

Eastern Washington.

In passing from the Willamette valley up the Columbia river, into Eastern Oregon or Washington, and more particularly in crossing the Cascades from either into the eastern section, one is very forcibly struck with the great change everywhere and in everything so visible; especially is this the case in going from the Puget Sound eastwardly. The topography, climate, soil, timber, vegetation, and the whole appearance of the country is changed. The forests, where they abound, are more open, having little brushwood; the tamarack, and the white, long-leaved pine taking the place of the stately cedar and the noble fir. The entire surface, although bald in appearance, after leaving the foothills of the Cascades, is covered with a luxuriant growth of grasses, everything presenting a very inviting appearance, although differing so widely in contrast with the western or coast sections.

The atmosphere is dry, as a whole; the lofty and continuous Cascades forming an unbroken wall, running north and south, proves almost an effectual barrier to the prevailing rains of western Oregon and Washington during at least six months of the year. We have thought that this section presents one of the finest panoramic views anywhere to be seen, especially in coming from the east, with the grand and lofty Cascades rising majestically before you, dotted all along their line with the beautiful snow-capped peaks, rising from 11,000 to more than 16,000 feet; or in traveling over this section eastwardly from the Cascades you view a long, continuous succession of hills and dales, all covered with grass, the course of the numerous rivulets and larger streams marked by the cottonwoods and willows along their banks, and the blue lines of distant mountains away out on the verge of the horizon gradually fading out of sight, almost lend enchantment to the scene.

CLIMATE, HEALTH. This region is marked by a comparatively small amount of wet weather, as before stated, rain being scarce during the summer months. In September, usually, there is quite a spell of wet weather, lasting several days and sometimes weeks, after which frosty weather sets in; and from, say November till March, occasional snows fall, which are quite deep on the highlands and mountains, but usually only a few inches on the plains and in the valleys, and there lying on the ground but a few days at a time. We do not think the ground can be said to be covered with snow, each winter, more than a month in the aggregate. There are exceptions, for during the winter of 1861-2 the snow fell all over this section two or three feet deep, causing great loss of stock in the winter and an immense flood the next Spring and Summer. There were not many white settlers in this section at that time, the stock mostly belonging to the natives, who suffered themselves and lost much of their stock. One is forcibly impressed with the robust, healthy and vigorous appearance of the settlers, the great healthfulness of this climate is still further proven in the superior athletic and even majestic forms of the natives. We doubt if a section can be found with a more salubrious atmosphere than this, and it is often resorted to by those of consumptive tendencies, with beneficial results.

STOCK. This portion of Washington, with eastern Oregon and western Idaho forms the largest and most reliable grazing region, perhaps, on this coast, being one vast ocean of grass, with sufficient rains to keep the feed good the year round. It is not subject to the droughts of southern California; and abounding in numerous water courses fed by springs, it offers great inducements to stock-raisers. It is not perfectly safe to rely upon mild winters; yet, for many years past, and for many years at a time, bands of 100 to a 1,000 and even more, head of cattle, have passed through the winters with but little care, and scarcely any feed, in the more sheltered coves, valleys and protected portions of this entire vast region and expanse of country.

VALLEYS AND STREAMS. The Yakima river rises in the eastern declivity of the Cascades, about east of Seattle. Its general direction is eastward, and its length about 150 miles, emptying into the Columbia just above the mouth of the Snake river. There are some very fine bottom lands on this stream. On the south side, between the Big Rapids and the Attanum river, is a large Indian reservation, containing much very excellent agricultural land, and used quite successfully in raising grain and vegetables. The Indians on this reservation have for a long time manifested a disposition to cultivate the soil and maintain peaceable relations with the whites. On the Yakima, and near the mountains, is Kittitash valley, very rich and fine in appearance, but so near the mountains that snow falls two or three feet deep in the winter, and frosts interfere with fruits and other products. Further down is Yakima valley proper with a milder climate. There

is quite a large amount of cottonwood and some birch and other timber along this stream, affording all the wood and some varieties of timber needed, and it is becoming thickly settled its whole length.—Resources.

Facts about Puget Sound.

Puget Sound in its greatest length, is perhaps, 150 miles, while the indentations, bays, turns and bays of its shore are so irregular and numerous that its shore line exceeds 1,800 miles. Dense forests of fir cover nearly all of the bordering valley from the Olympian to the Cascade mountains, covering in places to the very margin of deep water, and at others, sweeping back around large bodies of marsh and tide lands. The latter when reclaimed are exceedingly productive and have lately received the attention of immigrants. Northward of the Sound proper, in Island and Whatcom counties there are districts of such lands and some prairie which are rapidly being taken up by settlers. A glance at the maps of this country shows land and water in all sorts of commingling forms. The waters are deep and navigable, and the lands exceedingly fertile. Summer scenery among these islands, coves, bays and inlets, is most lovely. Coal and iron is found in large quantities all around Puget Sound, and gold in nearly all the streams coming from the Cascade mountains. Some of these streams are large and the wild country of their source is the best places in America for hunting and fishing. The artist too, can find work for his pencil. One of the highest peaks of the northwest, Mount Rainier, looks down upon the Sound, and we have thought as we have gazed upon this scene, that it is the grandest of all the grand scenery in the great northwest.

