broken into irregular small columns of the usual character very compact and with somewhat conchoidal faces.

The same appearance was afterwards noticed in descending the Palouse. In the Sewaiksa pass, crossing the mountains between the mouth of the Yakama and the camp at Wenass. the trail passes through a narrow cañon or crevasse now the bed of a winter torrent which seems to have been the immediate seat of some volcanic action. The walls generally are composed of very perfect pentagonal columns, five or six inches through, but at one point where the face has been broken down it consisted of cellular lava containing cavities filled with sublimed sulphur seams of sand and ashes occurred here beneath the basalt. In the lower part of the Yakama valley are two or three basins surrounded by walls partially obliterated which appear to be the ~~walls~~ remains of small craters.

The boulders contained in the Piko the Atáh-nam and other streams lying between the latter and the Natchees were of the same description as in those already noticed. being invariably trachytic or basaltic. On reaching the Natchees, granite and quartzose rocks for the first time occur, intermixed with the trachyte. This branch which is the next in size to the main river, heads in Mt Rainier and as we found that from here northward the ~~latter~~ trachyte latter ceases entirely, Mt Rainier may be assumed generally speaking as the northern limit of trachyte.

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