

SCENERY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

There will soon be published by the Continent Stereoscopic Co., of New York, an illustrated work descriptive of the upper Pacific coast, entitled "Picturesque Northwest," by E. Conklin, of the Frank Leslie publishing house. It is pronounced by a New York critic, who has seen the advance sheets, to be "a superb volume." By the courtesy of the author we are enabled to give our readers a glimpse at a few scenes which the book will present, choosing for this page La Tourelle falls on the Columbia river, and in connection therewith we shall quote from an advance sheet the authors' comments upon these falls and the scenery leading thereto. "The Columbia river drains over 400,000 superficial square miles in its course. It rises in the Rocky mountains, in British America, just north of the United States line. It takes a due southerly course and holds this general course south, traversing the eastern half of Washington Territory until it reaches Oregon. It then turns directly westward, forming the boundary line between Washington Territory on the north and Oregon on the south. Near the point where it first touches Oregon, it connects with the Snake river from the east. The Snake, a large and navigable stream, rises far to the south in Idaho, comes north to a point a short distance north of the northern boundary of Oregon, and then turns east to join its waters with the Columbia in its grand march to the sea. A sail up the river is a continuous revel among nature's most charming diversions of foliage, hill-creeping forests; level, verdant plains, stretching back on each side of you, and little bends and islands which lead the finishing enchantment to the whole.

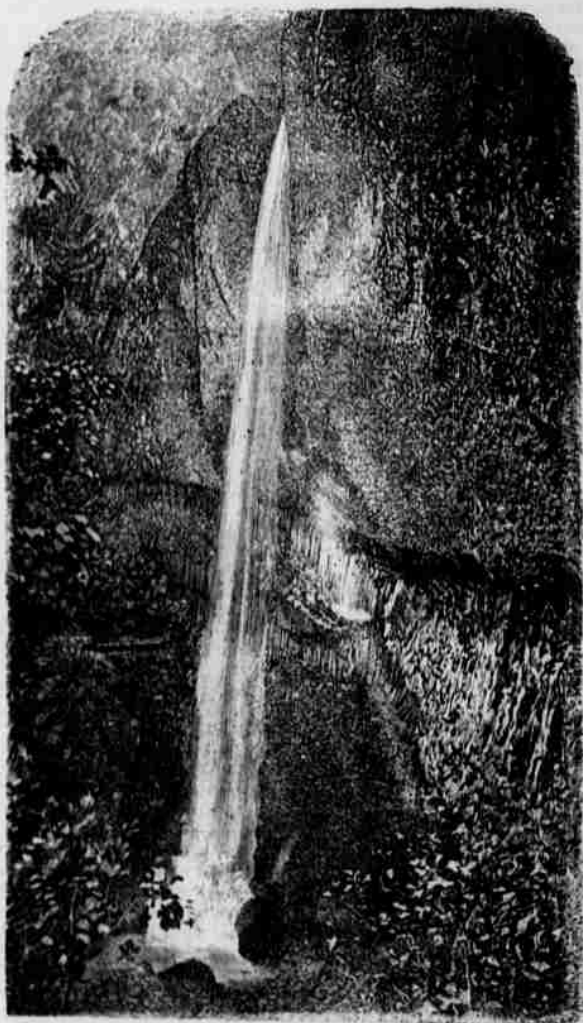
"At the end of 125 miles, having passed the mouth of the Willamette river, you enter the region of the great cascades of the Columbia, and what is known as the 'Cascade Route.' This is a section which justly claims a place among the natural wonders and phenomena of the United States, and what is laid openly and boldly before you, on each side of the river, warrants this assertion. Being comparatively unexplored, little is known of this section but what is conspicuously laid open to the sight in the trip on the river; but the sturdy pioneer, in search of agricultural pursuits has, even at this present writing, found ample to award him, and settlements can now be seen in many cases, occupying the very brink of the river.

"The Cascade trip comprises a distance of 60 miles; and the upper portion—or the last five miles—is the portion where the waters of the mighty Columbia forces its way through the Cascade mountains. Roaring and surging, with immense walls and mountains, 3,500 ft. high, on either side, to assert that this is one of America's premium sights, and makes the traveler feel there is yet more in this country of ours than was ever dreamed of. Huge mountains from 1,000 to 3,500 ft. high fret the surrounding country to the very water's edge and ever find their way beneath this current in such promiscuous and ponderous masses as to throw the boats out of recognition of their courses.

"One of the first points of interest is that known as Cape Horn, a peculiar formation of concrete and sandstone rock rising perpendicularly from the water's edge to a height of 250 ft., and extending along the river for one-half a mile. The formation resembles large posts, pillars and cones cemented together to form some immense wall or barricade. The river boats, in their passage, run within stone's throw of it, and one gets his first sense of inspiration of the region he is now passing through. Following for a distance of eight miles is a region where the nymphs seem to have resorted; in their greatest ecstasy, to fulfill the delights of

their wanton spirits. It would be hard to say how many water-falls there are in this limit. The La Tourelle fall is one of the grandest on the river, and to those who will stop at the La Tourelle Mountain House, and visit the fall, there will be at least one lasting reminiscence of a successful tourist. The falls are about 400 ft. high. Coming from an overhanging wall projecting from the land a distance of about 50 ft., the water is thrown in rain-bow style, far out from the main land; and coming through mid air with great force, dashes itself to pieces in a basin carved from the rocks by its own power, and ornamented with wild flowers and vines in gorgeous profusion. Behind the falls there is a distance to the main land of about

SODA FOR BURNS.—All kinds of burns, including scalds and sunburns, are almost immediately relieved by the application of a solution of soda to the burnt surface. It must be remembered that *dry* soda will not do unless it is surrounded with a cloth moist enough to dissolve it. This method of sprinkling it on and covering it with a wet cloth is often the very best. But it is sufficient to wash the wound repeatedly with a strong solution. It would be well to keep a bottle of it always on hand, made so strong that more or less settles on the bottom. This is what is called a saturated solution, and really such a solution as this is formed when the dry soda is sprinkled on and covered with



LA TOURELLE FALLS ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

80 ft. This is ample room for a drive-way between the fall and the back wall. You look out upon a broad open vacuum and up to a spotless azure sky; and between you and infinity there comes dashing down, in appearance, one colossal water column from heaven."

TO CURE A SHEEP SKIN.—To clean the wool on a sheep's skin and to cure the skin.—Nail on a board stretched, wool out, and scour with good soap suds and fuller's earth until properly cleansed. Then rinse thoroughly in hot water, and comb. Nail, wool down, stretched taut on a board, rub in plenty of salt, stand in warm place, and finally scrape off the softened inner membrane with a blunt knife. Then rub in plenty of moist alum powder, and let it stand several days or a week in a dry place. Soften, if desired, by rubbing with hot flour paste and the yolks of a few eggs, or with plenty of oil.

a moistened cloth. It is thought by some that the pain of a burn is caused by the hardening of the albumen of the flesh which presses on the nerves, and that the soda dissolved the albumen and relieves the pressure. Others think that the burn generates an acrid acid, which the soda neutralizes.

TO PREVENT CLOUDING OF MIRRORS BY MOISTURE.—A writer in the *Manufacturer and Builder* says that by coating over the surface of glass mirrors with glycerine their clouding by the accumulation of condensed water vapor will be prevented for a considerable time. The attraction of the glycerine is so great for the water as to absorb the latter as fast as deposited. This hint may prove of great use to dentists, who are frequently troubled by the clouding of mouth mirrors, and it may also be of value to those who are compelled to shave themselves in chilly apartments