Taking one of the several steamers that ply between the Sound ports, a delightful voyage of 30 miles brings the traveler to the capital of King county. It is worthy of mention that the waters of Puget Sound are so pleasant to travel on—pleasanter than a river and far more agreeable than the open sea. The shores though covered with trees, are, however, lonely, but the furnish interesting resting places for the eyes. With good passenger boats and reasonable fares, the Sound ought to be the greatest pleasure ground in the world for tourists. Fares are very unequal in amount—being cheap in some directions and high in others. From Tacoma to Seattle the fare is but one dollar; but from Seattle down the Sound the fare is much higher.

SEATTLE is a town on the eastern shore, of between four or five thousand inhabitants, built on the side of a hill 300 feet high. The bay on which it is located— Elliott's—is five and a half miles long and two and a half miles wide. The harbor is an excellent one, with water in from 20 to 30 fathoms deep. A few blocks of land have been reclaimed along the city front by filling in with the saw dust from the mill there located. This portion of the town is covered with mills of various kinds, ironworks, factories, wharves and warehouses; and presents a peculiar business aspect. There are few really handsome buildings in Seattle, either for business places or residences; but it has, nevertheless, an air of thrift, which comes from every possible corner occupied. The Territorial University, on the brow of the hill, is the most pretentious public building, which is almost eclipsed by some of the more modern private dwellings. No court house has yet been built; though a county jail has, with offices in the upper story for county purposes.

At these offices some figures were obtained which show the condition of affairs for King county. The total cash value of lands and improvements, and town lots and improvements, is estimated at \$1,540,287. Total cash value of personal property, \$702,517—making a grand total of \$2,242,804. The total population of the county is reckoned at less than 6,000. The county revenue is \$45,000. Business of all kinds has been usually prosperous in Seattle, but this year it shares the almost universal stagnation. The two great products of the Sound, coal and lumber, have not found as ready market, as formerly, in California, and, consequently, the production of these articles has in a great measure been suspended, causing losses and failures, not in Seattle alone, but quite generally.

Seattle has six churches. The number of school children is 1,321. Graded common schools, and a preparatory and collegiate school, in the university building, under a corps of energetic and conscientious teachers, afford good opportunities for education. The pupils are enterprising and intelligent, and the future of this city is destined to be a brilliant one, if it only succeeds in getting the much desired Transmontane Railroad. Money is being raised to continue the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad across the Cascades, to open up the Yakima country, and proceed eastward to Walla Walla. This enter-

prise competes, of course, with that of the Northern Pacific Cowlitz Pass project; but if either or both are successful, the greatest good will result to the whole Sound country.—Resources.

How much Liquor was Consumed in the United States during the year ending June 30th 1877.

The Rochester Democrat says that Prof. Henry A. Ward, of that city, having been applied to by a member of the British Parliament for statistics in regard to the liquor traffic in this country, in turn applied to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and received from him the following letter:

Sir: Your letter of the 15th inst., to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, asking for some statistics in regard to the liquor traffic in the United States for a member of the English Parliament, was referred to this office on the 18th inst. In reply, I have the honor to state that the only official information I can give you on the subject is derived from returns to the Treasury Department of the quantities of domestic spirits and malt liquors on which tax has been paid, and imported liquors that have been withdrawn for consumption. The returns for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, are as follows:

Spirits distilled from whatever materials, gallons.....57,459,989
Ale, beer, lager beer, and porter barrels.....9,902,353
Imported spirits of all kinds, gallons.....1,386,670
Imported wines in casks and bottles, gallons.....5,723,469

The following is a statement of the amount of special or license taxes paid to the Government by dealers in liquors during the same year:

Retail dealers in spirituous liquors, \$25 each.....\$3,840,459
Wholesale dealers in spirituous liquors, \$100 each.....449,729
Retail dealers in malt liquors exclusively, \$20 each.....147,801
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors exclusively \$50 each.....42,091

Thus it appears there was upward of 146,000 liquor dealers in the country that year.

From the above and other data, Hon. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, estimates the amount of money annually expended in the United States for liquors by consumers to be nearly \$596,000,000.

Respectfully,
GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.
Prof. H. A. Ward, Rochester N. Y.

Is It Second Sight?

Father Leamon, of Ohio, is 75 years of age, and for many years has been unable to read without spectacles. On Sunday last he went to a neighboring settlement to preach, but accidentally left his spectacles at home. Apologizing for the necessity of dispensing with the customary reading of the scriptures and hymns, he prayed with much fervor, then from force of habit, he opened the Bible, and strange as it may appear, his sight came to him as clear and bright as that of a boy, and he read the lessons of the service distinctly without spectacles, and his sight still continues perfect. Spectacles are of no further use. The Chicago Enterprise, from which this statement is condensed, leaves the reader to infer that this circumstance is another illustration of the efficacy of prayer. The Bee knows of a similar case which has no connection with either Bibles or prayer. Mr. W. F. Redding, Brighton, Sacramento County, father of B. B. Redding, is now 76 years of age. He used spectacles twenty years and had no idea he could read without them. One day, about four years ago, after reading his favorite newspaper (the Bee, of course), he reached up to take off his "specs" as usual when to his surprise he found they were not there! He had been reading without them, and did not know it. On further experiment he found he could actually see better without the glasses than with them, and he has never used them since. It is probable that many others are using glasses quite as uselessly, and it might be well for elderly people to try the experiment.—Sacramento Bee.

