

Newspapers

Klickitat Leader

The year 1890 seems to have been propitious for the beginning of a newspaper enterprise in Klickitat county. July 19th of that year there appeared the ~~000000~~ first issue of the Klickitat Leader published in Centerville. It was under the management of Frank Lee and announced itself as principally owned and controlled by farmers, edited by a farmer and run in the interests of farmers; down on all rings, monopolies and tricksters. It was issued by a joint stock company capitalized at \$4,000, known as the Farmers' Publishing company.

For a few years the Leader struggled to exist, but finally expired June 6, 1893. Interstate History, 1904.

. Klickitat county Agriculturist.

Was established in 1893 by W.J. Story, its present editor and proprietor and step by step has grown in force and influence until it has become one of the leading journals of Klickitat county and has attained to a prominent place among the strong newspapers of the state.

In size the Agriculturist varies from six to eight pages, six col.s wide Editor Story and his paper have ever stood for progress and for more than a decade have been in the forefront in advertising the community. The office is on Main street in the city of Goldendale--Interstate History, 1904.

Bickleton News

Less than two years have elapsed since S.G. Dorris, an Oregonian installed a plant at Bickleton and began the publication of The News.

The first issue appeared August 2, 1902 and consisted of only two small pages, today four pages of five columns each all printed at home, are published weekly.

The equipment consists of a 14 x 20 inch Peerless jobber, a Fairbanks Morse gasoline engine and electric attachment, paper cutter and several hundred dollars worth of new modern type.

The paper occupies its own building erected by Mr. Dorris for that purpose. It is a staunch supporter of Republican doctrines and is a vigorous advocate of the interests of its town and the surrounding country--Interstate History, 1904.

goldendale sentinel

..The oldest newspaper published in Klickitat county is known as The Goldendale Sentinel.

It is published in Goldendale every Wednesday. W.F. Byars, editor and manager. The Sentinel has the distinction of being the oldest newspaper in Eastern Washington outside the Walla Walla country and perhaps the Colville section/

The pioneer paper of this county was the Sun published for about six months in 1877 and 1878 by a man who is said to have become demented. The plant passed into the hands of Joseph Verden, who sold it to C.K. and K.A. Seitz. They founded the Klickitat Sentinel, the first number appearing in May, 1878 since which time the Sentinel has appeared uninterruptedly.

In January 1881, Captain W.A. Wash, who had come to Goldendale in 1879 and had founded a private academy there, commenced the publication of a rival newspaper, the Goldendale Gazette. These papers alone occupied the local field during the early eighties.

In 1885 however both papers passed into the hands of a stock company which united them under one management. The new journal took its name from each of the old publications being called the Goldendale Sentinel and under that name it is still issued.

The stock company was made up of business men of the town and county and was incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,500 divided into thirty-five shares.

Two directors were elected annually by the shareholders and one of their number was to be selected as manager to take full charge of the company's affairs.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders was held the first Monday in August 1885 at which R.O. Dunbar and J.T. Eshelman were elected directors. Mr. Dunbar was then chosen as the new company's first

manager and editor, although he had been acting in that capacity since the merger went into effect May 21, 1885.....

The Sentinel is still under the control of the stock company but most of the stock has now passed into the hands of the present editor and business manager.

It has a circulation of 1,000. It is a six-page seven col. paper.

Men associated with it from time to time include: R.O. Dunbar, associate justice of the supreme court of the state; W.R. Dunbar, formerly register at the Vancouver land office; C.S. Reinhart, clerk of the state supreme court; H.C. Phillips, present register of the U.S. land office at Vancouver; State Senator George Baker; Honorable Joseph Nesbit, deceased and others.

The old office of the Sentinel was destroyed by fire in 1888 and the building almost the complete plant was lost.

Recently the company erected a building on Court street... Interstate History, 1904.

The Kittitas Wau-Wau

The distinction of having been the first newspaper published in the region now embraced by Kittitas county unquestionably belongs to the Kittitas "au-"au, a small amateur paper published in 1879 by Austin A. Bell and Harry M. Bryant, conducting a general store at Ellensburg, under the firm name of Austin A. Bell & Co.

Number one, vol 1, appeared July 4, 1879 and one other issue ended the career of this venturesome little journal--Interstate, 1904.

The Gospel Preacher

This jornal was issued monthly in magazine form, beginning with May, 1893, for ab out two years in Ellensburg, The Rev. W.W. Stone being editor and publisher.

It was the official state organ of the Christian church, and really a very ably edited little sheet. The Gospel Preacher went out of existence when Rev. and Mrs. Stone were compelled to go south for the health of the la ter in 1895. They were pioneers in the Kittitas valley... Interstate, 1904.

