

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK VIA GARDINER GATEWAY

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This publication contains valuable informative descriptive matter; but references to fares, train service, hotels, camp or livery facilities, etc., are subject to correction, account changes which may have been made since issuance.

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YELLOWSTONE



NATIONAL PARK



THE object of this publication is, frankly stated, to impress you with the wonders and grandeur of Yellowstone National Park and the advantages of the Northern Pacific Railway as the means of reaching it.

The Northern Pacific is the original Yellowstone Park line, it being completed in the early 80's of the 19th Century to the Northern boundary of the park at Gardiner, the natural and original entrance to the park, five miles from Mammoth Hot Springs, the administrative center of the entire park and also the point where the wild animal life of the region congregates during the winter months to enjoy the alfalfa fed to them by the government to keep them from starvation.

Other of our publications describe the park even more particularly in descriptive detail, and still others tell the story of the Northern Pacific country in general. Send for them!



VIA THE
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
AND
GARDINER GATEWAY





TEN PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES HAVE BEEN SUBSTITUTED FOR HORSES AND STAGE COACHES IN PARK TRANSPORTATION

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK Through Gardiner Gateway

T

HE Yellowstone National Park trip via Gardiner affords the maximum of interest. It is scheduled to bring the tourist to each point at a convenient hour when the time of day will permit of a full and satisfactory inspection of the formations; it also allows a full half-day at Mammoth Hot Springs, an entire day at the Upper Basin, and also at the Grand Canyon. It affords ample time for rest and meals, and gives opportunity for fishing and for side trips to many interesting points.

Remember: Gardiner Gateway is reached **Only** via the Northern Pacific Railway. An innovation in recent years is the use of **Open-side Observation Cars** on Yellowstone Park trains between Livingston and Gardiner, giving an opportunity to see the Gate of the Mountains, Paradise Valley, Emigrant Peak and the Snowy Range, Yankee Jim Canyon, the Devil's Slide, Electric Peak and Sepulcher Mountain on this ride beside the rushing Yellowstone River, and you are set down directly at the lava entrance arch at the northern boundary at Gardiner.

For details of passenger train service to and from Yellowstone National Park write or call upon any of our representatives as shown on pages 45 and 46.



ONE OF THE NEW PERMANENT CAMPS IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Northern Pacific Railway

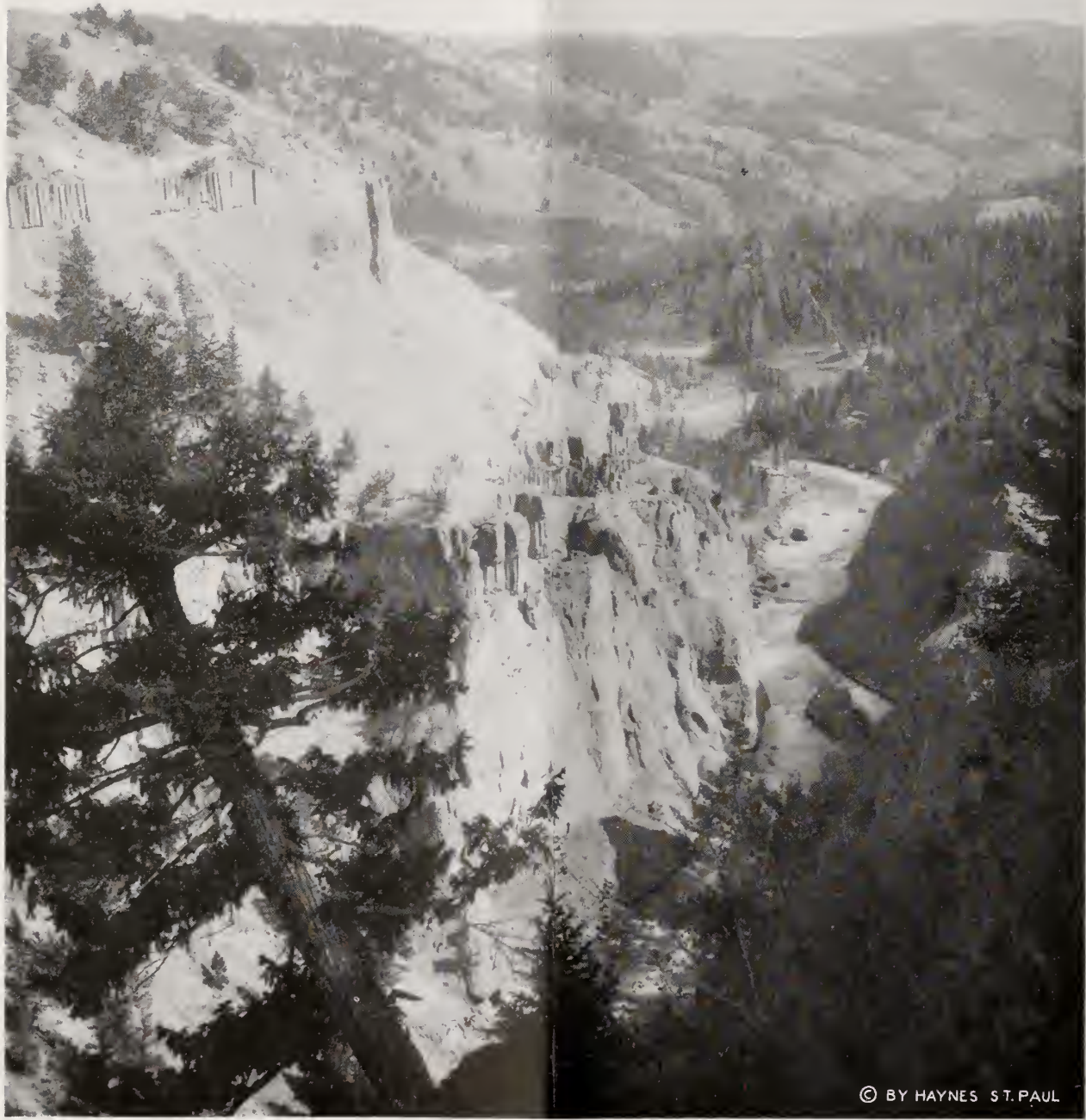
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HE purpose of this pamphlet is not so much to describe the scenic wonders of Yellowstone Park, as to state some of the more important facts in relation to it, and to provide the more general and necessary information required by the tourist who makes a tour of the park.

John Colter, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, who was in the region in 1807, was the first white man to see any part of what is now the park. James Bridger and Jos. L. Meek, fur trappers, were there in the 30's. Warren A. Ferris saw the geysers in 1834, and wrote the first published account of them. Capt. DeLacy explored a part of the country in 1863; Folsom, Cook, and Peterson were there in

1869, the Washburn-Doane party in 1870, and Dr. Hayden in 1871-2.

Yellowstone Park was established by the government March 1, 1872. Subsequently a Forest Reserve was added on the east and south sides. The park proper is about sixty-two miles long from north to south, fifty-four miles wide, and has an area of 3,348 square miles. It is mostly in Northwestern Wyoming, with a narrow strip each in Montana and Idaho. It is situated about midway between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Superior on the east and Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland on the North Pacific coast. The park is an elevated plateau surrounded by mountains and has an average elevation above sea level of from 7,500 to 8,000 feet. Large streams of lava have spread over



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FOOT OF GRAND CANYON AT TOWER FALL



DEVIL'S KITCHEN, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS



OLD FAITHFUL GEYSER

the park, and these have been greatly modified by glacial action and erosion.

