LAND of GEYSERS

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Northern Pacific Railway

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General Passenger Agent
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"A VERITABLE WONDERLAND"
The Land of Geysers

In all the world there is no tourist resort comparable to Yellowstone National Park. It is unique among the scenic regions of the world because, in addition to most of the attractions of the others, it has, besides, the most wonderful natural phenomena known to scientists. Its streams and valleys are not surpassed in beauty by any in the Old World. Its roadways and hotels are equal to those of the favorite resorts of Continental Europe. Its area includes, in addition, wonderful geysers, hot springs, and the Grand canyon of the Yellowstone. Of that mighty gorge, noted for its riot of color, for artistic and beautiful nature-harmony, there is nothing men have written that is adequately descriptive. Words are trivial and weak when one experiences the overwhelming sensation produced by a first glimpse of its wonders. In all the world there is no more startling scene.

Yellowstone National Park is the scenic gem of the Great West. It lies partly in Montana and partly in Idaho, but largely in Wyoming, 1,000 miles west of St. Paul and Minneapolis, among the greatest peaks of the American Rockies. It comprises 3,312 square miles, with a forest reserve adjoining it.

The first man to see and know any portion of what is now the Yellowstone Park, was John Colter. Colter had been with Lewis and Clark to the mouth of the Columbia river, and on the return in 1806 severed his connection with those explorers and retraced his course to the headwaters of the Yellowstone. During the summer of 1807, he traversed at least the eastern part of the Yellowstone Park country, and the map in the Lewis and Clark report, published in 1814, shows “Colter’s Route in 1807.”

The next known of the region was in 1842, when an article describing the geysers was printed in the Western Literary Messenger of Buffalo, N. Y., and copied in the Wasp of Nauvoo, Ill. The author was Warren
Angus Ferris, an employe of the American Fur Company who, with two Pend d'Oreille Indians, visited one of the geyser areas in 1834.

Many of the mountaineers and fur trappers of the period long before the Civil War, knew of the locality. James Bridger, a noted guide and explorer, and Joseph Meek, an old time mountain man, often told of the geysers and hot springs.

**Discovery of "Wonderland"**

Folsom and Cook of Montana made an extended tour of the country in 1869, but the real discovery of the park came in 1870, when some Montana pioneers with Gen. H. D. Washburn as their leader made an extended exploration of the region. Among those constituting this party besides Gen. Washburn, were Samuel T. Hauser, Warren C. Gillette, Nathaniel P. Langford, Benjamin Stickney, Cornelius Hedges, Truman C. Everts, and Walter Trumbull, a son of Lyman Trumbull then a United States Senator from Illinois, all prominent citizens of Montana. A small escort of United States cavalrmen from Fort Ellis, near Bozeman, under
Lieut. Gustavus C. Doane, accompanied the party. From Lieutenant Doane’s prominence in the exploration the party is sometimes mentioned as the Washburn-Doane expedition.

To the Washburn party is to be credited the initiative which resulted in the region becoming a national park. Messrs. Langford and Hedges aided by William H. Clagett, the delegate to Congress from Montana, and Dr. F. V. Hayden, were the principal agents in this movement.

The Gardiner Gateway

For many years Yellowstone Park lay beyond the terminus of the then existing railway, and the journey was arduous and required considerable time. In 1882 the Northern Pacific railway, the first line to penetrate this region, was completed to Livingston, Montana. Livingston is now a thriving western city, nestled among beautiful mountains. It derives its principal importance from the fact that tourists from the east or the west leave the main line of the railway here, en route to “Wonderland.”

The railway company has erected a beautiful passenger station here which also houses the division offices. There are also extensive railway shops. In 1883 a branch line from Livingston reached Cinnabar, not far distant from the northern Park boundary, and it became possible to conveniently tour a region then fairly well known to the world at large. In 1902 the railway was extended beyond Cinnabar to Gardiner, the “Official Entrance to Yellowstone Park.” A passenger station, built of great logs from the Western Montana forests, and of unique and interesting architecture, was erected at the end of the railway, within 100 yards of the “gate” to the “Wonderland of the World.”

