

NEWSPAPERS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY

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SNOHOMISH, SNOHOMISH COUNTY, (Continued.)

EYE, established on January 11, 1882, by H. F. Jackson and Clayton H. Packard, the latter being editor and manager throughout the paper's existence. One main reason for the publication and a chief source of its revenue was the legal necessity for publishing timber land claim notices. It was started as a four-column, four-page weekly. Mr. Jackson retired on January 17, 1883, and about that time C. A. Missimer joined the firm. The paper was increased to five columns and lengthened. In 1884, Mr. Missimer retired and Clayton H. Packard became sole proprietor. A brother, Charles F. Packard, was part owner for a year. The paper suspended publication in 1897. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, page 435.) Charles Prosch wrote this compliment: "It was spritely and newsy and paid its way from the outset, according its enterprising proprietor something more than a living. The fact of its being quite frequently quoted abroad is evidence that the *Eye* is not unknown beyond the borders of the town and county in which it is published." (In *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 37.)

MATHEW'S OPINION, was established on March 28, 1888, but soon passed away. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 86.)

NORTHERN STAR, established in January, 1876 by Eldridge Morse and continued until May, 1879. Charles Prosch says: "Not content with this first effort, Mr. Morse, a year or two later, undertook the publication of a monthly, one or two numbers of which completely bankrupted him. Since then this gentleman has confined himself to writing what he knows about the glacial period." (In *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 37.)

SUN, according to Edwin N. Fuller, this paper was established by Frank Spear in 1887, and was sold by him in April, 1888, to the Sun Publishing Company, J. W. Gunn, manager. It was incorporated in June, 1889, and in March, 1890, it was purchased by J. W. France, Charles Morath, and H. A. Moore. A daily was established on August 10, 1890. (In *Washington Press*

Association Proceedings, 1887-1890, page 85.) Another authority says the paper was established in 1888 by the Sun Publishing Company with George W. Head as manager. In March, 1891, the plant was sold to Mussetter Brothers who changed the daily back to a tri-weekly. Late in July, 1892, the plant passed into the hands of Ed. E. Warner, whose first issue appeared on August 2. He changed the name from *Sun* to *Tribune*. (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, pages 435-436.)

SOUTH BEND, PACIFIC COUNTY

JOURNAL, established on February 4, 1890, by F. A. Hazeltine and continued as a weekly. It was published as a daily for two weeks at the beginning of the Spanish-American War. In 1898, it absorbed the *South Bend Herald*. Complete files are kept in the office of publication. (*Newspaper MSS. Letter 122.*)

WESTERN WORLD, established on October 11, 1889, by R. E. Feeny and W. S. Crouch. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 88.)

SPANGLE, SPOKANE COUNTY

RECORD, established during the last week of February, 1887, by J. B. and P. E. Lister. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 85.) It was listed in 1890 as an independent weekly using patent insides. (Lord & Thomas *Newspaper Directory.*)

SPOKANE, SPOKANE COUNTY

CHINOOK, established by E. T. Wilson on August 13, 1887, and lasted three weeks. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 85.)

CHRONICLE, Edwin N. Fuller is authority for the information that this paper was first established on June 13, 1883, and died in July of that year; but was reestablished as an evening paper in the last part of September, 1886. (In *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, pages 81 and 84.) Charles Prosch says W. D. Knight was publisher and J. F. Carrere was editor. He adds: "Like its morning contemporary [*Review*] it is an able exponent of the interests and claims of Spokane and vicinity." (In *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 41.) An earlier date of beginning, 1881, is given by the present publisher. (*Newspaper MSS. Letter 123.*)

COEUR d'ALENE ENTERPRISE, established at Spokane Falls by the Belknap and Coeur d'Alene Publishing Company on February 25, 1884. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 82.)

COEUR d'ALENE MINER, established at Spokane Falls by the Coeur d'Alene Publishing Company on January 26, 1884. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 82.)

COLLEGE JOURNAL, established in November, 1889, as a monthly edited by the faculty of Spokane College. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 88.)

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, "a weekly devoted to the commercial, professional and real estate interests of Spokane Falls." (Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 41.)

DEMOCRAT, established in July, 1884, by J. W. Young, and merged with the *News* in January, 1887. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, pages 81 and 85.)

FRONTIER, "a handsomely printed monthly of twelve pages, edited by Fillmore Tanner and published by the Young Men's Christian Association of Spokane Falls." (Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 41.)

GLOBE, a weekly Democratic organ and general newspaper. (Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 41.)

NEWS, established as an evening newspaper on October 18, 1886, with George R. Epperson as editor, and merged with the *Democrat* in January, 1887. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890* pages 84 and 85.)

NEWS-DEMOCRAT, a merger of two other papers, made its appearance under the hyphenated name in January, 1887. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 85.)

NORTHERN LIGHT, established by W. H. Galvani in August, 1889, and immediately moved to Tacoma, where an issue was published on August 16, 1889, when it absorbed the Tacoma *In-*

dependent. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 86.) It was listed as a Labor weekly. (Lord & Thomas *Newspaper Directory*, 1890.)

