

population approximating 100, and contains a union depot, hotel, several stores, etc. Seatco is a station on the Northern Pacific, where the Territorial Penitentiary is located. An immense sash and door factory, supplied with the latest and best machinery, has just been established there, the intention being to employ convict labor. Yelm is another station on the Northern Pacific, where two stores, saloon and a blacksmith shop are located. This is the shipping point for Yelm Prairie, one of the noted agricultural regions of the Sound. Seven miles southeast of Tenino are the Cherry Hill Coal Mines, owned by J. W. Sprague and R. Wingate, who are the chief stockholders in the O. & C. V. R. R. This road will be extended to the mines the coming spring, and coal will be conveyed to Olympia for shipment. The coal is of a superior quality, and these gentlemen have ample capital. Their railroad pays a larger percentage on its cost than any other in this region, and the extension will give it still greater profits.

It is evident that Thurston must in the coming years increase largely in population and wealth, since she has land for the homesteader, timber and water power for the manufacturer, and a good seaport town from which her products may be shipped to the world's markets.

BLACK WALNUT CULTURE.

AT a meeting of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, Mr. W. H. Ragan read a paper on black walnut, in which he gave the following directions for planting and cultivating: Prepare your ground by breaking and harrowing in the fall. Furrow it off each way as you would for corn, except that the rows should be about seven feet apart. Take the nuts fresh from the trees—it is not necessary that they should be hulled—placing two nuts in each crossing. This is to ensure getting a good stand. The nuts should be covered very shallow, just enough earth to hide them. In the spring the land should be furrowed off midway between the rows of nuts, and the spaces planted with corn or potatoes. Cultivate as you would a crop of corn, by cross plowing, being careful to give the young trees a fair chance and good, clean culture. The second spring thin out your plants to one tree to the hill. If there are spaces entirely missing, they may be filled by transplanting from the hills containing duplicates. The second, and perhaps the third, year it will pay to cultivate corn between the rows, after which the trees should be regularly cultivated until they fully occupy the ground, so as to keep down by their shade all weeds and grass. The period at which cultivation may be discontinued cannot be definitely stated, as much will depend upon the character of the seasons and quality of the soil. Of course, seven feet each way will be too close for permanent trees; but as they will protect each other when small, and make much better growth, it is preferable to have them closely planted. When they begin to grow, the alternate tree in each row may be removed. The tree thus removed will be of sufficient size to be useful in various ways on the farm. A second thinning will, in a few years, be necessary.

STEPHENS AND WRIGHT'S CAMPAIGNS.

FROM the fall of 1855 to the summer of 1856 an Indian war raged along the Columbia River. The disaffected tribes consisted of the Yakimas, Klickitats, Des Chutes, Walla Walla, Palouse, Spokanes, and portions of the Cayuses, Cœur d'Alenes and others, not all of which engaged in active hostilities. These tribes could have put in the field from three to four thousand warriors, and had they combined in fact, as was then feared and believed by the people, the consequences would have been fearful to contemplate. As it was, their hostility was manifested in spasmodic and disconcerted acts, chiefly on the defensive against strong bodies of volunteers which invaded Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington from the Willamette Valley and Puget Sound. General Wool, Commander-in-Chief of the Department of the Pacific, was not in sympathy with the hostile measures of the Territorial authorities, and refused to permit the regular troops stationed at The Dalles, Vancouver and Fort Steilacoom to participate in these offensive campaigns, restricting them to purely defensive operations, for the purpose of protecting the settlements from attack. His reasons for so doing were that the hostiles were not solely to blame for the condition of affairs; that treaties which they were accused of violating had never been ratified by Congress and were not yet in effect; and that in the winter season a force stationed at strategic points was ample protection from invasion of the settlements by the disaffected tribes were such action contemplated by them. He, however, ordered the Ninth Infantry to the Columbia, and placed Colonel George Wright in command of all the regulars in this region, himself remaining at department headquarters in San Francisco.

After the volunteers had maintained themselves in the Walla Walla country as long as possible, and made in the spring of 1856 an ineffectual campaign north of Snake River, owing to the fact that the Indians retired before them and refused to risk a battle, they returned home and disbanded. Colonel Wright then arranged a cessation of hostilities on the ground of mutual forgiveness for past conduct, and the war was apparently over. A semblance of peace prevailed everywhere. A strong force of regulars occupied the Walla Walla country and endeavored, while the treaties were being ground through the official mill at Washington, to stand as a bulwark between the two races, and prevent either from infringing on the rights of the other. A small saw mill was taken up in the spring of 1857, and lumber cut for the erection of barracks and officers' quarters, which were built within the present limits of the city of Walla Walla. In the command of this post was Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Steptoe, the garrison consisting of several companies of the Ninth Infantry. The Indians were still in a hostile frame of mind, and the presence of the troops in their country was distasteful to them, the feeling extending to and affecting the tribes as far north as the Spokanes. This feeling is revealed in a letter written April 15, 1857, by Father A. Hoeken, of the Flathead Mission, addressed to a brother priest. A paragraph of that epistle says: