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SEATTLE
THE GATEWAY TO
ALASKA
AND THE
ORIENT

OFFICIAL
PUBLICATION

ALASKA - YUKON - PACIFIC EXPOSITION SEATTLE WASHINGTON 1909

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J. Robillard

Seattle, The Gateway to Alaska and the Orient

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

Seattle, Washington ∴ Nineteen Hundred and Nine

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The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

To represent a total expenditure of ten million dollars, opens in Seattle U. S. A., June 1, 1909, and continues until October 16, 1909

While the primary purpose of this great exposition is to exploit both the American and Canadian Northland, it will also demonstrate the marvelous progress of Western America, where, within a radius of 1,000 miles of Seattle live 7,500,000 persons. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will be the true exponent of the natural wealth and development of this great territory.

International expositions have always involved a tremendous waste of money, labor and genius; magnificent exhibit palaces have been for the most part constructed of flimsy materials and of no permanent value. Seattle is the first exposition city in the United States to realize this, and by giving a little time and thought to the enterprise, a plan was worked out whereby most of the buildings will remain assets to the community.

The exposition occupies 250 acres of the campus of the University of Washington, and is reached by seven double-tracked car lines, twenty minutes' ride from the heart of the business section. Lake Washington forms the eastern border of the exposition, and on the west is Lake Union, beautiful fresh-water lakes, which permit many aquatic features to be presented.

With mountain, lake and woodland environment, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is the most beautiful exhibition ever built. The unsurpassed stretches of water front, the forests, vistas, gentle slopes and commanding terraces are part of the display nature has furnished to surround the central pictures of this great fair, where for architectural beauty the exhibit palaces have never been equalled.

Fifteen stately buildings are grouped about the Court of Honor, and the Cascades in the group of United States Government Buildings, Congress having appropriated \$600,000 for participation at Seattle. The buildings consist of the main exhibit structure, and separate buildings for Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines, Government Fisheries and Biograph Building. On the shores of Lake Union the government is erecting a life-saving station, where daily exhibition drills will be given. The submarine boat will also be demonstrated by the government at the Exposition.

To the right of the Government Buildings are the State Fisheries Building and the Agricultural Palace. To the left stand the Mines and Manufactures Building, and in a compact and unique manner the remaining buildings are grouped about the central court. The Foreign Building contains exhibits from all European countries. Canada, Japan and China are represented in buildings of their own.

The Forestry Building is the largest log house ever built in the world. The Auditorium and Fine Arts Buildings are of steel and brick construction, and will revert to the use of the University at the close of the Exposition, as will the Machinery Hall, another of the permanent buildings.

Completing the picture will be the State, Foreign, Concession and other buildings. The Arctic Brotherhood, a fraternal organization of Alaska and the Yukon, will house its exhibits in a log house of permanent construction. At the close of the fair this building will be used as a museum of natural history and a fraternity hall for students from Alaska attending the University.

The Oregon State Building was the first state structure completed on the Exposition grounds, and California, with its building of Spanish Mission architecture, was second. The Washington Building was the third state house completed, and many other states making appropriations took up the work of construction shortly after the first of the new year. Every county in the State of Washington is represented either by exhibits or separate buildings, and religions, national and fraternal bodies have their own buildings.

At the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition life, color, motion and variety are the chief characteristics of the exhibits, and the demonstration of interesting processes of production and manufacture is a rule closely followed out. The transformation of the raw material into the finished product will be exemplified.

The amusement section of the Exposition is called the Pay Streak, a term well known to mining men in Alaska, the Yukon and the Pacific States. The attractions at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition are new in every respect, and it will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to build this part of the great fair.

The United States Government will have the Pacific squadron in the harbor of Seattle twice during the life of the Exposition, and the Japanese and Chinese governments will send over war vessels for the inspection of visitors to Seattle. All foreign nations having vessels in Pacific waters will participate in a grand fleet review during the Exposition period.

Seattle will offer something new in the line of special events. The fastest motor boats in the country will race on the inland lakes and on Puget Sound. Airship and balloon races will be held, and the aeroplane will be demonstrated. The annual games of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held in Seattle, as will the contests of the Y. M. C. A., and other sporting events of national interest.

Eastern colleges have been invited to send their rowing crews to Seattle, and with the crews from the Western universities, one regatta will be held each month during the life of the Exposition.

Visitors to the Exposition will experience no unpleasant weather. Seattle never suffers any great extreme of heat or cold; in the summer the temperature rarely reaches 90 degrees, and in the winter it never goes as low as zero. The annual mean rainfall is 51.65 inches.

With low railroad rates to Seattle, thousands of visitors will be attracted to the Puget Sound country and Alaska. There are many interesting side trips to points of interest near Seattle at the expenditure of little time and money.

Seattle, essentially a city of hotels, will be able to house and feed at reasonable rates the largest crowd of visitors that will be at the Exposition at any one time.

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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

Upon the grounds of this University will be held the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, 1909.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, A.-Y.-P. EXPOSITION.

The Administration Building is a plain, business-like structure, typifying the purpose for which it is used. In it are located the offices of the different divisions and departments that have to do with the management of the Exposition.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

PALACE OF FINE ARTS.

The finest fine art display ever shown on the Pacific Coast is made in the handsome Palace of Fine Arts. Works of art from this country and abroad are included in the exhibits. Quality and not quantity was the aim in getting together the collection, and the result is that only the best that could be obtained is shown. Many valuable private collections are on exhibition. The Palace of Fine Arts is an imposing permanent fire-proof structure. In design it is a chaste treatment of the classic. Flanking its main entrance are huge Ionic columns, while the same effect is carried out on the capitals of pilasters on all four facades. Cost, \$160,000.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

MANUFACTURES BUILDING FROM ACROSS GEYSER FOUNTAIN.

Flanking the Geyser Fountain basin are the Agricultural and Manufactures Buildings, both structures conforming to its circular shape. The Geyser Fountain basin is 250 feet in diameter and in its center, surrounded by small fountains, spurts an exact reproduction of a geyser to the height of 150 feet. At night the bottom of the basin is illuminated by submarine lights.



Photo, Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

END OF MANUFACTURES PALACE.