NORTHWEST TRIBUNE, established at Colfax in 1879 and moved to Cheney, Spokane County, in 1883. The paper enjoyed the reputation of being one of the oldest papers in Eastern Washington. In 1884 it came under the influence of George F. Schorr, a native of California, who gained applause as editor of the college paper while an undergraduate in the University of California. He became owner of the *Northwest Tribune* and in 1886 moved it to Spokane Falls, where he continued it as an independent weekly. (*History of the Pacific Northwest; Oregon and Washington*, Volume II., page 548.)

POST, listed as an independent weekly. (Lord & Thomas *Newspaper Directory*, 1890.)

RECORD, established as an evening paper on June 10, 1884, by Frank M. Dallam. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 83.)

REVIEW, this paper is often referred to as having grown out of or succeeded to the Spokane *Weekly Times* begun in 1879. This need not be considered in a strict newspaper genealogy as it is recorded that Frank M. Dallam printed the first issue of the Spokane Falls *Review* from a Washington hand press in Cheney, on May 5, 1883. It continued as a weekly until June 16, 1884, when it appeared as an afternoon daily. In 1885, it became a morning paper. Horace T. Brown acquired an interest in the paper from Mr. Dallam on July 1, 1886; a pony Associated Press service was taken on and the paper was enlarged. Soon after that H. W. Greenberg, a pioneer printer, acquired an interest in the partnership. Under that ownership the paper was enlarged or contracted as exigencies demanded. Messrs. Brown and Greenberg bought Mr. Dallam's remaining interest in the summer of 1887. On April 1, 1888, the property was sold to Patrick Henry Winston, James Monaghan, C. B. King and Willis Sweet, who incorporated the Review Publishing Company. Charles Prosch says: "During his half-year's control of the paper Colonel Winston earned an enviable reputation as a forcible and polished writer." (In *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 40.) On October 1, 1888, the property was sold to Harvey W. Scott and Henry L. Pittock, editor and manager respectively of the Port-

land *Oregonian*, and A. M. Cannon, of Spokane Falls. On October 12, 1889, N. W. Durham, from the editorial staff of the *Oregonian* took editorial control of the *Review*. He has remained more or less intimately associated with that publication for more than thirty years. In 1890-1891, the present Review Building was erected. In 1893, W. H. Cowles purchased the paper, acquired also the *Spokesman*, a morning rival publication, and has continued the paper under the name of *Spokesman-Review*. Files of the paper are kept in a vault in the office of publication. (Writings by N. W. Durham and *Newspaper MSS.* Letter 123.)

SPOKESMAN, established by Joseph French Johnson and associates on March 9, 1890, and merged with the *Review* under the ownership of W. H. Cowles in 1893.

SUNDAY HERALD, established in July, 1889, by Keeler & Kemp. It was especially devoted to mining interests. (Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 41.)

TIMES, though nearly forgotten, this first paper of Spokane Falls showed the faith and ambition of the city's founders. Francis H. Cook, a native of Ohio, came west in 1871 when twenty years of age. He became foreman of the *Olympia Courier* and in 1874 acquired the *Olympia Echo*. In 1877 he established the *Tacoma Herald*. In that paper he published the first series of articles telling about the land east of the Cascades known as the "Spokane District." He was elected to the Council (Territorial Senate) in 1879 and though only 28 years of age was chosen President of that body. In that same year he moved to Spokane Falls and established the *Times*. For a time it was issued as a daily. After three years he sold his paper and entered the real estate business in which he amassed a fortune. (Julian Hawthorne, *History of Washington*, Volume II., pages 429-434; Clinton Snowden, *History of Washington*, Volume IV., page 295.)

WEEKLY WELCOME, "a society, agricultural, sporting and literary journal published by Goodyear & Houghton." (Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 41.)

SPRAGUE, LINCOLN COUNTY

HERALD, established on April 19, 1888, by Frank M. Winship. Charles Prosch said its columns bore evidence of prosper-

ity, adding—"it will doubtless survive the mutations incident to newspaper life." (In *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 44.) It did survive but under changed names as follows: September 1, 1899, *Sprague Times*; 1906, *Independent Times*; March 1, 1909, *Inland Advocate*; August 20, 1909, *Sprague Advocate*. Almost perfect files from the beginning to the present (1918) are kept in the office of publication. (*Newspaper MSS.* Letter 128.)

JOURNAL, established by Frank McMorley on January 16, 1885. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 83.)

SENTINEL, established on January 7, 1887, by John W. Kelly. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 85.)

STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY

PUGET SOUND ARGUS, the United States census of 1880 mentions this paper as having been founded in Steilacoom in 1872. This is an error. In that year the old plant of a paper in Port Townsend was moved to Steilacoom with which the *Puget Sound Express* was printed. See Port Townsend *Puget Sound Argus*.

PUGET SOUND COURIER, established on May 19, 1855, by William B. Affleck and E. D. Gunn. It was suspended in 1857 for lack of support. (Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 26.) The name was later revived in a neighboring city. See *Olympia Courier*.

