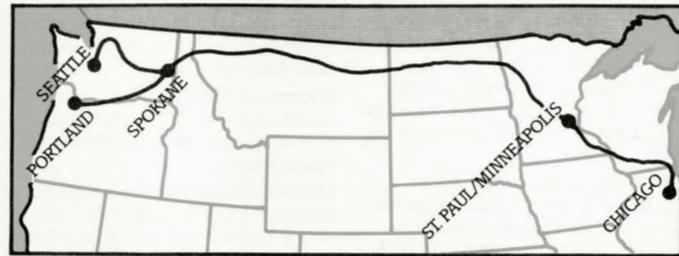


EMPIRE BUILDER

★ Seattle ★ Portland ★ Spokane ★
★ Minneapolis / St. Paul ★ Chicago ★

The Empire Builder

Beyond the beauty
is a wealth of history, fable and
fascinating fact.



Just a few generations ago, the route of the Empire Builder was wilderness, roamed by Indians and buffalo. Later, it was visited by fur traders and gold miners. And still later, it was developed by merchants, timbermen, farmers, and—maybe most dramatically—by railroaders.

In this northern plains country, the greatest railroader of all was James J. Hill, a freewheeling, big-dealing tycoon who linked St. Paul and Seattle with his Great Northern Railway. Hill acquired the land, built the tracks and even encouraged homesteading along the route by hauling whole families and their possessions, providing them with breeding cattle, and developing grains that would survive the new lands. One step at a time, he expanded his railroad to serve the vast, emerging resources of America's Northwest—first the grain of North Dakota, then the gold and copper of Montana, then the lumber from Washington, and then the world trade port of Seattle. In the process, "Empire Builder" Hill came to govern the fate and fortunes of a good part of this powerfully beautiful area of America.

Today, Amtrak's Empire Builder follows the Milwaukee Road between Chicago and St. Paul. Then it travels the Burlington Northern route through the Marias Pass to Spokane, where the train splits, with one section going westward to Seattle and the other section south-westward along the old Spokane, Portland and Seattle route to Portland for direct connections to California.

We've written this guide starting at Seattle or Portland and heading eastward, indicating how many minutes past the previous station (to the west) and then how many minutes from a future station (to the east) you can expect to see a particular sight and whether you should look to your right or your left for it. If you're traveling westward, just begin at Chicago, read the entries in reverse order including the time references, and—of course—look in the opposite direction from the one we've indicated (right for left and left for right) to see each sight. Note that all Amtrak stations are indicated in capital letters to set them apart from those cities and regions through which the Empire Builder travels but makes no stop. Use this guide in conjunction with an Amtrak timetable in order to determine intermediate station times. All times are approximate.

No matter in which direction you're traveling, this guide will help you enjoy your adventure more fully and track your progress more easily.

Now—all aboard. For a trip past spectacular scenery . . . and a colorful trip through time!

★ SEATTLE ROUTE ★

SEATTLE A mile long tunnel under hilly downtown leads us from King Street Station. The Space Needle, symbol of the 1962 Seattle World's Fair, is on the right. At Pier 69, the "Princess Marguerite" leaves daily in season for cruises to Victoria, B.C. Pier 70, largest restored wooden building in the country, now houses 40 shops and restaurants, and is connected to downtown by a trolley which runs adjacent to the Empire Builder track.

Shilshole Bay Marina At this point the route crosses the Salmon Bay Inlet. Shilshole Bay, Lake Union, Portage Bay and Union Bay form a waterway to reach Seattle's magnificent Lake Washington. The Chittenden Locks on the right allow access to eastern lake ports. The statue on the left is Leif Ericson, the Norse explorer thought to have "discovered" America before Columbus.

EDMONDS You'll find Edmonds' Old Milltown Shopping Arcade in the turn-of-the-century Ford garage. Train stops next to the dock for ferries to Kingston on the Olympic Peninsula.

Puget Sound The train skirts Puget Sound for the next 15 miles. You can see the islands that dot the sound, including Whidbey Island and Bainbridge Island, which are connected to the mainland by ferries.

EVERETT Everett has been a popular port since its beginning and is known for its fishing fleet and lumber. Before the railroads linked these forests with the eastern states, Washington sawmills were already shipping boatloads of lumber to China, Australia, and South America. The city's other claim to fame is more recent—Boeing's 747/767 assembly plant is located here. You might even see test planes overhead.

