

## SCENES ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER, OREGON.

We have been favored by Mr. H. H. Shank, of Hagerstown, Md., with the accompanying photographs and some notes of characteristic scenes on the Columbia River, Oregon, which were gathered during a recent tour in the far Western States.

The traveled American whose journeyings have not been confined to the Old World, but include (as they too seldom do) a tour among the natural wonders of his native land, is impressed with the inconsistency of those people who roam, year by year, among the mountains, lakes and rivers of Europe, and neglect the natural beauties of their native land. Majestic and impressive as the Alps may be, they do not lift their heads any more grandly than the summits of the Rockies, the Cascades or the Sierras; and nowhere are they clad with such a wealth of noble verdure as is spread about the base of our Western mountains. The Rhine may seem to sweep in stately fashion beneath beetling cliffs and hills that soar loftily above its waters, but in the presence of the awe-inspiring heights and depths and changing shadows of the "Gorge of the Columbia River," the Rhine becomes an insignificant memory, and the mind's sense of dimension is baffled in the effort to take in this infinitely greater, nobler and more majestically beautiful Rhine of our native land.

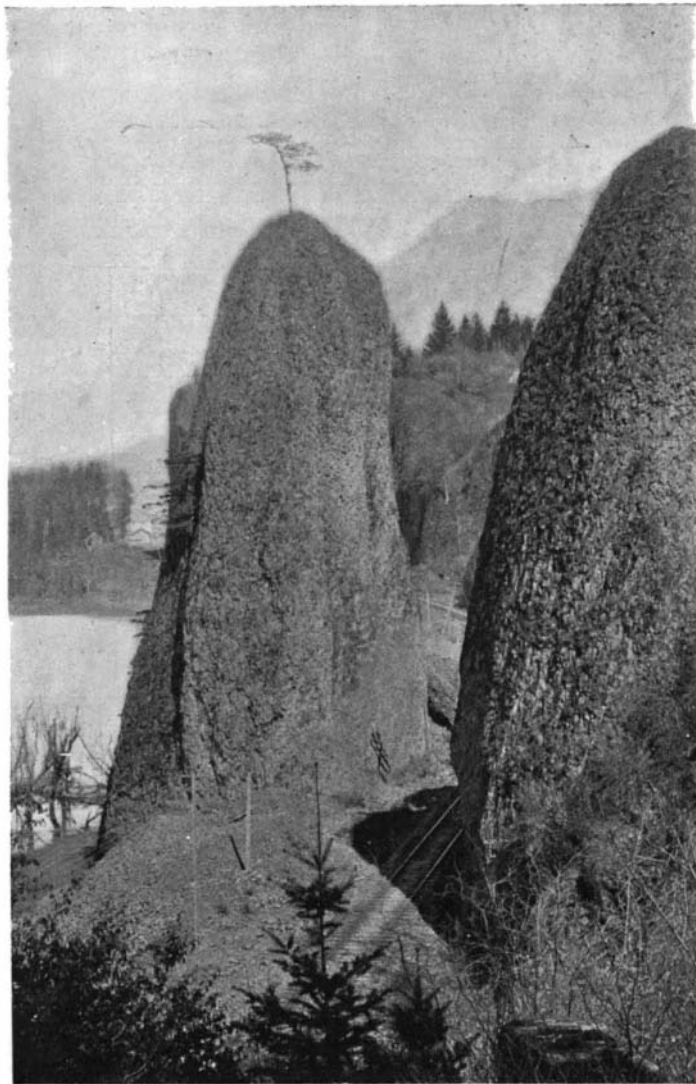
All too little known by the tourist is the land "where rolls the Oregon;" and those Eastern travelers who chance to spend a few weeks under its cloudless summer skies, where the atmosphere is so clear that mountain peaks which are over one hundred and fifty miles distant from the spectator stand out with clear cut profile, and on every side the eye roams easily over unwonted breadth and distance of landscape—such travelers experience a sense of novelty and change which the mere summer trip to Europe can never awaken.

"The Gorge of the Columbia" is the name given to a great natural rent in the wall of the Cascade Mountains, through which the Columbia River finds its way to the Pacific Ocean. In places the towering walls of rock rise for thousands of feet all but perpendicularly from the edge of the waters. Elsewhere the slope is more gradual and the inclination will be maintained with remarkable regularity from the shores of the river to an altitude of many thousands of feet. Elsewhere again the sides of the gorge are rent into fantastic and colossal shapes. Two of the most noted of these are shown in the accompanying illustration. They are situated on the Oregon or southern side of the river, and stand apart from the parent cliffs in solitary grandeur, guarding, like a pair of giant sentinels, the line of the Transcontinental Railroad that threads its way between them. On the very crest of the larger rock stands a solitary pine, secure from the woodman's ax. In some respects the journey by this railroad is one of the most picturesque in the world. It follows the tortuous course of the river through the gorge, finding a precarious footing between beetling cliff and foaming torrent, with the occasional variation of a long viaduct or "trestle" of timber to carry it across the bed of a mountain waterfall. Of the latter there are several, the most notable being Latourelle Falls, a few miles down the river, where a stream leaps over 400 feet from the overhanging precipice, and Multnomah Falls with its unbroken fall of 350 feet.

