

## NEWSPAPERS—A GOOD READ!

**Note to teachers:** This supplement includes a discussion guide, lessons and Michigan Framework for Social Studies Education Content, English Language Arts, and Career and Employability Skills Standards to use with the Michigan Time Traveler page. You may reproduce the pages in this supplement to use with students.

### DISCUSSION GUIDE

- **Michigan's First Newspapers:** Look at a map and discuss how Father Gabriel Richard might have transported a printing press from Baltimore to Michigan in 1809. (The National Road—from Cumberland, Maryland to the Ohio River—was little more than a series of Indian trails in 1809. The Erie Canal was not completed until 1825.) (*SOC.IV.2.LE.1. Business Choices; SOC.II.3. Location, Movement and Connections*)
- **Newspaper Carriers:** What newspaper jobs are mentioned in the 1894 *Saginaw Courier-Herald* poem? What jobs, in addition to writer/reporter and photographer, help bring the newspaper to your door today? (See page 2A of the *Lansing State Journal*, books about careers from your school library, an encyclopedia article about newspapers and the Newspaper Association of America “Newspaper Career Guide” Web page: <http://www.naa.org/diversity/career-guide/>.) (*CES.2. Career Planning*)
- **Primary or Secondary Source?** Most of today's newspaper is a primary source—a contemporary record of events. Find an example of a secondary source (historical record) in the paper. Why are these articles printed as “features,” rather than as “news?” Many libraries preserve newspaper pages on microfilm. How could these newspapers help you study Michigan history? (*ELA.3. Meaning and Communication in Context*)
- **Dates to Know:** You have just moved to Michigan's new capital city, Lansing, in 1849. Where would this date fall in the time line on the “Michigan Time Traveler” page? The city does not yet have a newspaper. Where would you get your news? (Letters, word-of-mouth from travelers, telegrams, newspapers sent from other cities.) (*SOC.I.1. Time and Chronology*)

### ACTIVITY ONE: Make a Communications Time Line

(*SOC.I.1. Time and Chronology*)

During the past century, inventions such as radio, television and the Internet have brought competition to newspapers. Other inventions also helped bring the news to more people in shorter time, more accurately and more attractively. Put each of the events on the Michigan Time Traveler page “Important Dates” time line on a card or poster, then display them in chronological order around the classroom, leaving space between each. Discuss how each event affected the news: (1) How did it help the communications or newspaper industry? (2) How did it help the news consumer?

List these additional events on the board. Assign each event to a group of 3-5 students to research. Ask each group to make a time line card for the event and add it to the time line, then report the importance of their event to the history of delivering the news.

Year	Event
105	Chinese make the first “real” paper from wood.
1045	A printer in China invents printing with moveable type.
1564	Pencils are now made with “lead” of newly discovered graphite.
1811	The steam engine is used to run a printing press.
1825	The cylinder press was first used in the United States to print newspapers rapidly and cheaply.
1875	E. Remington and Sons begin to mass produce typewriters.
1886	German-born American inventor Ottmar Mergenthaler invents the first Linotype machine. It speeds up typesetting by making possible the automatic casting of entire lines of type by using a type of keyboard.
1950s	Printers begin to use phototypesetting to print with an image of type, rather than type itself.

## ACTIVITY TWO: The Governor’s Message

(SOC.1.3. Analyze and Interpret the Past; ELA.3. Meaning and Communication in Context)

On March 13, 1872, Governor Henry P. Baldwin (Republican, 1869-1872) spoke to the Michigan Senate and House of Representatives. *The Lansing State Republican* reprinted and analyzed his “Governor’s Message.” Ask students to read both the one-column “The Governor’s Message” and the two-column “Governor’s Message.” Ask, “Which one is the message the governor actually gave and which one is the newspaper’s analysis of it? If you didn’t see the governor’s name at the end of one of them, how else would you know?” (For additional background information or more in-depth study, see the entire text of Governor Baldwin’s message on the Web at this URL:

<http://www.sos.state.mi.us/history/museum/techstuf/manufac/baldwin1872.html>.

