The prairie wolf, Sinkaleep, the Smeow of the Spokanes is the principal personage.

The Similkameens, Okinakanes and all were implicated in the war, as also in the murders of last year (1858) they charge Kamaiyahan as the instigator.

The Similkameens and Okinakanes are nomadic, having no fixed habitations. Their lodges are made of mats, & in winter they gather into the patches of willows and brush wood upon the lions. They are poor in horses. Their estimated numbers will be given below.

Mr Peabody states that the Sound Indians cultivated the wild pea to some extent before the settlement of the country. They did this because the frequent fires would have prevented their obtaining the seed. Except the cultivation of the native tobacco by some California tribes, as on the Klamath River it is the only case of aboriginal culture I am aware of. I believe however some of the Indians east of the Cascades also cultivated the pea vine. The Calapooyas used the wild tobacco, but, whether they planted it or not, I dont know.

The Haidas told Peabody that Astor's people first introduced the potato. It certainly was first given them by the American fur traders, several of whom have children by native women upon the North West Coast.

Spilyai. Dr Tolmie in a note asks the difference between Speelyai and Speelya. I learn that the name of the prairie wolf when he was a powerful being, was Spilyai, but now that he is only an animal he is called Speelya. The old Indians when they hear them yelping around, say to them "Ikta mamook? Klonass mika tumtum Spilyai mika," a remark that puts one in mind of the negro who drove an obstinate mule. "Guess you forget your father was a jackass."

Skagit. The name of the traditional race who preceded the Skagits was Skah-kaj-it. Quaere whether this was not derived from the word Skah-ha, a name for dog, yet extant in several dialects of this family, which would accord with their legend of the origin of the tribe.