. Hughes, *Star*
Pioneer, Publisher

"Who's Who in Arizona" contains an excellent summary of the work of Mr. Hughes as editorial crusader during the early days of Tucson. The nine paragraphs that follow are a condensation from that volume.

Mr. Hughes secured the agency of The Associated Press, and with every fresh Apache outbreak, the news was flashed over the wires, with public resolutions demanding the removal of the Indians to Florida—a policy initiated and steadily maintained by the Star.

At the Democratic national convention of 1884, Mr. Hughes secured the adoption of a plank pledging the party to a removal policy. The President commissioned General Nelson A. Miles to make good his promise, and in less than six months General Miles had all the criminal Apaches captured and removed to Florida. On the first anniversary of the removal of the Indians, the citizens of Arizona celebrated the event at Tucson by presenting a sword to General Miles; and, in recognition of their public service, the Society of Arizona Pioneers elected him and L. C. Hughes, honorary life members.

General Miles made an address before the pioneers' society, declaring that it was the duty of the federal government to reclaim its arid region to agriculture. This was the first public utterance on the question, and, with the permission of General Miles, Mr. Hughes called the attention of the editor of The North American Review to the address and asked to have it published. It appeared in the issue of March, 1890, under the title of "Our Unwatered Empire".

After the removal of the Apaches, the titles to vast areas of land in Arizona, claimed under Spanish and Mexican land grants, were a menace to the settling of the territory. Mr. Hughes had already secured the introduction of a bill in congress, creating a federal land court, its purpose being the determining of these titles. Singlehanded, for several years he made an issue of the creation of this court, while the entire legal fraternity, the press—except the Star—and the Arizona delegate in congress opposed the measure. But the court was created, organized and in less than 10 years returned to the government more than 12,000,000 acres in Arizona alone, claimed under Spanish and Mexican titles.

The building of homes, as pro-

moting permanent settlement throughout Arizona, found practical and successful encouragement in the Star advocacy of establishing building and loan associations, the first of which was organized in Tucson in 1887.

Hughes Led Reforms For Thirty Years

Mr. Hughes made a successful 10 years' fight against public gambling, and had a bill for its suppression passed through the lower house of congress. Its enactment was urged by President Roosevelt, and recommended for passage by the senate committee on territories. But he had action suspended on the bill for 60 days, to give the legislatures of Arizona and New Mexico an opportunity to enact a territorial law. This was done, and public gambling was banished from the two territories.

The Star also waged war against the saloon traffic and advocated woman suffrage for 30 years, as an aid in this and kindred returns in building the initiative, referendum, recall, and primary elections, and

was always against capital punishment. It also strongly urged the establishment of schools, churches, and fraternal societies as providing firm foundation for community life, and was emphatic for the reading of the Bible in the public schools and other educational institutions. The Star favored the enactment of laws requiring the teaching of the Spanish language in the public schools, as an important link of union with the Latin-American republics and as opening a wide field of professional and business opportunity for Spanish-speaking Americans.

Mr. Hughes was governor of the territory from April 1, 1893, to April 1, 1896. From the executive chair he carried on the constructive work that he had started at the editorial desk.

In all his efforts for the betterment of his adopted state, Mr. Hughes was loyally seconded by his wife, Josephine. Mrs. Hughes, who was the third American woman to locate permanently in Tucson, and the first woman public school teacher in Arizona. The work of Mrs. Hughes in education, the church, the woman's suffrage move-

ment and the cause of temperance itself forms an important chapter in the history of Arizona—a chapter, however, that cannot be inserted here, for lack of space.

The first issue of The Arizona Weekly Star was published Thursday, June 28, 1877.

The following editorial announcement appears in Number 1 of Volume 1:

"OUR WEEKLY.

"On the 1st of March, we issued the first number of the Daily Bulletin, and on the 23th, The Arizona Star was issued tri-weekly in its stead, which we have continued to publish.

"This morning we issue the first number of our weekly, which will make the Thursday edition of the tri-weekly. With this change we not only add largely to our reading matter, but will be able to favor our many patrons throughout the Territory, who desire a weekly paper, from Southern Arizona, which is a true exponent of the people.

"We have every reason to feel encouraged; the support of the public has been most liberal, and we believe the same will be largely increased.

"As in the past, so we will in the future, continue to stand by every interest of the Territory, irrespective of section, and will endeavor to stimulate a healthy public opinion on all important public questions.

Removal of Apaches To Florida Urged

"The removal of the Apache nation to the Indian Territory, and until such time as this can be done, to have them placed under the military arm of the government, shall continue to be the leading feature of the Indian policy of the Star. As regards sectional feeling and jealousy which has existed so long in Arizona, we say, let us have peace."

