Puget Sound

Rainier National Park

[Image: Illustration of Puget Sound with a sailboat and a mountain peak with a group of people on a cliff.]
COME to Puget Sound where mountain and valley, trout stream and roaring surf, dense forests and well-kept orchards, great cities and rural hamlets present an ever-changing panorama. All who delight in scenic attractions, life in the open, diversified amusement and a glimpse of an Empire in the making, will find this the promised land.

What is your desire—luxurious hotel life in a great city or a rustic camp high in the mountains, fishing in fresh or salt water, sailing, cruising, motoring, hiking, mountain climbing, golf or tennis? To each of these can be given a perfect answer.

Western Washington, with its State and National parks, its good roads, mountains and water courses, its thriving cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Bellingham, Everett and others invites the attention of all seeking pleasure, health and success in the great open.

Included in this enchanting land, easily accessible, are the Olympic peninsula, Canada with its wonder places, Vancouver and Victoria, and the famed Grays Harbor country.

It is the great port of health and happiness. Come to Puget Sound.
The Charmed Land

The charm of the Puget Sound country lies in its infinite variety, furnishing as it does unequalled opportunities for excursions by rail, steamer or motor into a veritable wonderland. Its climate is equable and invigorating, stimulating the interest of the tourist in pilgrimages from snow-capped peaks to surf-bound coasts. Or it may be that the placid beauty of Lake Crescent or the thundering majesty of Snoqualmie Falls prove more attractive. Truly it is the playground of the country, and while summer tours are most often desired, the great outdoors can be enjoyed in winter too, and Christmas golf has become a feature in this favored land.

Diversity of scenic attractions alone do not make a country prosperous. In Western Washington the investor or the homeseeker will see much of interest. The business man finds remarkable opportunities for establishing himself in a growing country plenteously endowed with natural resources, with enough established industry to encourage the investor. The homeseeker is impressed with the splendid educational facilities and unexcelled climatic conditions.

The Puget Sound Region Teeming With Industry

A short trip from any one of the larger cities reveals the basic wealth of the Puget Sound region. The mighty stands of timber, the fishing docks and canneries, manufacturing plants, berry fields, dairy farms, orchards and poultry ranches attest the abundant resources of the country. Favorable sites for new factories are adjacent to the cities. Hydro-electric power is low in cost and everywhere available. The winter and summer temperatures are most inviting for those seeking a location for a new enterprise. Transportation facilities, by land and sea, are ideal. Not only is the section connected by rail with every important center of the North American continent, but steamships, plying the Seven Seas, are constantly arriving at and departing from Puget Sound.

You'll Like Seattle

It smiles down upon you like Rome from its seven hills, each of which commands a sweeping view that is unsurpassed, sometimes of Lake Washington, then again of the great docks where perhaps an Oriental passenger liner is arriving or departing. Another vantage point shows the great central
waterfront where vessels from Alaska or British Columbia, in the Oriental or Intercoastal service, are constantly shifting, while the boats of the "mosquito fleet" are darting in and out. Still another hill is high above the great manufacturing center, and another gives a bird's-eye view of the railroad yards. The impression received during a tour of several hours about the city is one of progress and industry combined with all outward evidences of culture and social life.

Standing on any of these hills a remarkable panorama is unfolded to the gaze. To the east is the Cascade range with its snow-crested ridge culminating with Mount Baker to the north and Mount Rainier to the south, the Olympic range across the Sound, also perpetually snowcapped, and with a foreground of dense forest growth.

Seattle is the metropolis of the Pacific Northwest, and since its founding in 1852 its growth has been phenomenal. At the last census it was credited with a population of 315,000, but today the number of its residents is estimated at 400,000. The city is well built, and its streets often are reminiscent of some great eastern metropolis, its modern banks, office buildings, and hotels being such that they would be a credit to a much larger community.