Perhaps one of the first, if not the first, to demonstrate that the sage brush land farther back contained elements of fertility was K.T. Goodwin, he preempted land near the Moxee bridge in the spring of 1866.

A year later he cleared the sage brush from a five-acre tract and seeded it with wheat obtained from the Walla Walla country.

That fall he harvested a crop, averaging 40 bushels to the acre.

The result of this and the practical demonstration it gave of the fertility of sage brush was the starting of an irrigation enterprise.

The promoters were Messrs Goodwin, Stollcop, Vaughn, Maybury and Simmons. Work was begun by these men during the spring of 1868, the intake of their canal being located about a mile above the mouth of the Naches river. The ditch was a small one. It had to be constructed under difficulties by men who were not blessed with an abundance of capital and its progress was slow.

By the early 70s however it was turned to good account by farmers near its head, though it was not completed to Mr. Goodwin's place for several years. Later it was enlarged and improved, becoming what is now known as the Union canal.

Central Washington History. Interstate . 1904.

1892

With the opening of the year 1892 came renewed activity in the great work of redeeming the soil by irrigation.

In January arrangements were made for the construction of a canal from Horn Rapids of the Yakima river to the Columbia.

The ditch was to extend along the south side of the Yakima but it was also proposed to redeem several thousand acres on the north side conveying the water across the river by means of conduits.

This work was undertaken by a corporation known as the Yakima Irrigation and Improvement Company. Their operations made things lively in the vicinity of Kennewick throughout the whole of 1892 and a portion of the succeeding year. The ditch they constructed was however inadequate but it has been recently enlarged and improved until it is now claimed to be the finest canal of its kind in the state.

The interest of the people in irrigation was manifested March 26th on the occasion of the completion of the first 25 mile section of the Northern Pacific, Yakima and Kittitas Irrigation company's canal. Central Washington History, Interstate 1904.

White Salmon

Of recent origin (1904) Erastus S. Joslyn and wife came to the Byrkett ranch in 1852 . About 1868 settlers obtained postoffice and J.R. Warner became postmaster. Hr lived two and a half miles east of town at what is now (1904) Bingen Landing, then called Warner's Landing. Postoffice maintained until 1880 when Jacobb Hunsaker established pioneer store. Town had beginning. (Central Washington, 1904)

Centerville (Klickitat county)

Taken as pre-emption by Albert J. Brown in 1877,
the Swale, a tract of rich bottom land about five by ten miles in area
Charles Pomeroy built blacksmith shop there in 1882.
Brown secured the location of a postoffice and named the place
Centerville. Central Wash. History, Interstate, 1904.

Cleveland

Second town founded in eastern Klickitat county, near head of Wood Gulch, Pickleton lies three miles east; Goldendale 30 miles southwest.

Began in 1880 or 1881 when S. Lowenberg, Goldendale merchant established a branch store on site of present town. Land then held as homestead by Ripley Dodge who settled it about 1879. Formally laid out by Dodge and named Cleveland in honor of Ohio's great city. Before this called Dodgetown. Central Wash History, Interstate, 1904.

Klickitat, Kittitas and Yakima history. Interstate, 1904.

Klickitat county spelled Clickitat before 1859

The absorbing problems of the time (in Klickitat county) were not governmental but industrial as they must needs be in a new and sparsely settled county (about 15 families living there then (1859)

As early as 1860 the people of Klickitat began taking contracts for the delivery of wood to boats on the Columbia river. These boats ran only to Wallula at this time but the discovery that winter of gold in the Clearwater country of Idaho caused an effort to navigate the Snake and Clearwater rivers.

The first boat to attempt this got as far up the latter stream as Big Eddy but no later efforts were made to penetrate the country with steamboats beyond Lewiston.

The subsequent discoveries in other parts of North Idaho in the Boise and Powder river basins and elsewhere gave a tremendous impetus to navigation on the Columbia creating a demand for fuel.

A wood yard was established at Columbus and placed in charge of a man named Hadley and at Chamberlain flats, about 13 miles further up the river another wood yard was put in operation by Jim Chamberlain. At both these points large contracts were let by steamboat companies for the cutting and hauling of wood. The first contract price was \$10 a cord for wood delivered at the landing. After that the price was cut to Eight dollars. At that the business was only moderately profitable for all the wood had to be hauled across the Swale from the hills beyond where Coldendale now stands, a distance of 00 12 miles. Since they had few American horses with them, the settlers used oxen to haul the wood. It took two days to make the round trip. One day they would go to the woods and load; the next they would make the return trip to the river. Six yoke of cattle were used to each wagon

and it was possible to haul about five cords at a load.

Kittitas county. 1904.

The country rock of the district is granite, syemite, porphry and slate with dykes of serpentine and the mineral ledges cut in a general northwest and southeast direction with some cross ledges running east and west.

