

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of country in Washington Territory withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the permanent use and occupation of Chief Moses and his people and such other friendly Indians as might elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior, by the Executive orders dated April 19, 1879 and March 6, 1880 respectively, and not restored to the public domain by the Executive order dated February 24 23, 1883, be, and the same is hereby restored to the public domain subject to the limitations as to disposition imposed by act of Congress approved July 4, 1884 (23 Stats pp. 79-80) ratifying and confirming the agreement entered into July 7, 1883 between the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Chief Moses and other Indians of the Columbia and Colville Reservations in Washington Territory.

And it is hereby further ordered that the tracts of land in Washington Territory surveyed for and allotted to Sar-sarp-kin and other Indians in accordance with the provisions of said act of July 4, 1884, which allotments were approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior April 12, 1886, be and the same are hereby set apart for the exclusive use and occupation of said Indians, the field notes of the survey of said allotments being as follows:

(9-10 pages of survey notes) cover allotments of Sar-sarp-kin, Cum-sloct-poose, Howder, and Jack Ka-la-witch-ka, (allotment 6 in favor of Sar-sarp-kin Quo-lock-ons (on the headwaters of Johnson Creek) Nek-quel-e-kin or ~~xxx~~ wa-pa-to John; Us-tah; Que-til-qua-soon or Peter; Tan-te-ak-o or Johnny Asadore; Ke-up-kin or Celesta; Ta-we-na-po or Amena; Pa-a-na-wa or Redoi; Yo-ke-sil; La-kay-use or Peter; Ma-kai; Cum-me-cha or Antoine; Jos-is-kon or San Pierre; Antwine settlement, consisting of three claims in same vicinity, the right not

Lake Chelan and about 8 miles below the mouth of the Methow River on the Columbia Reservation

Charles Oswald, In-park-skin or X Peter No. 3; Hew-wew-wa-ten-eeek or Aeneas; Stem-na-lux or Elizabeth; Neek-kow-it or Captain Joe; Hay-tal-i-cum or Narcisse; Kleck-hum-tecks, Ki-at-kwa or Mary, Ta-tat-kein or Tom;

Downing Creek settlement, consists of two adjoining claims on Downing Creek on the right bank of the Columbia River on the Columbia Reservation about 7 miles below the mouth of the Okinakane River and about 3 miles above the mouth of the Methow River

La-la-elque, Snain-chucks; Edward, near Palmer Lake, Road Coulee; Dominee; Ko-mo-dal-kiah; Paul; Que-lock-us-soma; se-cum-ka-na-lux, John Salla-Salla

colville Indians have already gone.

The quantity of salmon taken at the different fisheries has fallen greatly below any previous year which is owing in part to the continued high stage of water during the running season.

More of the chiefs of the different tribes composing my district have expressed a desire to have a few Americans settle among them for the purpose of teaching them the art of farming, as they are fast becoming conscious that it will not do to ~~depend~~ depend entirely upon their fisheries for subsistence. In my own judgment it would be good policy to offer inducements to say three or four young Americans of proper qualification to settle with them and teach them, furnishing the agent with a sufficient number of hoes and other simple farming implements to give to such as were anxious to engage in agricultural pursuits, at least one hoe and spade to each family. I had a small number of hoes turned over to me by Antoine Plant (left in his charge by Gov Stevens) which I gave to Indians that ^{had} found cultivating ~~this~~ their crops with sharpened sticks, and I was truly gratified at the effect as they appeared to work with increased vigor and expressed more gratitude than if I had made them presents of fine horses.

In conclusion I would merely say that I do believe from my observation during the past year that if the proper means is used by the Department the Coeur d'Alene, Spokane, Isle d'Pere and Colville Indians can be induced to turn their attention to agriculture to a very considerable extent which I consider the first and most important step towards civilization-the object and aim of all our intercourse with them.

I am very respectfully

Your obt. servant

Ben F. Yantis,

Special Indian Agent, Wash. Ter.

Copy of historical material pertaining to The Dalles, secured
by Fort Simcoe at Mool Mool Research Committee. 5/30/53

(Of possible incidental value in Indian case because of
repository references and land value references ? Click Rolander)

Oregon Conference Historical Society of the Methodist Church
Newberg, Oregon, March 25, 1953.

Rev. Receptor Johnson, Yakima, Wash.

