

NEWSPAPERS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY

[Continued from Volume XIV., page 107.]

SEATTLE, KING COUNTY (continued.)

PEOPLES TELEGRAM, issued for a short time from the *Puget Sound Weekly Gazette* office as a sort of "extra" in 1864. It was one sheet, printed on both sides and was made up of telegraphic news and advertisements. The numbers for November 3, 11, 21, 1864, apparently all that were issued, are bound with the *Puget Soudn Weekly Gazette*, in the Bagley Collection, now in the University of Washington Library. There were some advertisements and the reading matter was mostly telegrams about the Civil War. The editor, J. R. Watson, announced that the tlegrams cost about \$10 a column and the sawmills could well afford to contribute. It would amount to less than the "price of a glass of lager a week". Mr. C. B. Bagley says: "The telegraph operator would hunt up Watson, a task somewhat simplified by the sparseness of the population, and inform him that there was a war dispatch at the office. Watson would then call on several opulent and liberal citizens of the town, tell them of the dispatch and collect twenty-five cents from each of them to pay the tolls. The message would be given to him and set in type, the type would be locked up on a 'galley' and an 'extra' for each subscriber run off. Later the dispatches would appear in the *Gazette*. (*History of Seattle*. Volume 1., page 190.) See *Citizen's Dispatch* and *Puget Sound Gazette*.

POST, established on November 15, 1878, by Benson L. Northrup and Kirk C. Ward. These men had issued the first *Seattle Directory* and Mr. Northrup had started the *North Pacific Rural*. This proved the nucleus for the new daily *Post*. Soon after starting this enterprise, Mr. Northrup's interest was purchased by Kirk C. Ward and his brother, Mark Ward, who continued the *Daily Post*. The publishers evidently became over ambitious. A rather pretentious brick building was erected on Mill Street (later Yesler Way) and under the cornice was the legend, "Post Building, 1881." On October 1, of that year 1881, Kirk C. Ward lost control of the *Post* and it was merged with the *Intelligencer*.

POST-INTELLIGENCER. The family tree of the *Post-Intelligencer* is extensive and somewhat intricate. The main branches

can easily be traced but there are many forgotten twigs. The *Intelligencer* was established on August 5, 1867, and the *Post* was established in 1878. The *Intelligencer* is thus eleven years the older of the two component parts of the present publication. Not only is this true, but, by a process of amalgamation in 1878, the *Intelligencer* may be said to have extended its life backward four years beyond the date of its own birth. Such a paradox seems to be possible with newspapers if not with other forms of life. The 1878 amalgamation referred to was when the *Intelligencer* absorbed the *Puget Sound Dispatch* and the *Pacific Tribune*. The latter was founded in Olympia in 1863. Of course its good will, equipment and files passed over to the *Intelligencer* which gives whatever justification there may be for giving the birth of the *Post-Intelligencer* as of 1863 instead of 1867.

The ambitious Seattle *Post* in the three years of its independent existence, beginning with the *North Pacific Rural*, in 1878, acquired a good plant, a circulation and a fine brick building. In doing all this the company also acquired some stockholders including such well-known capitalists as John Leary and George W. Harris. These men and their associates believed that Seattle could be served better by one strong paper than by two competing journals. On October 1, 1881, their plan was achieved by the union of the two papers with the hyphenated name, *Post-Intelligencer*. This amalgamation eliminated Kirk C. Ward, formerly editor of the *Post*, and he promptly established the *Seattle Chronicle*.

When Prosch & Crawford secured the *Intelligencer*, in 1879, Mr. Prosch may be said to have gone back into his old paper as the *Intelligencer* had absorbed the *Pacific Tribune* the year before. At the time of the union resulting in the *Post-Intelligencer*, Mr. Crawford disposed of his interest in the *Intelligencer*. The partners in the new venture were Thomas W. Prosch, who owned one-half of the stock and the others were John Leary and George W. Harris. The *Seattle Directory*, for 1882, shows Thomas W. Prosch as editor and manager of the *Post-Intelligencer*. John Leary is listed as a lawyer and George W. Harris & Co. are shown as bankers. Charles Prosch, father of Thomas W. Prosch, and his predecessor as editor and publisher of the *Pacific Tribune* is listed as a printer, while Samuel L. Crawford, former partner in the *Intelligencer*, is listed as a reporter. Mr. Prosch made the *Post-Intelligencer* a powerful paper. He

engaged as editorial writers such talented men as Colonel George G. Lyon and Frederic James Grant. Samuel L. Crawford was city editor and for a time also constituted the entire reportorial staff.