PUGET SOUND EXPRESS, when the *Puget Sound Argus* of Port Townsend was about to purchase a new plant in San Francisco, the people of Steilacoom "bought back" the old plant to start a paper under the editorship of Julius Dickens. (*Seattle Intelligencer* of November 11, 1872.) The "bought back" indicates that the varying fortunes of the new towns caused the shifting of papers. The *Seattle Intelligencer* of November 8, 1873, reprints the following from the *Puget Sound Express*: "With next week's issue we have fulfilled the contract entered into with the readers of the Express, and shall then take occasion to make them our humble bow, requesting that all bills due us be settled as promptly as we shall pay all our indebtedness. If anything remains our friends are welcome to it for their trouble." The pa-

per was evidently winning favor for its editor was appointed Clerk of the District Court held at Steilacoom. (Seattle *Intelligencer* of January 9, 1875.) Clarence B. Bagley says that Julius Dickens paid great attention to his editorials. The printers said he translated many of his best from Swedish and Norwegian writers. (Interview with Victor J. Farrar.) Charles Prosch says: "Several papers were started in Steilacoom by printers ambitious to distinguish themselves by resuscitating the town, but the town didn't resuscitate under their efforts. One of the printers (a young Swede named Dickens) actually died in the harness." (In *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 26.)

PUGET SOUND HERALD, when the *Puget Sound Courier* suspended in 1857, Steilacoom was left without a paper and, in fact, Washington Territory then had but one newspaper, the *Pioneer and Democrat* of Olympia. In that year, Lafayette Balch, founder of Steilacoom, met Charles Prosch, an experienced printer and newspaper man, in San Francisco and arranged with him to try a new venture in Steilacoom, then a rival of Olympia as the principal business center of the new Territory of Washington. The old plant of the *Puget Sound Express* was refurbished, George W. Lee was accepted as a partner, and on March 12, 1858, the first issue of the *Puget Sound Herald* made its appearance. In the second month of its existence the paper became the sole property of Mr. Prosch. He was abundantly successful at first as he obtained the first news of the Fraser River gold finds. Copies of his paper sent to San Francisco sold for one dollar a copy at the wharf. Those of succeeding weeks sold for five dollars each, "and when these were exhausted galley-proofs of the mining news, which had been sent because no more copies of the paper could be got off the press, sold as readily at the same price." (Clinton A. Snowden, *History of Washington*. Volume IV., page 38.) Mr. Prosch says he continued the publication for six years with one or two brief intermissions and then he adds: "Finally Steilacoom, once the most populous, prosperous and promising town in the Territory, failed to yield anything like an adequate support for the paper, and it was compelled to suspend. The decadence of the town was not alone the cause of the suspension, it was in great part due to the appearance of journals in other towns and counties whence the *Herald* derived a goodly share of its sustenance in former years." (In *Washington Press Associa-*

tion Proceedings, 1887-1890, page 26.) The printing plant was sold to Al. Pettygrove who took it to Port Townsend where the *Puget Sound Argus* was published. (*Olympia Transcript* of July 2, 1870.) That explains how the people of Steilacoom "bought back" the plant to begin the *Puget Sound Express* in 1872. Mr. Prosch had moved to Olympia in 1867 and continued his newspaper work. See *Olympia Pacific Tribune*. Between the dates of suspension by Mr. Prosch and sale of the plant to Mr. Pettygrove the printing materials were used for the publication of the *Western Star*, mentioned below, and for a short time an effort was made to restore the name of *Puget Sound Herald*. The *Olympia Transcript* on May 6, 1870, announced that a printer named Johnson was getting the printing materials in shape to issue a paper at Steilacoom under the old name. On July 25, 1870, the *Olympia Transcript* printed this item: "From an item in the last Steilacoom Herald we judge that Mr. I. M. Johnson, the editor of that paper, has retired, and that he was to leave for Southern California on Tuesday last."

TRUTH TELLER, after the suspension of the Steilacoom *Puget Sound Courier* and just before Charles Prosch began the *Puget Sound Herald* the press and type were used to issue a paper well remembered by pioneers. Mr. Prosch writes of it as follows: "A small sheet entitled Truth Teller was issued from the same office being limited to two issues and devoted to the vindication of certain military and civil officials, who were charged with undue sympathy for Indians lately engaged in hostilities with the whites. Having silenced their accusers, there was no motive for continuing publication." (In *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 26.) A copy of this rare paper was obtained from Anna C. Koontz, of Chehalis, daughter of a pioneer family. The paper, framed in double-glass, hangs in the history office of the University of Washington. Under the title is the line "Devoted to the Dissemination of Truth and Suppression of Humbug." The editor is "Ann Onymous" and the volume number is "000." There is every evidence that the writers felt that they were embalming in type their vindication.

WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN, when William B. Affleck and E. T. Gunn suspended their *Puget Sound Courier*, the plant was immediately used for the publication of this campaign paper with Frank Balch as editor and Mr. Affleck as printer. The first issue

was on April 3, 1857. "It was designed to promulgate the principles of the then new Republican party, and advocate the election of W. H. Wallace to the office of Delegate to Congress. When it had served its purpose it suspended. (Hubert Howe Bancroft, *Works*, Volume XXXI., page 377, quoting from a manuscript journal by Isaac N. Ebey.)