Seattle has a system of parks, boulevards and playgrounds that is worthy of extended comment, the municipal golf course at Jefferson Park now having twenty-seven holes, but another nine holes being in contemplation. Indeed, Seattle has thirteen golf courses. It maintains tennis courts in every section of the city, while there are innumerable bathing beaches main-
Snoqualmie Falls
tained on Sound and lake. In addition there are some twenty-four playgrounds for the children, and at each competent supervisors are in charge. The University of Washington is located on a 582-acre campus bordering on Lakes Union and Washington, and a visit to the campus should be included by those who take the thirty-five mile boulevard tour skirting the Sound and lakes.

The new Hotel Olympic opened recently is one of the finest structures in the West, and will play an important part in future tourist traffic. It has 600 rooms, and is located in the very heart of the city, on a sightly eminence, commanding a view of Sound and mountains.

Visit the Wonderful Markets, Libraries, Schools, Churches and the Picturesque Residential Sections

Visitors in Seattle invariably seek the public markets conducted by the city and classed as the most distinctive and interesting imaginable, with rare displays of edibles from orchard, farm and sea. The best time to visit the public markets is in the forenoon.

Little has been said about the churches, lodges, schools or libraries, but that goes without saying. All of the cities are well equipped with those advantages that make for the higher life. In Seattle one residential section after another is pointed out, and one has to ponder for a long time over the question of which is the more sightly. Mt. Baker Park is separated by many miles from Magnolia Bluff, but lying between are such distinctive residence sections as Queen Anne Hill, the University District, Interlaken, Montlake, Denny Blaine Park, Capitol Hill, First Hill and Beacon Hill, each representing a forward march in the development of the city.

Seattle's Back Country a Tremendous Stimulus to Manufacturing

Seattle's prosperity is based upon manufacturing of all kinds, lumbering, fishing, railroading, foreign commerce, the Alaska trade, and miscellaneous industries. For a back country it has a chain of valleys, highly productive, which reach to the base of the Cascades, and it is also a leading distributing point for the Pacific Northwest, an empire rich in forests, fisheries, minerals, horticulture and agriculture. Railroads and highways lead north to Canada, and regular steamship service is maintained to Oriental ports, Honolulu, Alaska, Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, B. C., California and all local and intercoastal points.

There are dozens of delightful motor tours that can be taken in the neighborhood of Seattle. Each one reveals a new vision of an artistic panorama in marine, valley or mountain scenery. Completely encircling Lake Washington, which is one of Seattle's prime attractions, is a fifty mile paved highway. From this highway on the east diverges the Sunset Highway to Issaquah, Lake Sammamish, Snoqualmie Falls and the Snoqualmie Valley. If the visitor has but limited time, the trip to Snoqualmie Falls should be the one selected for a day's outing. The inn at the Falls is noted for its excellent service. And if he wishes to extend his tour, he can take the climb to the summit of the Cascades, where at Lake Keechelus Inn delightful accommodations may be found.

As the hub of the 2,000 miles of shore line of Puget Sound, Seattle is an excellent headquarters point, and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce's Tourist Information Bureau will be glad to outline trips for anyone who writes or calls for information.
Tacoma, City of Homes

As Tacoma comes into view the visitor recalls having read somewhere that it has a population of 125,000 people, that it is a great lumber manufacturing and smelting center of the Northwest. This is purely statistical and conveys no adequate conception of the city as it really is, built on a series of hills, rising like terraces above the blue waters of Commencement Bay, which is an arm of Puget Sound, and which forms a harbor that has approximately sixty miles of shore line and docking facilities for vessels of all sizes. From the new Winthrop Hotel, looking across the water and manufacturing sections, mountain peaks rise majestically in the background. Tacoma is the gateway to Rainier National Park, and from the city many other trips can be taken.

But Tacoma, above all, is a city of homes. Well kept lawns and shrubbery, and roses blooming profusely everywhere, evidence the personal pride which the Tacoma houseowner feels in his property.