Discoveries in this district began about 1881 when A.P. Boyls the present venerable but venerable mining recorder in company with S.S. Hawkins and Moses Splawn traveled up Camp creek and on Hawkins mountain traced three parallel ledges carrying iron sulphurets. From that time forward prospecting traced the belt twenty miles down the Cle-Elum from its head and east and west for fifteen miles as already outlined.

Undoubtedly the best developed property in the district is the Aurora group of five claims on Mammoth mountain owned by John and Timothy Lynch which do carry high grade gold and silver ore. Mammoth mountain is composed mainly of metamorphic rock cut diagonally by dikes of granite in which are fissure ledges of quartz running east and west. Lynch brothers in 1896 erected a mill of four 320 pound stamps and one four-foot concentrator. This mill is used principally for sampling purposes. A 1,000 foot tunnel has been driven to strike the ledge under an old shaft which will give the mine a depth of 600 feet.

The King Solomon is another valuable property upon which development is taking place. This lies on a sharp granite peak at the head of one of the forks of the Icicle but is reached by a trail branching off for three miles from the Cle-Elum road and is owned by James Grieve, K.W. Dunlap and August Seaded Passe. The ledge cuts through this peak in a north and south course and is of white quartz, fully eight feet wide. It carries galena, antimonial silver and gold with a trace of copper, and will assay an average of more than

\$125 in gold. A water jacket smelter was erected on this property several years ago but failed in its object. The King Solomon has been well developed by several hundred feet of tunnel and many opencuts and this year will be further developed.

Another company in the district is the Fortune Mining & Smelting company of Spokane, organized April 5, 1899 with a capitalization of 2,100,000 shares of which 2,000,000 are being sold for development purposes. The company owns three large mines, two of which are in Eastern Oregon and the other consisting of nineteen claims in the Cle Elum and Leavenworth Mining districts, Kittitas and Chelan counties. The mineral zone on which it lies is from five to 12 miles wide and extends through the Index country up into British Columbia.

To the east of this mineral zone is Mount Stuart and to the west the Goat mountains between which the general formation seems to be Laurentian granite. There are all distinct veins on the Fortune property. The Fortune lode is an immense quartz cropping fully ~~50,000~~ 5,000 feet long and from 100 to 300 feet wide carrying gold, silver and copper; the Golden Chariot's croppings are over 3,000 feet long and 40 to 150 feet wide; the Jackson lode has been traced for nearly 2,800 feet.

One of the wonders of the district is a quicksilver mine recently uncovered. At the head of Boulder creek on the summit of the ridge between Teanaway and Cle Elum rivers is a great porphyry dike carrying this cinnabar ore running east and west.

Among other prominent mines and prospects are The Dutch Miller, Lip Top, Mountain Chief, Queen of the Hills, Ruby King, Mary, Gamblers, Dream, Snow Camp, Eureka, Ide Elmore, Sure Thing, Grand View, Ephra, Cascade, Silver Dump, Maud O, Beaver, Wright, Cinnabar, Huckleberry, Gallagher's group of twenty claims upon which is a small smelter will probably be erected this summer, Washington Copper Preferred

company's group, H. Robbins property, the Westfall currency, The Cle Elum property, Hawk, Groundhog, Copper King, Vidette, the Paddy-Co-Easy, Golden Rule, American Eagle, Early Bird, Ella and many others.

By the creation of Chelan county Kittitas lost several small mining districts, the most prominent of which was the well known Peshastin lying on the Wenatchee slope.

This old district has been a producer for more than 40 years, first of placer gold, then of quartz and the base metals. The rich Mount Stuart copper district is yet in a prospective stage and is also located in Chelan county.

The Swauk

Kittitas noted gold camp, the Swauk district, lies in the foothills of the Cascade range twenty five miles northwest of Ellensburg upon the stream whose name it bears.

The district is easily accessible either from the Cle Elum or by a good wagon road sixteen miles to Liberty. The center of the district, or by an equally good wagon road from Ellensburg, a distance of thirty six miles from Liberty.

From Liberty roads radiate to the several small creeks and so open are the valley and hillside lands that in many places a buggy may be driven through the woods.

Gold was discovered on Swauk creek in the fall of 1867 by Benton Goodwin, a deaf mute. However its importance was not realized. He again found gold on Discovery bar in 1873 and from this the real development took place.

One of the incidents that led to the rejuvenation of the district was the discovery in 1884 of the old channel of Williams creek by Thomas F. Meagher, Louis Quietsch and J.C. Pope Pike who had spent considerable time prospecting for it. The old channel runs a little south of west and north and east and is cut diagonally by the present

... a ... mile from ... of ... creek

channel about a mile from the mouth of Williams creek. The gold is all coarse and in flat smooth nuggets, one of which is said to have weighed 17 1-2 ounces. The discovery of this old channel was made on discovery claim.

