

internecine warfare when the bridge shall fall. And as the great volcano erupts a solid cloud of black smoke and sheets of flame and falling ashes, the great stone bridge crashes.

Knowing his doom, Chief Multnomah dies and with the wailing of hundreds of his tribesmen the aged chieftain is laid on a pyre in his blazing canoe. Canoe and man are set afloat forever on the waters of the Columbia. Slowly the canoe passes out of sight behind the hills—"The Bridge of the Gods" is over.

Over 500 persons and \$25,000 in cash have been used to make "The Bridge of the Gods" a success. It achieved success conspicuously during the Rose Festival and it is believed that the success will be just as great at the Elks' convention.—Oregonian.

STONE HEADS

INDIAN WORK OF GREAT INTEREST

Not long ago an article appeared in one of the metropolitan dailies which is of great importance to those interested in the history and art of the Indian people of early days at the mouth of the Columbia river. We take pleasure in reprinting it, as follows:

At Samuel Hill's place at Maryhill on the Columbia river recently there was found a pair of remarkable stone heads, which seem likely to prove one more of the many unanswered archaeological questions.

Mr. Hill mentioned them to Edward S. Curtis and suggested that he visit Maryhill and see what he thought of them. Mr. Curtis made a series of pictures showing all lines of the heads and will submit copies of them to the leading archaeologists of this country and Europe, in order to learn if there is anything comparable in any museum and also to get the opinion of different scientists as to what they are and who made them.

The natural supposition is that they were carved by prehistoric Indians. This is borne out by the fact that they were unearthed on the site of an old Indian village, and near a remarkable Indian burying ground, and carved from stone native to the locality. To dispute such a theory is the fact that the features are not Indian; and yet the carving seems to be that of Indian hands. Mr. Curtis suggests a thought as to the origin, but insists that it is only a theory, and one naturally occurring to a person particularly well versed in the traditions of Columbia river tribes. To quote his words:

"There is a tradition of a shipwreck at the mouth of the Columbia. Several survivors (some say four, others two) reached shore, where the