Skykomish (75 Min./105 Min.) As the train follows the Skykomish River, you can see Washington's famous pine and fir forests. In this area are the prospector's Money Creek, Indian Falls, chute-shaped Sunset Falls, Table Rock and Index Mountain.

Cascade Mountains For the 65 miles east of Everett the tracks have been climbing more than 2,800 feet. The best way to get through this spectacular mountain range is to go under it—which you can, thanks to the 7.79 mile Cascade Tunnel, bored under Stevens Pass, 500 feet overhead and 4,061 feet above sea level. The tunnel, longest in the Western Hemisphere, was completed in 1929.

Columbia River Draw Bridge Leaving Portland, the train crosses the Willamette River, then a 1,516 foot bridge over the Oregon Slough (a

second channel of the Columbia River) to reach Hayden Island. From the island, the train crosses over this 2,806 foot structure to enter Washington.

VANCOUVER Vancouver was named for Captain George Vancouver, shipmate of Captain Cook and commander of the British expedition to chart the Northwest. Prune orchards and prune dryers are on both sides of the tracks. To the north is Mt. St. Helens, nearly 10,000 feet high, a volcano that was inactive until 1980.

Cape Horn The railroad passes through the westernmost rampart of the Cascade Range through a 2,369 foot long tunnel.

Beacon Rock (43 Min./39 Min.) On the left eastbound, named by explorers Lewis and Clark, this 840 foot 1,700 acre basaltic formation is said to be second in size to Gibraltar. The rock has been used as a guide by river voyagers for decades and by Indians for centuries. On the Oregon side of the river several waterfalls are visible. The highest waterfall, Multnomah Falls, cascades 620 feet to the Columbia River.

Bonneville Dam (48 Min./34 Min.) More than a half mile from end to end, this dam is one of the government's greatest power and navigation projects. In order to give salmon access to their breeding grounds, engineers had to build fish ladders (terraced pools) between the river level and the top of the dam. Salmon leap up the "ladder" to return to the upper Columbia where they were born. As the train passes the dam, you can look across to the beauty of Oregon. The mountains here are from 2,000 to 5,000 feet in altitude.

★ PORTLAND ROUTE ★

PORTLAND The Chinook Indians were the first to use the site of Portland as a port. It is said that homesick New England settlers flipped a coin to choose between Portland (as in Maine) and Boston (as in Massachusetts) for the name of their new city. Today, Portland, Oregon, calls itself "The City of Roses, the cleanest, greenest, most beautiful city in America." In the heart of the Columbia River basin, Portland was the largest city in the Pacific Northwest when it incorporated in 1851. With the completion of the railroad 30 years later, it became a supply center for the Klondike.

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Sheridan's Point/Ft. Rains (49 Min./33 Min.) An old block house stands on a point of land that juts out near the upper Cascades (Point Sheridan). In 1855 settlers and soldiers defended this trading area from Indian attacks under the command of Lt. Phillip Sheridan who later became the famous Civil War general. It was near this location that the Golden Spike was driven. It was March 11, 1908, marking the completion of the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway line between Pasco and Vancouver.

Stevenson (55 Min./27 Min.) Much of this area is national forests on both sides of the river. Across the river is Cascade Locks, home of the Columbia Sightseeing tour boat. This 2½ hour scenic tour covers ancient geologic history. Amtrak's Pioneer train from Portland to Salt Lake City stops at Cascade Locks for a connection with the tour boat.

Cooks (70 Min./12 Min.) In minutes, you've traveled between rainforest and desert. And here, as the railroad skirts the base of 2,500 foot high, cone-shaped Wind Mountain, you can see on the cliffs to the north one of the last lumber flumes (or chutes) still in operation in North America. This flume carries rough-cut lumber from above the rim of the Columbia Gorge and transports it to a finishing mill located along the river bank.

Bingen-White Salmon The two adjacent towns were named by immigrants after Bingen, a beautiful town along the Rhine in Germany, and the White Salmon River. This is the center of extensive fruit orchards. Across the river is the city of Hood River, Oregon.

Dalles Dam (28 Min./7 Min.) Dalles is the French word for "trough," and this area was so named because of the narrow and dangerous channel. The 8,700 foot dam, which the Empire Builder follows for the next few minutes, created Horsethief Lake used for fishing and water sports. The dam provides the area with irrigation water, hydroelectric power, and a reservoir for water sports.

Avery (33 Min./2 Min.) The Empire Builder travels on the water level route through the Columbia River Gorge, one of several points on the route where you can see Mt. Hood to the south.