Dear Brother Johnson:

As far as I know we do not have in our files the original
manuscripts of any litigation between the Church and the Government
relative to the Indian Mission at The Dalles, but I have a copy
of the Journal of 1853, which I quote:

"The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved that a committee of three be appointed to report to the
following facts respecting the Mission at the Grand Dalles of the
Columbia:

1st-The time when it was established.

2nd-The probable amount expended on it.

3rd-The cause which forced the Missionaries to leave, and have
up to this time prevented their return.

Bros. Roberts, Waller and Leslie were appointed to said Committee.

Report of the Committee:

"The committee of inquiring into the Establishing, Cost and other
matters relating to the Mission at The Dalles reported. The report
was adopted and ordered to be entered in the Journal and the
original forwarded to the Missionary Board.

"The Committee to whom was referred the case of the Mission of
the N.E. Church at the Grand Dalles of the Columbia in the Territory
of Oregon, in answer to the questions proposed in the above resolution
beg leave to state the following facts:

"In the Spring of 1838 the Rev. Jason Lee, Superintendent of the Oregon Mission, established a mission among the Wascopam Indians at the Grand Dalles of the Columbia and appointed Daniel Lee and H.K.W. Perkins to labor among them as Missionaries.

The location was favorable and the Mission exerted a powerful influence among the Indians. The Mission was occupied continuously until Sept. 1847 during which time Messrs Lee, Perkins, Waller and B. Brewer were employed as missionaries.

In the meantime extensive improvements were made such as fences, barn, schoolhouse, meeting house, storehouse, and dwelling houses for the missionaries costing upwards of \$10,000.00.

It will be understood that the Missions of the M.E. Church in the Oregon Territory was commenced under the sanction of the Government of the U.S. with written permission from the Secy. of War under the direction of the President; and also that the Government so highly appreciated the influence of the Mission in the question of settling the country, that it paid part of the expenses of the Missionaries in coming to the country.

When the Rev. George Gary was Superintendent of the Mission in the years 1845, 6, 7 he spent several months at The Dalles. It was his opinion that the Missionaries were in danger from the Indians for want of adequate protection by the Government. And also that as our principal fields of labor lay west of the Cascade Mountains and those of the American Board of Commissioners for Oregon Missions lay East of the Same Range, it would be better--and a mutual accommodation to both to transfer The Dalles Station into their hands. The transfer was made in Sept. 1847. The terms were simply these:

The whole premises were placed in their hands as a gratuity to carry forward the great work of benefiting the Indians. There were

a few moveable articles for which they were to pay a moderate compensation. These amounted to about \$600.00. The station was placed in the hands of Dr. Whitman and Messrs Waller and Brewer Missionaries of the M.E. Church, removed to the Wallanet.

In November of that year Dr. Whitman and his family and several American citizens were cruelly murdered, and all the Protestant Mission Stations in the upper country were necessarily abandoned. The Missionaries were compelled to fly for their lives--those stationed at the Dalles among the rest. Thirteen persons were cruelly butchered and fifty two others, chiefly women and children, were captives at the hands of the Savages, their persons violated and their lives in fearful suspense.

The Cayuse War commenced, the Mission Stations were used as forts by our Army and between the Indians, the Army of the Provisional Govt. of Oregon. And since the war the troops of the U.S. stationed at the Dalles, the improvements were all destroyed. As soon as the Missionaries of the American Board--the Messrs Spalding, Walker and Ellis could decide what course to pursue after the Wallatpu Massacre, they proposed to return the Dalles Station into the hands of the Oregon Mission of the M.E. Church on the same terms they had received it, with substantially these statements:

"We received this property at your hands gratuitously in order to preach the gospel of peace to the Indians; for the want of suitable protection from the Government those of us who escaped with our lives were driven away. If ever the labors of Protestant Missionaries among the Indians are resumed you can pursue them as well as we can. And if they are not, the property at the Dalles is valuable.

It belonged really to you and we now transfer it into your hands with the understanding that if it should ever become necessary to use our names in securing the property or the Avails, thereof you are at liberty to do so."

Their proposal was accepted, the proposal and acceptance bear date respectively the 3rd and 13th days of March 1849. The actual date of occupancy of the station by Dr. Whitman was less than three months.

"After the destruction of the property Mr. Spalding and Mr. Waller made an estimate of its value. The estimate was made intentionally below the actual cost and value amounts to \$4130.23. The following facts were obvious:

The Mission was established in 1838 by the authority of the Gov't of the U.S. and was continuously occupied as a Missionary Station until the Missionaries were driven away at the time of the Wailatpu massacre in Nov. 1847.