Discuss these three rules for studying historical information: (1) Read critically; (2) Consider the point of view of the person who created it, and (3) Cross-check each piece of information against other related information.

Ask students, “How does the newspaper feel about the governor’s proposals? Does the article support them or argue against them? How do you know?” Explain that newspapers around this time often championed a particular political point of view. The smallest town might have both a Democratic and a Republican newspaper. *The Lansing State Republican* supported the Republican party views. Governor Baldwin was Republican. How would this have affected what it printed? When considering historical sources, a researcher must always consider the possibility of bias.

## ACTIVITY THREE: Be an 1872 Newspaper Reporter.

(SOC.1.2. Comprehend the Past; ELA.2. Meaning and Communication: Writing)

Pages 3 and 4 of this Teacher’s Guide feature excerpts from *The Lansing State Republican* newspaper for March 14, 1872. Provide each student with copies of the two “newspaper pages.” (To improve readability, enlarge each page 130% onto 11" x 17" paper.) The entire newspaper can be viewed on microfilm at the Library of Michigan.

**Discuss:** What was life in Lansing like in 1872? How did people spend their time? (What are some of the activities mentioned? How do the ads as well as the articles give you clues?) What kinds of jobs or work are mentioned? Find all the articles that mention railroads. How important do you think they were in 1872? What were some of people’s health concerns? What else can you learn about Lansing in 1872 from these articles and advertisements?

**Assignment:** Pretend you are a newspaper reporter in 1872 Lansing. Each of these topics are mentioned in the March 14 *State Republican*. Choose a headline below and write a brief “news story” to fit the headline. Find your facts in the newspaper hand-out. Remember to include the 5 Ws of a good news story: Who, What, Why, When, Where and, sometimes, How. Also, pretend that you have interviewed one or more citizens for your story. Include some “quotes” from those persons. Select from these headlines:

**Michigan Recovers from the Fires of 1871**

**Health and Safety Problems Worry Michigianians**

**Michigianians Enjoy Many Entertainment Choices**

**Illinois Architect To Design New Capitol**

**Railroads Pose Danger to Animals and People**

**Michigan Gains Representatives in Congress**

### Assessment Rubric for “Be an 1872 Newspaper Reporter”

(Note: Use of the 5Ws will vary with amount of information supplied in the 1872 newspaper pages.)

4	3	2	1
Article uses all available information from the 1872 newspaper pages, addresses the 5Ws and includes several quotes from one or more characters. Article has a strong lead-in sentence, well-developed ideas, good organization and logical sequencing. Grammar, spelling and punctuation are correct.	Article addresses the headline topic and uses most of the available information from the 1872 newspaper pages, addresses most the 5Ws and includes one quote. Article shows organization, but ideas need more development. Few errors in grammar, spelling and/or punctuation.	Article addresses the headline topic but uses little information from the 1872 newspaper pages. Quotes may be included, but not be relevant to the topic. Although several of the 5Ws are available, omits one or more. Organization is not clear. Several errors in grammar spelling and/or punctuation.	Article does not address the headline topic, uses no information from 1872 newspaper pages, none of the 5Ws and no quotes. Story lacks organization. Errors in grammar, spelling and punctuation affect meaning and readability.

# THE LANSING STATE REPUBLICAN

BY W. S. GEORGE & CO.  
VOL. 17—NO. 49.

True Freedom Lives by Law in Liberty, and Liberty in Law.  
LANSING, MICHIGAN: THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1872.

\$2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE  
WHOLE NO. 881

## Business Directory

### DENTISTS.

GEO. H. COLE, Dentist. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas. All work pertaining to the profession done in a satisfactory manner. Office over J. Van Ke...s new boot and shoe store, Middle Town, Lansing, Mich.