WESTERN STAR, a year before the printing plant of the suspended *Puget Sound Herald* was sold to Al. Pettygrove of Port Townsend, it was used by Joseph L. Allison for the publication of the *Western Star*, the first issue appearing on July 17, 1869. In announcing the new arrival, the *Olympia Transcript* of July 24, 1869, said: "This new paper appeared last Saturday. It is the same size as the *Transcript*."

SUMAS, WHATCOM COUNTY

NEWS, established in 1889 and published continuously as a weekly although the name has been changed. It was consolidated with the *Advocate* on March 1, 1916. Partial files are in the office of the *Advocate-News*. (*Newspaper MSS*. Letter 132.)

SUMNER, PIERCE COUNTY

HERALD, established on June 21, 1889, by White & Rosseau. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 88.) It was listed in 1890 as an independent weekly. (Lord & Thomas *Newspaper Directory*.)

TACOMA, PIERCE COUNTY.

BAPTIST SENTINEL, was established on June 6, 1889, by C. B. Douglass, as a weekly. It was moved to Dayton, Columbia County, in the early part of 1890. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 88; and *History of Southeastern Washington*, page 814.)

BUDSTIKKE, a Danish-Norwegian paper established on December 25, 1889, by Bergan & Julseth, and sold to a stock company in August, 1890. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 87.)

COLLEGIAN, established on December 5, 1889, and published monthly by the students of Washington College. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 87.)

COMMERCE, established on May 15, 1886 by E. N. Fuller who moved the paper to Puyallup in May, 1887, and sold it to J. W. Redington in August, 1888. The weekly expanded to a campaign daily in the fall of 1889. (Edwin N. Fuller in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 84.) See Puyallup *Commerce*.

ECHO, established as the *Temperance Echo* in Olympia, 1869, where it experienced many changes as to ownership and editorship. In 1874 it fell into the control of a brilliant young man, Francis H. Cook, whose success in turn produced successful rivalry. In 1877, he moved his plant to Tacoma and with it founded the *Herald*. He was among the first to advocate the merits of the "Spokane District" and in 1878 gave Spokane Falls its first newspaper, the *Times*. See *Olympia Courier*, *Olympia Echo*, *Spokane Times*. (C. B. Bagley, "Pioneer Papers of Puget Sound," in *Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society*, Volume IV., pages 381-382.)

EPWORTH BUDGET, established as a Methodist Episcopal Church monthly in November, 1889, by Rev. George C. Wilding, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Tacoma. It was planned to be circulated in the Methodist homes of Tacoma and its suburbs and soon rose to a circulation of 3000 copies. (Sketch of Rev. George C. Wilding in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, pages 121-122.)

EVERY SUNDAY. Charles Prosch makes this kind reference to his contemporaries: "Edward N. and Robert E. Fuller on the 3rd. of March, 1889, issued the first number of *Every Sunday*. A cursory glance at its columns is all that is needed to favorably impress the reader. The editor, E. N. Fuller, displays both ability as a writer and judgment as a compiler, and will succeed where success as a journalist is possible." (In *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 29.)

FOLKEBLAD, established by Dirk Blaauw in September, 1889. It was an independent Swedish weekly. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 87.)

GLOBE, established as a weekly by Fife & Wilson on January 18, 1887, under the name of *World*. In about a year Captain W. J. Fife withdrew. The paper as a weekly was discontinued about the middle of January, 1889. In the meantime a

queer development had taken place. Manager Wilson on October 3, 1888, without the knowledge of the other stockholders, issued the paper as the *Daily World*. The trustees refused to be responsible. Wilson changed the name of the paper to *Daily Globe*, and induced Harry Morgan to take an interest. Later the paper was bought by the St. Paul syndicate of Boynton, Metcalf & Co. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 85.)

HERALD, founded in 1877 by Francis H. Cook who used the materials he had moved from Olympia with his paper called the *Echo*. The *Herald* was listed in 1878 as a daily and weekly. (*Business Directory of the Pacific States and Territories*, published by L. M. McKenney, of San Francisco.) Mr. Cook moved to Spokane and published the first newspaper in Spokane Falls. See *Spokane Times* and see also Olympia *Echo*.

HOTEL REPORTER, established on June 15, 1889, to serve both Seattle and Tacoma. Later Mr. Talbot continued it for Tacoma alone. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 87.) In 1890, it was listed as an independent daily. (Lord & Thomas *Newspaper Directory*.)

INDEPENDENT, see Tacoma *Northern Light*.

JOURNAL, established on May 4, 1888, as the *Real Estate Journal*. The publishers were W. A. Berry and F. T. Houghton and the editor was C. W. Hobart. In the second volume the name was changed by dropping the words "Real Estate" and Berry and Houghton sold their interests to the Real Estate Publishing Company. Mr. Hobart remained as editor. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 86.)

LEDGER, R. F. Radebaugh, of San Francisco, and C. H. Patrick, of Sacramento, came to Tacoma and established the *Ledger* as a weekly paper, the first issue appearing on April 23, 1880. Early in 1882, Mr. Patrick withdrew and purchased the *Pierce County News*. On April 7, 1883, the first daily issue appeared and was continued with the weekly edition throughout the Territorial period. The paper was Republican in politics. (C. B. Bagley, "Pioneer Papers of Puget Sound," in *Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society*, Volume IV., page 382; Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*,

page 28.) The paper has continued on successfully in the time of Statehood. It is understood that there is a complete file in the office of publication and partial files in the Tacoma Public Library and the Library of the Washington State Historical Society.