Lyle (11 Min./24 Min.) A short distance west of Lyle are four tunnels. Opposite the first tunnel is Mernaloose Island, an ancient Indian burial ground. At Lyle the railway crosses the Klickitat River.

Mt. Hood The highest mountain in Oregon at 11,235 feet is one of many peaks with perpetual glaciers and snow fields which mark the Cascade Range across Oregon and Washington.

Maryhill (10 Min./100 Min.) Near Maryhill is a 3-story rectangular medieval-like structure, the Sam Hill museum called Maryhill Castle, filled with treasures from Europe. On the hill north of the station is a memorial to the dead of World War I, a replica of England's Stonehenge.

John Day Dam Constructed between 1959 and 1968 at a cost of \$487,000,000, the dam is 5,900 feet in length, has 16 turbine generator units with room for 4 more to be added later, and will supply enough electric power for three cities the size of Portland.

North McNary (70 Min./30 Min.) This town was named after Charles L. McNary, a U.S. Senator from Oregon for more than 25 years.

PASCO Here in Pasco, Englishman David Thompson claimed the western lands for Great Britain with a simple message tied to a pole. England's claim didn't hold, and the United States finally took over the disputed territory in 1846. The town's name is said to be an abbreviated version of "Pacific Steamship Company." It is the farthest point up the Columbia River that can be reached by seagoing ships.

WISHRAM Early explorers Lewis and Clark visited this area, named for an ancient village where Indians gathered to trade for salmon. Today, Wishram has one of the few remaining railroad beaneries in the country. These food-stops, built and operated by the railroad, acquired a mystique all their own.

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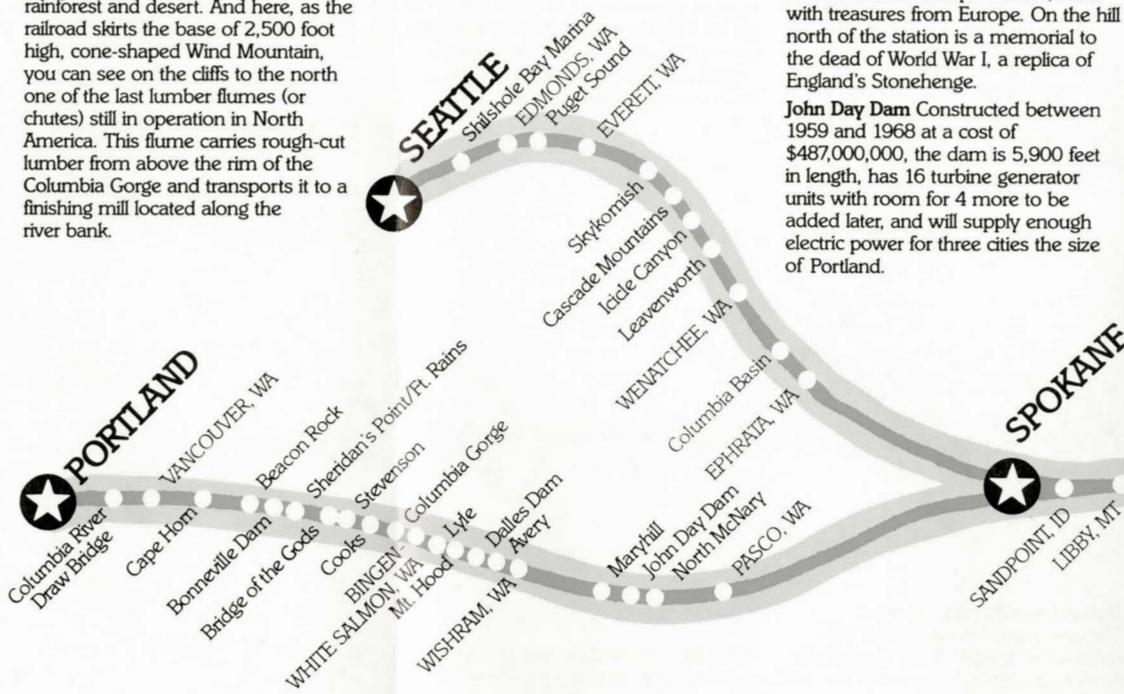
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Flathead Tunnel The 7 mile long Flathead Tunnel, 42 miles west of Whitefish, is the second longest in the Western Hemisphere.

WHITEFISH The Alpine-style station serves as a reminder that nearby is the popular Big Mountain ski resort. Located in the valley of Flathead National Forest, with its great recreational activities, the town is bordered by Whitefish Lake.