M. C. BURGESS, Dentist. Office east side Washington Ave., over Huffman's Bakery, and three doors north of Second National Bank, Lansing

J. L. LANTERMAN, Dentist. Office, Southeast corner Michigan and Washington Avenues, upstairs. Residence on Grand st., first door south of Universalist Church.

### FRUITS, OYSTERS, &c.

J. H. Hubbard, former R. O. building, Michigan Avenue. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Oyster Jobber, etc.

### HAIR WORK.

MRS. R. A. DENNIS has returned to Lansing and located at her old stand south of the Lansing House. All kinds of Hair Work for ladies done to order.

### BANKING.

EXCHANGE BANK—N. H. Spaulding & Co., Williamston, Ingham County, Michigan. A General Banking and Exchange Business N. H. Spaulding, M. H. Bowerman, C. W. Bardsley.

### REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

J. CONNELL, Real Estate and Insurance Agent and Notary Public, will sell, rent, and exchange, and make appraisals; sells every variety of city or farm property. Will advertise in this Register when desired.

### MUSICAL.

MR. & MRS. S. W. STRAUB, Teachers of Piano, Organ, Cultivation of the voice, Harmony or Thorough-base, and Composition. Especial attention given those desiring to teach. Residence west side of Townsend street, three doors south of Lenawee street.

### JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, and Engraving. E. W. Baker at H. Hitchcock's Book Store, will pay his personal attention to repairing Watches, Jewelry, &c. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

CHAS. J. OLIN, Jeweler and dealer in fine Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, and Agent for the celebrated Diamond Spectacles. At Wells' Drug Store, 789 Washington Ave.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY at RICHMOND'S 124 Washington Avenue.

### EDUCATIONAL.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION. Lansing Business College. Its location is Central in the State and Easy of Access; its rates of Tuition Reasonable, and its Teaching Thorough. Rooms Open September 4. For Circulars, Specimens of Penmanship, etc., address H. P. BARTLETT, P. O. Box 704, Lansing, Mich.

NEXT DIME ENTERTAINMENT.—The Library and Literary Association will give one of their fortnightly entertainments at their rooms to-morrow evening, Friday, March 15:5.

The programme is short and will consist of:

1. Recitation—"Widow Bedoit's Poetry"
2. Music.
3. Two scenes from "Nicholas Nickleby," dramatised.
4. Music.

These entertainments have been decidedly popular. They have met a want long felt in this community; that of defined and inexpensive amusement; and it is hoped that this one, which closes the first year of the Library's existence, will meet the same cordial interest that has marked the public appreciation of the institution.

A LARGE SALE.—One of the heaviest real-estate bargains of our city has just been closed between Tenney & Chapman, agents for Henry C. Whitman of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Messrs. John J. Bush and Butler & Sparrow. They have bought 80 acres adjoining the school section for \$25,000, and will soon plat the land and place it in the market for building lots. The tract is the East 1/2 of Southeast 1/2 of Section 17, Township 4 North, Range 2 West. It cost \$6 per acre about 25 years ago. Mr. Whitman is rewarded for his patient waiting.

## STATE ITEMS.

Prepared for the Republican.

### BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

A tree was cut on Thunder Bay river recently which measured 78 inches on the stump. It cut 6 logs each 16 feet long, two logs 18 feet long, and scaled 8,919 feet.

The Jackson *Republican* issues a two-cent daily every afternoon. Though not of great magnitude it is well filled with local news.

The St. Clair river is open, and boats are running from Algonac to Port Huron.

John Larkin of Midland has lumbered 13,000,000 feet of logs during the winter.

### RAILROADS.

It is expected that trains will be running on the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad by the 4th of July next. The Saginaw Republican says that negotiations for the iron are now pending and the entire enterprise is progressing finely.

The Grand Rapids *Eagle* says that on the 4th inst. two trains on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad brought over 400 passengers from the north to that city. One train had 270 passengers, of whom about 223 stopped there.