There are twenty-three parks in the vicinity and four charming lakes, with shores lined with a dense growth of evergreen, alder and dogwood. Near American Lake is Camp Lewis, one of the largest permanent army posts in the whole country, the reservation containing 6,000 acres. Nearby are some of the most beautiful suburban homes to be found anywhere, and the Country Club, which is in the same locality, is one of the finest in the West.

The Lumber Capital of America and the Largest Door Producer in the Nation

One visiting Tacoma for the first time cannot help but be greatly impressed with the extent of its growing number of lumber and furniture manufactories. It is in truth a great center of the lumber industry, and its ambitious residents speak of it as "the lumber capital of America." The finished product, in addition to commercial sash, doors and blinds, includes artistic furniture, this industry as a whole having become so extensive that Tacoma is now classed as one of the great woodworking centers of the world. Its output of doors last year was 4,530,929, the largest factory product of this commodity in the United States. The Tacoma Smelter, another great industry of the city, receives its supply of ore from Alaska, British Columbia, the interior, and from distant points such as Chile and the Orient. These great industries, with many lesser manufacturing plants and canning establishments, contribute to the city's prosperity. Tacoma is fast becoming a center for moving picture productions, a large and
fully equipped plant having been established there recently. Picture makers from Southern California also frequent Tacoma, all of which is accounted for by the unrivaled background of Commencement Bay and Rainier National Park.

Visit Olympia, Gateway to the Last Frontier

Paved highways lead to Olympia, the state capital, and a truly interesting place, also to the Olympic peninsula, the last frontier of America, and to Gray’s Harbor, Rainier National Park, Seattle, and points north. All places of interest are connected by a great boulevard system.

Just opened is the new Hotel Winthrop, last of six new and elaborate hotels which have recently been built in this section, at Hoquiam. Aberdeen, Olympia, Seattle, Tacoma and Everett. Everything has been provided in these cities to insure the comfort and pleasure of visitors.

Tacoma is a great commercial port, having steamship connections with the four corners of the earth. The distance between Tacoma and Seattle is about forty miles, and there are numberless trains, trolleys, boats and motors moving back and forth between the two great centers.

The North Sound Country Famously Scenic

Northward the Pacific highway is paved the entire distance to Vancouver and important points of interest enroute are Everett, Mt. Vernon, Bellingham, each being a thriving town with good hotel accommodations. Part of the route is along the Sound, and the Chuckanut Drive, just outside Bellingham, is said to be one of the justly famous scenic roads in the country. From an elevation one looks through openings in the dense forest, across the placid water of the bay and strait to the many islands in the San Juan group, across to the Canadian shores.

Of course, there are many other ways of getting into Canada. American and Canadian boats make regular trips daily, and in addition many ferries operate from Seattle, Anacortes, Bellingham or Port Angeles. Some of these ferries go through the picturesque San Juan Islands, which are partly in American and Canadian waters, touching Nanaimo or Sydney, which are ports on Vancouver Island, at the south end of which is the city of Victoria.

Other ferries operate across Puget Sound and Hood’s Canal, so that visitors may enjoy the Olympic peninsula, and then board another ferry at Port Angeles for the trip into Canada. As this is written largely for the visitors unacquainted with the geography of the country, it is pointed out that the waters of the Strait of Georgia, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, Puget Sound, with innumerable inlets and bays, separate the mainland of the United States from the Olympic peninsula and the mainland of Canada from Vancouver Island.

The “Georgian Circuit” a Grand Experience

To make the trip any number of combinations of rail, steamship and automobile can be worked out. The circle tour has been often termed the “Georgian Circuit” and can be made in six or seven different combinations. Here are examples: By rail or by the Pacific highway direct from Seattle to Vancouver, ferry from Vancouver to Nanaimo, southward from Nan-
addition to the sightseeing busses, "For Hire" cars with experienced drivers, can be procured for tours into the Olympic peninsula and Canada. Short boat trips about Puget Sound are numerous, and to those living inland it will prove a novelty to tour the country by water. All the principal ports such as Tacoma, Seattle, Bremerton (U. S. Navy Yard), Bellingham, Port Townsend, Port Angeles, and Anacortes, have excellent boat service, each one of which affords the visitor ample opportunity for studying the contour of the Sound and enjoying the wonderful marine view. One boat goes through the picturesque San Juan Islands, others circle Bainbridge Island or Vashon Island.