About sixteen miles below The Dalles, an important river shipping point for the produce of Eastern Oregon, is Memeluse Island, situated well out in the middle of the river. Memeluse is the Indian name for dead, and this island of the dead was formerly used by several of the local tribes as the last resting place for the bodies of their memeluse friends whose spirits had embarked for the happy hunting ground. The Indians do not inter their dead, but place the body upon a raised staging, upon which are also placed certain of the belongings of the deceased. It takes but a few years' exposure to the elements to reduce such a burial ground to the condition shown in this weird reproduction of the camera.

## The Craving for Salt.

In a recent number of the Lancet the Paris correspondent writes that this subject was discussed at a recent meeting of the Société de Biologie. M. Lapique stated that sodium chloride was consumed as an article of necessity by nearly all races, and that most of the lower animals were fond of it, although there were ex-



HERCULES PILLARS—DETACHED PILLARS OF ROCK ON THE BANKS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER OREGON.

ceptions to the rule. The herbivora betrayed a greater liking for the salt than the carnivora, and in the same way agricultural populations, who were more or less vegetarians, were invariably large consumers of it. The tribes who ate no salt led a pastoral or nomadic existence, whose regimen was almost exclusively animal. This, said the writer, had led Bunge to formulate the theory that as vegetables contained principally potassium salts, these latter replaced the sodium salts in the economy, and the vegetarian instinctively craved for common salt in order to compensate for its loss

of the French Congo, between Lake Sangha and Lake Tchad. Salt was unknown in this vast territory, which was as large as France; for it was substituted an artificial salt extracted from a certain number of selected plants, whose ashes were washed and their potassium salts crystallized out.

Samples of the salt had been analyzed and found to be composed of potassium salts only. When, on their first entrance into the country, the French had endeavored to sell common salt they found it unsalable, the natives preferring their own. This disposed of the theory propounded by Bunge, and, the writer thought, weakened another theory advanced by Ringer and others, who maintained that potassium salts had the property of a protoplasmic poison and cardiac depressant.

M. Lapique inclined to the belief that salt was of use only in procuring for man and animals a gustatory stimulus. M. Trouessart stated that dearth of salt in besieged cities had been made up by the use of saltpeter. M. Giard told his colleagues the story of the chimpanzee of the London Zoological Gardens, which, deprived of salt, had taken to drinking its own urine. As soon as it had been provided with a block of bay salt it had ceased to drink its urine, and used to sleep with the salt held tightly in its arms. According to M. Sanson, oxen and sheep would, on large farms, abstain for weeks together from the salt placed within their reach, while at certain other periods they ate largely of it. This variability of appetite for salt was due to the variation, according to the season of the year, of their diet.

## Stockholm Exhibition.

The Stockholm Exhibition of 1897 will comprise engineering, building industry, machinery, implements, transport, shipbuilding and navigation, electricity, fisheries, military science, sport, traveling, fine arts, education and instruction, hygiene, scientific appliances, etc. The site of the exhibition, according to Kuhlow's German Trade Review, is commodious and picturesque, and will include the Northern Museum and the Bostrom Villa. The exhibition buildings proper are numerous, and the more important are to be, it is said, very striking. The large hall for the industrial section occupies a good position on an elevated terrace, and it is claimed for it that it is one of the largest wooden structures ever built. The building will have a dome 300 feet high, surrounded by four turrets, of which some, if not all, will be fitted with elevators. The view from these points will be a striking one, the environs of Stockholm being of unusual beauty. At each side of the central structure will be a pavilion. To the left of the entrance is the building for the various offices, and those of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are located there. To the right lies the Northern Museum, which is still in course of erection, and where in an auxiliary building the sections for hygiene, education, and engineering will be installed. The machinery hall will be situated at the Saltsjön and will be built of iron and glass alone, with an area of about 100,000 square feet. The fisheries exhibition will be located on the borders of the sea, and there will also be found the exhibition of boats, etc. Fishery forms one of the more important industries in Sweden, and this section is to be made large and interesting. The section for forestry will also be comprehensive, as will the agricultural section, the agricultural department being much interested in the matter. The art exhibition will in all probability be entirely international. There will be three large halls for Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and smaller buildings for other countries. The two large universities in Sweden—Lund and Upsala—will also be represented, as well as the medical college, Stockholm.—Journal of the Society of Arts.



MEMELUSE ISLAND—AN INDIAN BURIAL GROUND ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER, OREGON.

through the kidneys. This theory was, however, weak, for it did not explain why certain peoples who had not access to sea salt replaced it by salts of potassium obtained by the incineration of plants.

Such a people were the negro inhabitants (a million)

be established in Victoria Land. The station will be run in connection with the German South Polar Expedition, which will have for its object the determination of the meteorological conditions during the severe antarctic winter.