At Gardiner, and within a stone’s throw of this beautiful Northern Pacific station, stands the official lava arch marking the boundary of, and entrance to, the great national park, the corner stone of which was laid by President Roosevelt. It was constructed at a cost of $10,000,00.

The park is entirely under the control of the government. For
years congressional appropriations were small and the efforts at road making were superficial and the roads themselves temporary ones. With larger appropriations in late years and the work in charge of an officer of the United States Engineer Corps, a well-devised system of roads, including necessary and often very expensive viaducts and bridges, has been constructed. No railways nor electric lines are permitted within the park: and the usual tourist route aggregates about 143 miles of stage coach travel.

The government recently expended about $1,000,000 in various betterments, and the result is road improvement and transformation which astonishes and pleases those who see the park for the first time.

Instances of expensive but thorough construction are the new concrete viaduct and reduced grade through Golden Gate, costing $10,000; the beautiful new concrete bridge across Yellowstone river at the Grand canyon which cost $20,000; the new mountain road from the Grand canyon through Dunraven pass to Tower fall and Mammoth Hot Springs with a branch from the pass to the summit of Mount Washburn. This road, which cost several thousand dollars a mile, was a very expensive and difficult piece of work.
Transportation

The transportation facilities found here are nearly as unique a feature of Wonderland as are some of the natural objects.

Transportation within Yellowstone National Park is by stage coach exclusively. Even automobiles are not permitted within its boundaries. The wilds have been but little touched by influences which would destroy their charm.

Over the highways built by the government, roll comfortable and substantially-built Abbott-Downing Concord coaches. The old style coach has been modernized and improved. For Yellowstone Park travel a special type was designed by the Concord builders which combines the many admirable features of the old coach, strength, solidity, leather thoroughbrace springs, etc., with new features affording most comfortable and enjoyable riding. These coaches are characteristic for their freedom from jar and vibration.

Between Gardiner, at the end of the railway, and Mammoth Hot Springs, the site of the first of the Park hotels, very large coaches hauled by six splendid horses are used. Beyond Mammoth Hot Springs the four-horse coach is the vehicle generally employed. Coaches may be reserved for the exclusive occupancy of parties by the payment of the necessary additional fares if the capacity of the coach is not already engaged. If the party numbers eight or eleven a coach for the regular tour will be set aside, when possible, for its exclusive use, in exchange for the required number of regular transportation tickets. If the party numbers less than the above it will be necessary to pay for the seats not filled—i.e., if the party numbers but five, and the exclusive use of a coach seating eight is desired, it will be necessary to pay regular transportation fares from Mammoth Hot Springs around the Park for the three unoccupied seats, or $22.50 for each. In case parties desire to stop over
en route and retain exclusive use of the coach in which they are traveling, it can be done upon the payment of from $7.50 to $20.00 per day additional, depending on the size of the coach. Definite arrangements must be made with the Superintendent of Transportation at Mammoth Hot Springs before leaving for the Park tour.

The transportation system is amazing in its extent and perfectness. More than 1,000 head of horses are required to maintain it and the transportation company numbers its vehicles by the hundred. At its headquarters at Mammoth Hot Springs, it maintains blacksmith and general repair shops, a hospital for sick horses, a veterinarian and a large corps of employees.

The handling of passengers by coach conforms to a definite plan, and the coaches move on regular schedule. Delays are thus avoided and throughout the journey the coaches move with precision over their stated runs. Passengers are assigned to definite coach accommodations at the beginning of the tour, and thus find their places each day without difficulty. At each hotel the loading of coaches and reception of incoming guests and baggage is supervised by an experienced transportation agent.

The drivers of the coaches are picked men, remarkably proficient in their profession and of long experience in the mountains. Each day’s journey through the Park unfolds new enjoyments. One finds that there is a cumulative charm and impressiveness in the experiences of each new day. The landscape changes with amazing suddenness. Each wonder spot, when passed, is found to be but the preface to something more inspiring. From the coaches, one observes with increasing surprise nature’s varying pageant in which are embraced mountains and canyons, geysers, tumbling streams, hot springs, mud caldrons, paint pots, weird and impressive landscapes, and all that is picturesque, odd, inviting, and agreeable in the world out-of-doors.