Four extra daily trains are to be put on the Michigan Central Railroad as soon as the building season commences, to be used in the transportation of brick from various points along the line to Chicago.

### PERSONAL.

C. F. Hatch has resigned his position as Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and accepted the position of President and Managing Director of the Boston & Maine Railroad at a salary of \$10,000 per annum.

E. E. Myers, architect for the new State Capitol, will remove from Springfield, Illinois, to Detroit.

### CALAMITIES.

The students at Ann Arbor are afflicted with the measles.

Kalamazoo is again troubled with smallpox.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Detroit *Free Press* says a citizen of Fort street in that city, 78 years old, believes he has played 90,000 games of checkers during his life.

Hillsdale pioneers are arranging to hold a grand picnic June 5<sup>th</sup>.

A Detroit citizen has his life insured for \$80,000.

### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

To the generosity of Prof. Beal, the College is indebted for some choice additions to its Museum. Especially interesting are the specimens of artificial building stone extensively manufactured from a cement imported from Portland, England. The stone may be moulded to any desired form, and hence is valuable for fancy work. It may also be tinted a variety of rich hues by the addition of metallic oxides. From five to fifteen days after moulding, the stone is ready for the builders. Stone of this character employed for building purposes has been shown to be rendered harder and more unyielding by the heat of the late conflagration of Chicago.

## Brevities.

Genial spring weather—"Long looked for, come at last."

A large party of Woman Suffragists left this city on Wednesday to attend the Kalamazoo Convention.

Isn't it time to begin organizing the Republican strength for the next municipal election? Only seventeen days left.

The next fair of the Ingham County Agricultural Society will commence at Mason, September 25th, and will probably continue three days instead of two.

The Eaton Rapids *Journal* says that the Northern Central Michigan Railroad Company have commenced work on the bridge over the Kalamazoo river at Albion, and the laying of iron will soon approach this way.

While the legislature sits, an extra mail for Detroit will close at 2:15 P.M. daily, to go by the D. L. & L. M. Railroad. "This gives us three daily mails to that city."

POETICAL READINGS.—Will. M. Carleton, who has sprang so suddenly into fame upon the merit of his rural poems, will recite a selection of his best pieces at Mead's Hall to-morrow (Friday) evening. There is no need of introducing him to the people of Lansing, for the excellent impression made by his reading last summer is not effaced. He will draw a full audience and imparts the highest order of intellectual pleasure, that from the living voice of the author. Secure your seats early.

SEVERLY INJURED.—Andrew Ryan, a resident of Cedar street in this city, and an employe of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, was severely injured on Friday last, by a train of cars. At first it was supposed that his shoulder was dislocated, but on Monday Dr. Nelson was called in, and upon examination he found that the socket of the shoulder blade was broken.

### THE NEW NORTHWESTERN ROUTE.

Detroit, Lansing & Lake Mich. Railroad

On and after December 28, 1871, and until further notice, trains will pass Lansing as follows:

	GOING EAST	GOING WEST
Mail and Express.....	10:35 A.M.	11:55 A.M.
Day Express.....	2:42 P.M.	8:55 P.M.
Way Freight.....	9:25 A.M.	4:45 P.M.

These trains are run by Detroit time.

Direct connection made at Detroit with the Great Western, Grand Trunk, and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, for all points East.

At Plymouth with the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway for Toledo, Cleveland, etc. Passengers leaving Lansing at 2:42 P.M. arrive at Toledo at 7:45 via this route, thus saving several hours' time over any other route.

At Ionia, with the D. & M. for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, etc., and at Howard with the Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. for Big Rapids, Paris, and Reed City, etc., and with stage for Croton and Newayo.

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## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The special message of Governor Baldwin to the Legislature in extra session is a judicious, well-drawn, and able document. Every suggestion in relation to matters recommended for legislation is well fortified, and will meet with general approval from the people of the State.