The principal Exposition palaces present an artistic and pleasing effect from all points of view. This picture of the end of the Palace of Manufactures shows the graceful curves of one of the domes, and the beautiful simplicity of the gable end of the roof.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

One of the most comprehensive and most interesting displays of the Exposition will be that of Agriculture. The Western States have taken advantage of this classification to show to the world the marvelous qualities of their soil, and the Palace of Agriculture is filled to overflowing with wonderful products. The building itself is one of the most imposing on the grounds. In design it is a modern adaptation of the classic. Its decorative features are ornate and pleasing. Five hundred feet in length, its main facade presents a sweeping curved colonnade. It is situated in the main picture, on the west of the huge geyser fountain. Cost, \$90,000.

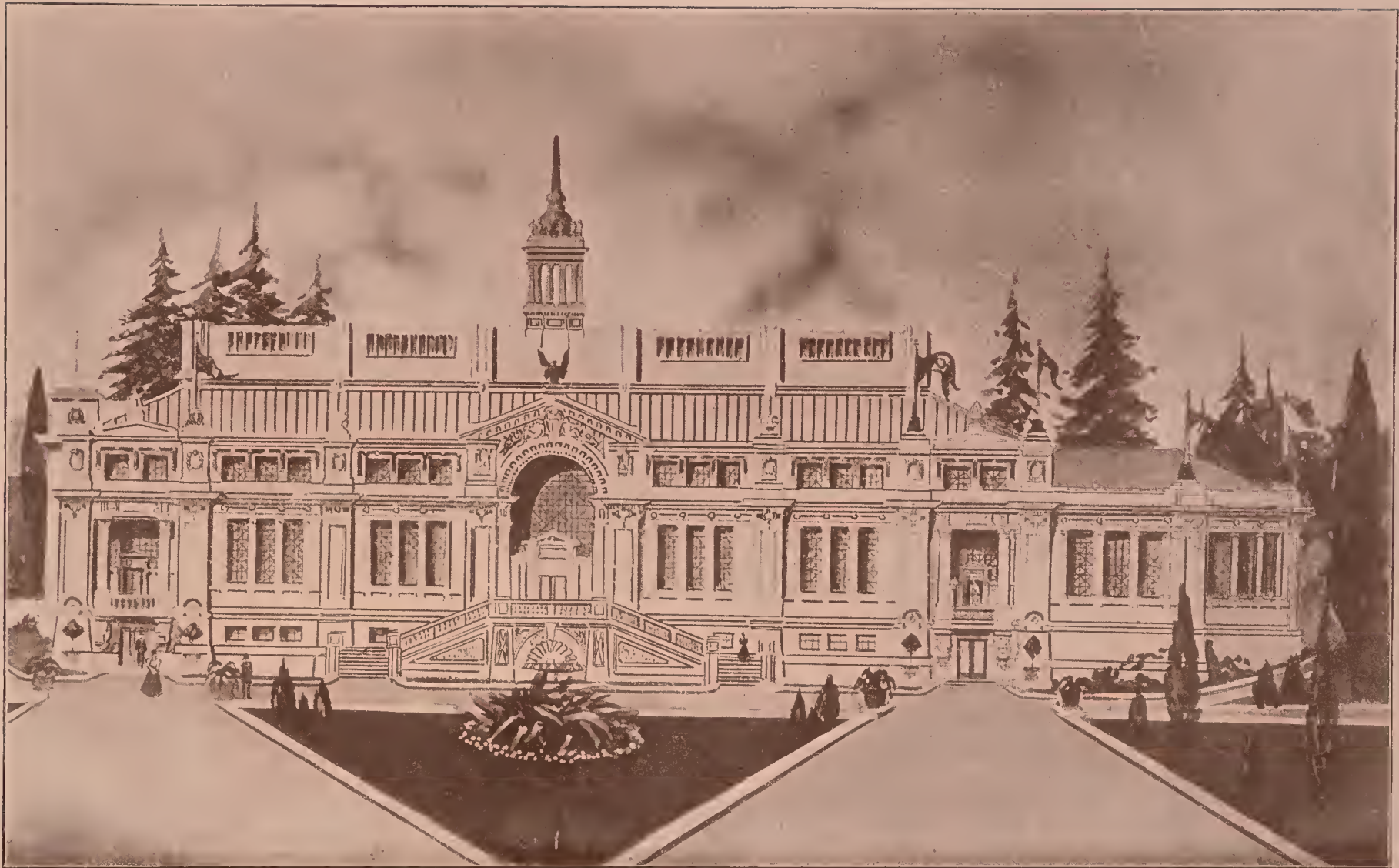


Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

MINES AND METALLURGY BUILDING.

Standing at the northern end of the Manufactures Building is the Mines and Metallurgy Building. As the Exposition's purpose is to exploit countries that are rich in mineral deposits, this building houses the most comprehensive exhibit in this classification ever assembled at one time in one place. This building is one of the most highly ornamented structures on the grounds. From its center rises a cupola that is novel in design. Cost, \$38,000.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

**LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM STEPS OF MANUFACTURES BUILDING.
Showing Cascades, Agricultural Building, Fisheries Building and Auditorium.**



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

MACHINERY HALL.

A permanent building, Machinery Hall, is well adapted for the housing of its heavy exhibits. In design it is old Spanish Mission, with a classic feeling. Cost, \$80,000.