The government has entire control of the park. All new roads opened and the repairs, sprinkling, and maintenance of old roads and trails are entirely dependent upon Congressional appropriations. The roads are now in very fine condition. Steel and concrete bridges span the streams, grades have been minimized and roadways widened. Within recent years the government has spent more than \$2,000,000 in improvements in the park. Prominent among these is the construction of the fine \$10,000 lava arch entrance at Gardiner; the concrete viaduct at Golden Gate, costing \$10,000; and the erection of a very fine concrete and steel bridge across the Yellowstone River and rapids, just above the Upper Fall of the Yellowstone at the Grand Canyon, at an expense of \$20,000.

Old Fort Yellowstone, until 1917 a military post in the park, is at Mammoth Hot Springs. Here, also, are the headquarters of the U. S. Engineer in

charge of park improvements, and the U. S. Commissioner. Mammoth Hot Springs is thus the capital of the park. Here all authority centers; it is the heart from which pulsate the currents of life and pleasure which permeate the park. As a point where one may pleasantly sojourn for weeks and yet be in constant and close touch with the world in general, it stands at the head. Life here is very real and animated and joyous, with a decided flavor and piquancy to it, particularly in connection with the fine orchestra maintained at the hotel. The regular trip via Gardiner provides for a full afternoon here in order that tourists may have an opportunity of visiting the formations, etc.

A corps of civilian scouts carefully patrols the roads and other parts of the park, both summer and winter, and preserves the phenomena from spoilage by individuals.

The Department of the Interior has direct control of the park, the acting Supervisor being located at Mammoth Hot Springs.



As an Outing Spot

AS a place for one to spend as many weeks as may be possible during the heated months, no spot in this country can possibly compare with the park. Its elevation above sea level—an average of 7,500 feet, and its location in the heart of the American “Rockies” amid some of earth’s grandest and most inspiring scenery, combined with the extreme purity of the atmosphere, the tonic and exhilarating effect of the mountain climate and the fine character of the hotels, particularly the new hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful Inn at Upper Geyser Basin, the large Colonial Hotel at Yellowstone Lake, the Grand Canyon Hotel, and the fine permanent camps make it a remarkable pleasure spot. The days, while warm, are never oppressively hot, and the nights are always cool. The fine roads, and trails affording the most interesting horseback rides, the splendid trout fishing, the mountain climbing, the weird character of the scenery, and the wild animals, distinguish this tourist resort from any other. The expense of an outing here is no greater than elsewhere and stopovers, without extra charge for transportation, may be procured from the transportation company, for any time desired within the park season limits—June 20 to September 15. The park is absolutely unique and original; to see it once means a desire to see it again. It grows on one, and many revisit it year after year.

The Park Climate

THE climatic qualities of the park should appeal to many persons. The elevation of the park, together with the corresponding equable temperatures, the pure drinking waters, and the health-laden breezes from the pine forests make it a most desirable place to visit from a health standpoint. During the tourist season, the mean average temperatures range from 54° to 64° with a maximum of about 88° at Mammoth Hot Springs. These temperatures, of course, vary somewhat at other points in the park. The air is pure and bracing and violent changes of temperature are not, as a rule, to be

expected, and the usual atmospheric impurities of lower altitudes are entirely wanting.

Persons who suffer from hay fever, upon visiting the park have been known to obtain decided relief. There can be no doubt but that those who will spend any considerable time here and engage in fishing, tramping excursions, or horseback riding will find that they will be well repaid from a health standpoint by the time so occupied.

The range in elevation, from about 6,200 feet at Mammoth Hot Springs to 7,800 at the Grand Canyon, with the Lake and Geyser basins lying between, affords a good deal of latitude from which to select for those remaining in the park for a prolonged sojourn.

How to Get There

THE logical and convenient entrance to the park (from natural and geographical standpoints), is from the north by way of Livingston, the Gate of the Mountains, and the Upper Yellowstone River to Gardiner.

The Northern Pacific is the only line to Gardiner, the northern and original entrance to the park, made impressive and commanding as the chief gateway to this great pleasure ground by the Government Lava Arch, the corner stone of which was laid in 1903 by Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States.

To see this great arch, most sensibly and appropriately planned for its place and purpose, and one of the few artificial sights of the park, one must necessarily use the route via Livingston, the Gate of the Mountains, Paradise Valley, Yankee Jim Canyon, and the Gardiner Gateway.

The attractive Northern Pacific Railway station at Livingston, one of the finest in the West, forms a fitting introduction to the park tour.

The Northern Pacific station at Gardiner, constructed from boulders and symmetric pine logs, is, perhaps, the most unique—and yet simple—railway station in the country. It is immediately opposite the entrance arch and artificial lake at Gardiner, at the base of Electric Peak and Sepulcher Mountain, the former more than 11,000 feet high.

For details of Passenger train service, to and from Yellowstone National Park, write or call upon any of our representatives named on pages 45 and 46.



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IN THE DINING ROOM OF A PARK HOTEL

There is double daily train service on the Park Line between Livingston and Gardiner. Details of train service will be found in the Northern Pacific time table folder.

Open-side Observation Cars are run between Livingston and Gardiner.

The Park Excursions

WHAT is known as the regular tour via the Gardiner entrance, begins and ends at Livingston, and includes five days south of that point. The trip through the park cannot be made in less time and anything like a good general idea of its varied attractions be obtained.

The regular and complete schedule offered the public allows a full half day at Mammoth Hot Springs in which to see the most wonderful terraces and boiling springs on earth. To see the park without visiting Mammoth Hot Springs and these

sublime creations of nature, and Liberty Cap and Orange Spring, is like seeing the play of Hamlet with the character of Hamlet left out.

The life of the park centers at the "Springs" and the changing humanity seen here is a study and recreation in itself.

This schedule also, as stated, allows the tourist in the regular way and without extra charge, an entire day at the Upper Geysers Basin. This spot is by all odds the most unique, unusual, and surprising area, not only in the park but in the world, and one full day is little enough time in which to see Old Faithful, the Giant, Giantess, Bee Hive, Grand, Oblong, Riverside, Lion, and Castle geysers, Emerald pool, the Punch Bowl, Biscuit basin, Morning Glory spring, and the myriad other geysers, pools, and hot springs which fill this remarkable valley.

The excursionist should, however, become fully imbued with the fact that this trip is presented simply as the maximum of sight-seeing at a minimum of time and expense. If possible, one should



remain longer—weeks if possible—in the park—within season limits, June 20 to September 15, and thus see it better and more thoroughly.

There are many who cannot well spare time to make a more extended trip, but those who can should by all means plan to stop two or more days, or even weeks, at each point of interest. There is so much to see that several days may be thus spent easily and profitably at each stop-over place, and those who act wisely will do this and accordingly obtain a much better idea of the wonderful and varied character of the phenomena in the park. There is no reason for not “doing” the park as leisurely as one may, and, as previously stated, there is no additional charge for transportation where one extends the regular tour beyond the usual time limit.

