to be traceable to these two mountains, as distinguished from the basalt of the plains. The roof of this passage was broken through at short intervals, and large masses had fallen from the inferior layers of what remained, showing that the work of destruction was still going on. The bed of the watercourse was about twenty five feet below the surface, and the vaults were from twenty five to thirty feet wide and fifteen or twenty in height. The under side of the strata occasionally exhibited flexures resembling waves of progression. Small stalactites of infiltration hung from the roof and walls, and stalagmite had been deposited on the floor.

This remarkable passage was traced at intervals for three or four miles and probably terminates in a branch of the Klikatat river crossed by the party the next day. The Indian guide obtained snow from some cavity in this field and reported that there was one hole into which if a stone was dropped, a long time elapsed before it was heard to strike.

The soil of the valley which we descended consisted of a ~~light~~ yellowish light sandy loam, for the most part thin, and lying directly upon the basalt. Lower down the mountain it became deeper, and on the banks of the streams showed a

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