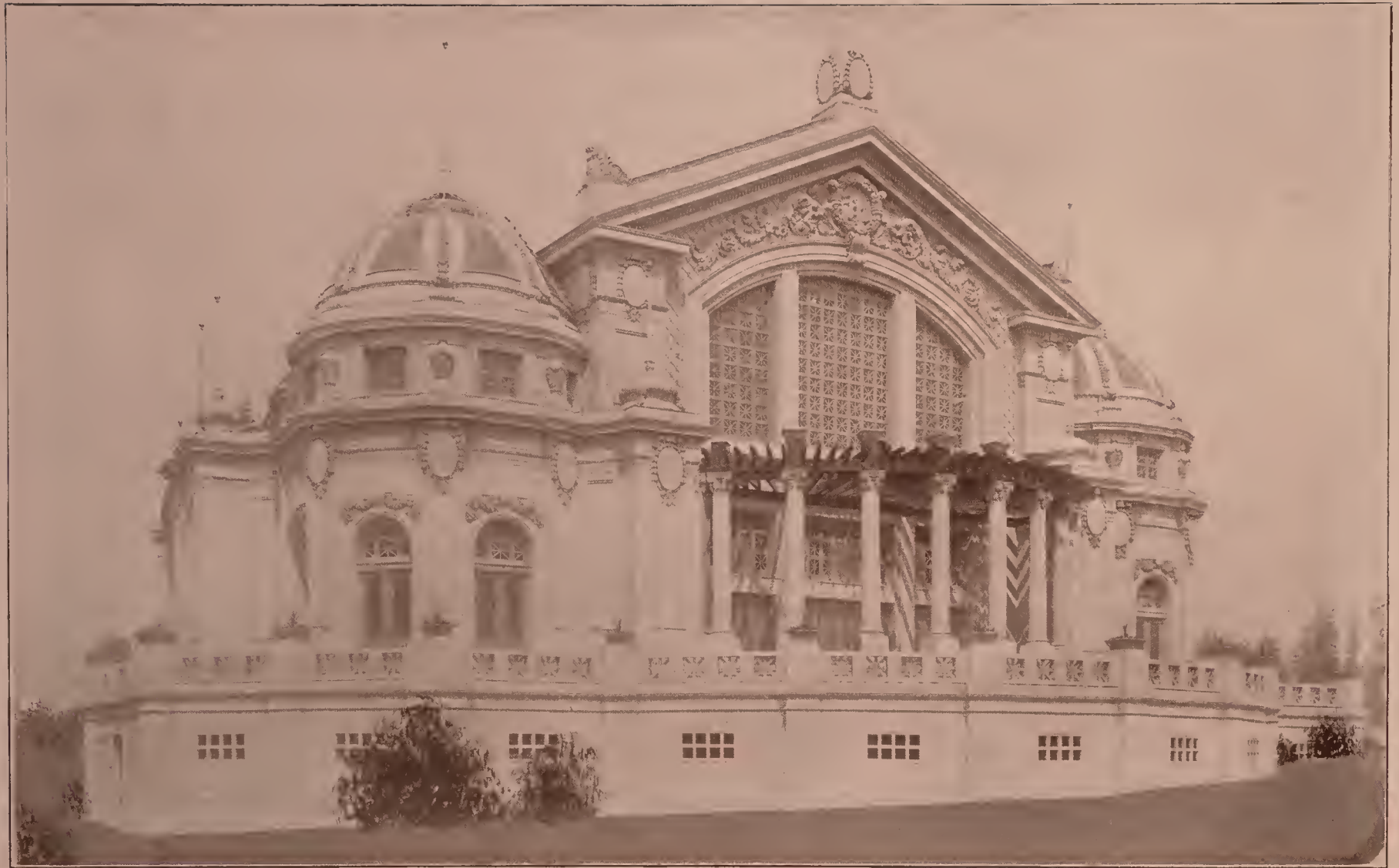


Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

END OF AGRICULTURE PALACE.

The highly decorative work on the Exposition buildings is shown in the end of the Agriculture Palace. A feature of the staff work displayed here is the reproduction of the official emblem of the Exposition in the center of the pediment just beneath the roof. Surrounded by a wreath of fruits, the design is flanked by scrolls of Acanthus leaves.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

HALL OF CONGRESS AND MUSIC.

Conventions, concerts and congresses of all kinds hold forth in the immense auditorium. This permanent brick and steel structure provides orchestra chairs for 2,500 persons. Located to the left of the main entrance, it is easily accessible for visitors. In design it follows the general style of the Palace of Fine Arts, but its columns and other decorative features are of the Corinthian order. Cost, \$210,000.