In 1884, Mr. Prosch purchased the interests of his partners but placed three quarters of the stock in the names of his associates in order to fill the offices in the corporation. In this way Frederic James Grant became president; Samuel L. Crawford, secretary; and Edmond S. Meany, treasurer. Since the promissory notes given for the stock were not paid, Mr. Prosch remained the real owner of the paper. In 1886, he sold the property to a group of citizens who made Clarence B. Bagley manager. Later in the same year the paper was sold to Leigh S. J. Hunt, who had arrived from Iowa. For a time Mr. Hunt shared the duties of editor and manager with Robert C. Washburn, formerly of Maine.

Mr. Hunt was ambitious to make his paper a metropolitan journal. He secured new type, enlarged the Sunday edition and secured from Portland a group of young men who had been successful workers on the *Oregonian*. At the head of these was Alfred D. Holman, who remained managing editor during the balance of the Territorial period; Edgar B. Piper became city editor; Jabez B. Nelson was telegraph editor; Will H. Parry was one of the reporters and later became one of Seattle's prominent citizens. When the great fire, of June 6, 1889, destroyed the plant in the old Post Building, the salvaged fragments of printing materials were removed to Mr. Hunt's private residence on the northwest corner of Fourth and Columbia. On the next morning, June 7, a small two-page issue of the paper chronicled the great fire. One brief editorial announced that its heavy machinery was all destroyed. "But we have no thought of more than a temporary embarrassment which we feel assured the public will cheerfully overlook. . . . New machinery has already been ordered by telegraph." The *Seattle Directory*, for 1890, which was Volume II., in the R. L. Polk & Co. series, carries a full-page advertisement of the *Post-Intelligencer*. There is a picture of a new Hoe press and the lines "Established in 1867," "The Oldest, the Largest, the Best." The address is given as "Cherry Street near Second," showing that the paper within a year had obtained new quarters and new equipment. The Constitutional Convention preparing for statehood assembled at Olympia for its

forty-five days of work on July 4, 1889. The *Post-Intelligencer* recorded the proceedings quite fully although its issues were nine columns four pages daily with eight pages on Sundays. It was still being published at the temporary quarters in Mr. Hunt's residence.

For most of the time during the Territorial period the *Post-Intelligencer* published a weekly edition carrying materials selected from the daily for rural and distant subscribers. The complete files of both daily and weekly, fortunately saved from the fire, are frequently consulted in the office of publication by historians. Incomplete but valuable duplicate files are also saved in the Seattle Public Library and in the University of Washington Library.

PRESS. Volume I., number 1, of this paper bears the date of May 3, 1886. Homer M. Hill had secured the *Chronicle* and the *Call* and merged the two into this one new journal. By choosing a new name and starting a new volume number, he ignored the existence of the two predecessors. Mr. Hill was a genial man possessed with great capacity for hard work. He made a success of his paper from the beginning. His policy was announced: "The all prevailing policy of this paper will be to build up the city of Seattle in all its varied interests." Like all the other daily papers in Territorial times, the *Press* issued also a weekly edition. The Seattle *Directory*, for 1889, has an advertisement cut showing an appreciation of age. There is this display: "Daily Chronicle, established in 1881; *Daily Call*, established in 1885; consolidated in 1886." It is announced that the paper was issued every afternoon except Sunday. The weekly issue was advertised as the "County Official Paper." In the body of the *Directory*, Mr. Hill is listed as "Business Manager Press Publishing Co., Yesler Building."

This paper weathered the destruction wrought by the great fire of June 6, 1889, in much the same way as did the *Post-Intelligencer*, the *Journal* and the *Times*, daily papers of that year. One distinct value of the *Press* was its Associate Press franchise inherited from the *Chronicle*. This was emphasized in the *Directory* advertisement cited above in which it is stated: "Only evening paper in the city that publishes the full Associated Press report."

Soon after the great fire, while the paper was still being issued from a temporary shack on Jefferson Street, near the pres-

ent L. C. Smith Building, Mr. Hill sold it to Leigh S. J. Hunt, of the *Post-Intelligencer* and Mr. William E. Bailey. When this transfer was made public it was also announced that the new proprietors had sent East for 50,000 one-cent coins and on August 1, 1889, for the first time a daily paper was sold in Seattle for two cents a copy. The experiment received much publicity but it did not last long. The citizens did not relish coppers. The newsboys paid one cent a copy and received five cents. When the price was raised the newsboys struck and created a riot which called out the police department.