The coach journeys from day to day are never long enough to become fatiguing. Each day’s trip is from one hotel to another, and the longer trips are broken with noon stops at lunch stations which afford ample rest.
The Park Hotels

ONE of the most enjoyable accompaniments of the Park tour is the system of hotels where travelers rest and enjoy a new and original mode of life for a few days or weeks.

At each of the five principal centers of interest in the Park, the Yellowstone Park Association has a large and modern hotel equipped with baths, steam heat, electricity, etc. These hostelries, utterly unlike in architecture, have, each, a capacity for at least 250 guests, some of them for a much larger number. Besides the five hotels, which are located at Mammoth Hot Springs, Lower geyser basin, Upper geyser basin, the Outlet of Yellowstone lake, and the Grand canyon, there are new lunch stations at Norris geyser basin and the West arm of Yellowstone lake.

The hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs is a very large one, within walking distance of the renowned colored terraces with their beautiful hot
springs. The lunch station at Norris geyser basin stands on an eminence overlooking the weird scene below. In an emergency a limited number of persons can be accommodated here over night, although no regular provision is made for stop-over travel.

The Fountain hotel, at Lower geyser basin, is a very comfortable and capacious hotel, a short distance from the Mammoth paint pots and the Fountain geyser, the eruptions of the latter being plainly visible from the hotel. The baths at the Fountain hotel are supplied from a hot spring near the Fountain geyser and Paint Pots.

At the West arm of Yellowstone lake, just across the Continental divide, there is a new and commodious lunch station. It is not intended to house tourists over night at this point except now and then a limited number in cases of emergency.

The large hotel at the Grand canyon is situated upon a hill near the Lower, or Great fall, at the head of the canyon. From it one can easily walk to the fall or to Point Lookout on the brink of the canyon. Grand View is not very far distant and the Upper fall is not more than a mile away, and the roads and trails to all points are good.

Old Faithful Inn

Among the hotels of the Park Old Faithful Inn and the Yellowstone lake hotel, deserve particular mention. Old Faithful Inn is an innovation. The like of this beautiful and imposing structure does not exist elsewhere.
The forests of the Park abound in peculiar tree growths. These abnormal growths are in perfect keeping with the unusual character of this Wonderland, and enter prominently into the construction of Old Faithful Inn, which is thus a unique hotel home in a unique land. The Inn is a thoroughly modern and artistic structure in every respect and represents an expenditure approaching $200,000. Electric lights and bells, new and unique room furnishings, steam heat, good fire protection, dormers, French windows, massive porches with rustic seats and swings, are a few of the many noteworthy features. The office or reception hall is most striking. This room is seventy-five feet square and extends upward ninety-two feet to the peak of the roof. An enormous chimney, fourteen feet square, containing eight fireplaces stands in one corner. This is constructed of lava blocks of assorted shapes and sizes, many of them of enormous bulk. Fires of big logs are kept going constantly in one or more of the large fireplaces. Back of the chimney is a snug and unconventional writing room recess.

Large log balconies surround this great court on three sides on the second and third stories, and other and smaller balconies are found still higher up.

The dining room is sixty feet square, with another huge lava chimney and fireplace and with very large and fine plate-glass windows. From these windows the hourly eruptions of Old Faithful geyser may be seen.

The distant eruptions of Grand, Giant, Riverside, Splendid, and other geysers also may be seen from the Inn, while all the geyser eruptions between the Castle and Old Faithful are very plainly visible. A searchlight is operated from the roof of the hotel at night, showing the geysers in eruption—a most remarkable sight—and the bears at the edge of the woods, where they prowl about the garbage piles.

The bedrooms are of log structure, or of natural, unplaned, unpainted pine, the effect being unique and pleasing. The furnishings are of the Arts and Crafts style.

Tourists should remain some time at Old Faithful Inn if possible.
The Lake Colonial Hotel

As complete in every way as Old Faithful Inn, is the new Colonial hotel at Yellowstone lake. Here stands a stately, dignified building of Colonial architecture, massive and imposing in size, with high-columned porches and a veranda across the entire front, the whole beautifully illuminated with electric lights at night. The hotel faces and overlooks Yellowstone lake, twenty miles in length, framed in by the mountains on each side of it.