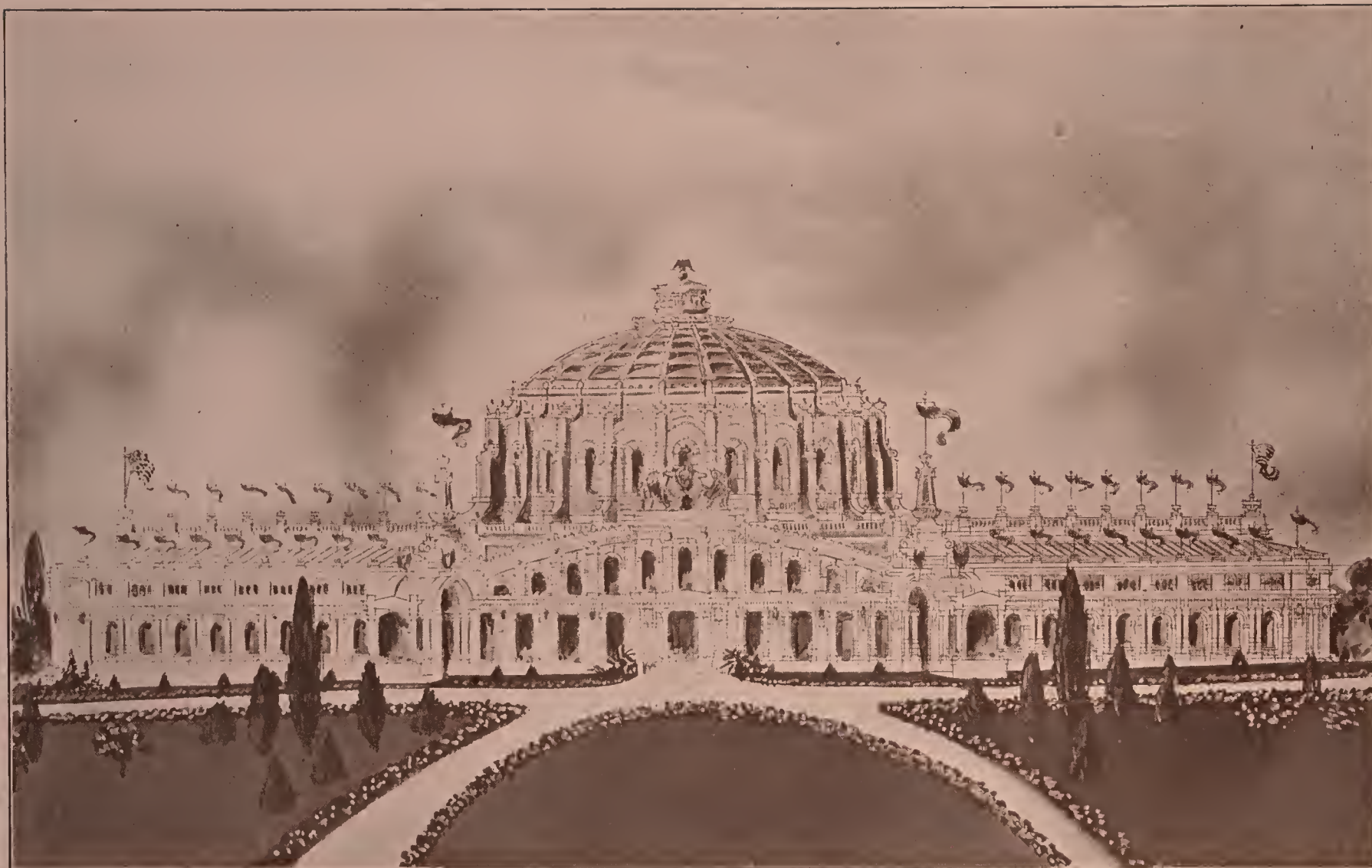


Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The main building of the United States Government stands at the head of Cascade Court, the principal decorative feature of the Exposition, and closes the northern end of Rainier Avenue, which divides toward the main picture into two equal parts. Designed along imposing lines, the Government Building, with a freedom of character, runs toward the French Renaissance in style of architecture. Its center, surmounted by a huge dome, 150 feet in diameter and 150 feet in height from the ground, the Government Building is the most prominent structure on the grounds. To the rear of this structure is the Government Fisheries Building, while on the west and east connected with peristyles broken in their centers by big arches, are the Alaska, Hawaii and Philippine Buildings and the Government Forestry and Irrigation Buildings, respectively. Near the main Government Building to the east is the Biograph Lecture Hall. All of the structures in the Government group are along the same style of architecture as the main building. Cost of group is \$350,000.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

PORTION OF PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

This near view of the main facade of the Palace of Manufactures shows the beautiful and artistic detail work of the pergola colonnade.

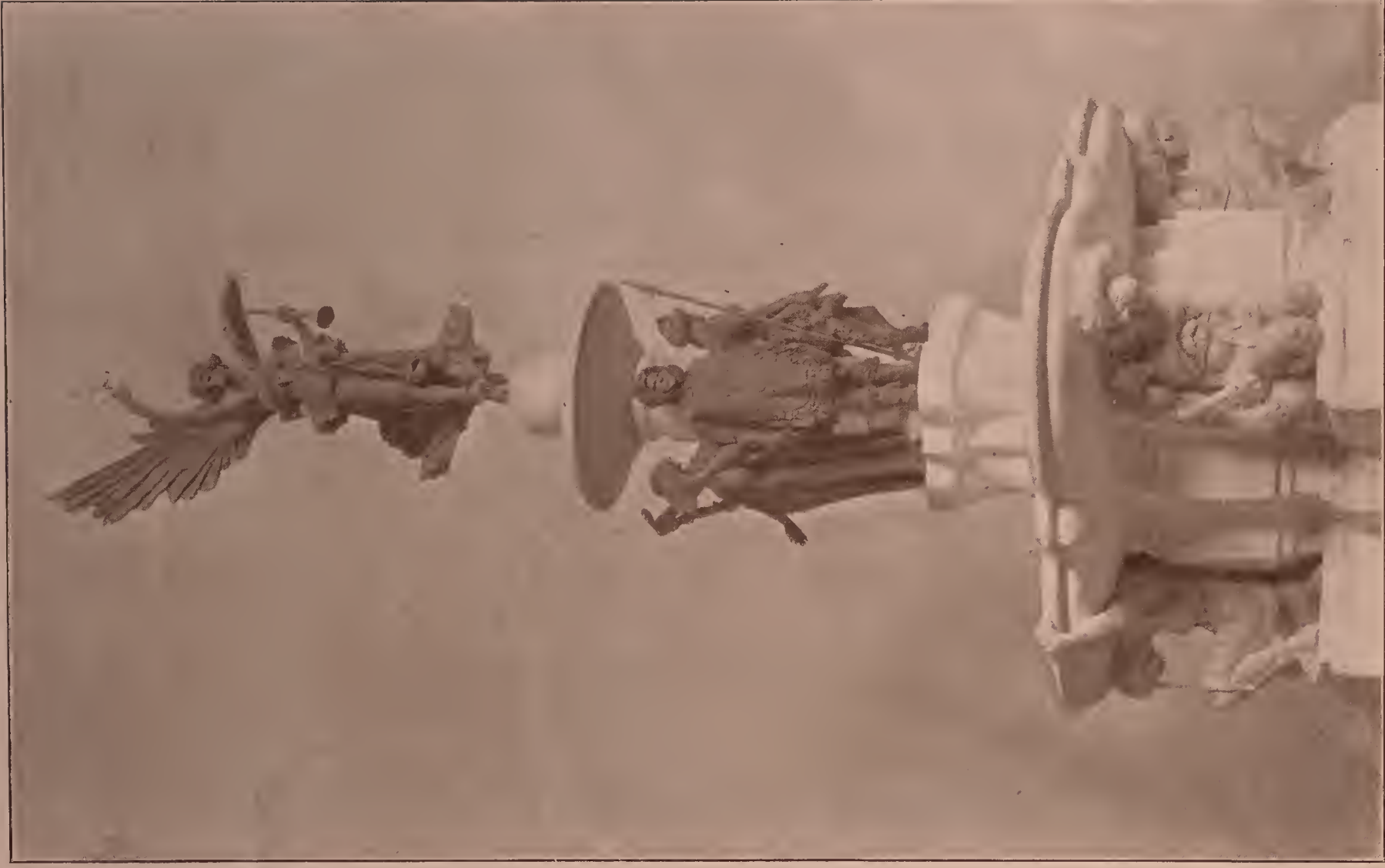


Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

"SPIRIT OF THE PACIFIC."