After leaving Livingston the tourist travels for fifty-four miles on the Yellowstone Park branch line amidst fine scenery, passing through the Gate of the Mountains to Gardiner, the northern gateway to the park, where the new 10-passenger automobiles of the transportation company are taken, to

Mammoth Hot Springs five miles distant, and more than 900 feet above Gardiner.

This ride in itself rouses one's enthusiasm. The route lies along the Yellowstone River and the river and mountain scenery are among the best the Rockies afford.

Among scenes passed enroute to Gardiner, Paradise Valley forms a landscape of varied and impressive beauty; Emigrant Peak is one of the higher and nobler mountains of the range; at Yankee Jim Canyon the river tears through the canyon a resistless, rushing torrent; Cinnabar Mountain and the Devil's Slide, near the track, together form a most interesting sight; Sepulcher and Electric peaks, at Gardiner, are high and most imposing mountains, while the Entrance Arch, the artificial lake, and the graceful antelope often placidly grazing on the cool green alfalfa-field just within the entrance, complete a round of preliminary landscape pleasures that forms a most effective prelude to the greater scenic symphony to come.

Between Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs the autos, passing through the massive archway



A BLACK BRUIN IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



© BY HAYNES ST. PAUL

JEWEL GEYSER, UPPER GEYSER BASIN

and across the antelope meadow, follow the Gardiner River, a most entrancing, winding, boulder-strewn stream. Eagle Nest Crag, one of the most interesting sights of the tour, and the mouth of Boiling River, are passed, and the grim palisades of Mt. Everts are brought into plain view as the autos follow the winding road to the big hotel or the camp at Mammoth.

The six principal points visited by tourists are Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris, Lower and Upper geyser basins, Yellowstone Lake, the Grand Canyon, and the Great, or Lower Fall.

While these places vary somewhat in altitude, the climatic conditions at each are of the best and render them most desirable for prolonged sojourns.

Other points, passed en route, are Silver and Golden gates, Rustic Fall, Swan Valley, from which a fine view is obtained of Electric Peak and the Gallatin range of mountains, Willow Park, Apollinaris Spring, Obsidian Cliff, Beaver and Twin lakes, Roaring Mountain—the foregoing all being seen

between Mammoth Hot Springs and Norris Geyser Basin—Gibbon Canyon and Fall, Beryl Spring, Midway Geyser Basin and the Crater of Excelsior Geyser, Biscuit Basin, Kepler Cascade, Shoshone Point on the Continental Divide, Yellowstone Lake Paint Pots, Mud Volcano and Gothic Grotto, the Northern Pacific Trademark formed by nature on Trout Creek in Hayden Valley, the Yellowstone rapids and the Upper Fall near Grand Canyon, Tower Fall via the new auto route, and Virginia Cascade on the Grand Canyon-Norris Basin route, besides many other objects too numerous to mention.

Beginning with the season of 1917 automobiles entirely replace horses and stage coaches as the means of transportation within the park. Under the new dispensation the tourists leaving the park at Gardiner use the road between Grand Canyon and Mammoth Hot Springs, via Dunraven Pass and Tower Fall instead of via Norris Basin as heretofore. For an additional fare of \$2.00 passengers en route from Grand Canyon to Mammoth will



be carried over Mt. Washburn if there are not less than five passengers to make the trip.

Automobile schedules, including train service on the Park Line, may be altered by the transportation company at any time to correspond with changes made necessary in the time of through transcontinental trains at Livingston, or for other reasons.

A round trip, via Gardiner, including the regular park trip, requires about nine days from Chicago and St. Louis, eight days from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, and seven days from Spokane, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle.

The general panorama at Mammoth Hot Springs is one of the most striking in the park. Besides the steaming, tinted terraces and Fort Yellowstone, near by; the long, palisaded escarpment of Mt. Everts to the east, the dominating presence of Bunsen Peak to the south, with the Gardiner Canyon and the distant mountains of the Washburn Range forming a beautiful vista between the two peaks, the rugged slopes of Terrace Mountain to the west and the distant peaks of the Snowy Range to the north, all together form a surrounding landscape of wonderful beauty and contrast.

Between the Springs and Norris Geyser Basin, the next place where unusual phenomena are found, there are some beautiful stretches of valley, mountain, and woodland scenery, interspersed with natural wonders, as before noted. On this part of the tour scarcely a mile fails to evoke expressions of surprise and admiration.

Leaving Norris, the road winds along the Gibbon River, crosses the Gibbon meadows, and threads the wild, splendid recesses of Gibbon Canyon. Then follow the wonders of Lower Geyser Basin, including Great Fountain Geyser and the entrancing beauties of Midway Basin, where the Excelsior Geyser crater is seen. A great ride it is, full of interest and wonder, and the traveler retires at night, in Old Faithful Inn, feeling that he is indeed in Wonderland.

Then comes the drive across the Continental Divide to Yellowstone Lake and the Grand Canyon, the splendors of the route growing and crowding at each succeeding stage of the journey, and finally culminating in the magnificent panorama of the Grand Canyon itself, the great masterpiece of nature painting and sculpture of the world.

This gradual unfolding of Nature's pageant will strike the traveler as eminently proper. As the park tour is made from Gardiner, the Lake and

Grand Canyon come in their natural order and the latter forms a natural climax impossible in any other arrangement of the tour. Where the canyon is seen at the commencement or in the middle of the tour, the effect of the entire trip is greatly lessened.

When to Go

HERE is really little choice as to the time to visit the park. The park season is a short one, from June 20 to September 15, and comes at that time of the year when a sojourn among the mountains is most healthful and pleasurable. While during the early part of the summer there is more snow to be seen on the mountains and the streams carry more water, August and September are delightful months in which to tour through Wonderland. There is no time when there is the least danger of the streams running dry or of the waterfalls disappearing; the geysers play as well in September as in June, and the autumnal hues of trees and foliage lend an appreciable beauty to the scene.

Excursion Fares

THE tourist season extends from June 20 to September 15 of each year. During the season stop-overs will be allowed at Livingston, Mont.—in addition to those usually granted on stop-over tickets—on all classes of tickets both east bound and west bound, reading to points on or via the Northern Pacific Railway, regardless of limit, except that on one-way tickets stop-over must not exceed thirty (30) days. The stop-overs will be obtained on continuous passage tickets by deposit of ticket on arrival at Livingston with the agent at that point, who will arrange for extension of limit by exchange for a new ticket bearing same conditions. During the season the Northern Pacific Railway has tourist tickets on sale, the use of which by the tourist will prove a great convenience.

Passengers holding through sleeping car tickets will also be furnished sleeping car stop-over checks at Livingston on application to Pullman conductors.



Sleeping car tickets should, however, be purchased to and from Gardiner when passengers intend, before starting, to go into the park.

Fares for Children

Through tickets covering **rail transportation only**, in Yellowstone Park, may be sold for children of five and under twelve years of age at one-half the regular fares, except as may otherwise be shown.

Through tickets including automobile transportation and hotel or camp accommodations for children **must not be sold**. The transportation company in the park will make half rates for

children of five and under twelve years of age, and the hotel and camping companies will make half rates for children under eight years of age locally at park camps and hotels. Arrangements covering transportation of, and hotel and camping accommodations for, children within the park, should be made direct with the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel.