Meaghersville was established on the Fraction claim at the mouth of Lyons gulch in 1892 by T.F. Meagher and although the town was never formally platted quite a little trading center was maintained there for several years. H.M. Bryant erected the first store and Mr. Meagher also had a mercantile establishment. For a time Meaghersville was the distributing point for the Williams creek mines but is now abandoned.

In 1892 a plan was proposed for construction of a bedrock flume to furnish water for the whole district. The Swauk Bedrock Flume company composed of John A. Shoudy, Lewis H. Jenson and George O. Kelly was organized with a capital of \$500,000 but the financial stringency killed the project. Since the era of good times dawned in the late nineties the Swauk has enjoyed a steady prosperity. The exploitation of the quartz ledges being the principal features. In other sections of the state placer mining has quickly become secondary to quartz mining but on the Swauk and its tributaries placer mining still holds first place. Quartz has only very recently begun to attract attention from the rich placers.

The gold of the Swauk is believed to have come from Table mountain on the east and the Leanaway range on the west and is found in the bars which cover old creek channels along the banks of Williams, Boulder and Baker creek and of Swauk creek between Baker and First creeks, a distance of three miles north and south and about the same east and west. The country rock is sandstone and slate with dikes of basalt and porphyry, the bedrock of the old channels being slate with

occasional dikes of sandstone and basalt carrying from one to three per cent of iron.

One theory is that the gold of Williams creek and in the Swauk below this creek came from the summit of Table mountain for on this level plateau there is said to be good pay dirt, and all its drainage runs into the Swauk and all the valleys and gulches carry more or less placer gold.

However the fact that little gold has been found in the Swauk above Baker creek and ~~and~~ that all the coarse gold is found on the bedrock of old channels between the stream and First creek leads to the conclusion that the gold deposits in the Swauk itself were not washed down by the stream but by its tributaries, Baker, Williams and Boulder creeks. The upper dirt carries only fine gold in most instances and the miners do not take the trouble to attempt to save bit but in the old channel big nuggets are found. The character of the ground above Baker creek is also different for it is all hill wash while below the stream it is evidently channel wash with boulders of a different character.

The nuggets range in size from a pinhead up, the larger ones being generally rough, flat pieces about three-quarters of an inch thick or in the shape of a network of wires, mashed together by the action of water. They are found in the three or four feet of dirt next to the bedrock. The product of Williams creek is worth \$1.50 to \$2.00 an ounce more than that of Swauk and Baker as the latter carries considerable silver. The Swauk gold is worth \$13.50 an ounce and that of Williams Creek \$14.50 to \$15.00

The good pay in coarse gold has led the miners to dispose fine gold as not worth the trouble of saving yet it has been proving by panning the dumps that they will pay well for working over and that more careful and systematic work would bring good results.

Experience has shown that the gold ~~and~~ is finer toward the mouth of a stream and thus it is that the nugget hunters have worked only the bars

for two miles below Liberty. That there is good pay in the gravel beyond that point is proven by the fact that Chinamen who worked there many years ago earned from two to three dollars a day to the man and that shafts sunk deeper than their workings showed dirt carrying twenty dollars to the pan.

Nuggets worth \$1,1200, \$700, \$450, \$320 and on down to \$20 have been taken from the Swauk creek placers.

The largest which is known as the Miser's Face was taken out two years ago by the Elliott Mining Company composed of Dr. J.C. McCauley and George B. Henton while developing the Elliott Claim.

Henton Goodwins says that in the early days of the camp an unknown Chinaman stole a \$700 nugget from his claim.

The first important step toward the consolidation of the placers and their workings upon one systematic general plan was taken in May, 1898 when The Cascade Mining company, a syndicate of Wisconsin capitalists acquired the following properties: The Becker, Ritz, Eureka, Pat, Hurley, Tenderfoot, Swauk and Williams High Bar placers, Old Black, Halvor, Nelson, Gustaf Nelson, Mascotte, High Stump, Little, Klondyke, Sunnyside, Bloomer, Why Not, Gold Channel, Fremont, Discovery and Theresa. This syndicate now owns the present channel of Williams creek from its mouth to Lyons gulch and is engaged in drifting and hydraulicking with a large force of men. Piping is going on in Deer gulch. Water is taken from both Williams and Swauk creeks between 5,000 and 10,000 inches being used by the pipes and an elevator.

Meagher says that the Discovery and Theresa group of placers have produced at least \$80,000.

Just above the Cascade Company's property on Williams creek lies the Bigney claim, now owned and operated by Miss Alice Barber of Puget Sound. This claim has produced since its discovery in 1886 nearly \$70,000.

A forfe is drifting in the old channel a this writing.

..the ground has been worked only enough to prove its value..

only one tenth of the gravel having been worked. Interstate History 1904.