Standing at the head of the Cascades is the statue fountain, "Spirit of the Pacific" a heroic piece of work by Herr F. H. Frolich, after the design of E. F. Champney. This fountain is 30 feet high, and shows the chief races that originally surrounded the Pacific Ocean, by figures of a Japanese, a Chinese, an Eskimo-Indian, and a Pacific Islander. Above this group are four female figures of the same races, clothed in their native garbs. Standing on the Pacific Ocean part of the globe is a winged figure about to fly. This represents the "Spirit of the Pacific."

The Cascades is the unique water feature. Fifty thousand gallons of water flow over their six falls every minute. At night, by a new electrical device, the water of the Cascades in its mad dash takes on all the different shades of the colors of the rainbow.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

FIRE STATION.

A fully equipped and up-to-date fire department is maintained on the Exposition grounds to protect the buildings and their valuable contents from fire. The Fire House is the best ever erected at an Exposition. It provides space for fire apparatus and commodious quarters for the men. The Exposition fire department is an interesting as well as a useful exhibit.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

LOOKING SOUTHWEST FROM STEPS OF AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.
Showing Cascade Basin, Mines Building and Manufactures Building in the background.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

LOOKING UP LAKE UNION AVENUE.

This view shows the end of the Agricultural Building and the long front of the Manufactures Building.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

VIEW FROM BALCONY OF AGRICULTURE PALACE.

This is one of the many pictures that are presented to the eyes of the visitor.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

LAKE WASHINGTON AVENUE.

Looking west on Lake Washington Avenue one sees the Manufactures Building on the right and the Agricultural Building on the left.



Photo, Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

A VISTA FROM THE STEPS OF THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING,
Showing the end of the Agricultural Building in the distance. This is one of the many pretty views to be seen on the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

A BIT OF ARCHITECTURE.

One of the most entrancing bits of architecture is the pergola colonnade effect on the principal facade of the Palace of Agriculture.

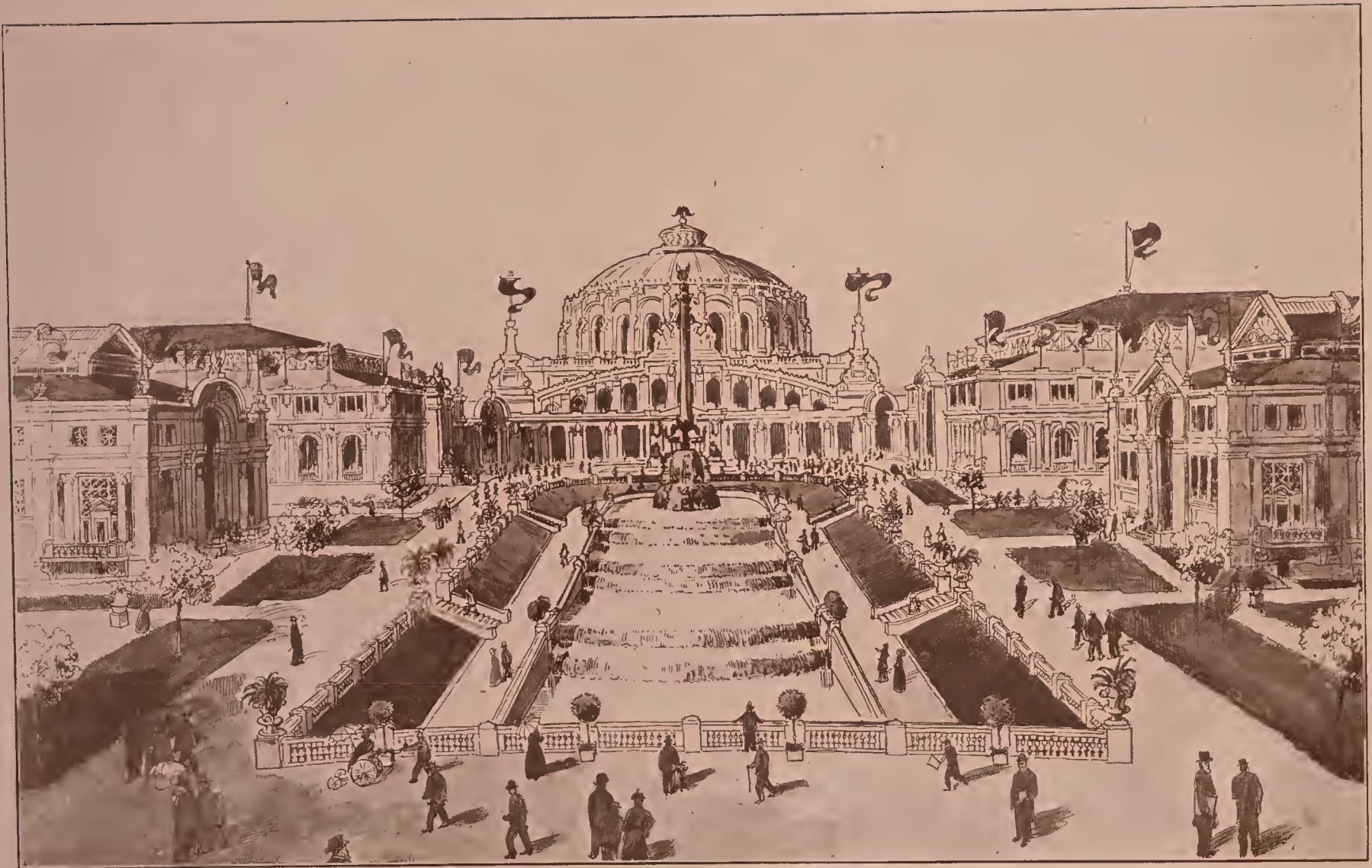


Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

LOOKING TOWARD MAIN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING,

Showing the Cascades and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Monument, which is entirely covered by gold leaf, the gold being donated by the mine owners of Alaska and the Yukon Territories for this purpose. On the right, showing the Mines and Alaska Buildings; in the center the Main United States Government Building, and on the left the Hawaiian and Philippine's Building and Mines Building.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

VIEW OF ENDS OF MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY BUILDINGS.