The large reception room of this structure, is finished in California redwood, electrically lighted at night, and is furnished with large rugs and all kinds of easy chairs. It is a place where one feels wonderfully at home, and the comfort and repose suggested grow upon the traveler. Steam heat, baths and the usual accessories of modern hotels are of course to be found, and the room furnishings are all that can be desired.

It is a glorious spot at which to remain for a number of days or weeks and rest and enjoy salmon trout fishing.
WITH each succeeding year the wild animals in the park become a more interesting feature of it. Here is really the only place where the public in general can freely see the animals of the forest and the wilds in their natural state. The animals evince less and less timidity and, while not common, it is not an unusual sight, as the coaches drive along, to see an elk or a deer or two slaking their thirst in the stream or several quietly and unconcernedly feeding in the woods near the road.

The effort to increase the buffalo herd by outside purchase and to corral the animals where they can be fed and protected has met with success. There are now about 100 bison in the park.

There are about 2,000 antelopes and from 100 to 200 mountain sheep in the park, most of them living on and around Mount Everts near Mammoth Hot Springs. Both sheep and antelopes are more wary than the other animals, and, to a great extent disappear in the spring. In the fall, winter, and spring, both antelopes and sheep are found in large numbers on the hills and flats above Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs. They are fed hay by the authorities at Fort Yellowstone, which serves to
domesticate them in some degree, and in recent years many antelopes remain to graze during the summer on the large alfalfa field at and just inside the park entrance.

The deer, of which there are hundreds, are increasing in number, and the beautiful creatures are seen more and more each year here and there in the park. During the fall, winter, and spring, like the sheep and antelopes, they are a familiar feature of the locality about Fort Yellowstone or Mammoth Hot Springs.

It is the elk, however, that are found in almost countless numbers, and during the summer they are not infrequently seen by the tourists. They seclude themselves more or less, however, in the valleys and timber, and gather by hundreds around Shoshone lake and in Hayden valley. There are bands of them frequently seen too, on Mount Washburn and Dunraven peak. Those who wish to see a fine herd of elk can do so by riding on horseback a few miles up Alum creek from either the Grand canyon or the Yellowstone lake hotel.

The bears are found near the hotels and it requires no exertion, beyond the walk of a few rods by tourists, to see them. Any evening or morning, with rare exceptions, from one to twenty or more may be seen eating from the refuse piles of the hotels.

In portions of the park, naturally those somewhat retired and secluded, there are many beavers and they are flourishing and increasing. One place where these industrious animals may be seen is near Tower fall, where there
are several colonies of them. Here, among the brooks in this beautiful part of the park, they may be found, with their dams, houses, ponds, and slides, swimming about in the water or cutting down trees on land, laying in their store of food for the winter.

A Fisherman's Paradise

As a place where one may indulge in angling at little or no expense or hardship, the park heads the list. In 1890 the United States Fish Commission began stocking the waters of the park. Since that year several hundred thousand trout have been "planted" in the park lakes and streams, and these have greatly multiplied. These "plants" have comprised Lake, Loch Leven, Rainbow, Von Behr, black spotted and brook trout, and salmon trout are also found in Yellowstone lake as a natural growth.

There is now scarcely a stream or lake in the park but that has trout in it. From any of the hotels one can easily make fishing excursions, at distances ranging from a few rods to a few miles, and find fine sport. Those who angle in Yellowstone Park are under few restrictions, but they are assumed to be true sportsmen. All fish must be taken with a hook and line. At Yellowstone lake the fish may be taken either by casting or trolling. The lake trout are easily caught, even by those unaccustomed to fishing. For those who are adepts at angling, the most desirable spot at this point is in the Yellowstone river, below the outlet of the lake. Boats and fishing tackle for those who do not have their own, can be procured here. At Upper geyser basin trout can be taken anywhere in the Firehole river even though it is largely composed of warm water from the geysers. At the Grand canyon a favorite fishing spot is the reach of river between the Upper and Lower falls.

Near Tower fall there is fine troutine. There, some twenty miles
GRAND CANYON AND LOWER FALL OF THE YELLOWSTONE.
from Mammoth Hot Springs, the Yellowstone river, just below the foot of the Grand canyon, is a large stream with wide bends and pools and the trout are large and gamey.