BELTON Belton is the western entrance to Glacier Park. Snowfall here averages 100-200 inches a year.

Essex (45 Min./55 Min.)

This small village features the quaint Izaak Walton Inn named for the great English angler and author. Cross the Flathead River atop a high trestle.

BROWNING Browning is the headquarters of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. On the right is the Blackfeet Indian Writing Co. where ball point pens are made. Also here is the Museum of the Plains Indians.

CUT BANK 25 minutes west of Cut Bank a monument to early explorer Meriwether Lewis memorializes his search for a pass through the Rockies. This area is often most noted for the coldest mid-winter temperatures in the country. Just west of Cut Bank, you'll get your first or last view of the Rockies. Sweetgrass Hills and the Canadian border 25 miles to the north can be seen from the train on the left.

Bear Paw Mountains (50 Min./18 Min.) In 1877, after a 1,700 mile retreat, Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Indians, recognizing the hopelessness of his position, surrendered to the U.S. Army in the Bear Paw Mountains (rear and to your right). Said Chief Joseph, "From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever." Fort Belknap Indian Reservation and Little Rocky Mountains are to your right.

Wagner (70 Min./10 Min.)

In 1901, Kid Curry, Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid jumped the Great Northern's Oriental Limited. They blew up the express car and got away with \$68,000.

MALTA Was once the inspiration for famous western artist Charles Russell. Today, ranching remains a thriving business here. Watch for the Empire Builder headed in the opposite direction, and cross the Milk River.

WOLF POINT The wolf sculpture on the right memorializes this town's major frontier-era role in wolf trapping and trading. Today, Wolf Point is the site for the granddaddy of Montana rodeos—the Wild Horse Stampede. The railroad crosses the Poplar River 20 minutes later.

Culbertson (35 Min./50 Min.)

5 minutes west of Culbertson cross Big Muddy Creek, eastern border of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. Chief Sitting Bull lived here after surrendering.

Fort Union (60 Min./15 Min.)

Adjust your watches as you cross Mountain and Central Time Zones. If you're traveling east, set your watch forward an hour. If you're traveling west, set your watch back an hour. The train crosses Montana for 675 miles. There are four times as many cattle here as people and twice as many sheep. Follow the Missouri Breaks along the Missouri River.

Fort Buford (65 Min./10 Min.)

Here Chief Sitting Bull surrendered after the Battle of Little Big Horn. You can still see the fort's stone powder magazine, cemetery and officers' quarters.

GRAND FORKS The University of North Dakota campus is at Grand Forks, where the Red Lake River and Red River of the North meet.

FARGO Named for Wells Fargo Express Company founder (and former resident) William Fargo, North Dakota's largest town is in the heart of the fertile and famous Red River Valley. Bonanzaville, USA, a pioneer village reconstructed from original buildings, is at West Fargo. East of Fargo, a major livestock center, the Empire Builder crosses the Red River.

During the night the train stops at **DETROIT LAKES, STAPLES** and **ST. CLOUD.**

river's impressive system of federally funded dams and locks that tame the waterway for modern-day needs. Farther down the river on the right are the Hastings Lock & Dam and the Koch Oil Refinery.

Hastings (39 Min./21 Min.)

Train crosses the Mississippi River entering Hastings; 5 minutes later cross the Vermillion River.

Cannon River (56 Min./6 Min.)

On the left is the Prairie Island nuclear power plant.

RED WING At the Saint James Hotel on the right, each room is named for a riverboat. The Minnesota State Training School, on the right, was modeled after a German castle. The town of Red Wing was named after a Dakota Chief who had adopted the custom of wearing a swan's wing dyed scarlet. Red Wing Shoes are manufactured here and sold throughout the United States.

WINONA Sugar Loaf Mountain on the right was a ceremonial meeting place of the Sioux, who named this town "first-born daughter."

LACROSSE At this point, the river is wide, quiet and immensely scenic. Soft tree-covered mountains, to the east, will sharpen to rugged limestone bluffs a few miles south. The Empire Builder enters Wisconsin as it crosses the great river for the last time. French trappers used to watch Indians playing a game on the fields here, and dubbed the game "la crosse." The town is located at the confluence of the Black, LaCrosse and Mississippi Rivers. Follow LaCrosse River for 25 miles.

Tunnel City (35 Min./4 Min.)