Mr. Bailey was a wealthy man from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He soon acquired full control of the *Press*. The editor was Samuel R. Frazier, an enterprising newspaper man. With money and enterprise it was possible to surprise the whole Northwest on the evening of August 5, 1889. The regular mail had been missed and a special train dashed through a forest fire to Snohomish with a supply of the *Press* and bags of bright copper coins for making change. Clayton Packard, publisher of the Snohomish *Eye* exclaimed: "That's what I call enterprise with a big E."

Another stroke of enterprise which gave the *Press* prestige was the exploration of the Olympic Mountains. On October 23, 1889, the paper published an interview with Governor Elisha P. Ferry in which he said that the peninsula was the largest portion of the United States then unexplored. The *Press* financed the expedition and on July 16, 1890, published a special edition of twenty-four pages giving an illustrated record of the entire enterprise. A special courier was sent to San Francisco to have the cuts made for the illustrations. There was no adequate equipment in Seattle for such work at that time.

The *Press* is one of the predecessors of the *Seattle Times*. For a time the publication was known as the *Press-Times*. That history belongs to the statehood period. The University of Washington Library has acquired a complete file of the *Press* from Volume I., number 1, May 3, 1886, to Volume VII., number 52, June 29, 1889.

PROMPTER, an unusual little publication running from January 10, to May 18, 1878. The editor and publisher was Jack Levy. As a sort of "masthead" on the first page appears: "*The Prompter*, an independent journal published semi-occasionally by the Editors and edited perpetually by the Publishers." There was

much of fun, sarcasm and theatrical gossip in the reading columns and each issue was generously supplied with local advertisements. In number 9, April 6, 1878, the editor developed a second "masthead" on page 2, as follows: "*The Prompter* is issued Saturday mornings. Circulation 1,000 copies. Terms—Gratis for the first number; after that, free of charge. The publishers deem the agony of reading it a satisfactory compensation for their labor. Advertisements 50 cents per inch, single issue. Communications containing news, sensations, jokes, gossip, etc., would relieve the over-crowded brain of the editor of considerable labor, and any party so favoring us will be well thanked, on application." Years ago Mr. Levy presented to the University of Washington Library the complete official file of the paper handsomely bound in full leather.

PUGET SOUND DAILY, published at Seattle by Hall & McNamara, Volume I., number 1, being dated April 23, 1866. A file is in the University of Washington from the initial number to number 81, dated August 11, 1866. The subscription prices are given at \$2 a month or \$16 a year. See *Puget Sound Gazette*.

PUGET SOUND DISPATCH. There is confusion as to names and dates in pioneer recordings of this paper. Charles Prosch says that it succeeded the *Seattle Times and Alaska Herald*, whose printing materials fell into the hands of Col. C. H. Larrabee and Beriah Brown, who in 1869 started the *Weekly Puget Sound Dispatch*, (*Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 31.) Volume I., number 1 of the *Puget Sound Dispatch*, published by Larrabee & Co., bears the date of December 4, 1871. A file from that initial number to number 52, December 5, 1872, is in the University of Washington Library. There is no doubt that materials first used by the *Puget Sound Dispatch* were those formerly used by a paper moved from Alaska. See *Alaska Times and Seattle Dispatch*. Beriah Brown's son, Edward H. Brown, had been in Alaska in government employ. When the father started the *Puget Sound Dispatch* he worked on the paper as did his brother Beriah Brown, Jr. The latter is sixth in direct descent of a line of Beriah Browns. (*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, February 1, 1916.) When first issued the price was \$3 a year and the day of publication was Monday. This was changed to Thursday and the firm name became Brown & Son. Colonel Larrabee retired from the enterprise soon after it was started.

It was early announced that a daily would be issued is soon as conditions were favorable. On September 23, 1872, the *Seattle Intelligencer* announced: "The *Evening Dispatch*, issued from the office of the *Puget Sound Dispatch*, is now published in this city. Its typographical appearance is creditable." Another item appears in the *Intelligencer* on January 16, 1875, saying that Edward H. Brown had withdrawn from the *Daily Dispatch*, leaving Beriah Brown in charge.