Don't Miss the Trip Through the Government Locks

Still another passes in review before the central waterfront of Seattle, then into Puget Sound, turns at West Point Light and enters Salmon Bay. From here the boat is lifted through the Government locks, second only to those at Panama, and moves through Lake Union which is surrounded on all sides by the hills of Seattle. Moving eastward the route is under the University Bridge, and passengers are given a full view of the University campus, then through the Portage Canal and out.
Rainier National Park

The above topographical map will be found useful in visualizing the prominent features and recreation centers of Rainier National Park. Twenty-eight glaciers, large and small, clothe the mountain. Radiating from the crest like the arms of a giant starfish these rivers of ice creep through fourteen valleys until the warmer air of the lower slopes converts them into rivers of water.
into Lake Washington, which is seventeen miles long and from three to five miles wide. The boat trip ends at Leschi Park where conveyances await the passengers who are shown the entire boulevard system from the Mt. Baker Park residence district to the University campus, a succession of artistically built residence sections, well paved boulevards with marine and woodland vistas, with every now and then a glimpse of Rainier. This entire water and automobile tour can be taken twice daily and consumes but a few hours, the passenger being safely deposited at his hotel at the conclusion of the tour.

**Olympic Peninsula a Land of Adventure and Rugged Grandeur**

Destined to become one of the favored tourist centers of America, and that within a very few years, the Olympic peninsula, occupying the extreme northwestern corner of the United States, is worthy of extended mention. It is bounded on the north by the Strait of Juan de Fuca, on the south by Grays Harbor and Chehalis river. Its entire west coast is lashed by the waves of the Pacific, while on the east Puget Sound with its myriad canals, bays and inlets, marks the boundary. This peninsula includes within its area four counties—Clallam, Jefferson, Grays Harbor and Mason, while Kitsap county takes in the Hood canal section.

It is a land of contrast and charm, while its interior, densely forested and bisected by that perpetual snow clad Olympic range, is to date almost devoid of population. Yet on its borders are some of the most prosperous and modern communities of Western Washington. In the long ago the country was inaccessible and only visited by the hardy logger or the venturesome mountaineer and camper. Today the state has almost completed the Olympic highway which will eventually circle the entire peninsula. Lake Quinault, Pacific Beach, and Copalis Beach can be reached by motor from Aberdeen and Hoquiam, reached by trains of the Union Pacific.

**Picturesque Hood's Canal a Delightful Trip**

Along the picturesque Hood's Canal the highway is completed from Olympia through to Lake Cushman, Port Townsend, Sequim, Port Angeles, Lake Crescent and Mora, which is in the northwestern corner of the area. Then there are three steamships daily leaving Seattle for Port Townsend where rail connection is made for all points along the northern border. Lastly many ferries operate across Puget Sound to land the visitor at some point on the Olympic highway, thus saving the long drive around the lower end of the Sound. Hotels, luncheon places and summer resorts abound in this section, but if one has the time and possesses the adventuresome spirit, the real way to derive full enjoyment would be to outfit at Grays Harbor, Port Townsend, or Port Angeles and with a competent guide strike out for the interior of this new wonderland on a camping trip into the very center of this wilderness. Here one gets life in the open to his heart's content and while at all times far from the haunts of men, trails, wagon roads and highways lead back to the richly furnished steamship or train.
Olympic Range Full of Thrills