A fare folder, **exclusively**, is issued giving in detail the various park routings and fares in effect. These folders are obtainable at any of the Northern Pacific offices in the large cities, or will be forwarded upon request from the office of the General Passenger Agent at St. Paul.

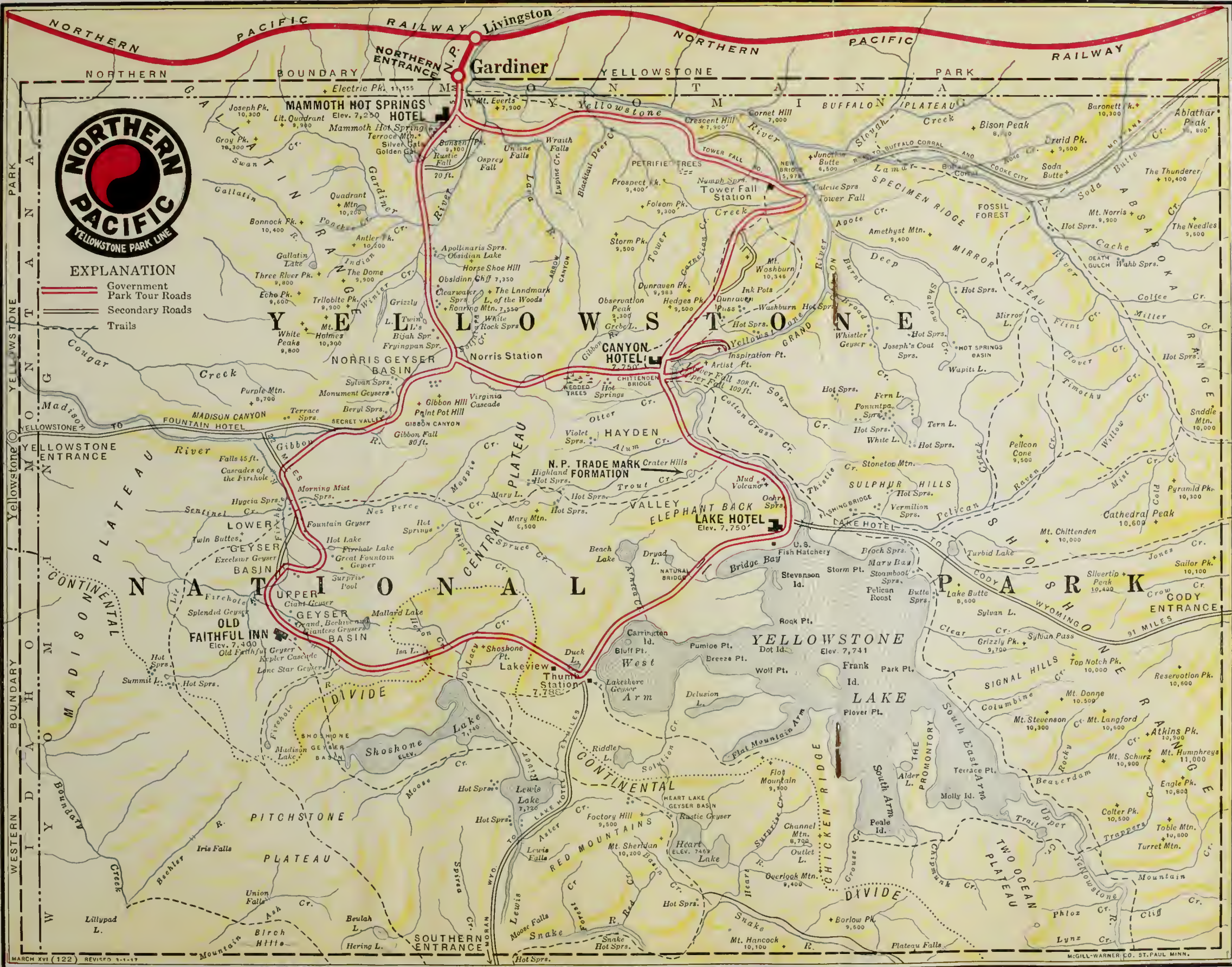


ONE OF THE PARK BISON AT MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS



EXPLANATION

- Government Park Tour Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Trails



The Park Itinerary Schedules

The Schedules of Park Tours here shown are followed as closely as possible and are given as a matter of information, and are subject to some change.

IN GARDINER AND OUT GARDINER

DAY	TIME	LEAVE	ARRIVE	TIME
1st	11:30 A.M.	Gardiner	Mammoth Hot Springs .	12:00 Noon
*2d	8:30 A.M.	Mammoth Hot Springs..	Old Faithful Inn (Upper Geyser Basin)	12:30 P.M.
†3d	1:30 P.M.	Old Faithful Inn (Upper Geyser Basin)	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	4:45 P.M.
‡4th	10:00 A.M.	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	Grand Canyon Hotel . . .	12:00 Noon
¶5th	1:30 P.M.	Grand Canyon Hotel . . .	Mammoth Hot Springs..	5:00 P.M.
5th	6:45 P.M.	Mammoth Hot Springs..	Gardiner	7:15 P.M.

IN GARDINER AND OUT CODY

1st	11:30 A.M.	Gardiner	Mammoth Hot Springs..	12:00 Noon
*2d	8:30 A.M.	Mammoth Hot Springs..	Old Faithful Inn (Upper Geyser Basin)	12:30 P.M.
†3d	1:30 P.M.	Old Faithful Inn (Upper Geyser Basin)	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	4:45 P.M.
‡4th	10:00 A.M.	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	Grand Canyon Hotel . . .	12:00 Noon
5th	10:00 A.M.	Grand Canyon Hotel . . .	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	11:00 A.M.
5th	12:30 P.M.	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	Cody	6:30 P.M.

IN GARDINER AND OUT YELLOWSTONE

1st	11:30 A.M.	Gardiner	Mammoth Hot Springs..	12:00 Noon
*2d	8:30 A.M.	Mammoth Hot Springs..	Old Faithful Inn (Upper Geyser Basin)	12:30 P.M.
†3d	1:30 P.M.	Old Faithful Inn (Upper Geyser Basin)	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	4:45 P.M.
‡4th	10:00 A.M.	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	Grand Canyon Hotel . . .	12:00 Noon
5th	2:30 P.M.	Grand Canyon Hotel (via Norris)	Yellowstone	5:30 P.M.

IN CODY AND OUT CODY

1st	7:30 A.M.	Cody	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	1:30 P.M.
‡1st	3:00 P.M.	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	Grand Canyon Hotel . . .	4:30 P.M.
¶2d	1:30 P.M.	Grand Canyon Hotel . . .	Mammoth Hot Springs..	5:00 P.M.
*3d	8:30 A.M.	Mammoth Hot Springs..	Old Faithful Inn (Upper Geyser Basin)	12:30 P.M.
†4th	1:30 P.M.	Old Faithful Inn (Upper Geyser Basin)	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	4:45 P.M.
5th	12:30 P.M.	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	Cody	6:30 P.M.