At Mammoth Hot Springs

MAMMOTH Hot Springs, the first point in the tour of the park, is the administrative center of "Wonderland." And, it is a very attractive place. A large green plaza is flanked on the east by the red-roofed officers' buildings and barracks of Fort Yellowstone. On the opposite side rises Terrace mountain, with the richly colored steaming terraces that so delight thousands of visitors. At the base of the mountain to the north stands the huge hotel, with other buildings occupied as stores and dwellings and by the Government and the Hotel and the Transportation Company's officials. The Government, by means of small irrigation canals, has turned what was formerly a dreary, parched, unkempt waste into a green and ornamental plain.
Mammoth Hot Springs, during the park season, is a lively spot. The throngs of tourists and the arriving and departing coaches, the officers in blue and the soldiers in khaki, all combine to make the Springs a very interesting place, even a gay one. The supremely wonderful terraces found here are scattered along the sides of Terrace mountain and yet are fairly well concentrated. As one moves about among the living springs, one passes over the remains of ancient springs and terraces. The area and magnitude of thermal action, past and present, is absolutely astonishing to one who sees it for the first time.

Guide posts and guides point out to the tourist, by name, the particular pools and terraces and the guidebooks give the interesting facts regarding them. Pulpit, Jupiter, Cleopatra, and Narrow Gauge terraces, Orange geyser, Cupid’s cave and the Devil’s Kitchen are the most important. Near the hotel there are several circular dried up wells that were formerly living pools. One of the most interesting objects is Liberty Cap, a standing monument-like shaft supposed to have been, at one time, a living geyser like the present Orange geyser. It is thirty-eight feet high and, irregularly, about twenty feet in diameter. The Giant’s Thumb, not far from Liberty Cap, and similar thereto but smaller, is an object of some interest.

There are numerous rides, walks and drives about the springs. The mouth of Boiling river and the canyon and fall—Osprey fall—of the Middle Gardiner river behind Bunsen peak, are all within walking distance to good pedestrians, or they can be reached by horseback or by surrey.
Golden Gate and Obsidian Cliff

The first day's ride is always one of expectation. The road leads past the terraces, climbing to Golden Gate by a light and regular grade. On the way the Travertine, or Hoodoo, rocks are passed. These are strange freaks of nature. Of limestone, they stand pitched in all imaginable angles and the road twists through the midst of them. They are of a soft, silvery gray color, which fact gives name to Silver Gate, a characteristic spot among them.

Golden Gate is a short, striking, rugged, yellowish canyon upon which the Government has spent many thousands of dollars. In order to make it passable it was necessary to construct a viaduct of steel and concrete at one point, at an expense of $10,000. Rustic fall, at the head of the Gate, is one of the attractions of the spot.

Twelve miles from Mammoth Hot Springs, Obsidian Cliff, one of the most interesting objects in the park is reached. It is of natural volcanic glass, and is a very fine example of this species of lava. The cliff is high, black, with an abrupt face, and, in former years, was a mine of wealth to the Indians for material for arrow heads.
Norris Geyser Basin

Norris geyser basin is a weird and interesting piece of landscape. Steam columns rise from hundreds of hot water pools and orifices in the white-gray basin as if it were the center of a manufacturing district. Norris basin is distinguished in one respect from the other geyser basins—it possesses the only steam geyser or geysers in the park. Formerly, but one steam geyser, the Black Growler, was found here, but in recent years other "steamers" have broken forth, thus adding interest to the spot.

There are several small water geysers here, the Constant and Minute Man being among the most prominent. The Monarch is a powerful geyser when in eruption and the New Crater is one of moderate intensity.

After luncheon an hour or an hour and a half is usually given to "doing" the basin afoot, and the coaches are boarded at a rustic pavilion at the farther side of the formation. The afternoon ride is along two of the largest streams in the park—the Gibbon river, named in honor of Gen.
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John Gibbon, and the Firehole river. The ride along the Gibbon river with its continuous cascades, its wide, open, mountain-bordered park, where the elk resort during the winter, and its winding, palisaded canyon, is one of the most attractive features of the park coaching trip.

The Firehole river is larger than the Gibbon and, in some respects, prettier. The clarity of the deep waters and the beauty of the vegetable growths seen in their depths, are especially to be noted. The Cascades of the Firehole are a fine series of rapids between walls of blackish rock, and are well seen from the rock projections of the river bank.