The Olympic range is one succession of scenic surprises. It is a land of lakes, chief of which might be mentioned Lake Crescent which has several good hotels on its shores and which is famed among sportsmen for Beardslee trout. Ozette Lake in the extreme western end of Clallam county lies in the heart of one of the wildest sections, and while it is accessible it is only visited by those seeking solitude and adventure. Lake Quinault is where the famous Quinault salmon is caught. It tastes entirely different from any other species of either salmon or salmon trout and seems to be indigenous only to this section. On this lake Indian guides can be secured to take the visitor in a canoe down the Quinault river and out into the broad Pacific. Arrangements for this novel trip can be made at the Pacific Beach Hotel, which by the way serves a midday meal that has made the place famous.

Mount Olympus Reigns Over a Wild Domain

If the visitor wishes to penetrate this country by established routes of transportation, arrangements can be made to purchase steamship and railroad tickets directly from Seattle, and at Port Townsend and Port Angeles further arrangements can be made for more extensive motor or camping trips. The number of tourists penetrating that region during the last few years has steadily increased. In the heart of this unbroken, wild country, which is a sportsman’s paradise, rises Mount Olympus, towering above the other peaks, and appearing as a sentinel guarding the whole vast unsettled area.

They are boring for oil in the Olympics and the whole country gives indication of being heavily mineralized. Manganese, copper, iron and coal have been discovered, but the country has never really been prospected.

Rainier National Park

JOHN WESLEY CARTER, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Racine, Wisconsin, was a recent visitor to Rainier National Park. He was so charmed and inspired by the wonderful vision that on his return home he wrote a brochure that has since run into many editions of several thousands copies. Here is the introductory paragraph:

"Thousands flock to the mountains every year to feel their uplift and health as they learn their song and mingle and enrich their own little ongoings with those of Nature. One who is born among the mountains loves to revel in the color glory of their care-killing scenery. Going to them is going home, for they are the fountains of life as of rivers. What feelings surge through the soul, when, toil-worn, we leave the city with its grime and shams for the mountains dressed in the snows of Heaven; or go from the murky river of the city to its crystal source; from man to God.

"It seems an unpardonable sin, unless born upon the ocean or plains, or physically unfit, for people to live under the shadow of a great mountain but never to see the outlook from its summit. How much smaller is one's conception of things as he looks up at the domes and spires from the streets than when looking down upon that hive of humans from the summit."
John Muir once wrote: "Of all the fire mountains which like beacons once blazed along the Pacific Coast, Mt. Rainier is the noblest." Seen from Tacoma or Seattle this vast mountain appears to rise directly from sea level. It is almost 250 feet higher than Mt. Shasta, its nearest rival in grandeur and mass. It is overwhelmingly impressive, both by the vastness of its glacial mantle and the striking sculpture of its cliffs. So colossal are its proportions that mountains of ordinary size are dwarfed by comparison to mere foothills. In height it is third in the United States, being exceeded only by Mt. Whitney, California, 14,501 feet, and Mt. Elbert, Colorado, 14,420 feet. In round numbers, it stands 11,000 feet above its immediate base and it is nearly three miles high, measured from sea level. It covers 100 square miles of territory, or one-third of the area of Rainier National Park.

The altitude of the main summit had been in doubt for many years. In 1913 the United States Geographical Survey, in connection with its topographic surveys, made a new series of surveys by triangulation at close range. The figures thus reached are 14,408 feet, and now commonly accepted as the official elevation. With the great care, skill and science exercised in obtaining these measurements, it is not likely to be in error by more than a foot or two and may be regarded as final.
Ascent of the Mountain Should be Made From Paradise Inn

The ascent of Mt. Rainier is ordinarily made from Paradise Valley by what is known as the Gibraltar route, which has proven to be by far the safest and most convenient of all the routes, and is really the only route readily available to tourists. It starts on the south side of the mountain, which is the only side upon which permanent hotels and tourist camps are located. The country surrounding the other sides of the mountain is still in a virgin state of wildness, except for a few trails that traverse it, and is frequented only by parties of mountaineers who carry their own camping outfits.