Bound copies of the first volume of The Weekly Star can be found at the headquarters of the Arizona Pioneers' Historical society and at the library of the University of Arizona.

The Weekly Star consisted of four pages, of six columns each. At least two columns, and sometimes more, of advertising appeared on the first page. Other matter appearing on the front page of the first issue included an anonymous poem, a short story reprinted from the New York Ledger; an essay on "Injury to the Brain," and a large number of "filler" paragraphs.

When "St. Paul the Apostle" visited Tucson, and wrought his magic across the street from the office of The Star.

When there were bad, bold, brisk, bloody, brazen and breezy bicycle battles waged in the no man's land between Tucson and Nogales.

When, at the beginning of the twentieth century, automobiles had to carry bells in the daytime and lanterns at night, and were deemed to be speeding if they went faster than seven miles an hour.

When, even if men were quiet, there were powder explosions and ghastly train collisions and earthquakes that shook off chunks of the Catalinas.

When, in a word, editors and politicians pointed with pride and viewed with alarm; when American liberty still had bulwarks to be dusted off on "the day we celebrate", and when, at every social function—a good time was had by all!

Anaemic Headlines of The Solemn Seventies

In addition to noting stories of outstanding events in the history of Tucson during our journey through our hundreds of thousands of pages, from time to time we shall stop to listen to the whispers in which the old-time editor announced outside-world happenings of major importance. Thus we shall enjoy both the naive local-reporting style, with its ornate flourishes, and also the lady-like, mid-Victorian headlines of the sedate seventies.

We shall find, for instance, accounts of a world's heavyweight championship fight, an American declaration of war and presidential nominations, elections and assassinations "played up" under small-type single-column headlines.

And so, with our wayside stops consisting of stories of Indians and ice, music and murders, saloons and society, statehood and stagecoaches, and hotels and holdups and hangings, we sally forth upon our Adventure in Starland.

The writer takes pleasure in acknowledging his obligations to Mrs. George F. Kitt, secretary of the Arizona Pioneers' Historical society, and to Miss Estelle Lutrell, librarian of the University of Arizona, for the generous assistance they have given him in the collection of the data upon which this article is based.

L. C. Hughes Published Tucson's First Daily

The first daily paper published in Tucson—and one of the very first dailies printed in Arizona—was The Bulletin, the direct and immediate predecessor of The Star. The Bulletin started publication March 1, 1877, and was succeeded by the Arizona Tri-Weekly Star March 29, 1877.

The Bulletin was published by Louis C. Hughes and Charles Tully, who were also associated later in the publication of The Star. Therefore The Star can claim The Bulletin as its very own immediate predecessor.

The Bulletin's brief career was an interesting example of the hardships of ye old-time newspaper.

"It prided itself," say Col. James H. McClintock, in "Arizona—The Youngest State", "on its telegraphic service, which came, when the wires were not down, across the desert from San Diego. That was a fearful and wonderful telegraph line, strung even on giant cactus, its wires frequently utilized by unfeeling teamsters for wagon repairs. The Bulletin lasted only a month

or so, when it was succeeded by the Tri-Weekly Star; later a daily, and edited by Louis C. Hughes, for a while attorney-general of the territory, and, during the second Cleveland administration, governor of the territory. Attached to the Star, edited by Charles H. Tully, was a Spanish publication, Las Dos Republicas. The Star was sold to W. B. Kelly in July, 1907, by Governor Hughes, who told in his last editorial that only once in thirty years had an issue been missed and only thrice had there been failure to publish a telegraphic report.

"It is notable that the earliest newspapers of Tucson are also the last. Not less than twelve daily and ten weekly newspapers have died in the Old Pueblo. The most notable of the lot was the Morning Journal, published in 1881, the first seven-day daily ever issued in Arizona." (Volume II, pages 503 and 504.)

The Tri-Weekly Star was published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

While it contains some minor inaccuracies, the following account of the beginnings of The Bulletin and of The Star, which appears on pages 38 and 39 of the city directory of Tucson for 1881, gives interesting data regarding journalism in the Old Pueblo during the early days:

"The Arizona daily and weekly Star is published in Tucson, by L. C. Hughes, Esq., editor and proprietor. The daily is 28 columns and the weekly 32 columns. The paper was first started as the daily Bulletin, with only 12 columns, March 1, 1877, by L. C. Hughes and Charles Tully. In 30 days (this should be 28 days), thereafter, it was enlarged to 20 columns and the name changed to The Tri-Weekly Star. On August 1 (June 28) of that year it was again enlarged to 25 (24) columns and thereafter issued as a weekly; and L. C. Hughes became the sole proprietor. On June 26, 1879, a 20-column daily was first issued in connection with the weekly and the latter was at the same time enlarged to 32 columns, and the price reduced from five to three dollars per annum. Since that time the daily has been twice enlarged and is now 28 columns. In politics the paper is Democratic, yet this has not been made a leading feature. The interests of the people and the development of the resources of the Territory has been its constant aim. Its policy on Territorial matters has been such that it has secured a large and increasing patronage, until it has advanced to its present state of influence and prosperity. The Star circulates largely in the adjoining territories, in California,

Sonora and the Eastern states, as well as in Arizona. Its various stages of successive growth may be considered as a reflex of the constantly increasing business activity and wonderful growth of this section of Arizona. A large steam-power press and complete job office belong to this establishment."