News, established under the name of *Pierce County News*, on August 10, 1881, by George W. Mattice. This is the paper purchased by H. C. Patrick early in 1882 when he withdrew from the *Ledger* and his partnership with R. F. Radebaugh. He changed the name to *Tacoma News* and continued it as a weekly until September 15, 1883, when it was made an evening daily. About August 1, 1882, Edwin N. Fuller had become editor and he continued as such until the spring of 1886 when he resigned to become Secretary of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce. On March 1, 1886, Allen C. Mason's name appeared as publisher. (Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 28; C. B. Bagley, "Pioneer Papers of Puget Sound," in *Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society*, Volume IV., page 382.) The paper has continued on into Statehood.

NORTH PACIFIC COAST, was established on December 15, 1879, presumably in the interest of the land department of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. (Hubert Howe Bancroft, *Works*, Volume XXXI., page 379-380.) The effort was evidently unsuccessful and unpopular. Charles Prosch usually beams kindness but in this case he says that Mr. and Mrs. Money moved to Tacoma the plant of the *Kalama Beacon*, which they owned but with a heavy mortgage to the railroad company. He says they brought with them Mr. Pickett, formerly of Portland, who had edited the *Beacon* for them and who "was noted for an acrimoniousness never surpassed and rarely equalled." Mr. Prosch says the paper promised much, but fulfilled little and died young. (In *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, pages 27-28.) See also *Kalama Beacon*.

NORTHERN LIGHT, established in Spokane in August, 1889, and almost immediately moved to Tacoma by W. H. Galvani. In Tacoma it absorbed the *Independent*. It was a Labor weekly. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 86.)

NORTHWEST HORTICULTURIST, established in 1888 by Henry Bucey, as a monthly. It soon passed into the hands of Tonneson,

Boothroyd and Dunkel. (Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 29.)

PACIFIC TRIBUNE, on August 9, 1873, the *Seattle Intelligencer* announced: "The *Tribune* office has been removed to Tacoma. The first paper at this place was announced to appear today." Thomas W. Prosch was the publisher and editor of the paper thus moved from Olympia to Tacoma. It was the first newspaper in Tacoma. For a time it was published as a daily. On the great Jay Cooke failure the paper ceased and soon thereafter it was moved by Mr. Prosch to Seattle. On June 19, 1875, the *Intelligencer* announced that the first issue of the *Daily Evening Tribune* had appeared in Seattle on Tuesday, June 15. Nearly a complete file is saved in the University of Washington Library. See *Olympia Pacific Tribune* and *Seattle Pacific Tribune* and *Post-Intelligencer*.

PUGET SOUND GUIDE, listed in 1888 as a tri-monthly. (Polk's *Puget Sound Directory*.)

PUGET SOUND LUMBERMAN, established in Tacoma in 1889, the same year as the *West Coast Lumberman*, also in Tacoma. The two were consolidated in 1896, and later merged with the *Pacific Lumber Trade Journal* of Seattle under the name of *West Coast Lumberman*. Complete files are saved in the office of publication, Seattle. (Newspaper MSS. Letter 116.)

REAL ESTATE AND COURT INDEX, was established as a daily on November 4, 1889, but was of short life. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 87.)

REAL ESTATE JOURNAL, see *Journal*.

RECORD, established on November 1, 1889, by Bethel, McManus & Gillespie. It was soon enlarged from a small sheet to an eight-page paper. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 87.)

REVIEW, listed in 1888 as a daily. (Polk's *Puget Sound Directory*.)

SUNDAY SPECTATOR, established by W. F. Thompson & Co. on November 10, 1888, the last number being dated November 17, 1889. (Edwin N. Fuller in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 86.)

SUNDAY TIMES, established by T. E. Scanlin on June 10, 1888. It evidently passed into other hands soon for Charles Prosch writes: "It is profusely illustrated, and is said to be a decided success financially. Its editor and proprietor is J. W. Clark, an original writer, gifted with a fund of humor that makes the emanations from his pen always readable and refreshing." (In *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 28.)

TELEGRAPH, established as an evening paper by R. F. Radebaugh on August 9, 1886. It was sold to a stock company but was discontinued on January 15, 1887, "with a famous obituary by S. W. Wall." (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 84.)

WACHT AM SUNDE, established in Seattle by Phil. Schmitz on February 4, 1884. Ernest Hoppe was editor. On September 4, 1885, it was moved to Tacoma and its publication continued by A. Weichbrod, with K. Sudloff as editor. A complete file is saved in the office of publication at Tacoma. (*Newspaper MSS.* Letter 134.)

WASHINGTON INVESTMENT JOURNAL, established in November, 1888, and continued several months by E. Steinback. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 86.)

WASHINGTON TERRITORY REVIEW, established in January, 1889, as a quarterly by Allen C. Mason. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 86.)

