

etc., complete the list of the industries. Woolen mills and oil mills are under consideration. When the time comes that manufacturing can be made remunerative in that region, the advantages possessed by Walla Walla will draw here the most important of such enterprises.

Near the city, on an elevated flat, is the United States military post, a view of which, looking across the city and valley to the Blue mountains, is given on another page. Since 1873 this post has been constantly occupied by six companies of cavalry. At present, a portion of the Second cavalry is stationed here, the other companies being garrisoned in smaller detachments at other posts in the Department of the Columbia. About \$200,000.00 are annually expended at this post, much of it aiding to swell the business of the city. The regimental band, a most excellent one, gives a concert every evening. The officers of the post are courteous to visitors, who are politely escorted about the grounds and shown all objects of interest. The territorial penitentiary, a view of which is given on page 198, has just been completed at a cost of about \$80,000.00. It stands on a tract of one hundred and fifty-five acres, adjoining the city, which was donated to the territory for that purpose. The work was begun in June, 1886, and completed in February, last. The immense wall, of stone and cement, encloses a parallelogram three hundred and thirty feet by three hundred and ninety-six feet. It is six feet wide at its foundation, three feet below the surface of the ground, and tapers to a width of sixteen inches at the top, fifteen feet above the earth. A plank walk, with an iron railing, encircles the wall on the outside, three feet from the top. This is for a guard walk. Two brick guard houses and two wooden sentry boxes, occupy the corners of the

wall. The structures are of brick, and consist of a cell building, a wing and an out building. The cell building is one hundred by eighty-four feet inside, with cement floor and corrugated iron ceiling. It contains eighty-four cells and a corridor. The wing contains kitchen, dining room, hospital, store room, etc.; the out building contains the laundry, bath room, etc. The selection of this place for the location of this necessary public institution, is an acknowledgment of its advantages as a point of easy access from all parts of the territory.

In educational matters the city has always occupied a preëminent position. The early settlers of this region followed the traditional policy of American pioneers of devoting a great deal of attention to the erection of school houses and churches. Common school education is provided for the young in all settled parts of the county. The city comprises one school district. It has one brick building, the largest brick school house in the territory, and two frame buildings, which contain twelve rooms. The eight hundred children are divided into eight grades, under the tutorage of an efficient corps of thirteen teachers, the whole ably superintended by Prof. Kerr. Many farmers reside in the city in order to avail themselves of the educational advantages afforded. Several private and sectarian schools are maintained. St. Paul's school, for girls, Miss L. Weaver, principal, with three assistants, is an institution under the control of the Episcopal church. The attendance is about seventy-five, and all the branches taught are the same as are usually taught in young ladies' seminaries. St. Patrick's academy, for boys, is under the control of the Catholic authorities, and has an attendance of about sixty. Professors Donovan and Rohlinger are the instructors. St. Vincent's academy, for girls, is connected with the