The improvements thereon must have cost \$10,000.00. The Provisional Government of Oregon published openly that it could not afford protection to missionaries laboring east of the Cascade Mountains. Since the Cayuse War and at ^{this} time the troops of the U.S. army are occupying the station as a military post.

Your committee further finds that the late Superintendent of the Oregon Mission has used all proper efforts to regain possession of the Station. He has visited it. Made a legal survey of its lines and boundaries, and had them duly recorded in the archives of Clackamas Co. Oregon Territory. He has made known the intention of the Missionary Society to maintain its claim to these premises in the public newspapers; and the minutes of the Conference show from year to year that it is a part of our regular work. In view of these facts your Committee report for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved 1st. That in the judgment of the members of the Oregon Annual Conference of the M.E. Church and Gov't of the U.S. is justly indebted to the Missionary Society of the M.E. Church in the sum

efforts to extinguish the land title.

[The commissioner, Lea, wrote to Dart on Feb. 14, 1851: "You are aware that commissioners are now in Oregon for the purpose of negotiating treaties ~~with~~ ^{with} tribes ~~who~~ west of the Cascade Mountains for the cession of the lands they occupy and for their removal to the country east of that range." Again April 12 of that year he wrote:

"...The same act requires that hereafter all Indian treaties shall be negotiated by such officers and agents of the Indian Department as the President shall designate. The persons designated to negotiate ~~with~~ with the Indians in Oregon are yourself and Agents Allen and Spalding."

~~On~~ The next month Lea informed Dart that "in event of ~~any~~ actual hostilities it will be necessary that one or more of the officers designated for this duty shall accompany each detachment of troops sent against the Indians so as to be in readiness to act in the capacity of negotiators should occasion arise."

~~While~~ The tribes of the interior were beginning to feel the effects of ~~migrations~~ emigration. The agent, Wampole wrote to ~~Adams~~ ~~Adams~~

" " ~~art~~ from Uvilla ~~Station~~ (Umatilla) Station Sept. 14, 1851 concerning

"...The evils growing out of the squatting traders ~~and~~ beyond and this side of Fort ~~Fall~~ Fall...Indeed some of the emigrants have made it a trade trip

on a capital of twenty thousand dollars and now wish to stay this side of the Cascades to winter. I gave no encouragement, it being Indian territory. One subagent had at his trade post a sign, "brand liquor etc. for sale."¹¹¹

Dart notified the commissioner that "discovery of gold ^{in the} ~~in the~~ Rogue River country has attracted ~~many well disposed persons~~, some of the most unprincipled and ungovernable ~~and~~ white men of all countries."

At that time the Hudson's Bay Company was ~~operating~~ ^{operating trading} ~~trade~~ with the tribes and had 12 ~~trading~~ posts in the territory. These were Fort ^S/Vancouver, ~~Fort~~ Walla Walla, ~~Fort~~ Boise, ~~Fort~~ Hall, ~~Fort~~ Okanogan, ~~Fort~~ Colville, ~~Fort~~ ^{And} Misqually, ~~Fort~~ ^{And} Umpqua, Cape Disappointment, Cowlitz, ^{as well} as among the Flatheads and ~~among the~~ Kootenai.

Dart also informed the commissioner that the tribes "had become alarmed at the report that the government intended to remove all Indians west of the Cascade Mountains and locate them among the tribes east of those mountains.

"Having satisfied myself that such a removal could not be made with the ~~consent~~ consent of the Indians I could do no less ~~than~~ in answer to their daily inquiries than promise to meet them at the Dalles of the Columbia in June, ["] and tell them the result of the negotiations that were about to be

brought down upon him the enmity of his tribe "he is
entitled to considerate treatment."

... ..

The only other Indians reported by the Governor to be in Owyhee county were a band of Piutes located near Big Springs two days journey from Bruneau Valley and numbering in all, bucks, squaws and papposes about forty -two, probably eight or ten men at most, under the leader of Panguitch and Big Jim who assigned substantially the same reasons for leaving Duck Valley reserve as Bruneau John has assigned.

Of Panguitch the Governor Neil reports: "He too served as a scout for General Crook in 1867 and 1868 and also rendered valuable services to the settlers in Owyhee County in 1878 by giving them notice of the Bannock outbreak. He would not be molested by any person in Owyhee county but in his band are two Indians, namely Big Jim and Humpy both of whom it is believed were on the war path with the Bannocks in 1878 and as long as they are roaming over the country at will, the settlers do not feel secure."

After a careful consideration of the matter I am of opinion that ~~it is~~ that there is present no ~~such~~ necessity for the action requested by Governor Neil and that an order to remove the Indians in question under the circumstances would be unwise.

If as stated by the military authorities the seventeen Indians (heads of families) now in Owyhee county desire to enter land for their own use they not only have the right to do so under the Indian Homestead law, but their effort is entirely in accord with the policy which this office and the Department have been seeking to inaugurate and encourage and the Indians in question should be protected in their efforts rather than removed, and I cannot resist the impression that if the Governor of Idaho will present the matter in its proper light to the inhabitants of Owyhee county they will see ~~that~~ that every consideration of gratitude and

On this island while the world was in darkness and ashes whirled through the air, blotting out the sun because the people had forgotten the Supreme Being, the Power in the Sky spoke to the people. He warned them not to forget Him again, or the island would be covered by water (a prophecy that strikes terror to the old ones when they learn of plans to construct a dam at the old Priest Rapids village site. He gave them water, salmon and venison, and all other forms of food; in fact, all plants, birds and animals.

^{NAsau [salmon]}
~~Water [chees]~~ was first ~~for salmon [nasau]~~ to live in, and finally the last to be released from the "prison of darkness" on the island was huckleberry [weohno]. Each left its mark on a sacred rock on the Island of P'na as a witness that this had been done.

This sequence is important, because it is part of the people's religion, a religion that was improvised upon as it spread up and down the Columbia River and into other areas; preached and followed by numerous minor drummers and dreamers.

→ At the first-foods feast, still observed by the Wanapums and led by their head man and priest, ^{Salmon} ~~water~~ is consumed first, followed by ^{SIP OF WATER} a ~~bite of salmon~~, then venison and the food roots and lastly huckleberries. Huckleberries are the final food to ripen each season and the huckleberry feast is held in late July or early August. The first-foods feast at Priest Rapids is the earliest among any tribes or bands in Eastern Washington. But only among the Wanapums is water taken, like a holy ritual of communion, before salmon. This one point, when elaborated upon, is significant and in itself conclusive that these people are separate from their linguistically allied neighbors.

...the captain was for a time undecided which river to ascend, the Snake or the Clearwater but as the pack trains were headed up the Clearwater the boat was headed up that stream. As the boat approached the Indian agency at Lapwai the chief, Lawyer, cried out to his people, look here comes a water wagon. Few Indians had ever seen a steamer. After a hard day's work the captain concluded he could go no further with safety and with Mr. Slater's consent, the merchandise was landed about twenty-five miles above the agency.

The Col. Wright made two more trips up the Clearwater in the next three weeks and as the water fell, a new depot was located. The tongue of land between the Snake and Clearwater rivers was selected as a junction and as a suitable place for a town to grow up as a distributing point for mining and military supplies. The name of Lewiston was bestowed upon the new town by Victor Trevitt who was at the landing one week later where three hundred people were awaiting transportation.

The trip from Deschutes to Slatterville consumed three and a half days, the return downstream was made in eighteen hours.

Coe & Thompson's freight charges from Deschutes to Wallula by batteaux were one hundred and five dollars per ton. With the success of the Wright the charges were reduced to Eighty dollars. The batteaux went out of commission. Good for firewood fuel cost ten dollars per cord. Captain Wright's wages were five hundred dollars per month.

As an illustration of the business done at this time the following figures taken from the books at The Dalles for tickets for the trip alone: Steamer C. L. Wright, March 7th, \$2,625; March 29, \$2446; March 31st \$1570. This was in 1862.

Coe and Thompson added other boats to the service and in 1862 when the Oregon Steam Navigation Company was incorporated a merger was formed

in the rear , and have never failed to infest the road to Canyon City. Captain Drake has already taken away the cavalry detachment left at Warm Springs Reservation. I have to-day ordered a detachment of infantry to take their place at that reservation. I have come to the conclusion that it is indispensably necessary to make this requisition. I trust that the general commanding the department will approve of this requisition and obtain, if necessary, the express approval of the War Department.