WEALTH OF THE NORTHWEST, listed in 1890 as an independent monthly. (*Lord & Thomas Newspaper Directory.*)

WEST COAST LUMBERMAN, established by Frank B. Cole in Tacoma in 1889. About the same time the *Puget Sound Lumberman* was established in the same city. The two were consolidated in 1896 and later merged with the *Seattle Pacific Lumber Trade Journal* under the name of *West Coast Lumberman*. Complete files are saved in the office of publication, Seattle. (*Newspaper MSS.* Letter 116.)

WEST COAST TRADE, established on February 27, 1889, by Orno Strong. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 88.)

WESTRA POSTEN, listed in 1890 as a Swedish independent weekly. (Lord & Thomas *Newspaper Directory*.)

WORLD, see *Globe*.

TEKOA, WHITMAN COUNTY.

GLOBE, listed in 1890 as an independent weekly. (Lord & Thomas *Newspaper Directory*.)

TENINO, THURSTON COUNTY.

HERALD, in the spring of 1890, the growing town of Tenino encouraged F. A. Dunham to locate a paper there. It survived but a few months. (J. C. Rathbun, *History of Thurston County*, page 118.)

UNIONTOWN, WHITMAN COUNTY.

JOURNAL, listed in 1890 as a Democratic weekly. (Lord & Thomas *Newspaper Directory*.)

VANCOUVER, CLARKE COUNTY.

CHRONICLE, established in July, 1860, by L. E. V. Coon and John Miller Murphy. H. G. Struve, afterwards a well known lawyer in Seattle, was editor for about a year. In Spetember, 1860, Mr. Murphy sold out and moved to Olympia where he established the *Washington Standard*. In his new paper he recorded a change of name and eidtor of the older one: "The *Telegraph* (the late *Chronicle*) is received. The name of Urban E. Hicks appears as editor." (*Washington Standard*, December 21, 1861.)

INDEPENDENT, founded in 1874, evidently by A. Byron Daniels, an attorney-at-law as he is listed as editor in 1878. (*Business Directory of the Pacific States and Territories*, published by L. M. McKenney of San Francisco.) In 1889, Charles Prosch wrote: "The most prominent of the early journals was the *Independent*, now ably conducted by J. J. Beeson. It has just entered its fifteenth year, and bids fair to live fifteen more. The editor and proprietor, in a card inserted on the title-page says: "The *Independent* is a Republican newspaper from the ground up, and, while it seeks to assist in building up Clarke County in particular, with Washington Territory in general, it is especially devoted to the pecuniary interests of the proprietor'." (In *Washington*

Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890, page 39.) Lloyd DuBois has the files of this paper at Vancouver. (*Newspaper MSS. Letter 138.*)

REGISTER, called at times *Clarke County Register*, was established about 1883. (Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 39.) It was listed in 1890 as an independent Temperance weekly. (Lord & Thomas *Newspaper Directory.*) It was absorbed by the *Columbian*, which was established soon after Statehood, on Friday, October 10, 1890. (*Newspaper MSS. Letter 138.*)

TELEGRAPH, see *Chronicle.*

WAITSBURG, WALLA WALLA COUNTY.

ENTERPRISE, listed in 1890 as a Democratic weekly using patent insides. (Lord & Thomas *Newspaper Directory.*) It was absorbed by the *Waitsburg Times* about 1894. (*Newspaper MSS. Letter 139.*)

TIMES, established on March 11, 1878. On the urging of several public spirited citizens a public meeting was held and the Waitsburg Printing & Publishing Association was formed with a capital of \$1250 in shares of \$25 each. These shares were quickly sold and the newspaper was begun with B. K. Land as editor. It was not a financial success and the plant and the paper suspended issues for a few weeks. J. C. Swask obtained a lease, ran the paper for eight months and then sold the lease to C. W. Wheeler on August 20, 1881. In the following March, Mr. Wheeler bought the plant. In 1889, for a time the paper was issued as an evening daily. After December 28, 1889, the paper continued as a weekly. The paper passed into the hands of Mr. Wheeler's son, E. L. Wheeler, in 1905. (*History of Southeastern Washington*, page 826.) The *Times* has absorbed three other Waitsburg papers—the *Enterprise* in 1894, the *Democratic Banner* in 1903 and the *Gazette* in 1909. In the office of publication, complete files are kept, back to 1883. (*Newspaper MSS. Letter 139.*)

WALLA WALLA, WALLA WALLA COUNTY.

DAILY EVENTS, published in 1882 by A. H. Harris was one of the early ventures in daily papers at Walla Walla. (*History of Southeastern Washington*, page 825.)

JOURNAL, made its appearance as a daily in 1881, with A. H. Harris as publisher, but was evidently short lived. (*History of Southeastern Washington*, page 825.) The next attempt at a *Daily Journal* was on August 2, 1883, by Marion D. Egbert and Fred G. Reed. These publishers were persuaded to consolidate with the struggling *Watchman*, the firm name becoming Barbour, Egbert & Reed. The success was only temporary and the partnership was dissolved. Charles Besserer, who had published the *Spirit of the West* and changed its name to *Watchman*, had retired. He was appealed to "to take the elephant off their hands" and purchased the combined papers in 1888 and made a pronounced success. (Charles Prosch and Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, pages 29 and 81.) Ultimately the *Journal* became part of the *Union-Journal*, the hyphen and last part of the name being dropped about the time of Statehood.