**Lower Geyser Basin**

After crossing Nez Percé creek, the Fountain Hotel looms into view, and a short ride across an old geyser plain ends the forty mile drive at the homelike Fountain hotel, Lower geyser basin.

In plain view of the hotel, and but a short distance away, are the Fountain and Clepsydra geysers, Mammoth paint pots, and many springs. The Fountain is a fine type of the class of geysers that have no cones. It is a great favorite with tourists and is a sight worth seeing. It projects huge masses of water spasmodically and plays at intervals of about four hours and for fifteen minutes at a time. The Paint Pots are nature's mush pools—a strange, boiling, caldron of tinted clays that holds one with peculiar fascination.
In a shallow ravine, or draw, about two miles from the hotel are the Great Fountain geyser and a string of water pools of most exquisite beauty. Here, too, is Firehole lake, most unique in its nature.

Seen from the Fountain hotel, toward the southwest, at a distance of four miles, are constant and heavy clouds of steam. There, on the road to Upper geyser basin, is Midway geyser basin, small in superficial area, but the location of Excelsior geyser, Prismatic lake, and Turquoise spring, marvelous products of nature. The geyser is a water volcano when in eruption, but at present it is inactive.

Prismatic lake is the largest, and, perhaps, the most beautiful hot spring in the world. It is about 250 by 300 feet in size and it is unsurpassed in the richness and variety of color found in its waters and around its scalloped edges.

Turquoise Spring is similar to Prismatic pool and from one-third to one-half as large. Its name indicates the prevailing color, which grades and changes into numerous others.

Upper Geyser Basin

Nine miles from the Fountain hotel the coaches land their passengers at Old Faithful Inn, Upper geyser basin, visiting Biscuit basin en route.

This valley of geysers is the real center of curiosity in the park. At its lower end are the Fan, Mortar, and Riverside geysers; at the extreme upper end is Old Faithful geyser.

Lying between the Riverside and Old Faithful geysers, along both sides of the Firehole river, is an array of geysers as diverse and variable in individual characteristics as can be imagined.

The Giant with its fractured horn, and the Grotto with its cavernous cone, stand near together. The former plays to a height of 250 feet when
in eruption; the latter reaches forty feet at its best. The Oblong, farther along, has its crater rim studded with large geyserite nodules. Across the road from these are the Comet and Splendid, the latter, when in eruption, much like Old Faithful.

Continuing up the valley there are found many hot pools and geysers, among the latter, the Sawmill, Economic, Turban, and Grand, the last one of the finest in the park. The Castle is a wonderful piece of nature's work, its eruption of steam and water reaching from fifty to seventy-five feet, ordinarily, and not infrequently to a height of 200 feet or more.

Here, also, are Black Sand pool, Sunset lake, a large beautiful hot lakelet, and Emerald pool, not quite as large as Sunset lake but perhaps as beautiful and wonderful. On a small, narrow divide in the valley is the Punch Bowl, ornately rimmed and colored in red, yellow, and saffron.

Prominent geysers seen from Old Faithful Inn are the Castle, Grand, Beehive, Lion, Lioness and Cubs, Old Faithful and the Giantess geysers, with many hot, boiling pools interspersed among them.

Besides these more important objects, the Upper basin is filled with a myriad of smaller geysers and springs. To such an extent are they present
that in the early morning thousands of steam columns, rising from the pools, fill the air with white, vaporous clouds, forming a wondrous spectacle. Geysers in eruption in the moonlight produce another transformation scene, while the giant searchlight on the roof of Old Faithful Inn, when turned upon Old Faithful geyser, throws upon the black back ground of the night another most beautiful picture.

**The Continental Divide**

BETWEEN the Upper geyser basin and Yellowstone lake the Continental divide, an irregular mountain line, divides the drainage of the region, and diverts part of it into the Atlantic through the Yellowstone and Madison rivers, the remainder to the Pacific Ocean by way of the Snake river.