IN CODY AND OUT GARDINER

1st	7:30 A.M.	Cody	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	1:30 P.M.
‡1st	3:00 P.M.	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	Grand Canyon Hotel . . .	4:30 P.M.
2d	8:30 A.M.	Grand Canyon Hotel (via Norris Basin)	Old Faithful Inn (Upper Geyser Basin)	12:30 P.M.
†3d	1:30 P.M.	Old Faithful Inn (Upper Geyser Basin)	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	4:45 P.M.
4th	10:00 A.M.	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	Grand Canyon Hotel . . .	12:00 Noon
¶5th	1:30 P.M.	Grand Canyon Hotel . . .	Mammoth Hot Springs..	5:00 P.M.
5th	6:45 P.M.	Mammoth Hot Springs..	Gardiner	7:15 P.M.

IN CODY AND OUT YELLOWSTONE

1st	7:30 A.M.	Cody	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	1:30 P.M.
‡2d	10:00 A.M.	Lake Colonial Hotel . . .	Grand Canyon Hotel . . .	12:00 Noon
¶3d	1:30 P.M.	Grand Canyon Hotel . . .	Mammoth Hot Springs..	5:00 P.M.
*4th	8:30 A.M.	Mammoth Hot Springs..	Old Faithful Inn (Upper Geyser Basin)	12:30 P.M.
5th	3:30 P.M.	Old Faithful Inn (Upper Geyser Basin)	Yellowstone	5:30 P.M.

*Stop en route at Norris Basin, Mammoth Paint Pots, and Great Fountain Geyser

†Stop en route at West Arm of Yellowstone Lake.

‡Passengers using hotels are carried via Artist Point, and those using camps via Inspiration Point, at Grand Canyon.

¶Via Dunraven Pass and Tower Fall.

||Side trip through Dunraven Pass and return.



HOWARD EATON AND AN OUTING PARTY AT LAKE COLONIAL HOTEL

Park Transportation

The standard equipment for these tours of the park, beginning with 1917, consists of new automobiles, made from special designs to fit the necessities of park travel. They hold ten passengers each. All autos are supplied with side-curtains for use, if necessary, in stormy weather.

There are also available seven-passenger autos, including chauffeur, for special trips and uses. Arrangements for these must be made with the transportation company upon arrival at the park, or previously.

This automobile trip in the park is the finest one in the United States. This trip in itself is worth the cost of the tour, without counting the marvelous scenes that lie on every hand and which are seen in profusion with every mile of the ride. Stop-overs to those traveling in the regularly scheduled cars will be given at or south of Mammoth Hot Springs, without extra charge for transportation.

Miscellaneous motor boat trips on Yellowstone Lake may be made by making arrangements with the boat company at the Lake Colonial hotel at Lake Outlet. Among these are trips to the southeast arm of the lake, with an opportunity of seeing the pelicans on Molly Island; a trip to the south arm of the lake, and also to Flat Mountain arm, and another one to Steamboat Point. A new equipment of small motor boats has been supplied for these excursions.

The boat company also has a large fleet of rowboats at the Lake Colonial Hotel for hire, for fishing or other excursions.

These excursions about the lake are most pleasurable and should be largely patronized.

Saddle horses for hire will be kept at Mammoth, Old Faithful, and Grand Canyon by the transportation company.

Automobiles in Yellowstone National Park

On August 1, 1915, private automobiles were allowed in the park. Beginning with 1917 tourist automobiles replace the horses and coaches heretofore a feature of park travel.

All autos are operated under stringent rules and upon regular schedules. Violations of these regulations and schedules will be punished by fines, penalties, and even ejection from the park. Motor cycles are not allowed in the park.

Those contemplating touring the park by private auto should first procure a copy of the government circular governing the use of the autos in the park. These may be procured on application to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, D. C., or to any General Agent, District Passenger Agent, or the General Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway.

Roads

More than one hundred miles of roads are now sprinkled daily during each season, large sprinkling trucks being used for the purpose. Roads recently constructed at the Grand



Canyon, one to the summit of Mount Washburn, and the other down the side of the Grand Canyon to Artist Point, are much used and appreciated by tourists. The latter enables tourists to see the Grand Canyon from the south side.

The side trip to Mount Washburn from Grand Canyon is one of the grandest of the kind in the world and the view from the summit is widely extended, including Yellowstone Lake and the Tetons at the south and Electric Peak and beyond to the north.

The Park Hotels and Camps

Are first class in every respect, and they have recently been greatly improved and modernized. The hotels are all electric lighted, steam heated, advantageously located, and are operated by the Yellowstone Park Hotel Co.

The location and capacity of each hotel is:

Mammoth Hot Springs	- - - - -	600 guests
Upper Geyser Basin (Old Faithful Inn)	- -	600 guests
Outlet of Yellowstone Lake (Colonial Hotel)	-	500 guests
Grand Canyon	- - - - -	750 guests

The new hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs is near the beautiful colored terraces and Liberty Cap, and across the plaza from Fort Yellowstone; Old Faithful Inn at the Upper Basin is near Old Faithful and other geysers; the Lake Colonial hotel is near the point where Yellowstone River issues from

the lake—the lake outlet—and it overlooks Yellowstone Lake, and the Grand Canyon hotel is within easy walking distance of the Great, or Lower, fall and Point Lookout.

The Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel has a capacity of 600 guests. Many of the rooms have private baths. There is also a barber here.

The enlarged hotel at this point adds much to the attractiveness of "the Springs."

A first-class orchestra will be located at the Mammoth Hot Springs hotel during the season.

Old Faithful Inn, at Upper Geyser Basin, the first hotel of its kind, has become one of the most attractive and popular hotels in the country. It is a structure of boulders and logs, peaks, angles, dormers, French windows, etc., artistically combined. The office is 75 feet square and 92 feet high to the peak of the roof, with balconies around three sides. A massive chimney, 14 feet square and extending to and through the roof with a fireplace at each side and corner, or eight fireplaces in all, is a feature of this room. The dining room is 60 feet square.

The idea of a finished, elegant rusticity has been paramount in the building of Old Faithful Inn, and while everything is of a rough, rustic order, in a sense, yet again there is nothing uncouth about it. It is an artistic creation from foundation to the peak of the roof; is steam heated, electric lighted, with baths, barber shop, and Arts and Crafts furniture, and the rooms and furnishings are regular gems of comfort and are thoroughly homelike.



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MOUND TERRACE, MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

The log element has been handled in a remarkably effective manner. Natural logs and limb crooks have been utilized in stairways and balconies, wherever possible. Old Faithful Geyser is near the hotel; opposite, and but a trifle farther away are the Giantess, Lion, Bee Hive, Lioness and Cubs; down the little valley the Castle is in plain view, and the eruptions of the Grand, and, to some extent, those of the Giant, Artemisia, and Riverside geysers, can be seen from its corridors, rooms, and verandas. A particular feature of this inn is a large searchlight on top of the building, which is operated every night, showing the geysers in play under electric light and the bears feeding at the edge of the woods.

With the erection of Old Faithful Inn, the Upper Geyser Basin has become, beyond question, the most remarkable excursion spot in the world. There is no place to compete with it. It stands out entirely alone as combining the most stupendous and unusual phenomena known to mankind, with the most original and attractive inn for its entertainment. For this reason at least one entire day is needed by the excursionist, as the regular tour provides, to see at all adequately the varied and astounding collection of hot pools and geysers to be found here only. For this reason, too, one's itinerary should call for an added day, or week, or month here, if the time can possibly be spared. The inn has recently been enlarged.

