

regards the omission of Mr. Dryer's name. Captain Trauillot, Major Haller (not Heller), and Judge Olney, started with Messrs. Dryer and Lake, but had to turn back, all three of them being taken ill at an elevation of $70\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, as marked by the thecolite. As before stated, Mr. Dryer wrote an account of his journey in the 'Oregonian,' a file of which is kept at the office in Portland. In the first article I have given some data as to its volcanic character. I joined a party for the ascent, but we were foiled at the foot of the peak by bad weather, and had not sufficient provisions to enable us to make another attempt.

The mountain is near to Portland, being not more than sixty miles distant by a good waggon road, and the country settled up to within fifteen or twenty miles of its base. In consequence, and owing as well to the absence of difficulties, it has been often ascended. The only obstacle is a bergschrund at the foot of the peak, estimated by different travellers to be from 500 to 700 feet below the summit. But it is only occasionally that any trouble is experienced. It can generally be jumped over, or crossed by a snow bridge. I know of an instance where a party, being unprovided with an axe for cutting steps after crossing the crevasse, actually had to turn back. It was for a long time believed that there were not any glaciers, as there are none on the side always ascended. This was doubtless owing to the ignorance of travellers, as, once on the summit, glaciers ought to have been noticed by any experienced observer. But in the year 1870, Mr. Arnold Hague, Assistant Geologist in the U. S. Geological Exploration of the 40th parallel, accompanied by Mr. A. D. Wilson, Topographer of the survey, visited Mount Hood under the instructions of Mr. Clarence King mentioned in the first article, for the purpose of examining the geological and lithological character of the extinct volcano. The summit of Mount Hood exposes on the east, north, and north-west sides a bold, precipitous, jagged mass of rock, which forms the outer wall of the old crater, encircling it for three-fifths of the circumference. The remaining portion of the wall is wanting, the other two-fifths presenting a comparatively easy slope down to the timber-covered ridges below. The crater is nearly half a mile wide from east to west. The wall upon the inner side rises above the snow and ice, filling the basin some 450 feet, while upon the outer side it falls off abruptly for 2,000 feet. This rim of the crater is very narrow; in many places the crest is not more than two feet wide. Three distinct glaciers have their origin in this basin, each the source of a stream of considerable size; the glaciers

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