Leaving Old Faithful Inn the forest road passes Keppler cascade and winds among the hills to Shoshone Point. Here a beautiful view is unfolded, the three snow-covered peaks of the giant Tetons, fifty miles away, being the predominant features.
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Yellowstone Lake

YELLOWSTONE lake is a lovely sheet of water, of irregular form, its shores heavily wooded and indented. It is of moderate depth, full of salmon trout, and mountain-walled. On the shore of the lake at the lunch station at the West Arm, there are more highly colored paint pots, many hot pools, and two or three geysers of moderate power.

Here is found the hot spring cone where the angler, if he so chooses, catches a trout in the lake and, without changing position, flops him into the boiling water of the pool, and, in a moment, cooks him. This seemingly improbable story is actually true, and the occurrence itself has been witnessed by a large number of tourists.

From the new and stately Colonial hotel near the outlet of Yellowstone lake, the prospect is one of restful peace. The large lake reaches out into the mountains, the irregularities of its shore line being easily seen. Stevenson island lies close by and Dot island shows faintly down toward the south-western shore in line with Flat mountain and Mount Sheridan. The southeastern arm can be traced as it winds in among the high peaks of the Absaroka range to the south. There, the Upper Yellowstone river, fresh from the high Rockies, expands into this charming lake.

To the Canyon

LEAVING the beautiful lake and its delightful hotel, the road follows the windings of the Yellowstone river, by all odds the noblest stream in the park, and one of the largest and most important in the west.

Half way between Yellowstone lake and the Canyon are found two or three interesting objects. The most important is Mud volcano, generally,
MOONLIGHT ON YELLOWSTONE LAKE
but incorrectly, termed Mud geyser. The volcano continually throws thick, roily water and mud from the bottom of its cavern against its sloping walls, the brown liquid mud being projected in all directions.

A few rods beyond the volcano, and on a level with the road, at the extremity of a little gulch and reached by well-tramped trails, is the dainty gothic Grotto. A small aperture in the hillside, symmetric and gothic like, is filled with the clearest of water, and continuous explosions, exactly similar to those of the volcano, keep it constantly agitated in its pebbly basin.

It was here that the Nez Percé Indians under Chief Joseph crossed the Yellowstone river on their way through the park, during the war of 1877.

The peculiar design used by the Northern Pacific railway for a trademark is well known. It comes from an ancient Chinese diagram known as the Great Monad, which is many centuries old. At Trout creek the little stream has gracefully worked out an almost perfect duplicate of the Northern Pacific's trademark.
The Grand Canyon and the Falls

As the tourist nears the end of the coaching trip from the lake to the Grand Canyon hotel, the road winds along the banks of the Yellowstone river, now a deep and rapid stream carrying an immense volume of water between its confined banks. As the coaches stop at a wide platform, the proximity of the Upper fall of the Yellowstone is not at first realized, though its dull roar is plainly heard. Passing down the broad stairways erected by the Government, the visitor stands upon a lookout from which a splendid view of the lesser, but still tremendously imposing, of the two Grand canyon cataracts is obtained. Below, the river rushes on to the Great, or Lower fall, after its precipitous rush to the sheer ledge at the brink of the Upper fall and its abrupt plunge of 112 feet.

One finds it impossible to separate the Grand canyon from the Great fall. The former seems made by the Creator as the setting for the latter, and the latter impresses the spectator as the supreme embellishment of one of the most magnificent of all the mighty works of God. Masterpieces of color, rich in hue and exquisite in their living presentment of some great thought of a human artist, are fitly set in rich and exquisite frames of gold. So with the Great fall. Framed in richer setting by far than human minds could plan or execute, it is the great objective in a perspective of overwhelming impressiveness, as one views it from a hundred projecting points down the canyon. On either side is the glorious blaze of color from the scarred and fire-tinted walls of the canyon, with the pure blue sky for its background, and the blaze of the bright sunlight bringing every detail into bold relief.

One may view the canyon in the opposite direction, following the narrow, winding ribbon of green-white formed by the river far below. The same infinitely beautiful color display is there, and the scene is a powerful one and beyond words, but the fall is not there and one feels its absence more or less keenly. In the Great fall there is power and force and a superb quality of action which tempers and dignifies the whole scene.