The sudden steep hills here are punctuated by a single-track trip through a 1,350 foot tunnel. There are only three places on the eastern portion of the route that are not two tracks. Tomah Lake is on the right.

WISCONSIN DELLS The red sandstone canyon is as glorious to play in as it is to look at. Boating and rafting attract tourists from all over.

Wisconsin River (5 Min./10 Min.)

The river has left miles of striated rock formations along this part of the route.

PORTAGE Portage was once a regular stopover for traders and settlers who had to "portage" (carry) their gear between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers on their trips between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan.

Wycocena (5 Min./20 Min.)

Santa's Super Rocket in the salvage yard on the left still flies in children's imaginations.

COLUMBUS Mounted in the steeple of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church on the right is a bell cast from pieces of French cannon acquired in the Franco-Prussian War. The bell was a gift from the Emperor of Germany. Cross the Crawfish River.

Watertown (15 Min./50 Min.)

Steeple of St. Bernard's Church and Marantha College are both on the left. Cross the Rock River 3 times.

MILWAUKEE It was beer that made Milwaukee famous and German immigrants who brought the beer. In addition, they also transplanted German beer gardens, theater and opera. On the right, you can see the home of the Brewers at Milwaukee Country Stadium. On the left is the home of another favorite, the Miller Brewery. The glass domes on the Mitchell Park Horticultural Conservatory duplicate climate and plant life found throughout the world. Cross Menomonee River after stopping at the station. The Allen Bradley Clock on the right is a Milwaukee landmark. Polish immigrants built Milwaukee's St. Josaphat's Basilica, the first Polish basilica in North America, with its distinctive dome modeled after St. Peter's in Rome.

Franksville (22 Min./43 Min.)

Old World traditions live on at the Frank Pure Food Company, on the right, the company that gave the town its name.

Gurnee (43 Min./20 Min.)

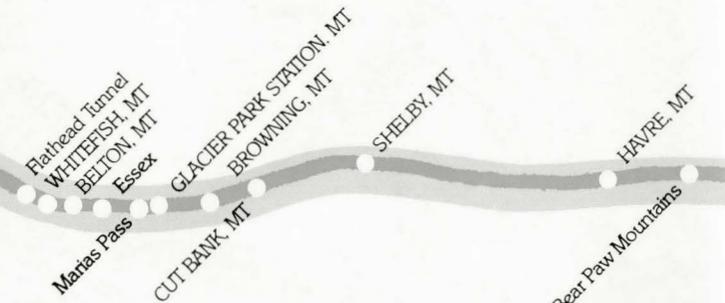
Gurnee is the home of Marriott's Great America Amusement Park, where—whenever you feel like it—you can enjoy the sensation of falling more than ten stories on "The Edge."

CHICAGO The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad route between Chicago and St. Paul—known simply as the Milwaukee Road—began as a plank road for horses and wagons.

Two sources of Americana are right here—the Rock-Ola Jukebox factory on the right, and the large depot of Yellow Cabs (almost all are still Checkers) on the left.

CHICAGO The tapering Hancock Building comes into view, and the tallest building in the world—the Sears Tower—dominates the skyline to the south. You can see Marina City's twin cylindrical towers and the Merchandise Mart rise above the river on the left.

CHICAGO ROUTE



Marias Pass (75 Min./18 Min.)

The train route through Glacier Park follows the "Mystery Pass" through the Rockies sought by Lewis and Clark, and finally established by John Stevens in -40° weather. Stevens found the route on a mission for the Great Northern Railway in 1889, and is remembered in a statue on the left. As you cross the Continental Divide here, you are traveling 5,216 feet above sea level, the lowest pass between New Mexico and Canada. On the right at the summit, is a monument to President Theodore Roosevelt.

GLACIER PARK STATION Glacier Park Station built in 1913, is near 50 "living" glaciers and 9,000-10,466 foot mountains. The impressive timbered Glacier Park Lodge on the left, partially constructed from trees estimated to be 600 years old, was built by the Great Northern Railway to promote rail travel and to attract tourists to this beautiful area. Cross the Two Medicine River atop a high trestle.

SHELBY Thousands of spectators hired trains to get to Shelby's gala World's Heavyweight Championship fight between Jack Dempsey and Tom Gibbons on July 4, 1923. Just days before the fight, Dempsey's manager, Doc Keams cancelled the match. The spectators cancelled their plans. But at the last minute, Keams okayed the fight. Dempsey won—in front of just 7,000 fans and 17,000 gate crashers—and Keams slipped out of town with \$300,000 cash. As a result, no prize money was awarded, and four Montana banks failed.

