

pinish and Simeoe creeks run through it. It is hoped that the larger portion of this will soon be open to settlement. The congressional committee visited the reservation last spring, and held a conference with the Indians on the subject of taking lands in severalty and throwing the remainder of the reservation open to settlement. That whole region is directly tributary to Yakima. The trade of the Indians amounts to considerable, and when thousands of white people have made their homes upon its fertile expanse, it will support a city of considerable size.

Below this point is a great stretch of arable and grazing land, of which the town of Prosser is the business point. Prosser is located at the falls of the Yakima river, on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, about fifty miles southeast of North Yakima. It is the center of business and trade for the surrounding country to the extent of twenty-five to forty miles in every direction. Considerable shipments of stock, wool and other products of the country are already made from this point, about fourteen hundred horses, among other things, having been forwarded eastwardly by rail during the present season. The place and country around it are noted for a climate remarkably salubrious, and this part of the Yakima valley is entirely free from malaria, having excellent drainage and no swamps or overflowed lands.

The altitude of Prosser is about six hundred feet above the level of the sea. The summer seasons are long and warm, affording a climate well adapted to the cultivation of peaches, grapes, tobacco, sorghum, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and other semi-tropical fruits and vegetables. The surrounding country promises to become one of the best localities on the Pacific slope for the successful cultivation of Indian corn. The air in summer

is tempered by the snow-capped peaks of the Cascade mountains, which are visible in the distance at all seasons of the year. The nights are always cool and pleasant, and the heat of the summer is never oppressive, owing to the dryness and purity of the atmosphere. The season of cold weather in the winter is usually short, and the climate during the fall and spring months is delightful.

The stock growing advantages of this part of the territory have long been known and used with profit by those engaged in that line of business. Its agricultural capacities are becoming equally well known, and the settlers who have located in the neighborhood, although they have suffered some from dry seasons, are satisfied that in the production of wheat and other cereals, they will be as successful as the stock men have been heretofore. Along the lower portion of the Yakima river, and parallel with the Northern Pacific railroad, there is a strip of sage brush land, rich and productive, from six to ten miles wide, which requires irrigation. To the north and south, however, there are extensive districts of high table land, covered chiefly with bunch grass, which do not require irrigation. It is a peculiarity of this region that the rains follow the highlands, and the result is that the precipitation of moisture thereupon is sufficient for the cultivation of crops without irrigation. To the south of Prosser, and tributary to that point, there is a section of this high table land, known as Horse Heaven, because of the excellent pasturage it affords, which is about seventy miles long from east to west, and from sixteen to twenty-five miles wide from north to south. It would be hard to find, in any part of the Western country, a more beautiful body of land than this consisting, as it does, of a rolling upland, rising gradually from an altitude of about one thousand feet, near Wall-