At the outlet of Yellowstone Lake the fine Colonial hotel will be found thoroughly modern, including baths, electric lights,

etc. It has an imposing, stately, colonial front, with large columned porches at each end and in the center—three in all.

The Colonial hotel is very restful. The rippling, shimmering waters of the lake are framed on the east by the Absaroka range, which extends the entire length of the lake, and at the south Mount Sheridan rises on the western shore veiled in a purple haze. Here are the fishing grounds *par excellence*. One who has never fished before may here catch a mess of salmon trout with ease, and the professional may cast his fly in the river or troll over the lake with keen enjoyment.

The climatic pleasures must not be overlooked in connection with the upper basin and the lake. They are to be specially emphasized.

Park visitors stopping over at the lake can, by going down to the boat landing between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, hear a mysterious overhead sound, which has been observed here for many years. It is a very peculiar and interesting experience and the phenomenon has never been explained by scientific men. It lasts about forty-five seconds.

Last to be reached on the park tour is the beautiful Grand Canyon hotel. This hotel is worthy a booklet by itself. It will rival the finest resort places in the world. It is six hundred and forty feet in greatest length by four hundred and fifteen feet in greatest width, with a capacity for 750 guests. A large number of rooms have private baths. It is equipped with elevator, vacuum-cleaning plant, cold storage and ice-making plant, and is electric lighted and steam heated. The water



used is brought from a natural, cold spring and by chemical analysis is absolutely pure.

The main feature of the new hotel is the "Lounge." This is an enormous room 175 feet long by 84 feet wide; the sides are practically all plate glass. It is artistically and restfully furnished and on occasion is an ideal place for dancing, to which it is devoted nightly, almost without exception.

An orchestra is maintained during the season at the Canyon hotel. As a place to spend the summer vacation, in the midst of some of the sublimest scenery on the globe, with the bracing mountain climate for a tonic, this hotel is beyond anything offered elsewhere in the country.

Beginning with 1917 all the permanent camps have been consolidated into one company. They are now operated by the Yellowstone Park Camping Company, which will have well arranged sanitary camps at Mammoth Hot Springs, Upper Geyser Basin, Outlet of Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon, Tower Fall, and near Yellowstone Station. The camps will be located contiguous to the hotels, the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company serving both camps and hotels.

Tourists may change from camp to hotel or *vice versa* at any point of the tour and charges will be adjusted by the companies, based upon the actual service rendered by each. Applications for refunds should be made to either company, as the case may be, at Mammoth Hot Springs.

Telegraphic Messages can be sent from and to the park hotels and camps to and from any part of the world.

Mail for park tourists should be addressed to Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, in care of the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company, or the Yellowstone Park Camping Company. This applies as well to passengers "in via Gardiner, out via Cody," provided letters reach the park prior to arrival of addressees. Otherwise mail should be sent to tourists leaving via Cody in care of postoffice at Cody, Wyoming.

The Uniform Rate—American Plan—at park hotels is \$6.00, at camps, \$4.00, and upward a day for each person. This price—\$6.00, at the hotels—does not include baths; rooms with bath and certain rooms specially well located are charged for at \$7.00 to \$10.00 a day for each person, depending on location, etc.

Clothing and Baggage

Warm clothing should be worn, and one should be prepared for sudden changes of weather and altitude. Good everyday clothes, golf and bicycle suits are suitable for both men and women for park traveling. Linen dusters and overcoats may be hired at Mammoth Hot Springs at reasonable prices for the trip through the park.

Wraps should be kept at hand, and easy, thick-soled shoes worn, as at Mammoth Hot Springs and among the geysers tiny streams of warm water may be encountered. Tinted glasses and serviceable gloves should certainly be a part of



© BY HAYNES ST. PAUL

NORRIS GEYSER BASIN AND AUTOISTS



OLD FAITHFUL INN, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

one's outfit, and a pair of field or opera glasses will be found useful. At Mammoth Hot Springs there is an ambulance, a resident physician and surgeon, and a trained nurse. There are also trained nurses at other hotels and camps in the park. There is also a dispensary with a full line of remedies at each hotel.

The fine government hospital, formerly in charge of an army surgeon, at Mammoth Hot Springs is open to outsiders at extremely reasonable prices.

On all tickets to and through the park, baggage should be checked to Gardiner.

A charge is made for hauling trunks between Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs, or they can be stored at the railway station at Gardiner free of charge. It is not wise to take a trunk beyond the Springs unless the excursionist remains longer than the usual time in the park, and special arrangements must be made for this with the hotel or camping companies at Mammoth Hot Springs.

While it is advisable for those who go south of Mammoth Hot Springs to take a trunk as far as the Springs, a medium-sized suit case or valise and a shawl strap will hold all that is necessary for the ordinary tour in the park. There are steam laundries at Mammoth Hot Springs hotel, Old Faithful Inn, the Colonial hotel at Yellowstone Lake, the Grand Canyon hotel, and at each permanent camp. Guests may leave their clothing at Mammoth on entering the park and have it laundered and ready for them upon leaving the park.

Royal Fishing

In 1889 the U. S. Fish Commission began the distribution of fishes in the park waters. In recent years there has been an annual distribution aggregating hundreds of thousands of trout yearly, so that most of the lakes and streams in which fish can thrive are now stocked with one or more varieties. Something like 10,000,000 young trout have been thus placed in park waters. These comprise grayling and Rocky Mountain whitefish; black spotted, or native trout; rainbow, Lock Leven, lake, eastern brook, and Von Behr, or brown trout. Other varieties of fish, notably land locked salmon and large mouth black bass, have been planted in park waters, but appearances indicate that they have not lived.

Practically all the waters within easy distance of the park hotels and camps are kept well stocked with fish and many of the more remote streams and lakes are even better supplied owing to their being less visited by anglers. Many waters originally without fish, owing to natural obstacles, are now good trout streams by this artificial stocking process.

Fishing in the park is under reasonable government restrictions and supervision, but these regulations are not onerous.

Winter fishing is much in vogue around Livingston, Gardiner, and Mammoth Hot Springs. The Yellowstone and Gardiner rivers are fishable in winter, being rapid streams.



A brief statement of the geographical distribution of the park fishes, based upon official records, follows:

Grayling (*Thymallus montanus*):

Found in Gallatin and Madison rivers and branches, northwest corner of park and near Mammoth Hot Springs; in Firehole river below falls and reached from Lower Geyser Basin.

Rocky Mountain Whitefish (*Coregonus williamsoni*):

In Yellowstone river below Lower fall, and Gallatin and Madison rivers. Reached from Mammoth Hot Springs and Grand Canyon.

Black Spotted, or Native Trout (*Salmo clarkii*):

Yellowstone river from source to beyond northern park boundary, and its tributaries, abounds with spotted trout; also Madison and Snake rivers and tributaries. Reached from Mammoth Hot Springs, Grand Canyon, Lower Geyser Basin.

Rainbow Trout (*Salmo irideus*):

Found in Madison, Gibbon, and Firehole rivers, also several creeks. Reached from Lower and Upper Geyser Basins.