HAVRE An impressive, well-preserved Great Northern S-2 steam locomotive is on display at the station. This is a service stop, so you may have time to walk around a bit. Indians once drove buffalo off the town's steep cliffs. Today, the cliffs provide a peaceful overlook. Follow the Milk River from Havre to Glasgow.

Saco Hot Springs (25 Min./35 Min.)

Just outside town, Nelson Reservoir comes into view on the left and Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge appears on the right. The white boxes in the fields are for non-stinging leaf cutter bees, bred to double alfalfa seed production.

GLASGOW The large "G" on the hillside on the left stands for "Glasgow," center of an area rich in dinosaur bones. The Fort Peck Museum displays various fossils found in the region.

Fort Peck Dam (15 Min./36 Min.)

Marked by high-tension lines across the valley, this earth-filled dam is 250 feet high, and stretches four miles across the Missouri River. Built in 1940, the dam creates a 383 square mile lake within the Great Plains. Enter Fort Peck Indian Reservation.

WILLISTON At the hub of the Williston Oil Basin, Williston, on Lake Sakakawea's west end, is in North Dakota's rich oil country. Oil was discovered in this area in the 1950's, and there are many wells along the Empire Builder's route.

STANLEY This small town is known for its grain and livestock production, and its Mountrail County Courthouse.

MINOT West of Minot the train crosses the Gassman Coulee on a high-level steel trestle. A servicing stop for the Empire Builder, Minot is still known as "Magic City," because it grew overnight—like magic—the moment the Great Northern announced its route.

RUGBY The geographical center of North America, Rugby has a monument to mark the precise spot and a museum nearby.

DEVILS LAKE The Indians called this remnant of a glacial sea the "Evil Spirit Lake" because they believed its shattered walls and loose rocks were the result of a mammoth struggle between thunderbirds and water monsters.

ST. PAUL/MINNEAPOLIS Midway Station, serving the Twin Cities, is a servicing point for fuel and water for the Empire Builder, a good place to stretch legs, make a phone call, or buy a paper. This spot is not only midway between the two cities, but also midway between the Equator and the North Pole.

ST. PAUL Originally St. Paul was known by the nickname of its first settler, trader Pierre Parrant, or "Pig's Eye." St. Paul, Minnesota's state capital, was also the boyhood home of writer F. Scott Fitzgerald and the home of the Empire Builder's builder—James J. Hill. The fairy-tale castle on the right is the Schmidt Brewery. St. Paul Cathedral on the left is modeled after St. Peter's in Rome. On the right picturesque riverboats take tourists from Harriet Island to Fort Snelling.

Mississippi River For 140 miles, you'll see fertile farmland, riverbank towns, barges, and restored paddlewheel boats—scenes that have inspired visitors for decades. You'll also see the

Frontenac (16 Min./54 Min.)

This pretty town traces its roots back to an original French fort built here in 1723. Today it has its own ski area, on the right.

Lake Pepin (38 Min./32 Min.)

As the Chippewa River meets the Mississippi on the Wisconsin side, the resulting backwaters—like an invisible dam—form beautiful Lake Pepin. In the winter, the lake is a home for eagles. Lake Pepin is said to be the birthplace of water skiing.

Wabasha (40 Min./30 Min.)

Wabasha's Anderson House Hotel, Minnesota's oldest operating hotel (since 1856), provides complimentary shoe shines, hot bricks to warm your feet, and house cats to keep you company. Cross Zumbro River.

TOMAH "Gasoline Alley" creator Frank King grew up here. Two of the comic strip characters hold up the Chamber of Commerce sign. The Chamber of Commerce itself, on the right, is headquartered in a railroad car.

Camp Douglas (15 Min./26 Min.)

On both sides of the train, you'll see Camp Douglas's beautiful sandstone rock formations carved by the flow of the Wisconsin River. Mill Bluff State Park is on the right.

Mauson (30 Min./16 Min.)

St. Patrick's Church is on the left. Lake Decorah, formed by a dam across the Lemonweir River, is on the left.

ST. PAUL / MINNEAPOLIS



GLENVIEW Modern, suburban Glenview is punctuated by older farms, industrial complexes, and the Glenview Naval Air Station, on the right.

Niles (3 Min./19 Min.)

Here in the heartlands, Niles' replica of the Leaning Tower of Pisa is on the right.

Service subject to change without notice.
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