This illustration shows the southern end of the Geyser Fountain basin, the ends of the Manufactures and Machinery Buildings, and a portion of Lake Washington vista.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

FORESTRY BUILDING.

Facing west on Nome Circle, opposite the Oregon and Washington Buildings, the Forestry Building is the largest log palace ever erected. Built of immense logs in their virgin state, this building exemplifies in its composition the forest wealth of Washington. In style of architecture it is an imitation of the early Greek temples. Its main facade presents a colonnade of gigantic fir trees. Cost, \$75,000.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

ENDS OF MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURAL PALACES.

One view on the Exposition grounds, showing the short facades of two of the largest buildings, the Agriculture and Manufactures Palaces, that pleases the visitor's eyes.



Photo, Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Nestling in a shady spot in a quiet portion of the grounds is the Emergency Hospital. This building is equipped with all of the up-to-date appliances for emergency work, and nurses and doctors are constantly in attendance. Visitors injured or taken sick on the grounds are promptly cared for by the Exposition in the hospital. The building is simple, but artistic in design. It contains a surgery, wards and private rooms.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

WASHINGTON BUILDING.

The Washington Building, the edifice of the Exposition state, which is the official hostess, is the most costly state structure on the grounds. It stands opposite the Oregon building, on the north side of Yukon Avenue. Two stories in height, it is an imposing building, being a free American treatment of the classic French style. The Washington Building is a permanent one, as its foundations are of reinforced concrete and its walls are brick veneered. The interior finishings will be in hard wood and Alaska marble. Exhibit halls, a reception room, and retiring, reading and lounging quarters are contained in the building. All of the official functions given by the Washington State Commission and the Exposition management are held here. Cost, \$65,000.

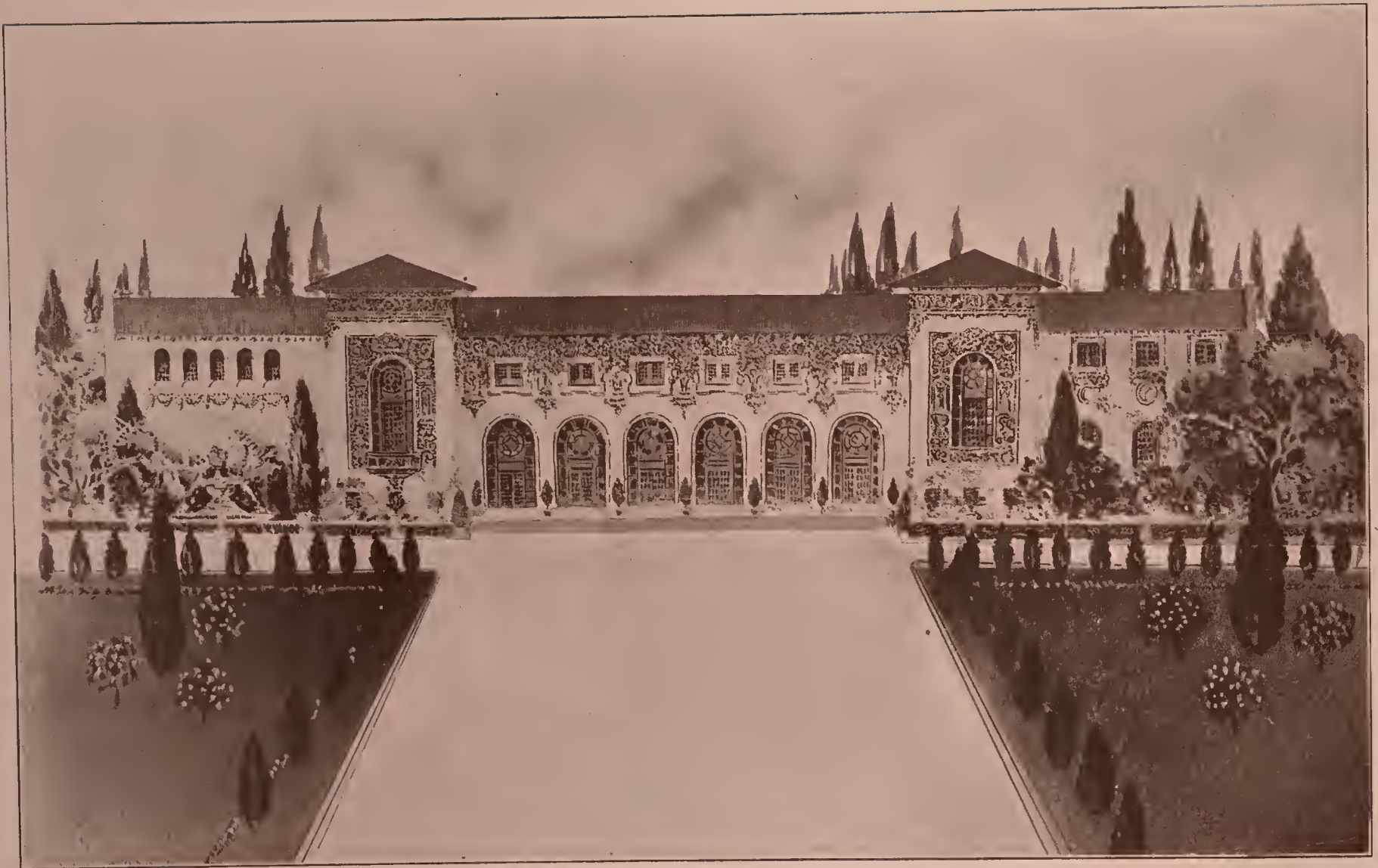


Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

CALIFORNIA BUILDING.

The largest state building of the Exposition is that of California. It fronts on Pacific Avenue, near Nome Circle. Its architectural style is that of the Old Spanish Mission. Surrounding the building is a sub-tropical garden composed of the chief flora of Southern California. The olive, banana, pear, orange and other fruit trees growing in the Golden State have been planted in their original soil. This garden is one of the most interesting exhibits of flora at the Exposition. Cost of the building is \$35,000.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

OREGON BUILDING.