Paragraph No. 121 of circular on mustering service No. 1 from Adjutant-General's Office dated January 1, 1864 says: "Mustering officers will muster into service such regiments or recruits as may present conclusive evidence of their acceptance by the War Department." I take for granted that General Wright, commanding the department, had the authority of the War Department for the instructions given me on the 29th of April, 1863 (above quoted) I have in my call acted upon that presumption as a matter of course. This, I think, is the "conclusive evidence" referred to, but for the satisfaction of Maj. H. H. McLean, assistant adjutant general mustering officer of volunteers for Oregon and Washington Territory, I have respectfully to request that you will telegraph me if such calls have not only the sanction of your office, but also that of the War Department. Major McLean is not under my orders and I cannot order him to muster them into service. His decision is not yet known. I shall, in any event, accept of the volunteers for I consider their services indispensable for the security of a road traveled by hundreds of our mining population. There is a population of 2,000 or 3,000 people in the country around Canyon City.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant

Benj. Alvord

saw bands of Indians digging kamas, some three miles distance, who were afterward ascertained to be twelve lodges of Pelouses under their ~~head~~ chief Quillatose. I will again say, we have been astonished to-day at the luxuriance of the grass and the richness of the soil. The whole view presents to the eye a vast bed of flowers in all their varied beauty. The country is a rolling table-land and the soil like that of the prairies of Illinois.

Thursday, June 21-"e moved today seventeen miles, and encamped at the right bank of the main Pelouse river. At our last night's camp the pines of the spurs of the Bitter Root were in view, extending to within a mile or a mile and a half of us. We skirted along or passed through these pines during this day's journey. The whole country to the westward, as far as the eye could reach, was an open plain, the skies clear and the atmosphere transparent; I say again, the whole country was apparently, exceedingly rich and luxuriant. I interrogated very closely again my pack-master, Mr. Higgins, in reference to the character of the country westward, for he had crossed it on two different lines between our present trail and that from the mouth of the Pelouse; and he assured me that the country which my own eye saw today, and had seen yesterday, was precisely the same as we found on the westward lines. Pyramid Butte was also in view today as it had been yesterday. We took its bearings with a view of laying it down upon our map.

But to resume in 31-2 miles we reached the extensive kamas grounds of the Nez Perces. Here were six hundred Nez Perces-men, women and children-gathering the kamas, with at least p 176

two thousand horses. So abundant is this valuable and nutritious root that it requires simply four days' labor for them to gather sufficient for their year's use. In 21-4 miles further on we struck the great Nez Perces trail coming from Lassawai, a much larger and more used trail than the one we had followed from Red Wolf's ground.

In one mile we came to water and cotton-woods: pines to the eastward of

us about a mile distant. In 3 1-2 miles we crossed a divide covered with pine. "most excellent camp is to be found one mile before reaching this divide. In 4 1-2 miles, passing over a rolling well grassed and arable country, we reached a second divide, also covered with pine; and in two miles more we made our camp on the Pelouse. Between the two divides a trail branches off to the "pokane country. The Kamas grounds on our route are watered by several tributaries, which flow into the Teenat-pan-up branch of the Pelouse. Before descending into the valley of the Pelouse, I ascended a very high hill on the last divide and westward of our trail, where I had a most distinct and interesting view of the sources of the Pelouse. So much was I impressed with it that I direct directed Mr. Doty to carefully take notes and lay down the river on the map. It has its source in the main ridge of the Bitter Root sixty or eighty miles distant from the hill where we observed it and flows in nearly a straight course through a valley some twenty miles wide bearing 77 degrees east through a country densely timbered with pine. There is probably a pass to the St. Mary's valley, by the line of the Pelouse. I will remark, again, that the country in this day's travel has been of the same general character as that of yesterday. The bottom land of the Pelouse has great resources. It is very heavily timbered with pine, with but very little underbrush; and the country throughout is open, the grazing being most admirable. We had a view down the Pelouse for some thirty or forty miles and the timber was apparently as large and abundant at the lower end of the valley, as at our present camp. Many trees are to be seen three and four feet through with proportionate height.