The *Seattle Directory*, for 1876, has a full-page advertisement proclaiming the daily and weekly *Puget Sound Dispatch* as "A Democratic newspaper devoted to the industrial and financial interests of Washington Territory," and showing Thomas B. Merry as publisher. The campaign of 1876 was not a success pecuniarily or financially. Mr. Merry lost interest and M. Brown resumed the proprietorship. Four or five practical printers joined with Mr. Brown in forming a company to make the paper pay. Their efforts did not succeed and in September, 1878, Thaddeus Hanford bought the paper and merged it with the *Intelligencer*. (Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 31.) See *Intelligencer* and *Post-Intelligencer*.

PUGET SOUND GAZETTE. This is the first paper published in Seattle. It had interruptions as to publication, name, and proprietorship. Volume I., number 1, has the date of December 10, 1863. Prior to that August 15, 1863, there appeared a prospectus number which was also labeled Volume I., number 1, and which bore the name *Washington Gazette*. It was published by J. R. Watson and Mark D. Cannavan. It was printed in Olympia but no other number was issued under that name. When it reappeared on December 10, 1863, it was called *Seattle Gazette*. The first three numbers were published by J. R. Watson & Co., From number 4 to number 13, the publishers were J. R. Watson and M. D. Cannavan. J. R. Watson & Co. resumed publication after number 13. With number 25, August 6, 1864, the name was changed to *Seattle Weekly Gazette*. In November there was issued from the same office the *People's Telegram*, in one sheet, containing dispatches mostly about the Civil War. Three numbers of these little "extras" are bound with the *Seattle Weekly Gazette* in the University of Washington Library. They bear the dates November 3, 11, 21, 1864.

From Volume II., number 13, August 26, 1865 to number 37, February 9, 1866, the publisher is given as Seattle Publish-

ing Company. From number 38, February 16, 1866, to number 40, March 3, 1866 Ike M. Hall is shown as publisher. Here another break was made in continuity. It was announced that, beginning on March 26, 1866, or sooner, the paper would be published as the *Puget Sound Semi-Weekly*. Some delay was encountered. The paper was considered to be new and on April 5, 1866, under the new title the paper appeared as Volume I., number 1. For five numbers it appeared as a semi-weekly, ending on April 19, 1866. The next issue, number 6, appeared with a slightly changed name, as *Puget Sound Weekly*, on April 30, 1866. In the meantime Hall & McNamara had begun, on April 23, 1866, the publication of the *Puget Sound Daily*. This ran through eighty-one numbers to August 11, 1866, which issue contained this announcement: "Our paper hereafter will issue weekly. Our reason for making the change is that the paper is now too small to accommodate our advertisers and at the same time do justice to our subscribers. We have therefore decided to double the size of the paper and issue it weekly; and in lieu of the *Semi-Weekly*, we send each of our subscribers a copy of today's *Daily*." The *Weekly* will be issued on Monday next."

Hall & McNamara were succeeded as publishers by George Reynolds, on September 3, 1866. He issued Volume I., number 24 to number 52, March 18, 1867, when Ike M. Hall resumes the work. He had concluded that a sacrifice had been made by discarding the old name. He issued the next paper on March 25, 1867, under the name of *Puget Sound Gazette*. Furthermore he advanced the label so as to include all former issues and called that issue Volume IV., number 1.

Commenting on these first journalistic struggles in Seattle, Charles Prosch said on August 15, 1889: "Thinking there was some virtue in a name, they adopted various titles for their bantlings, but the result was the same in every instance—the papers would die. The truth was that neither the proper time nor the proper individual had arrived to permanently establish a journal in Seattle. This was during the period of the great civil war, which injuriously affected many interests on the Pacific Coast, and among others that of the press." (*Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 30.)

Samuel L. Maxwell, a printer from San Francisco, acquired the printing materials of the suspended *Puget Sound Gazette* and with them began the publication of the *Seattle Intelligencer* on

✓ August 5, 1867. From that circumstance, Seattle's first paper, the *Puget Sound Gazette*, may be counted one of the forgotten twigs in the family tree of the present *Post-Intelligencer*. An incomplete file of the *Puget Sound Gazette* is in the Seattle Public Library and files, almost complete, of all the issues are in the Bagley Collection now in the University of Washington Library. See *Citizen's Dispatch* and *People's Telegram*.