COLONIZATION SCHEME.—In the San Francisco Post of the 17th we note the following paragraph: "A number of Scandinavians met last evening at Bonanza Hall, No. 869 Market street, for the purpose of organizing a Danish colony in Washington Territory and select a suitable tract of arable land for the colony. About 16,000 acres will be required. Great care will be taken to admit none but honest and industrious men."

Professional & Artisan's Cards.

J. W. POE,
Attorney-at-Law,
AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY
For 1st Judicial District. Office in Clark's block 3d street Lewiston, I. T. Will attend to business before the Land Office.

The Stepping Stone to Health.

The acquisition of vital energy is the stepping stone to health. When the system lacks vitality, the various organs flag in the duty, becomes chronically irregular, and disease is eventually instituted. To prevent this unhappy state of things, the debilitated system should be built up by the use of that inimitable tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which invigorates the digestive organs, and insures the thorough conversion of food into blood of a nourishing quality, from whence every muscle, nerve and fiber acquire unwonted supplies of vigor, and the whole system experiences the beneficial effect. Appetite returns, the system is refreshed by healthful slumber, the nerves grow strong and calm, the despondency begotten of chronic indigestion and an uncertain state of health disappears, and that sallow appearance of the skin peculiar to habitual invalids, and persons deficient in vital energy, is replaced by a more becoming tinge. 47-4-w.

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Dealer in
STOVES & TINWARE,
Also Hardware, Tin,
Sheet Iron & Copper Ware

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER ON short notice. We are selling at the lowest cash rates, if you don't believe it, call and examine our prices and satisfy yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.
Montgomery street, between 2nd and 3d
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MILLINERY
AND
DRESS MAKING
Establishment.

HAVING JUST ARRIVED FROM PORTLAND, with a good assortment of all kinds of goods in my line, I am prepared to sell at a very low price. I am also prepared to do all kinds of
STAMPING FOR BRAIDING
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On the lowest terms.

Residence on Montgomery street, next door to C. C. Bunnell's hardware store, Lewiston, I. T.
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ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,
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A Boarding & Day School for Girls.
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The FALL TERM Opens
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For Board and Tuition in the English Branches and Latin, per term (half year).....\$100 00
Extras—Optional.....
Music, vocal and instrumental, each per term.....\$30 00
Drawing, French and German.....15 00
For Catalogue and particulars address
MISS H. B. GARRETTSON,
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HOTEL DE FRANCE,
Corner Second and C Streets,
LEWISTON I. T.

THIS HOTEL IS THE STAGE OFFICE and Headquarters for all the expressmen to the Upper Canada.

THE TABLE

Is always supplied with the BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

THE ROOMS AND BEDS

Are comfortable, neat and well-furnished, and every want of the guest is anticipated and supplied. RAYMOND SAUX,
1-4f Proprietor.

STABLE
—AND—
CARRIAGE HIRE
AT THE
LUNA STABLE,
C Street, Between 3d and 4th,
LEWISTON, I. T.

Feed, Livery & Sale Stable.

BUGGY TEAMS & SADDLE HORSES
TO LET.

Stock Taken to Ranch.
N. B. HOLBROOK,
April 13th, 1878, if. Proprietor.

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SALOON.

I HAVE NOW ON HAND
THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF
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able for a first class bar room, also the
best cigars. Drop in and satisfy yourself, at
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Constantly on hand the most complete

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finest goods that I offer for sale,
other lines having been bought at the

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From first hand in SAN FRANCISCO
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OFFER UNEQUAL BARGAINS
To Buyers.

GRAINS AND SUITABLE FARM
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TOWN LOTS
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THE UNDERSIGNED HAS CAUSED
to be surveyed into blocks and lots, a
portion of the land on the east side of the
city of Lewiston, and within the limits of the city of Lewiston,
which he offers for sale. The survey
comprises 6 blocks, containing 52 full lots 100x125
fractional lots. The tract is bounded
north by Montgomery street, and on the
east by the Mount Idaho road.

For particulars, prices and terms of
sale, apply to the undersigned, at
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MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING

Montgomery Street,
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By Mrs. C. L. STEVENS

Hats, Bonnets, Patterns,
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ble prices.

Lewiston, May 24th, 1878.

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BREAD, PIES AND CAKES; ALSO
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CUSTOMERS WILL FIND THE
best of all meats at the
those who favor me with a call will find
supply only the best article of meats in
kinds of sausages at a REASONABLE
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LIVERY STABLE

M. NOLAND & W. A. CALDWELL
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Old and new Patrons are invited
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Will practice in all the Courts of North
Idaho and also the Supreme Court. Also
notary for Washington Territory
and for Idaho Territory.

Lewiston I. T. Jan., 19th. 1878