In itself, the Great fall is notable for its remarkable grandeur. The enormous volume of water, caught between scarped walls of lava, tumbles sheer 310 feet over the sharp-cut brink, and as the green mass divides under the resisting force of the air and the underlying rock, the waterparticles take
on all the varying shades from the original green to milky whiteness. The spray and spume, caught by the breezes, form a bridal veil of infinitely fine texture, which drapes as silken hangings might, the jagged rocks at the bottom of the tremendous descent. A delicate rainbow plays in the sunlight, and the spectator, be he ever so conventional, must, for the pure beauty of the scene, sit spell-bound by that marvel of Nature.

The walls of the canyon are formed of rhyolite on which the thermal action of hot water and steam have worked many changes. From these causes comes the tremendous variety of coloring. Evidences of the processes by which the colors of the canyon have been burned in are readily detected in the steam fissures which exist along the river at the bottom of the deep gorge.

It is the color aided by the sculptural effects that makes the Grand Canyon different from any other gorge in the world. Yellows, whites, and reds predominate and are the dominant chord in the marvelous harmony of tints. And Time, the perfect artist, has subdued all to such a marvel of delicacy that to gaze on the scene inevitably reminds one of the work of a Titian or Raphael, though even then the comparison is weak. No human hand will ever place on canvas a true picture of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Such a scene might be truthful in line and perspective, but the greatest human mind would still fail to grasp the wonders of that picture from Nature, and human hand could never reproduce what the Almighty has written there.

The Park Tour

The orderly handling of the immense number of visitors to Yellowstone Park each summer makes it necessary that there be a fixed schedule for the park tour, which is, approximately, about three months in duration, being for 1909, from June 5 to September 25. The tourist need conform to the schedule itself, however, only when personal convenience is best served in this way. Visitors frequently wish to sojourn en route at points which specially interest them, and are for this reason permitted to spend additional days at the various hotels without extra charge for transportation. The expense of lay-overs is represented in the additional time at the various hotels, at the regular per diem rate.
While the tour of five and a half days within the Park, which is the scheduled trip, enables the visitor to view, practically, everything of note, there are numerous points of interest which can not be thoroughly seen and enjoyed without a lay-over.

Short Trips

Among the more attractive of short journeys within the park are: A trip to Tower fall for pleasure and fishing purposes, a climb up Bunsen's and Electric peaks, a ride over Mount Everts, and a trip to the Canyon and Fall of the Middle Gardiner river, from Mammoth Hot Springs; from the Fountain hotel visit the many beautiful springs and pools round about Great Fountain geyser, and make fishing excursions to the junction of the Gibbon and Firehole rivers, and up Nez Percé creek; a trip to Lone Star geyser from Old Faithful Inn; fishing or camping trips from the new Lake hotel to points on Yellowstone lake or river, or down to the Mammoth Paint Pots.
THE LAND OF GEYSERS

Jackson lake country; the fine trip from the Grand canyon to the top of Mount Washburn by the new road from the Canyon hotel, and a trip across Yellowstone river and down the south side of the Grand canyon to Artist's point, by way of the new bridge above the Upper fall.

The general tour is arranged with the idea of giving the visitor an opportunity to see just as many of the wonders of the park as can possibly be included within the time specified. It succeeds admirably, but no journey of this length of time could acquaint one with all the beauties of a region of such enormous extent.

The transportation agent—there is one at each hotel—should be advised in advance, as far as possible, where it is decided to lay-over or otherwise change the plans. His services are free. The manager of the hotel should also be notified in order that satisfactory arrangements for rooms may be made.

Tourist Literature

ONE small booklet can no more than summarize the important features of the Yellowstone Park trip. Additional information is contained in the Yellowstone Park Map Folder, which will be sent free on request.

A Panoramic Picture of Yellowstone National Park, a birdseye view in colors, will be sent for thirty-five cents.

"Eastward Through The Storied Northwest," describing the eastbound transcontinental journey from California over the Northern Pacific railway, is a handsome booklet with illustrations in color, and will be sent for six cents to cover postage.

A map folder showing time schedule of trains will be sent free on request.

If there is anything the tourist wishes to know about Yellowstone National Park, the Northwest, the Puget Sound country, the Columbia River region, or Alaska, all of them ideal places in which to spend a vacation or enjoy an outing, he should write to A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn., and the information will be furnished immediately.