Since J. R. Watson was Seattle's first newspaper man, attention should be called to his obituary, which appeared in the *Seattle Intelligencer* on July 12, 1869. He had come to the Pacific Coast in 1849, living at Oroville, California, until 1858. In that year he moved to Victoria, British Columbia, and worked on the *British Colonist* and the *Daily Press*. He moved to Olympia in 1861 where he was associated with Alonzo M. Poe in the publication of the *Overland Press*. He was known as an able writer and during his editorial work in Seattle he advocated, among other important subjects, the construction of the Snoqualmie Road, which he lived to see a success. After his venture in Seattle, he returned to Olympia. For a time he was editor of the *Pacific Tribune*, under the proprietorship of Mr. Hewitt. At the time of his death he was editor of the *Territorial Republican*.

PUGET SOUND GAZETTEER. This was one of the first efforts to publish in Seattle a serious monthly magazine. Volume I., number 1, was issued in January, 1888. Alexander Begg is listed as publisher. He was also editor. Four numbers constituted a volume. When Volume II., number 2, August, 1888. was reached, the name was changed to *Puget Sound Magazine* and Edmond S. Meany shared the editorship with Mr. Begg. The magazine printed articles by many who were prominent in the life of that time. One of the most important of these was by Henry L. Yesler, former Mayor and the first sawmill proprietor in Seattle. Probably the only article he ever wrote appeared in Volume II., number 3, September, 1888. It was entitled "The Daughter of Old Chief Seattle" and gave the truth, as he knew it, about "Princess Angeline" and the Battle of Seattle, January 26, 1856. That article is a real "human document" in the history of Seattle. Early in 1889, the *Puget Sound Magazine* suspended. Mr. Begg came forward again in September, 1889, with Volume I., number 1, of the *Washington Magazine*. After a few issues, Mr. Begg relinquished control, Lee Fairchild became editor. Dur-

ing the early years of statehood the publication continued under the name of *Pacific Magazine*.

PUGET SOUND INDUSTRIAL WORLD. The *Seattle Directory*, for 1884-1885, was published and copyrighted in 1884 by the *Industrial World*. On page 7 of the *Directory* an advertisement says: "The *Puget Sound Industrial World*, a semi-monthly journal devoted to the lumber, milling, coal and iron, building and jobbing trades, rail and water transportation, hop growing and fishing interests of Puget Sound, 627 Front Street, Seattle, Washington." The publishers were exceedingly modest. They do not give their own names. The *Directory* is dedicated: "To Hon. H. L. Yesler, whose unflinching faith in the future greatness of Seattle has never been shaken, this volume is inscribed by the Publishers."

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISER. The *Seattle Directory*, for 1889, lists this paper as a monthly with James P. Henry as publisher.

RECORD. The *Seattle Directory* for 1884-1885, and again in 1885-1886, shows Nicholas S. Snyder as publisher of the daily *Record*. In early statehood the editor was shown to be Henry Leland.

SUNDAY BUDGET, established in 1889 by Samuel R. Frazier, a skilled newspaper man who had been a reporter on the *Post-Intelligencer* and before that on the dailies of Pittsburgh. The paper survived the great fire of June 6, 1889, but soon thereafter Mr. Frazier sold it and accepted the editorship of the *Seattle Press*.

SUNDAY STANDARD, established on October 27, 1888. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 86.) The *Seattle Directory*, for 1889, gives the Standard Publishing Company, with John F. Norris as manager and \$2.50 a year as the price of the paper.

SUNDAY STAR. Edwin N. Fuller says it was established on November 11, 1883, by the Star Publishing Company, (*Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 81.) In the same *Proceedings*, page 34, Charles Prosch says that the man who started it was a journalist who later removed to New York City. "He was succeeded," says Mr. Prosch, "by Kirk C. Ward, who, by reason of his connection with so many papers in Seattle and elsewhere, may be regarded as the most irrepressible journalist in our midst." The *Seattle Directory*, for 1884-1885, shows Mr.

Ward as publisher and Francis M. Street as route agent. The next year the *Directory* shows Mr. Ward as editor and proprietor and Mr. Street as business manager. The office was in the Poncin Building and the price of the paper was \$2.50 a year. The *Directory*, for 1889, shows J. A. Carey as proprietor and Mr. Ward is listed as a journalist and it does not appear that he was still associated with the *Sunday Star*. The paper survived the fire and the advertisement in the next year's *Directory*, 1890, makes but one change—the office is in the Frye Block instead of the Poncin Building which had disappeared in the fire.