MESSENGER, established in August, 1862, by R. B. Smith and Alonzo Leland. It did not long survive. (*History of Southeastern Washington*, page 825.)

NORTHERN LIGHT, Daniel Dodge planned to begin a publication in Seattle but moved across the Cascade Mountains and in September, 1861, attempted to establish the Northern Light. Had he succeeded his paper would have been the first one in Eastern Washington. "A canvass of the town of Walla Walla discouraged Mr. Dodge and the paper was never started." (*History of Southeastern Washington*, page 823.)

REAL ESTATE GAZETTE, the following notice of this paper appeared in the Seattle *Intelligencer* on August 10, 1869: "It is a small but well filled sheet, and contains considerable matter of an interesting nature."

SPIRIT OF THE WEST, established as a weekly in 1870, with J. W. Ragsdale as editor. It did not pay and changed hands several times until it was purchased in 1871 by Charles Besserer. He changed its name to *Watchman* and achieved a brilliant financial success. (Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 39.) Another authority says the *Spirit of the West* was not started until 1872; that among the editors were Charles H. Humphries and L. K. Grim; and that Charles Besserer bought it in 1877. (*History of Southeastern Washington*, page 825.)

STATESMAN, the first newspaper in Eastern Washington appeared in Walla Walla on November 29, 1861, under the name, *Washington Statesman*. There was a triangular sort of newspaper convergence on Walla Walla at that time. "Alexander Blakely, Esq., formerly of the Eugene City, (Ore.), *Herald*, has taken the material of that paper to Walla Walla where he proposes to commence the publication of a newspaper." (*Olympia Washington Standard*, October 26, 1861.) "William N. and R. B. Smith purchased a press from the *Oregon Statesman* for the purpose of starting a Walla Walla paper. Curiously enough N. Northrup and R. R. Rees purchased an old press from the *Oregonian* for the same object. Both outfits arrived unbeknown to the other. When they found out the situation they very wisely decided to combine." (W. D. Lyman, *History of Walla Walla County*, pages 227-231.) Clinton A. Snowden says the paper was inspired by the great growth of Walla Walla due to the gold rush into that region in 1860-1862. (*History of Washington*, Volume IV., page 77.) The *Washington Standard* at Olympia announced on November 9, 1861, that a letter had been received from Mr. Rees saying that Ray R. Rees and N. Northrup were about to issue the *Washington Statesman*, adding "Success to it." The same paper to December 21, 1861, acknowledged receipt of the new paper published by "Northrup, Rees & Co." *The History of Walla Walla County*, cited above, says that William N. Smith made a horseback tour through Umatilla and Walla Walla Counties and secured 200 subscriptions at \$5 each. On November 10, 1865, William H. Newell became editor and publisher. During the Civil War the paper had been Union in sentiment. Editor Newell changed the name by dropping the word "Washington" and he also made the paper strongly Democratic. Charles Prosch says: "Mr. Newell made the *Statesman* a vehicle for very bitter and insane abuse of the Republican party and of every Union man of note who took part in the Rebellion; in other words he published a coppehead journal of the most virulent stamp, and one which would not have been tolerated in California or New York." (In *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 39.) Nevertheless, Mr. Newell was a successful publisher and continued to edit the *Statesman* until his death, November 13, 1878. In 1869 he had ventured a tri-weekly issue for a short time and in October, 1878, he began a daily issue. After a brief suspension following Mr. Newell's death, the paper was purchased by Colonel Frank J. Parker, who continued the daily

for a short time. He then reverted to the weekly issue until February, 1880, when he revived the daily. He continued the paper in the Democratic column but was much less bitter than his predecessor. He was successful, set up the first steam power press in Walla Walla and remained in active control of his paper until June, 1900, when he retired. (*History of Southeastern Washington*, pages 823-824.)

SUNDAY EPIGRAM, established on May 27, 1883, by L. Frank Boyd. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 81.)

UNION, established on April 17, 1869. About thirty of the leading Republican citizens of Walla Walla County signed a joint note for \$1500 with which to buy a plant. They wanted a newspaper to counteract the influence of the Democratic *Statesman*. J. D. Cook, E. C. Ross and P. B. Johnson were appointed a committee to conduct the paper. They hired H M Judson as editor. Soon afterwards R. M. Smith and E. L. Herriff became the owners of the paper and they employed E. C. Ross as editor. In the spring of 1876, P. B. Johnson became the editor. Three years later he bought the interest of R. M. Smith and, in 1886, he also bought the interest of Mr. Herriff, thus becoming sole proprietor as well as editor. On October 10, 1881, Captain Johnson began publishing the *Daily Morning Union*, at the same time retaining the weekly edition. From the beginning the paper was staunchly Republican in politics. In 1890, Captain Johnson sold his interest to Charles Besserer, publisher of the *Journal*, and for a short time the paper was known as *Union-Journal*. (Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 38; *History of Southeastern Washington*, pages 824-825.)