He refers to the rapid growth of the State, rising gradually from the 23d in population in 1840 to the 18th in 1870, and shows that in material wealth she has increased even more rapidly than in population, the advance in property valuation being in 31 years nearly twenty fold. Her representation in Congress has increased from one member in 1836 until she is now entitled to nine.

He alludes to the importance of the Congressional apportionment in a brief paragraph, and passes to the consideration of the building of the State Capitol. This portion of the message will be read with interest, and proves that the work of the Board of State Building Commissioners has been carefully performed, with an eye to the best interests of the people. Economy and fitness are the main considerations that have governed the action of the Board. The plan adopted, which the architects estimate will cost \$1,070,345, can, in the opinion of competent experts employed to make estimates, be completed for \$1,100,000. After careful consideration, the Commissioners are of the opinion that the saving of money and the securing a better building require the contract of the whole work to be made at one time. . . .

He therefore recommends that the Board advertise for proposals for its completion within six years from January 1st, 1872, at a cost not to exceed \$1,200,000, including every necessary expense. For this purpose an annual appropriation should be made of \$200,000 for 1873, '74, '75, and '76, and \$300,000, if necessary, for 1877, to be incorporated in the State tax for each of those years. . . .

As the general expression throughout the State, both of the press and the people, seems to be unanimously in favor of a speedy completion of the Capitol by direct taxation, as recommended by the Governor, we have no doubt this suggestion will be acted upon by the Legislature.

Other matters of general public importance are mentioned. . . .

An amendment is recommended to the railroad law of 1871, which will compel corporations to build fences against vacant lands, as well as those cultivated and occupied. . . .

He gives a full review of the ravages of the fire of 1871 in this State, and the amount of funds received and appropriated for that purpose; . . . In behalf of the people of Michigan, he expresses their grateful thanks for the aid so generously tendered to them in their hour of distress by the citizens of other States.

This message seems to provide work sufficient for the Legislature to fill up the time while the Committee on Apportionments are arranging the Congressional Districts of the State. We see no recommendation that is not timely, non-partisan, and the result of mature deliberation. The members of both parties in the Legislature can drop politics, as they will have to go outside of the message to find any occasion to indulge in partisan strife.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Senators and Representatives:

It is a pleasing duty to mark the progress of the noble State of which we are citizens; its increase in population, and growth in material wealth and prosperity, which have been steady and substantial.

The first census of Michigan, as a State, made by the general government, was that of 1840 at which time it was the twenty-third State of the Union in point of population, and contained 212,267 inhabitants....

The fourth census was in 1870, when the population was found to be 1,184,059, an advance of 434,946 in the last decade, making Michigan thirteenth in the rank of States....

The representation of the State in the lower branch of the National Legislature, has advanced as follows: From 1836 to 1843 we had but one member; from 1843 to 1853, three; from 1853 to 1863, four; from 1863 to the present time, six; and under the recent act of Congress, making a new apportionment according to the ninth census, Michigan is entitled to nine members of the House of Representatives.

The apportionment of the State into Congressional districts is a most important duty....

I bespeak for this duty that careful consideration required by the magnitude of the interests involved.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 67, Session Laws of 1871, the Board of State Building Commissioners prepared plans, and solicited designs and estimates, for a building for the use of the several State departments during the construction of the new Capitol. The building...has been completed, and is now occupied for the use of the Supreme Court, the State Library, and other purposes for which it was designed....

By the same act it was made the duty of the Board to procure plans, specifications, and estimates for a New Capitol, not to cost over one million of dollars....

The Board advertised for designs, in the papers of Lansing, Detroit, Chicago, and New York. Twenty were received....After careful examination, the first premium offered by the Legislature was awarded to Mr. Elijah E. Myers of Springfield, Illinois; the second to P. H. Decker; the third to Edward E. Jenison. Before accepting any, however, the Board took the precaution to employ two experts of large experience in the construction of public buildings, to make careful estimates is to the probable cost of a building constructed in accordance with each of these three, as well as several of the other designs. The architects' estimate...is one million seventy thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars.