TELEGRAM. Edwin N. Fuller says this paper was established on November 19, 1888, by R. R. Stevens, H. Scott, and W. J. Grambs. "Short lived," he adds. (*Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 86.) The *Seattle Directory*, for 1889, gives Charles N. Evans as business manager of the *Monday Morning Telegram*, 999 Railroad Avenue.

TELEGRAPH, a Democratic daily and weekly, began publication near the beginning of statehood. Volume I., number 1, is dated August 11, 1890. Incomplete files are in the Seattle Public Library and the University of Washington Library.

TIMES. The family tree of this metropolitan journal includes such branches as the *Chronicle*, *Call* and *Press*. It had an independent existence before acquiring those branches. Charles Prosch says that a group of Seattle business men, displeased with the radical course pursued by the *Call* during the anti-Chinese disturbances, made up a subsidy to be continued for six months. This was to encourage the establishment of a conservative evening paper as a rival to the *Call*. Thomas H. Dempsey, Jud R. Andrews and one or two others undertook the work under that subsidy. (*Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 33.) Mr. C. B. Bagley says that Volume I., number 1, appeared simultaneously with the initial number of the *Press*, May 3, 1886. As the *Press* had absorbed the *Call* and *Chronicle*, the evening field was occupied by the two new papers. In March, 1887, Colonel George G. Lyon left the editorial staff of the *Post-Intelligencer*, secured a half interest in the *Times*, and with Thomas H. Dempsey as business manager, conducted the journal with wonderful efficiency. (*History of Seattle*, page 196.) Joseph A. Costello was city editor. Colonel Lyon was an able writer and editor. Mr. Dempsey possessed unusual skill as a manager.

The paper grew and passed successfully through the heavy losses in the great fire of June 6, 1889. The *Seattle Directory*, for 1890, immediately following the fire, shows in a full-page advertisement a picture of the new three-story brick structure bearing the name of Times Block. This was on the south side of Columbia Street between Front and Second.

Mr. Bagley, in the work cited above, says that Messrs. Lyon and Dempsey sold the *Times* on February 10, 1891, to William E. Bailey for \$48,000. He then owned the *Press*, and consolidated the two under the hyphenated name, *Press-Times*. This union brought to the *Times* the Associated Press franchise originally owned by the *Chronicle*. Mr. Bailey, though a man of wealth, could not endure indefinitely the heavy financial drain made by the paper as then conducted. It failed and for a time was conducted by a receiver. A partial file of the paper is in the University of Washington Library.

Although it was in the time of statehood and outside the scope of this work, it should be added here that Col. Alden J. Blethen secured the paper on August 7, 1896, shortened its name by dropping the word "Press" and started the *Times* on its recent career of wonderful success and prosperity.

TRADE JOURNAL, see *Journal*.

TRIBUNE. Edwin N. Fuller says: "My last file of the *Seattle Daily Evening Tribune* is dated April 10, 1885. It is Volume I., number 69; and the marginal note reads: 'Died same week.' O. W. Dunbar was business manager. (*Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 84.)

TRUE TONE, an independent Sunday morning paper whose Volume I., number 1, appeared on October 17, 1885, starting as an eight-page paper devoted to literature and art. Later the size was cut to four pages and still later it was increased to twelve pages. For the first seven numbers S. G. Young was listed as editor. From number 8 to number 34, June 5, 1886, Homer M. Hill is listed as publisher. The next number, June 12, Herbert Steele and Charles Segbert are shown as managers. It is understood that Mr. Hill was back of the enterprise as to editorial work and management. A complete file is in the University of Washington Library.

VESTRA POSTEN, a Swedish weekly paper, established on March 8, 1889. The *Seattle Directory* for that year gives the

Swedish Publishing Company, with B. A. Anderson as president, N. P. Lind as vice president, and T. Sandegren as secretary. It is the predecessor of the *Svenska Pacific Tribunen*.

VESTRA TRIBUNE, a Scandinavian weekly of 1889, which seems to have been merged early with *Vestra Posten*.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE, a daily and weekly paper beginning August 21, 1886, and ending on May 31, 1887. The publisher was the Co-operative Publishing Company. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 84.)

VOLKSBLATT, listed as an independent daily and weekly in Lord & Thomas, *Newspaper Directory*, for 1890.