Loch Leven Trout (*Salmo levenensis*):

In Gardiner, Gibbon, Madison, Firehole, Upper Snake rivers, Shoshone and Lewis lakes, Heron creek. Very plentiful in some of these waters and reached from most of the hotels.

Von Behr Trout (*Salmo fario*):

In Gibbon, Madison, Firehole rivers and Nez Perce creek. Reached from the Upper Geyser Basin hotel.

Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*):

In Shoshone and Lewis lakes and Lewis river. Reached from Old Faithful Inn and Lake Colonial hotel.

Eastern Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*):

Found quite numerously in most streams—large and small—contiguous to Mammoth Hot Springs; in Firehole river above Upper Geyser Basin, and Shoshone creek.

The hotel and camp managers will at all times give information as to where the best results may be obtained and afford all assistance possible.

The Animal Kingdom

Within recent years the increase in the number of wild animals in the park is very noticeable. The careful protection accorded them causes them to multiply, and besides many bears and buffaloes there are hundreds of antelope, 200 mountain sheep, 100 whitetail and several hundred mule deer, and more than 30,000 elk roaming the park. The animals offer to molest no one, and are harmless when no attempts are made to annoy or interfere with them. The elk, and particularly the deer, are not infrequently seen near the roadsides and grazing in the vicinity of the hotels.

The excursion season in the park is the annual feast time or vacation period for the bears. Morning and evening they frequent the garbage heaps and wax fat and sleek upon what the hotels throw away. The tourists derive a great amount of fun from the antics of the beasts.

Early in the fall the other animals come down from the hills



GOTHIC GROTTTO OR GREEN GABLE SPRING



© BY GIFFORD FOR NORTHERN PACIFIC RY. CO. 3636

YELLOWSTONE LAKE AND MT. SHERIDAN

and remain in the valleys during the winter and spring. During this time the traveler who will run up to Gardiner from Livingston for a day or two will see on the flats and hills around Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs many mountain sheep, antelope, deer, and elk. The antelope and deer are often thus seen by the hundreds, the elk by thousands.

The animals feeding on the hills about the big hotel at Mammoth form a sight worth traveling miles to see.

Good accommodations and livery facilities are found at Gardiner during the fall, winter, and spring, and two or three day's sojourn there in winter watching the animals will be time well spent.

The buffalo, or bison, are in two herds. Those indigenous to the region are found in a remote part of the park, and probably number well on toward one hundred. Within recent years a fresh lot of these animals was placed by the government in the northeastern part of the park. These late arrivals have multiplied and replenished the species. This "tame" herd is steadily increasing, now numbering nearly 300, and there are nearly 400 all told in the park.

There are many moose to be seen in various parts of the park, particularly around the southeast arm of Yellowstone Lake and on Hellroaring creek, and they are increasing in number.

The beaver, once so important a part of animal life in the West, are also rapidly increasing. Almost every park stream shows signs of their presence. Near Tower Fall there are several colonies of them the ponds being easily seen by tourists

who visit this locality. There are also some on the Tower Fall road near Mammoth Hot Springs, just south of the crossing of Lava creek.

Of birds there are between 150 and 200 species—geese, ducks, pelicans, gulls, eagles, hawks, owls, night hawks, ravens, Rocky Mountain jays, tanagers, bluebirds, water ouzels, blackbirds, meadow larks, robins, and others.

Park Literature

"The Land of Geysers" is a publication of the Northern Pacific Railway that relates entirely to Yellowstone Park. Can be obtained free, upon application.

A large, colored panoramic picture of the park will be mailed, in a tube, free, to any address. This picture has been prepared at great expense, and is valuable for the home, schoolroom, office, and library.

Three new publications, beautifully illustrated, and with appropriate text, historical, and descriptive, have just been published by the Northern Pacific Railway Company. They are: "Spokane and the Inland Empire," "Puget Sound and Alaska," "Portland and the Columbia River." These very attractive brochures will be sent free to any address upon application, as indicated in the following paragraph.

For any of the publications mentioned, or for full information about the park, address any representative of the Northern Pacific Railway, or A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.



INTERIOR OF A PERMANENT CAMP TENT, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



HAYNES PHOTO ST. PAUL



The Great Lakes and The Park

A combination trip of much variety and pleasure, during the tourist season, is that by way of the Great Lakes and Duluth to the Yellowstone National Park.

The Great Lakes Transit Corporation's steamships "Tionesta," "Juniata," and "Octorara," ply between Buffalo and Duluth. These steamers are steel built, and are splendid steamers in every particular. They leave Buffalo and Duluth at intervals of four days, stopping at Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Houghton, etc. Connections are made at Mackinac Island with other boat lines to and from Milwaukee and Chicago. Service is on the American plan and meals and stateroom are included in cost of ticket.

The Northern Navigation Company's fine steamers, "Huronic," "Hamonic," and "Noronic" ply between Sarnia, at the lower extremity of Lake Huron, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, and Duluth, connecting at the latter point with Northern Pacific trains for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Yellowstone Park, and the North Coast cities. At Sault Ste. Marie these boats connect with Northern Navigation Company's Georgian Bay steamers carrying passengers to and from Toronto, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and other eastern points.

The Northwestern S. S. Co. have two boats, the "Lakeland" and "Lakewood" plying twice a week between Duluth and Port Huron. They arrive at Duluth Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6:30 A. M.

The Chicago, Duluth, and Georgian Bay Line operates the

S. S. "North American" between Chicago and Mackinac, the "Soo," Fort William and Duluth, once a week, making Duluth Tuesdays at 6:30 A. M.

From Duluth and Superior the park tourist may visit St. Paul and Minneapolis on the way West, without additional charge.

There are three steel equipped trains on week days—two on Sundays—each way between Duluth-Superior and St. Paul-Minneapolis over the Northern Pacific. The fast electric-lighted "Lake Superior Limited" leaves Duluth early in the afternoon, arrives St. Paul and Minneapolis in the early evening, and it carries a parlor and a cafe observation car and coaches.

All Northern Pacific Representatives in the large cities, or the local Agents of the Company make berth and stateroom reservations on the Great Lakes Steamship Lines steamships, or, address the General Passenger Office of the Northern Pacific Railway at St. Paul.

