

square miles. The Blue Mountains and their foothills are scattered wildly over nearly two-thirds of its surface; the Cascade range, and fifty miles further west, the Coast range, traversing the State from north to south, together with their adjoining lands, occupy the other third. The Cascade range, a continuation of the Sierra Nevadas, is appropriately named, for waterfalls mark its course from Southern California to British Columbia, the most noted of which are those of the Yosemite Valley, but the most picturesque of them all is the Multnomah Falls, near the Columbia. The stream, twice the size of the Scajaquada at Main Street, plunges in a white foam, down a fall of basalt, seven hundred feet, and is kept nearly uniform in size all the way down by fringes of vines and mosses which are always green. Then again, two tall, shapely trees in the foreground frame the whole in a picture of exquisite beauty surpassing Minnehaha, Giesbach, or the Bridal Veil in the Yosemite.

The Columbia river, in carving its way through the Cascades, has left many pinnacles, castles and towers, standing entirely isolated from the massive walls of the range, and, at a distance, looking like works of art. One of these, Castle Rock, has quite a tree growing from its apex. This, from its unapproachable position, has been named the tree of Forbidden Fruit, a fragment left of Eden. From his propensity to overcome what are usually regarded as impossibilities, some Yankee will doubtless invent a method of scaling this cone, and plant the Stars and Stripes a hundred feet above the valley.

The lava, on cooling, here crystallized in the usual form of all basaltic rocks, when not amorphous—that of five-sided, sometimes four-sided, prisms.

These columns are usually in a perpendicular position, and rarely more than fifty feet in length. Packed together as they are with lines of stratification only to separate them, they form