Paradise Inn, in Paradise Valley, is the logical base from which to make the climb. Equipment may there be obtained and guides secured, and under no circumstances should the climb be attempted without being directed by skilled and experienced guides. This caution is emphasized because mountain climbing is a science all by itself, and if undertaken without due training and preparation, is nearly sure to end disastrously.

Guide Service Headquarters are at Paradise Inn. There are nightly lantern slide and moving picture talks explaining all points of interest in the Park, and telling about the guide and other service available. Saddle horses are available for the Sky-line and other trails. A full supply of outing suits, heavy walking shoes especially calked for service on the ice, alpenstocks and other necessary equipment, suitable for men, women and children, will be found at Guide Headquarters.

Transportation Facilities and Hotel and Camp Accommodations Now Ideal

Rainier National Park has grown in public favor tremendously during the last three or four years, and it may be frankly said that this better favor has come about because of improved travel facilities and better hotel and camp accommodations.

Just a few years ago visitors were confronted with some rather serious travel problems. With these difficulties solved, they found living accommodations far from satisfactory. But today visitors may journey to the Park by comfortable stage directly to the veranda of Paradise Inn without transfer. Or one may travel by de luxe train from Seattle and Tacoma to Ashford, there transferring to stage that operates through to Paradise Inn. In either case, the trip is made from Seattle or Tacoma to the National Park between breakfast time and the luncheon hour.

Paradise Inn is a high class hotel offering the best of accommodations for 650 people. National Park Inn, the vacation hotel located at Longmire Sprins, affords first class accommodations for 400 people. For those who seek good quarters at lower rates there is Paradise Camp in Paradise Valley, offering tent housing for 500 people, and lunch counter service for double that number. And still besides there are the public camp grounds at Longmire Springs and Paradise Valley. These public grounds are intended for the use of Park visitors who bring their own equipment and supply their own needs in every way. The public camp grounds are electrically lighted, equipped with sanitary facilities and piped with water. Here visitors may camp at will, and without fee or charge of any sort.
This Tells the Story of Rainier National Park's Amazing Popularity

It has been this modern and adequate provision for comfortable traveling and comfortable living that has so rapidly built up the visitors record at Rainier National Park from approximately 12,000 people per season back in 1914, to 123,708 in 1923, to 161,473 in 1924, and to 173,004 in 1925.

The great ice-clad mountain, the limitless and mysterious glaciers, the great forests, the gorgeous wild flowers and the glory of it all has been there from the beginning, and nothing has been added to or taken away from the beauty or the majesty of this handiwork of the Great Architect, and the people were told, and told, and told, but they heeded not and they came not, until there were good roads and good cars and good hotels; then they came aplenty, and the end is not yet.

The Good American's Education Is Not Complete Until He Has Seen the National Parks

Rainier National Park is tremendously worth while. It is quite as wonderful as any of the other National Parks. What greater commendation than this may be given, for each of the nation's playgrounds has its wonders and its individuality. Indeed, that is the charm of the National Parks; their vast difference, one from another. Seeing one counts for that one alone; they must all be seen before the interest of the good American is satisfied and his education completed. The National Parks are now a part of the nation's life, and sooner or later every red-blooded man, woman and child in the land will claim a share in these treasure troves of health, freedom and happiness.

No attempt is made in this brief review to quote fares or report time schedules. The Rainier National Park Company issues an attractive little folder in which that information is given complete and in most elaborate form. It is available in every ticket office, tourist bureau, hotel, chamber of commerce and other public place anywhere in the West. Ask for it.

Help Uncle Sam Prevent Forest Fires

The Forest Service of the Government is doing a marvelous work for the benefit of the PEOPLE. Let's cooperate earnestly.

Before leaving your camp ground, take an inventory to see that you haven't left anything—sparks of fire, for instance, or camp rubbish.

