Salmon, as a dividing ridge separates it from the Klikatat river to the east. The lava here and generally upon the eastern slope of the mountains appeared much older than that upon the Cathlapootl. the sharpness of fracture being lost and the surface being more decomposed. Leaving the waters of the White Salmon and crossing a dividing ridge the trail descended to the Klikatat, a larger stream heading on the east side of Mt Adams, and like the last emptying into the Columbia between the Dalles and the Cascades. Here we met with another field of lava through which ran a line of openings caused by the falling of the rock covering of a vaulted passage through dry at the time of our journey, this is evidently during the winter the bed of a torrent which runs toward the Klikatat. Apparently the lava in overflowing the original bed had come in contact with sufficient moisture to elevate without upturning it. The upper stratum was about 18 inches thick regularly arched, its semi columnar structure giving it the appearance of keyed joints - The lower was more or less distorted - and varied from a few inches to several feet in thickness. They differed also in structure, being much more compact. All of them exhibited a large proportion of felspar which seems to be the characteristic of these streams supposed

0476