Strictly Roman classic in style of architecture, the Oregon Building is one of the most striking structures on the grounds. Topped by a huge dome, it commands prominence in the sky line. Over its main entrance, supported by four groups of coupled columns, is a large pediment, upon which is the seal of the State of Oregon in bas relief. Two stories in height, the building provides exhibit halls, a reception room, retiring rooms and suites for the Governor and commissioners. Cost, \$50,000.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

SIBERIAN NATIVE BABIES.

The Eskimo Village is the largest and most comprehensive ever assembled at an Exposition. The manners, customs and home life of the different kinds of natives of the Northland are all shown in realistic manner. This view shows five of the youngest members of the Siberian tribe.



Photo. Copyright by A. Y. P. Exposition, 1908.

SIBERIAN NATIVES FROM ARCTIC OCEAN.

There are three different kinds of natives in the Eskimo Village, those who have long been associated with white men, those who have only recently come into contact with modern civilization, and those who have been untouched by white civilization. Among the latter are the natives from Northeastern Siberia, shown in this group. They are probably the nearest living kinsmen of primitive man.



A-PA-LOOK AND WY-UNG-ENA, OF CAPE DOUGLAS, ALASKA.
Named April 10th, 1905, by Rev. Hoosack, Presbyterian minister at Teller, Alaska.

—Copyrighted, 1905, F. H. Newell.



Copyrighted, 1905, by F. H. Newell.

ESKIMO WOMEN

Of Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, showing the manner of carrying their young.



ESKIMO OMIAH LEAVING NOME FOR CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, ALASKA.

The Eskimos every summer bring in such articles as they have to trade or sell, and after disposing of same, return to their native huts, or Igloos, for the winter.



EXCURSION PARTY ON BERING SEA,
One mile from shore, Nome, Alaska, February 25, 1906. One of the winter sports of the great North.



ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION AND THEIR DOG TEAM,
Starting on a reconnaissance, Fairbanks to Council, Alaska, winter mail trail.



REINDEER HERD AT CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, ALASKA.

This is the largest reindeer herd in the world, and contains over two thousand head. Owned by the American Missionary Association.



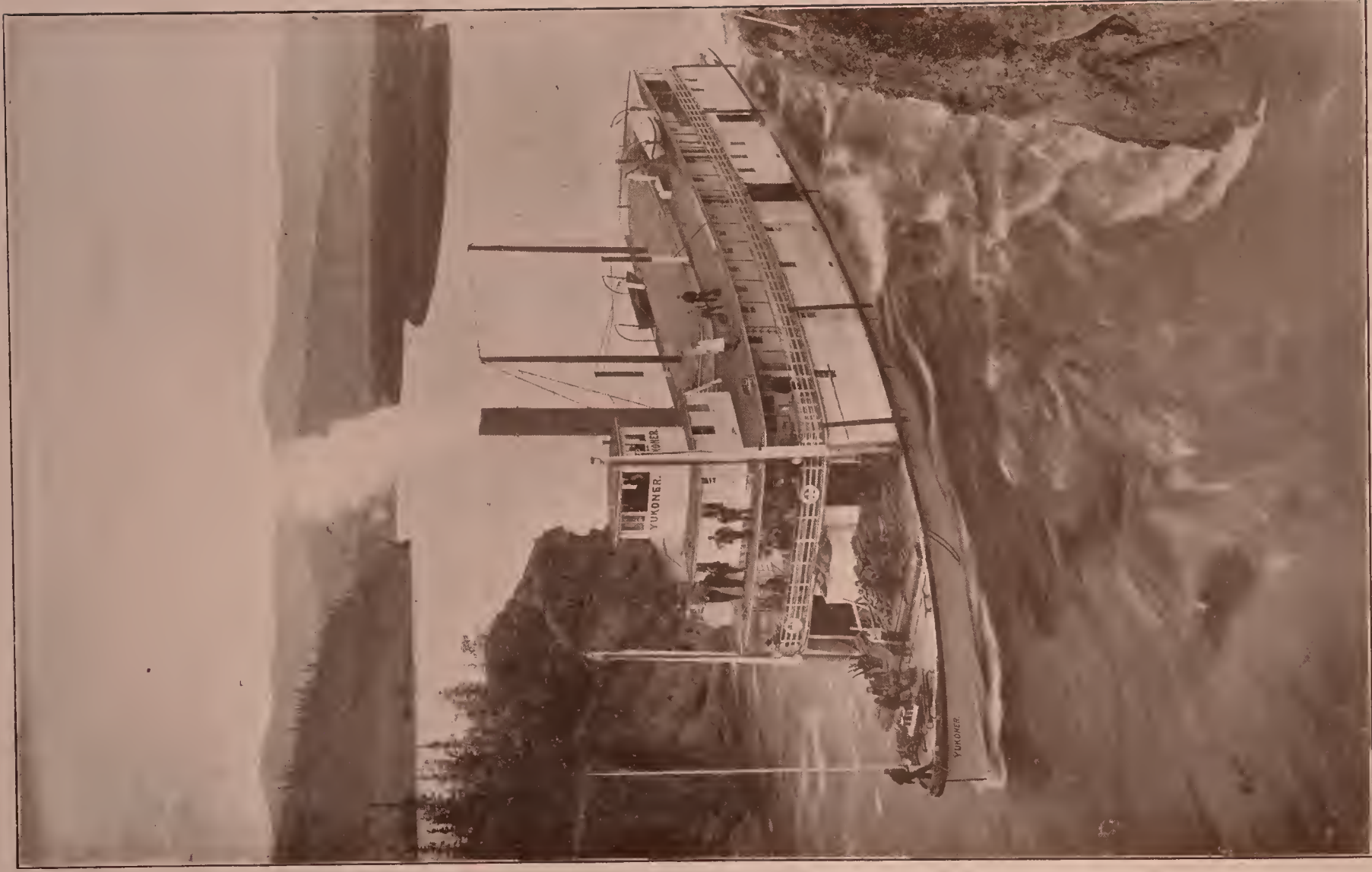
GRASS GULCH MINE, NOME, ALASKA.