The fine art of being a safe camper consists in being dead sure that EVERY spark is out.

The one hundred per cent American puts out his camp fires, cleans his camp and leaves a little wood for the next camper.

The Union Pacific Library

The following publications, attractively illustrated and containing delightfully complete and authoritative information about the places described, may be obtained on application to any representative of the Union Pacific System:

Puget Sound and Rainier National Park.
Columbia River Gorge and Mt. Hood.
Colorado's Mountain Playgrounds.
Folder Map of the United States.
Pacific Northwest and Alaska.
Along the Union Pacific System Sights and Scenes.
EXCURSION FARES TO EASTERN CITIES

The period during which these fares prevail is May 22 to September 15, inclusive. Final return limit October 31. In addition to the liberal reduction, as compared with one-way fares, the privilege of going and returning by different routes and of stopover at pleasure may be enjoyed. One way through California is easily arranged, the cost being but slightly more. Side trips to National Parks—Yellowstone, Zion and Rocky Mountain—may also be arranged comfortably and the additional cost correspondingly small.

ZION NATIONAL PARK

In Southern Utah is Zion National Park, the newest of our National Parks, opened to tourist travel for the first time last season. The thousands who visited the Park last year acclaim it a realm of heroic sublimity unmatched in any other region in America. The Union Pacific is expending more than a quarter of a million dollars in improving and enlarging its facilities to take care of the record number of tourists to Zion National Park expected during the 1926 season. The story of this colorful kingdom of scenic splendor is told in most fascin­ating lore and picture in "Zion National Park," a beautiful book issued by the Union Pacific. Send for a copy. It is free. Excursion fares prevail May 27 to October 1.

SUMMER EXCURSION FARES TO ALL RESORTS IN THE NORTHWEST

The usual broad plan of summer excursion fares also prevails throughout the Northwest and includes in its favor all of the prominent beach and mountain resorts. To both Oregon and Washington beaches the period extends from May 15 to September 30, with return limit October 31. To Rainier National Park June 15 to September 15, inclusive, return limit October 31. To Crater Lake National Park June 20 to September 20, return limit three months. To Wallowa Lake June 1 to September 30, return limit October 31. Week-end fares from nearby points in Washington also prevail to the last-named points. All these fares grant liberal stopover privileges.

Inasmuch as the varying conditions surrounding each series of excursion fares make necessary varying conditions of regulation the safe plan in every case is to inquire of some Union Pacific representative, who will cheerfully give any travel information at his disposal.

RAIL AND STAGE TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

By Rainier National Park Co. Autos

Leaf Seattle and Tacoma daily at 8:00 a.m. Returning, cars leave Paradise Inn at 3:00 p.m., reaching Tacoma at 7:30 p.m. and Seattle 8:30 p.m.

Fares: Round trip, Tacoma to Longmire Springs, $9; to Nisqually Glacier, $10.00; to Narada Falls, $11.00; to Paradise Valley, $12.00. From Seattle, $7.00 additional.

Reservations at hotels and camps in the park should be made in advance if possible. Union Pacific ticket agents will gladly assist in necessary arrangements.

REPRESENTATIVES

SEATTLE, WASH.—City Ticket Office—1405 Fourth Avenue—H. A. LAWRENCE General Agent Passenger Department

SPOKANE, WASH.—727 Sprague Avenue—FRANK H. HOCKEN District Freight and Passenger Agent F. M. De Riemer City Passenger and Ticket Agent

TACOMA, WASH.—114 South Ninth Street—W. M. Carruthers District Freight and Passenger Agent NORMAN HALL City Passenger and Ticket Agent

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—Baker Building, Main and Second Streets—W. J. LEONARD District Freight and Passenger Agent

YAKIMA, WASH.—Union Pacific Building—M. H. WEST District Freight and Passenger Agent

C. J. COLLINS, General Passenger Agent


Seattle, Washington

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