Friday, June 22. "We made today eighteen miles and camped in the celebrated Kamas prairie of the Coeur d'Alene and on the river of the same name. In seven miles we came to a striping with abundant wood, one mile before reaching which, the trail joined us which leaves the northern tributary of the "Lukanon, as stated in the journal

of June 18. In five miles further we crossed a divide covered with pine; and two miles further on, came to a small stream which afforded a good camping place. In two miles further crossed a low divide and in half a mile came to running water, affording a good camp. In half a mile further we came to a delightful spring surrounded by a grove of cotton-wood, with pine near at hand; and in one mile came to running water on the Coeur d'Alene kamas grounds. At these kamas grounds there were twenty-five lodges of Coeur d'Alenes and about 250 Indians, who visited our camp and gave information about the Coeur d'Alene Indians and the country. The chief and his principal men agreed to meet me at the mission. Towards evening were visited by Sijotze one of the Pelouse chiefs, and some twenty of his men. His camp consisted of eleven lodges and 137 souls. Four lodges more were down the Pelouse, and ten men, women and children were at the falls of the Pelouse. In conversation Sijotze expressed his own and his people's satisfaction with the treaty. They regarded Kamiakin as the head chief of the Yakima nation, and the Pelouses as a tribe of that nation.

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...a large portion of the country from the Chemakane Mission to the ~~the~~ Pelouse is arable; it is generally well grassed. There is no deficiency of wood for camps, yet occasionally the basaltic formation crop out of the ground, at which points the country is sterile and uncultivable. But under the spurs of the Bitter Root the whole country is arable, the soil is rich as the best prairies of Minnesota and every convenience for the house and the farm at hand; water, wood for fires, and timber for building.

...with Mr. ^Wty and Mr. Schon I rode to the Mission that evening and met two of my old voyagers, Antoine Plant and Camille, who had with them specimens of gold which they had found on Clark's Fork some forty miles above its mouth.

Geographical Memoir

p. 218.2.

in short this district affords many advantages to settlers, and if ~~it~~ properly cultivated would yield every object necessary for the subsistence and comfort of civilized man. Proceeding eastward they reached one of the Kamas prairies on the Kooskooskia, within the spurts of the Bitter Root mountains. There they encamped in a point of woods bordering the extensive level and beautiful prairie, and as the camas was in blossom, it being the 10th of June, the surface presented a perfect resemblance to a lake of clear blue water. The country, though hilly around them, was generally free from stone, extremely fertile, and well supplied with timber, consisting of several species of fir, pine and birch. Thus we have now to describe a mountain region whose western slope is described by Lewis and Clark as extremely fertile, and which is known by the late explorations to be extremely fertile and ~~valley~~ is bordered on the east by an exceedingly and most arable region, whose southern portion has also been described by Lewis and Clark as fertile and beautiful.

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..now, this route of Lewis and Clark is frequently taken by the Indians at the present day, not because it is a good route, but because salmon and roots are found higher up the stream than on any other route, and it is a route, therefore, which furnishes them their food. They get high up the Koos-koos-kia on this route large stores of salmon, indispensable to their subsistence on their way to the plains of the Missouri.

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Lewis and Clark took canoes on the Koos-koos-kia, 59 miles above its mouth and descended to the Snake, and thence to the Columbia from the 7th to the 10th of October, 1805, the river being at its lowest stage.

...the most considerable tributary of Snake river, however, is the Clearwater or Koos-koos-kia river, which flows into the Snake at a point where, running nearly due north, it turns suddenly to the west. The Koos-koos-kia has several branches which with the main stream flow through a country densely wooded with fir and larch, spruce and cedar. These tributaries of the Koos-koos-kia coming from the north are not navigable, but are excellent for rafting; and the pineries and forest trees on their banks will furnish an inexhaustible supply for settlements in the lower portion of the Clearwater and Snake River valleys now destitute of wood. The Salmon river flows into the Snake fifty miles above the mouth of the Clearwater and it also passes through a very rich and arable country. At the crossing of Salmon river, a landmark well known to Indians and voyageurs, the Mormons had last year a flourishing settlement. The Snake river forms a great reentering from the Clearwater to its junction with the Columbia, which reentering, being bounded on the south by the Blue mountains has been named the Walla Walla valley, although that term properly applies to the immediate system of valleys whose streams connect with the Walla Walla river itself. That portion of the Great Plain lying east of the main Columbia, and which may be regarded as bounded on the north by the Spokane and on the east by the foot-hills of the Bitter Root mountains is, for the most part, well watered and well grassed. The eastern half of this portion is exceedingly well adapted to agricultural purposes. The various streams--the Pelouse, the Kamas Prairie creek of the Coeur d'Alene, the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene rivers--are well timbered with pine...