Just as the history of Tucson is linked with that of The Star, so is the early story of The Star largely the story of L. C. Hughes, its editor and publisher for 30 years.

WEEKLY, FOUNDED IN 1877, BECAME DAILY TWO YEARS LATER UNDER L. C. HUGHES

First Daily Paper in Tucson, "The Bulletin,"
Was Predecessor of Weekly Star, Started
Half Century Ago as 4-Page Paper

LIFE OF CITY INTERWOVEN IN NEWS COLUMNS

Murders, Raids, Robberies and Hangings Are
But Part of Mosaic Picture Found in
Files; Civic Progress There, Too

BY GILBERT COSULICH

This is in part a tale of Indian raids, saloon brawls, stage-coach hold-ups, midnight murders on Meyer street and public hangings in the Pima county jail yard.

But in refreshing counterpoint to this harsher theme there also runs a happier motif—the whistling tune of pioneer pluck, patiently building up a modern and progressive city in the far-flung wastes of rocks and mesquite.

For this is a tale of civilization struggling against savagery, of resolute man pitted against hostile nature, of civic purpose working its will against desert chaos.

It is the story, too, of a newspaper that grew and battled and prospered in an environment where only the fittest could survive—a newspaper born in days when retractions sometimes were written with bullet holes and corrections occasionally were hammered out with a cudgel upon the back of the offending editor.

This is, then, the biography of a biography. For it is the life-story of The Arizona Daily Star—and The Star, in turn, has been the day-by-day life-story of Tucson for the past half-century.

As we leaf over the hundreds of thousands of pages that make up the life of The Arizona Daily Star—and therefore furnish the chief material for the present article—we will stop most frequently at the stories that are typical of Tucson's good old days.

The Good Old Days—

When the coming of ice and the railroad and the telephone and illuminating gas and the motion-picture constituted epochal events.

When the campaigns against Loco and Chato and Geronimo were of as absorbing interest as is today the result of a world's series—or the latest model of our favorite car.

When statehood was the shining Mecca, and when, as now, Tucsonans clamored for a federal building and more hotels.

L. C. Hughes Died November 24, 1915

"Ex-Governor L. C. Hughes, civil war veteran, Arizona pioneer, mining man, lawyer, temperance leader and newspaper man, passed away last evening at the family home, 153 North Court street, after a brief illness," says a page-one article in The Arizona Daily Star of November 25, 1915.

"About ten days ago he was forced to take to his bed because of a threatened attack of pneumonia, which, owing to complications, caused his friends deep concern. After a few days he seemed to rally and it was reported that he was better, but for several days past it was feared that the end was not far away.

"Up until the time of his illness, ex-Governor Hughes visited his office in The Star building daily, and was a familiar figure on the streets, retaining his faculties in full measure."

Mr. Hughes was 73 years old at the time of his death.

The quarters of The Arizona Daily Star were moved from North Church street to 33 West Congress December 31, 1917.

"In the two days' intermission of the week-end, all machinery was dismantled and set up in the new building without so much as the loss of a screw or a minute's time," says an announcement on page one of the issue of January 1, 1918. "To make this possible, loyal workmen worked without sleep and with but brief intermission for food."

The Passing of Mrs. L. C. Hughes

Mrs. E. Josephine Brawley Hughes, widow of L. C. Hughes and collaborator with him in the editorship and management of The Arizona Daily and Weekly Star, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude H. Woodward, in Hermosa Beach, Calif., April 22, 1926. She was 88 years old.

The story of Mrs. Hughes' death was published under a six-column headline on page one of The Star of the following day. A photograph of the venerable woman, showing her reading The Star, was also carried on the first page.

Our Adventure through Starland it at an end.

There is but to add that, with a constantly increasing staff, with improved journalistic technique and with added modern equipment, the work of the paper is being carried forward with confidence and enthusiasm.

But though the means have changed, the end is the same. Today, as half a century ago, The Star is striving to earn an honest living by serving the community in which it works. It is helping Tucson realize its destiny, just as Tucson is helping the newspaper itself to develop greater usefulness.