Table of Prominent Geysers and Springs

Based Upon Recent and Official Observations

Name	Height of Eruption Feet	Duration of Eruption	Interval Between Eruptions	Remarks
NORRIS BASIN				
Black Growler				Steam vent only
Constant	15-35	5 to 15 sec.	20 to 55 sec.	
Echinus	30	3 min.	45 to 50 min.	
Emerald Pool				Beautiful hot spring
Hurricane	6-8			Continuous
Monarch	100-125	6 min.	Irregular	
New Crater	6-25	1 to 4 min.	2 to 5 min.	
Valentine	60	15 to 60 min.	Irregular	
LOWER BASIN				
Clepsydra	10-40	Few sec.	3 min.	
Firehole Lake				Peculiar phenomena.
Great Fountain	75-100	45 to 60 min.	8 to 11 hrs.	Spouts 4 or 5 times
Mam'th Paint Pots				Basin of boiling clay
MIDWAY BASIN				
Excelsior	200-300	About ½ hr.		Has not played since 1888
Prismatic Lake				Size, about 250 by 400 ft., remarkable color
Turquoise Spring				About 100 ft. in diameter
UPPER BASIN				
Bee Hive	200	6 to 8 min.	Irregular	Most symmetric of all geysers
Cascade	30	3 min.	1 hour	Quiet 1898 to fall of 1914
Castle	50-75	30 min.	24 to 26 hrs.	Alternately quiet 4 to 7 days, then active at intervals stated.
Cub, large	60	8 min.	With Lioness	
Daisy	70	3 min.	About 60 min.	
Giant	200-250	60 min.	6 to 14 days	
Giantess	150-200	12 to 36 hrs.	Irregular, 5 to 40 days	Powerful geyser
Grand	200	40 to 60 min.	Irregular, 1 to 4 days	Very fine geyser
Grotto	20-30	Varies	2 to 5 hrs.	Marvelous cone
Jewel	5-20	About 1 min.	5 min.	In Bisquit Basin
Lion	50-60	About 2 to 4 min.	Irregular	Usually 2 to 7 times a day
Lioness	80-100	About 10 min.	Irregular	
Mortar	30	4 to 6 min.	Irregular	
Oblong	20-40	Several min.	8 to 12 hrs.	A beautiful pool and gey'r
Old Faithful	120-170	4 min.	About 70 min.	Very regular
Riverside	80-100	15 min.	About 7 hrs.	
Sawmill	20-35	1 to 2 hrs.	Irregular	Usually once or twice a day
Turban	20-40	20 min.	Irregular	Intermittent, follows Grand

Table of Distances

The annexed table gives the correct distances between the most important points. The intersections between vertical and horizontal columns show the number of miles.

TO FROM														
	Gardiner	Mammoth Hot Springs	Obsidian Cliff	Norris Geyser Basin	Gibbon Fall	Lower Geyser Basin	Excelsior (Midway) Geyser	Upper Geyser Basin	West Arm Yellowstone Lake	Yellowstone Lake Hotel	Hayden Valley	Grand Canyon	Dunraven Pass	Mt. Washburn
Gardiner														
Mammoth Hot Springs	5													
Obsidian Cliff	17 12													
Norris Geyser Basin	25 20	8												
Gibbon Fall	33 28	16 8												
Lower Geyser Basin	45 40	28 20	12											
Excelsior (Midway) Geyser	48 43	31 23	15 3											
Upper Geyser Basin	54 49	37 29	21 9	6										
W. Arm Yellowstone Lake	73 68	56 48	40 28	25 19										
Yellowstone Lake Hotel	89 84	72 64	56 44	41 35	16									
Hayden Valley	100 95	83 75	67 55	52 46	27 11									
Grand Canyon	106 101	89 81	73 61	58 52	33 17	6								
Dunraven Pass	112 107	95 87	79 67	64 58	39 23	12 6								
Mt. Washburn	115 110	98 90	82 70	67 61	42 26	15 9	3							
Tower Fall	122 117	105 97	89 77	74 68	49 33	22 16	10 10							

The entire circuit of the park, from Gardiner, under the new automobile schedule, via Dunraven Pass, Tower Fall, and Mammoth, totals 142 miles; via Norris Basin, 143 miles. From Mammoth to Tower Fall direct is 20 miles.

TABLE OF ELEVATIONS IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Name	Air-Line Distance From Well-Known Point	Elevation above sea level	Named After	In General
Mammoth Hot Springs.	By road from Gardiner, 5 miles.....	About 6,215 ft.	Mammoth character of phenomena.....	Park tour proper begins and ends here.
Electric Peak.....	8 miles northwest from Mammoth Hot Springs.....	11,155	Peculiar electric phenomena observed there in 1872.....	Northern boundary line of Park cuts the mountain.
Bunsen Peak.....	4 miles south from Mammoth Hot Springs.....	9,100	R. M. Bunsen.....	A celebrated chemist.
Mt. Everts.....	2 miles east from Mammoth Hot Springs.....	7,900	T. C. Everts.....	Lost and found near here after 37 days, nearly dead. One of Washburn party.
Golden Gate.....	4 miles south by road from Mammoth Hot Springs.....	About 7,300	Yellow color of the walls.....	One mile long.
Mt. Holmes.....	6 miles west from Obsidian Cliff.....	10,300	W. H. Holmes.....	Of the old Hayden Survey.
Norris Geyser Basin.....	} On Western side of Park. See Distance Table.....	About 7,500	Col. P. W. Norris.....	Second Superintendent of Park.
Lower Geyser Basin.....		About 7,100	} Named from their locations	} One of the two largest navigated lakes in the world at such an elevation.
Midway Geyser Basin.....		About 7,200		
Upper Geyser Basin.....		About 7,300		
Yellowstone Lake.....		7,741		
Mt. Sheridan.....	12 miles south from Lunch Station on Yellowstone Lake	10,240	Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan.....	U. S. A.
Mt. Langford.....	18 miles southeast from outlet of Yellowstone Lake, on southeast shore.....	10,600	N. P. Langford.....	An old explorer and first Supt. of the Park. One of Washburn Party.
Mt. Doane.....	16 miles southeast from outlet of Yellowstone Lake, on southeast shore.....	10,500	Lieut. G. C. Doane.....	U. S. A., commanded escort of Washburn party.
Mt. Stevenson.....	16 miles southeast from outlet of Yellowstone Lake, near Mt. Doane.....	10,300	Jas. Stevenson.....	Of the old Hayden Survey.
Jones' Pass.....	In mountains on east shore Yellowstone Lake, east from Lake outlet.....	9,450	Capt. W. A. Jones.....	Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Hayden Valley.....	Between Yellowstone Lake and Grand Canyon.....	7,700 to 7,800	Dr. F. V. Hayden.....	In charge Hayden's former Survey.
Grand Canyon.....	Northern central part of Park.....	About 7,800	Grandeur of the sight.....	About 20 miles long to Junction Butte 1,200 feet deep.
Mt. Washburn.....	7 miles northeast from Grand Canyon Hotel.....	10,000	Gen. H. D. Washburn.....	Former Surveyor-General of Montana and head of Washburn Party.

NOTE.—The foregoing elevations are from Chittenden's "The Yellowstone Park" or the U. S. G. S. Contour Map and are approximate altitudes.

For further information in regard to the Northwest, details as to fares, routes, with maps, etc., call on or address your nearest ticket agent, or any of the following representatives of the Northern Pacific Railway:

ABERDEEN, WASH.—305 South H. Street, Aberdeen. H. H. Griffin.....	General Agent	MOSCOW, IDAHO. M. A. Berg.....	Traveling Passenger Agent
BELLINGHAM, WASH.—1306 Dock Street. A. N. Bussing.....	General Agent	NEW YORK CITY.—1244 Broadway. W. F. Mershon.....	General Agent Passenger Department
BILLINGS, MONT.—Montana Avenue and 28th Street. J. E. Spurling.....	General Agent	PHILADELPHIA, PA.—711 Chestnut Street. P. W. Pummill.....	General Agent
BOSTON, MASS.—207 Old South Building. C. E. Foster.....	District Passenger Agent	L. Herchelroth.....	Traveling Passenger Agent
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YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK VIA GARDINER GATEWAY