This mine is one of the richest gold mines in Alaska, about \$2,000,000.00 in gold having been mined up to date.



POTATO FIELD AT KUZGAMABA, ALASKA.

This picture shows that vegetables can be raised as well in Alaska as any part of the United States, also that Alaska is something else besides a field of snow and ice.



LINING THE STEAMER YUKONER THROUGH FIVE FINGER RAPIDS, ALASKA.
The current being so strong through these rapids, the boats are pulled through by ropes.



SUMMIT OF WHITE PASS,

On the road from Skagway to Dawson, as it appeared in 1898, and as it is today, showing the improvement in transportation facilities.



A PORTION OF THE TREADWELL MINES, DOUGLAS ISLAND, ALASKA.

The richest gold mine in the world. In the distance between the mountains lies the City of Juneau, Alaska.



STAMPEDERS ON THE YUKON RIVER.

Miners hearing of a "strike" in the Tanana District, freight their baggage up the Yukon over the ice.



LOADING REINDEER AT NOME, ALASKA.

The steamboats cannot land within one mile of Nome, so passengers and freight are landed by means of heavy cables suspended in the air, from which a large basket is worked by means of pulleys.



PIONEER SQUARE AND TOTEM POLE.

This totem pole was brought from Alaska at a heavy expense, after a great deal of trouble with the Indians. Pioneer Square is the heart of Seattle's business section.



KING STREET STATION.

Considered one of the finest passenger stations west of Chicago. This is the terminal of all the trunk lines leading to Seattle.



SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, AS SEEN FROM PUGET SOUND

The Cascade Mountain Range, with its snow-capped peaks for a background, the city built upon many hills, showing the many large buildings and docks, is a sight worth coming many miles to see. Seattle has seven lines of railroads, namely, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Burlington, Union Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Columbia and Puget Sound. Seattle has one of the greatest harbors in the world, and the steamships entering and leaving this harbor discharge their passengers and cargoes all over the world. Within the city limits are about 175 miles of electric car lines. Interurban electric car system now extends north as far as Everett and south to Tacoma, with a great many lines under construction. The visitor to Seattle is able to make many pleasant and enjoyable trips on Puget Sound, notably among them being the trip to the United States Navy Yards at Bremerton to Tacoma, the San Juan Islands, Victoria, B. C., and Vancouver, B. C.



A FEW OF THE MANY PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF THE CITY.
 (1) Public Library. (2) House of Good Shepherds.
 (3) Lincoln High School. (4) Franklin School.



SEATTLE IS TRULY A CITY OF HOTELS AND CAN EASILY TAKE CARE OF THE VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION.
 (1) Butler Annex. (2) The Perry Hotel.
 (3) Washington Annex Hotel. (4) Rainier Grand Hotel.



A FEW OF THE LEADING HOTELS OF THE CITY.
 Butler Hotel, Savoy Hotel, Washington Hotel and Washington Annex Hotel.



THE CENTRAL BUILDING AND LINCOLN HOTEL.
 The view from the spacious roof garden of the Lincoln, overlooking the city and the Sound, with the snow-capped Olympic Mountains in the distance, is one of the grandest sights in the world.



THE CENTRAL BUILDING AND LINCOLN HOTEL.

The view from the spacious roof garden of the Lincoln, overlooking the city and the Sound, with the snow-capped Olympic Mountains in the distance, is one of the grandest sights in the world.



THE CITY CONTAINS MANY BEAUTIFUL PUBLIC PARKS, AND VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION SHOULD MAKE IT A POINT TO SEE THEM.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Woodland Park. | (2) Leschi Park. |
| (3) Madrona Park. | (4) Madison Park. |



FIRST AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH.
One of the fine business streets of Seattle.



KING COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND COUNTY JAIL.



UPPER SECOND AVENUE

Gradually the business section of the city is moving toward Pike street. The Standard Furniture Company's Building, The Moore Theater, The Washington Hotel, and other buildings in the background have all been built within the last two years.



Standard Furniture Company, one of the best constructed buildings west of Chicago.



Reading from left to right, New White Building, Post-Intelligencer Building and United States Federal Building.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

One of the handsomest places of worship on the Coast. Rev. Dr. M. A. Mathews, Pastor.



ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL.

One of the most imposing and costly edifices west of New York. Erected at a cost of \$250,000. Built on the crest of First Hill. It can be seen from any part of the city. Bishop O'Dea's home on the right, was erected at a cost of \$28,000, the money being raised by popular subscription in his parish.



CAPITOL HILL.

Part of residence section of the city, contains very many pretty homes. The streets are all splendidly paved and parked.



PIKE STREET, THE NEW BUSINESS STREET OF THE CITY.

At the foot of this street are the Public Markets. Almost every street car in the city crosses this street.



LOOKING OVER LAKE UNION AND LAKE WASHINGTON.

On the way to the Alaska-Pacific-Yukon Exposition grounds. Lake Washington is northeast of the Exposition grounds, and is one of the deepest fresh water lakes in the world.



MOONLIGHT ON PUGET SOUND.

Dotted with many picturesque islands and surrounded by snow-capped mountains, Puget Sound is one of the world's scenic wonders.



VOLUNTEER PARK AND OBSERVATORY TOWER.

This is one of the many beautiful public parks of the city. Situated at Fifteenth Avenue, N. E., and East Highland Drive. The Observatory Tower stands on the highest elevation in the city, and commands a magnificent view of almost the entire city.



"THE PASS," CASCADE MOUNTAINS.

This mountain range is plainly visible from the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition grounds.



SNOQUALMIE FALLS, 280 FEET HIGH.

Source of Seattle's electric supply, 28 miles from the city, and one of the scenic wonders of the Pacific Northwest.



FELLING LUMBER IN WASHINGTON.

The photo was made in one of the many large timber belts in the State of Washington.



MOUNT RAINIER.

Highest mountain peak on the Coast. Is 14,526 feet high. Can be plainly seen from most any part of the city. It is covered with snow the year around. Looking north over the Cascade Basin, on the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition grounds, Mt. Rainier can be plainly seen.





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