



KITTITAS Valley, the chief agricultural portion of the new county of Kittitas, is some thirty miles long by eight to ten wide, and lies on either side of Yakima River. The valley is a succession of small hills, but level enough to answer all the purposes of agriculture. There are several small streams, and two rivers nearly as large as the Puyallup, which empty into the Yakima. Along the creeks are found willow, quaking aspen and cottonwood trees, varying in size from small brush to trees a foot in diameter, and occasionally a cottonwood or quaking aspen is found eighteen inches through. Away from the streams sage brush and bunch grass cover the soil of the valley to the base of the large hills surrounding it, where bunch grass occupies the whole land until timber is reached on the tops. The view is rather fine as the eye passes from sage brush to brown bunch grass and pine-clad hills, and in the distance the lofty, jagged peaks of Swauk mountains, covered with snow nine months in the year. The Cle-elm and Te-an-a-wan are rivers joining the Yakima in the upper or northern end of the valley. The bottom lands of Te-an-a-wan are narrow, but several claims have been taken and the soil is said to be productive, each year bringing additional settlers who feel disposed to remain, which is the best evidence that they are satisfied. Still farther north and over Swauk mountains flows the Wenatche, a stream of considerable size, pouring its waters into the Columbia. Several settlers have located in Wenatche Valley. They report the soil good and grazing excellent.

The valley of the Snoqualmie, in King County, will average one and one-half miles in width by ten in length. The Snoqualmie River rises in the Cascade Mountains and flows northwesterly until it empties into the Snohomish. Besides the rich body of valley land along the river, there are a number of smaller valleys on the tributary streams and an extensive area of fertile hill land, covered with pine timber, adjacent to the river. The whole is a country very desirable for settlement, and affords ample room for a large and prosperous community. It can be readily reached by intending settlers by way of the Snohomish River, which is navigable nearly to the mouth of the Snoqualmie. The celebrated Snoqualmie Falls are at the junction of these streams. The river precipitates itself a distance of 270 feet into a rugged canyon, the water being dashed into spray against huge masses of rocks, while the roar of the cataract resounds through the surrounding forest.

Clallam County occupies the extreme northwest corner of the Territory. It has a coast line of eighty miles on the Straits of Fuca and fifty on the ocean south of Cape Flattery. Dungeness, the county seat, has the largest and most prosperous farming settlement. About half a dozen post offices are located in the county, all of

which are supplied by a weekly mail, carried by steamer leaving Port Townsend every Monday. The principal industries are general farming, dairying and getting out saw logs for lumber, and the inhabitants are generally prosperous. During the past year prices for all kinds of products have been high, materially assisting the settlers. In the Quilleute Valley is a flourishing young farming and stock raising settlement. Plenty of excellent arable land can still be found in the vicinity, and settlers with means to develop the country are desired.

The commerce of Puget Sound is yearly increasing in volume and importance. The shipments to foreign ports, chiefly consisting of lumber in its various forms, amounted to \$1,601,147, of which three-fourths were carried in American vessels. The countries to which the greater portion of these shipments was made are China, British Columbia, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, Chile, Peru, Colombia and Belgium. The coastwise exports amounted to \$8,500,000, as against \$7,700,000 in 1882, \$4,450,000 in 1881, and \$3,100,000 in 1880. There were shipped, chiefly to San Francisco, 213,499 tons of coal. The total of coal shipments from Puget Sound now amounts to 1,900,000, of which 1,300,000 were from the mines of King County, and the remainder from Puyallup, Bellingham Bay and other points.

The most northerly port in Washington Territory is Draton Harbor, in Whatcom County, and it is one of the best on the coast. It is completely landlocked and has an area of 3,700 acres at low tide. The boundary line of British Columbia touches the bay. The country lying between the Nooksack and the boundary is one of the best agricultural sections on Puget Sound, and is receiving many settlers. It is naturally tributary to Draton Harbor, from which a good wagon road is being constructed. A large store has been erected at Draton and a town will doubtless spring up.

A new town in Yakima County is that of Prosser Falls, on the lower Yakima. It is in the center of a fine agricultural district, which is now receiving many settlers, and several stores and other buildings have recently been erected there. The falls are not only beautiful but useful, since they supply a splendid water power which will soon be utilized. The town is on the stage road from Ainsworth to Yakima City, and the railroad will pass through it.

The *Cœur d'Alene Miner* is a new publication issued at Spokane Falls. It is devoted to disseminating news in regard to the new mines, especially in reference to their relations to Spokane Falls.

Atlanta is a town recently laid out on the Samish peninsula, in Whatcom County, where the post office of Samish is located. A hotel has been built and a store will soon be erected.

In 1883 thirty vessels were built on Puget Sound to engage in local traffic. They aggregate 3,946 tons and are valued at \$417,000.