As has been said, there is no glory claimed for all this. Perhaps, indeed, it is merely a higher type of selfishness. The greater the community, the greater The Star will be. The more there is—the more there is to divide.

Hughes, n.c.

GOVERNOR HUGHES FAILED

The District Attorney Would Not Grant Him Half a Dozen Warrants of Arrest.

L. C. Hughes, governor of Arizona, a few days ago went to the district attorney of Pima county, Frank Hereford, for the purpose of having him draw up complaints charging the members of the board of supervisors, Messrs. Avery, Samanieg and Finley and their clerk Fred Hughes, with libel, with having in regular session denounced him in unmistakable terms. Hughes also wanted the editors and proprietors of THE ENTERPRISE arrested for having published these resolutions, along with the rest of the proceedings of the board, a perfectly legitimate piece of newspaper work which the law specially holds a publisher scathless for.

Notwithstanding the governor's insistence that the complaints be drawn at once and the warrants issued immediately, he had to curb his impatience, when Mr. Hereford told him that he would take the case under advisement.

Foiled once, but not yet beaten, the governor then crossed the street to the office of Justice of the Peace Culver, and to him made a similar request for the arrest of the board and the editors. The justice was not prepared to act on the matter without looking into the legal aspect of the case, and in consequence of this Governor Hughes met with a second disappointment that day.

Justice Culver consulted with the district attorney as to what ought to be done in the matter of Hughes' complaints and Mr. Hereford's advice may be summed up in the last words he told the magistrate: "Don't you do it, Culver."

It is easy enough to understand why the governor wanted to spring his minute sensation. It would in a very small way, it is true, have offset the effect of the grave charges made against him by the board, for a day or so. Those charges were then on the way to Washington but had not yet arrived there. Could the governor, who is also the agent of the associated press, then have flashed over the wires with a tara boom-de-ay, a garbled account of the arrest of the board of supervisors for having libeled the good governor of Arizona, and in which account it would have been made to appear that the entire "moral" and "best" elements in Tucson were saddened unto death and outraged in their feelings for the wicked and unwarranted attack by the "vicious" supervisors that would, in his mind, have completely vindicated him.

The supervisors, when informed of these facts at their meeting yesterday, said that nothing would suit them better than to be arrested for libel on complaint of the governor. In fact they expressed disappointment because they have not been given opportunity in court to prove all that they say about Mr. Hughes in their resolutions.

Florence Tribune
 SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1896.

Who Removed Hughes.

[From the Lordsburg Liberal.]

The people of Arizona have got pretty well settled down from their wild outburst of joy because Governor Hughes was fired, and are trying to find how the play came up. The ex-governor thinks he has discovered the cause. He announces in the Tucson Star, his personal organ, that some unregenerate son of Belial sent telegrams with the governor's name forged to them to various senators urging the passing of the famous lease law over the president's veto, that the president heard of these telegrams, believed them authentic, and as a punishment fired Hughes. Now the facts are as follows: A few months ago a prominent Arizona politician was in Washington and called on Mr. Hoke Smith of the Interior Department, and during the call asked Mr. Smith why Hughes was kept in his office. The secretary told the Arizonan that Hughes ought to go, and the papers recommending his dismissal and Col. Franklin's appointment had been sent to the president, but he was so busy he had not got around to them. The man from Arizona did not have time to stay and urge the consideration of the papers, but as soon as he got home he lighted the signal fires and called a war dance. He explained to the braves that if a warrior was put on the trail with instructions to camp with Grover they could get Hughes' scalp. A

purse was made up and Mark Smith was sent to Washington. When he got there Grover had gone duck hunting. On his return Mark went up to see him and talk ducks. Grover and Mark are old friends, and Grover told how he had, when down the Potomac, killed just nineteen ducks with one shot from the right hand barrel of his eight bore shot gun. The best Mark could tell was of killing eleven ducks on Whitlock cienega with both barrels of his six bore gun. Grover then told of fishing all day and getting so big a catch they nearly swamped his boat. Mark's luckiest day had been on the Gila, where he had fished all day, then cleaned, cooked and ate his mess and still was hungry. Grover was so pleased at being able to out-lie an Arizona liar that he told Mark if he wanted any favor he had only to ask it. Mark remembered the luck of the damsel who danced before Herod and asked, not for the head of his enemy on a charger, but for the official scalp of the governor to wave before his friends in Arizona. Grover redeemed his promise and the next day Col. Franklin was appointed. The name of the Arizona politician who put up this job and helped contribute to pay Mark Smith's expenses is not generally known, but it would not require a large reward to find him. In fact the Liberal is informed that if the proper representations were made to him it would not be difficult to induce him to confess.