WASHINGTON STATESMAN, see *Statesman*.

WASHINGTONIAN, established in 1882, edited by W. L. Black. (*History of Southeastern Washington*, page 825.)

WATCHMAN, Charles Prosch is quite explicit when he claims that it was in 1871 that Charles Besserer bought the *Spirit of the West* at a price much greater than its value when the paper was about to die. Mr. Prosch continues: "Within two years, under his judicious management, it returned him the sum paid for it, besides paying for a new office, new press, steam power, etc. In 1884, when he had accumulated \$20,000 by means of

the paper, he sold out and retired from business. Meanwhile he had changed the name to Walla Walla *Watchman*, which name it bore when he disposed of his interest in it." (In *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 39.) After Mr. Besserer sold the paper it began to lose ground, successive proprietors becoming ever more embarrassed. Finally it was merged with the *Journal* and Mr. Besserer was called back to the publication. See *Journal and Spirit of the West*. Mr. Besserer, a native of Germany, had come to this country at the age of eighteen years. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died in Oakland, California, on February 2, 1912, at the age of seventy-four years. (*Seattle Times*, February 4, 1912.)

WALLULA, WALLA WALLA COUNTY.

HERALD, a weekly established on November 30, 1888, by R. Cummins & Sons. It was discontinued in 1889. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 86.)

WATERVILLE, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

BIG BEND EMPIRE, an independent weekly established in January, 1888, by L. E. Kellogg. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 85.) The paper continued on into Statehood.

IMMIGRANT, established on April 21, 1889, by Jerry Numan. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 88.) In 1890, it was listed as a weekly, "immigrant paper using patent insides." (*Lord & Thomas Newspaper Directory*.)

WHATCOM*, WHATCOM COUNTY.

BELLINGHAM BAY MAIL, established in Whatcom on July 5, 1873, by James A. Power. "With the decline of the erstwhile city of Whatcom into a straggling village late in the seventies, Mr. Power decided to remove his paper to La Conner, then a growing town in a rapidly developing country. Accordingly the first week in September, 1879, the plant was transferred, and September 13th resumed publication under the name of *Puget Sound Mail*." (*History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties*, page 427.)

*Name changed to Bellingham since Statehood.

BULLETIN, a daily established on March 18, 1889, by Spears & Anderson. (Edwin N. Fuller, *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 87.)

NORTHERN LIGHT, established on July 1, 1858, by W. Bausman & Co. When the Fraser River gold rush was on, Whatcom became the principal outfitting point and jumped in population from 100 to 10,000 in four months. Many came from mining experiences in California, as was the case with the publishers of Whatcom's first paper. The little weekly was 16x20 inches in size and the subscription price was \$7 a year. The town, largely in tents, collapsed in September "and the Northern Light went out." (Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 29.)

REVEILLE, established on June 15, 1883, by Jenkins & Nicklin. It was the first paper to use a steam powered press in Whatcom County. As an independent Republican weekly, the paper was successful and continued into the period of Statehood. W. D. Jenkins sold his interest in 1887 or 1888. (Charles Prosch and Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, pages 30 and 80.)

WHATCOM COUNTY DEMOCRAT, established on September 7, 1887, by Charles Donovan in the name of the Democrat Publishing Company. In December, 1888, it was sold to J. M. Edson & Co. and moved to the adjacent town of Sehome. Mr. Conneli purchased a half interest in June, 1889, and changed the name to *Gazette*. See *Sehome Gazette*. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 84.)

WILBUR, LINCOLN COUNTY.

REGISTER, established on March 1, 1888, as an independent weekly. Files for all but one volume are in the office of publication. (H. Spinning in *Newspaper MSS*. Letter 148.)

WINLOCK, LEWIS COUNTY.

PILOT, established in June, 1885, by Frank Owen and continued on into Statehood as an independent weekly. In March, 1908, Mr. Quillen changed the name to *News*. Partial files are saved in the office of publication. (Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 43; O. I. Isbell, in *Newspaper MSS*. Letter 150.)

YAKIMA,* YAKIMA COUNTY.

SIGNAL, established on January 6, 1883, by J. M. Adams and Mrs. P. D. Adams, and moved to North Yakima in 1885. (Edwin N. Fuller, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 81.) See *North Yakima Signal*.

WASHINGTON FARMER, established on September 20, 1884, by the Capital Publishing Company, Legh R. Freeman managing editor. The next year it joined the general railroad hegrira to North Yakima. See *North Yakima Washington Farmer*. (Charles Prosch, in *Washington Press Association Proceedings, 1887-1890*, page 42.)

*In Territorial days, prior to the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad, there was a town thriving and possessed of newspapers, which was destined to severe reduction. Through a dispute over trackage facilities, the railroad officials moved most of the business houses and residences four miles up the valley and established what was known as North Yakima. Old Yakima declined and North Yakima enjoyed remarkable prosperity. The State Legislature in 1917 changed the name of old Yakima to Union Gap and permitted North Yakima to drop the word "North" on January 1, 1918. Since we are here dealing with Territorial newspapers, the entries are made under the old names of North Yakima and Yakima.