It is the opinion of the experts who were employed, that it can be completed for a sum not exceeding eleven hundred thousand dollars, provided the whole work can be advertised and let under one contract.

After careful examination and consultation with experienced architects and builders, in our own and other States, the Commissioners are of the opinion that a much better building can be obtained and a large amount of money saved by contracting for the whole work at one time....

Convinced...that the best interests of the State will be promoted by an early completion of the new Capitol, I respectfully recommend that the law be so amended as to authorize the Board to advertise for proposals for the whole work, to be completed within six years from January of the present year, at a cost not to exceed twelve hundred thousand dollars, including employment of architect, superintendence, and other necessary expenses....

I recommend an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars annually, for each of the years 1873-4-5 and 6, and three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for 1877; and that the Auditor General be directed to incorpo-

rate these sums with the State tax for the years 1872-3-4-5 and 1876....

I respectfully call your attention to...a serious defect in the provisions of Act No. 195, Session Laws of 1871. It was...the intention of the Legislature, to make it the duty of railroad companies to provide all suitable safeguards for the protection of life and property on the line of such roads, by constructing fences, ditches, and cattle-guards, to prevent cattle and other animals from getting on the track; and to make these corporations liable for all damages resulting from neglect in the construction or the maintenance of these safeguards. The railroad companies claim, that...they are not liable for stock killed, except where the owner of the animal owns or occupies the land directly adjacent to the locality where the killing occurs. If this construction is correct, then these corporations are not required to fence or place cattle-guards upon the line of their roads, where the land immediately adjacent is vacant, though other lands a few rods distant are cultivated and occupied. This section needs careful revision to remedy the defect referred to....

Early in October last several of the Northwestern States were visited by fires, unparalleled in...history. A large portion of the beautiful and wonderfully prosperous city of Chicago was reduced to ashes; the accumulations of years of industry and toil were swept away in a day. In Wisconsin the widespread conflagration was attended with a most fearful loss of life.

While the people of Michigan were... furnishing relief to...Chicago, the same devouring element was making sad havoc in our own State. Thriving towns, farm and school houses, churches, stock, crops, and thousands of acres of valuable timber were consumed. Nearly three thousand families, or about eighteen thousand persons, were rendered houseless and deprived of the necessities of life.

Immediately after the fires, two State Relief Committees were appointed.... Committees or agents were also designated in each of the counties and many of the towns of the burned districts, to procure information as well as to receive and distribute supplies to the sufferers.

Responsive to the appeal of the Executive and of the committees, prompt and liberal contributions of money, food, and clothing came from our own citizens, from almost every State in the Union, from Canada, and from beyond the Atlantic....

Being of the opinion that the gifts of a generous public could be more discreetly distributed by the committees,... I have from time to time placed in their hands all moneys received by me.... To the committee at Detroit I have paid \$128,098.41, making the cash receipts of this committee \$258,057.20; to Grand Rapids \$28,643.09,—total money receipts of that committee, \$71,976.66....

I cannot close this notice of the great fires without grateful mention of the valuable favors and substantial service rendered by railroad, express, and telegraph companies. Freight in very large quantities,... has been transported free of charge. The use of the telegraph wires has also been freely given for all relief business. Thousands of dollars have thus been saved to the relief fund.

The people of Michigan can never forget or fail to express their high appreciation of the generosity and warm sympathy so nobly manifested by the old and the young, the rich and the poor, in behalf of our afflicted citizens.

In closing this communication to you, the representatives of the people of the commonwealth, it has seemed to me fitting and proper that an official recognition should be made of our obligations to those who have done so much to obliterate from within our borders the evidences of a widespread and fearful calamity.

HENRY P. BALDWIN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
Lansing, March 13, 1872.