WACHT AM SUNDE, begun on February 2, 1884, by Phil Schmitz, proprietor, and Ernest Hoppe, editor. It was published in Seattle until September 4, 1885, when it was moved to Tacoma and continued there. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 82.)

WASHINGTON CHURCHMAN, a monthly Episcopalian journal established in January, 1889, with Rev. George Herbert Watson as editor. Later the name was changed to *Seattle Churchman*, with Rev. Herbert H. Gowen as editor.

WASHINGTON GAZETTE, see *Puget Sound Gazette*.

WASHINGTON JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, listed as a monthly by Lord & Thomas, *Newspaper Directory*, for 1890.

WASHINGTON MAGAZINE, see *Puget Sound Gazetteer*.

WASHINGTON POSTEN, a Norwegian weekly, published by the Scandinavian Publication Company, had its beginning in 1889. (Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 35.)

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY VISITOR. This is first among the many publications emanating from the University of Washington in Territorial and State days. Catalogues and official reports had preceded it, but no paper devoted to literature and academic news. Volume I., number 2, has been saved. It bears for date "Second Term, 1885." President Leonard J. Powell does not appear as editor but it is known that he served as such. There are eight pages, 8x11 inches. There are advertisements such as A. B. Stewart, druggist; Hughes & Miller, groceries; McClaire & Quirk,

photographers; G. Davies & Co., Lowman & Hanford, J. M. Lyon, and W. P. Stanley, books and stationery. The advertisement of G. Davies & Co. occupies a full page. The reading matter is interesting and valuable historically.

WASHINGTON TIDENDE, listed as an independent Norwegian weekly by Lord & Thomas, *Newspaper Directory*, for 1890.

WESTERN FARM AND HOME, listed as a monthly by Polk's *Puget Sound Directory*, for 1888.

WORKINGMAN, listed as a labor weekly by Lord & Thomas, *Newspaper Directory*, for 1890.

SEDRO-WOOLLEY, SKAGIT COUNTY

PRESS, the *Sedro Press* was the first paper in Sedro-Woolley. It was founded on April 18, 1890, by George W. Hopp. Five years later the plant was destroyed by fire. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, page 432.)

SEHOME,* WHATCOM COUNTY

GAZETTE, established at Whatcom on September 7, 1887, as the *Whatcom County Democrat*, by the Democrat Publishing Company, Charles Donovan. In December, 1888, it was sold to J. M. Edson & Co., who removed it to Sehome. In June, 1889, Mr. Connell purchased a half interest in the paper and changed its name to *Gazette*. In February, 1890, the *Morning Gazette* was begun and on April 1, Mr. Connell became sole proprietor. On July 22, 1890, the daily issue was suspended and the *Gazette* became a Sunday paper. (Edwin N. Fuller in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 84.)

SHELTON, MASON COUNTY

MASON COUNTY JOURNAL, founded on December 21, 1886, and published continuously by Grant Colfax Angle, who has been assisted in the later years by his sons. The paper has absorbed two other short-lived papers—the *Shelton Sentinel* and the *Shelton Tribune*. The *Journal* was listed as an independent weekly in 1890. (Lord & Thomas, *Newspaper Directory*.)

*Now a part of Bellingham.

SIDNEY, KITSAP COUNTY

KITSAP COUNTY PIONEER, listed as a weekly by Polk's *Puget Sound Directory* in 1887 and in 1888; and as a Republican weekly by *Lord & Thomas Newspaper Directory* for 1890.

PEOPLES' BROADAX, established by Thomas Cline on October 27, 1889. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 87.) It was listed in 1890 as an independent weekly. (*Lord & Thomas Newspaper Directory*.)

SLAUGHTER,* KING COUNTY

SUN, established on March 24, 1888, and continued as a weekly to the present time, with changes as to the name of the city and name of the paper. Early in statehood the Legislature changed the name of the city from Slaughter to Auburn. On May 9, 1893, the name of the paper was changed to *Auburn Argus*. The *Auburn Republican* was established on April 7, 1911. On October 18, 1913, the *Auburn Argus* changed its name to *Auburn Globe*. The two papers were consolidated on February 1, 1916, under the name of *Auburn Globe-Republican*. Files are kept in the office of publication, though some issues are missing from the early volumes. (E. B. Brown, in *Newspaper MSS*. Letter 4.)

SNOHOMISH, SNOHOMISH COUNTY

CHAMPION, established on July 4, 1885, by Frank Owen. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 83.)

*Later Auburn.