

MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA State's 3rd largest city, situated in rich agricultural, livestock, oil and lignite coal area. Named for Henry D. Minot, pioneer railroad man. Site of Great Northern's huge Gavin Yard, \$6,500,000 freight classification center. New jet interceptor base located here also. Garrison Dam is 50 miles south on the Missouri River. *Population 30,604; Altitude 1,560 feet. Chicago—922 miles; Seattle—1,287 miles.*

NEW ROCKFORD, NORTH DAKOTA Missouri Basin Project affords irrigation in this area. Hunting paradise abounding in grouse, ducks, pheasant and partridge. *Population 2,177; Altitude 1,533 feet. Chicago—813 miles; Seattle—1,396 miles.*

FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA State's largest city, named for William G. Fargo of Wells-Fargo Express. Important livestock center, and distribution point serving a half million people. *Population 46,662; Altitude 908 feet. Chicago—689 miles; Seattle—1,520 miles.*

BRECKENRIDGE, MINNESOTA Leading shipping center for products from fertile Red River Valley. *Population 4,335; Altitude 966 feet. Chicago—642 miles; Seattle—1,567 miles.*

WILLMAR, MINNESOTA Railroad center, important link in westward march of James J. Hill, the Empire Builder, founder of Great Northern Railway. *Population 10,417; Altitude 1,134 feet. Chicago—529 miles; Seattle—1,680 miles.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA Minnesota's largest city, Twin City to St. Paul. Minneapolis is the manufacturing, trade and financial metropolis of the Upper Midwest. Especially famed for its flour mills situated along the Mississippi River at historic St. Anthony Falls, and as one of the largest grain centers in the world. With 11 sparkling lakes inside the city, it is a beautiful residential area and a natural recreation center for both summer and winter sports. Among its many fine cultural and educational institutions is the University of Minnesota, with an enrollment of over 40,000. Annual Minneapolis Aquatennial in July. *Population 482,872; Altitude 815 feet. Chicago—438 miles; Seattle—1,771 miles.*

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA In a little more than a century, Saint Paul has grown from a pioneer-day Indian campsite to one of the leading metropolitan communities in the Midwest. Capital and 2nd largest city in Minnesota, beautifully and strategically situated on the Mississippi River. One of the great transportation hubs of the continent and headquarters of Great Northern Railway. A rapidly expanding industrial center, with numerous business firms engaged in world-wide trade. Also a favorite summer and winter playground, with 583 lakes within a 50-mile radius. Its annual "Winter Carnival" is the "Mardi Gras" of the North. *Population 313,411; Altitude 724 feet. Chicago—427 miles; Seattle—1,782 miles.*

WINONA JUNCTION, WISCONSIN Direct bus connections here to Winona, Minnesota, across Mississippi River. Watch for tall "Sugar Loaf" rock formation near there. *Altitude 659 feet. Chicago—326 miles; Seattle—1,883 miles. Population of Winona, 24,895.*

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN Industrial and agricultural center. Home of Winnebago Bottoms, fresh water aquarium. *Population 47,575; Altitude 663 feet. Chicago—297 miles; Seattle—1,912 miles.*

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WISCONSIN Strategic military post in War of 1812. Famous historic home, Villa Louis, built by Colonel Dousman in 1843, attracts thousands of visitors. *Population 5,649; Altitude 642 feet. Chicago—239 miles; Seattle—1,970 miles.*

EAST DUBUQUE, ILLINOIS Magnificent palisade scenery south of here. Direct bus service to Dubuque, Iowa, across Mississippi River. *Population 2,082; Altitude 613 feet. Chicago—184 miles; Seattle—2,025 miles. Population of Dubuque, Iowa, 56,606.*

SAVANNA, ILLINOIS Old Indian territory, famous for spectacular palisades beautifying Mississippi River north of here. *Population 4,950; Altitude 594 feet. Chicago—145 miles; Seattle—2,064 miles.*

AURORA, ILLINOIS Everything from razor blades to road scrapers is manufactured in this industrial metropolis on the Fox River. Retail shops attract trading area of over 175,000. *Population 63,715; Altitude 650 feet. Chicago—38 miles; Seattle—2,171 miles.*

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS The city that recovered from an Indian massacre in 1812 and the devastating fire of 1871, to become the nation's 2nd largest city and No. 1 transportation center. World-famous for its great stockyards, packing plants, grain markets, steel mills and its Merchandise Mart. Also a large farm machinery and electrical equipment center. Chicago is also a notably charming city. Its miles of Lake Michigan shoreline, scenic boulevards, beautiful parks, and its vast cultural and entertainment activities attract thousands of pleasure-seekers each year. *Population 3,550,404; Altitude 595 feet. Seattle—2,209 miles.*

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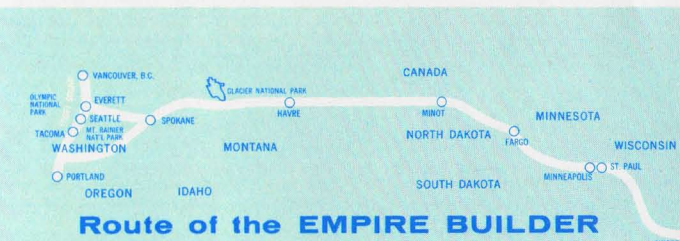
GREAT DOMES atop coach and lounge cars give you thrilling picture-window views of America's most glorious scenery... the Montana Rockies, Glacier National Park, the Cascades. Plenty of dome seats for everyone! And below, colorful art forms of Pacific North Coast Indians strike a note of bright cheerfulness.

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TWO FRIENDLY LOUNGES... Ranch Car and Great Dome Lounge... are pleasant places to while away the time, chat, read and enjoy your favorite beverages.



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GREAT NORTHERN

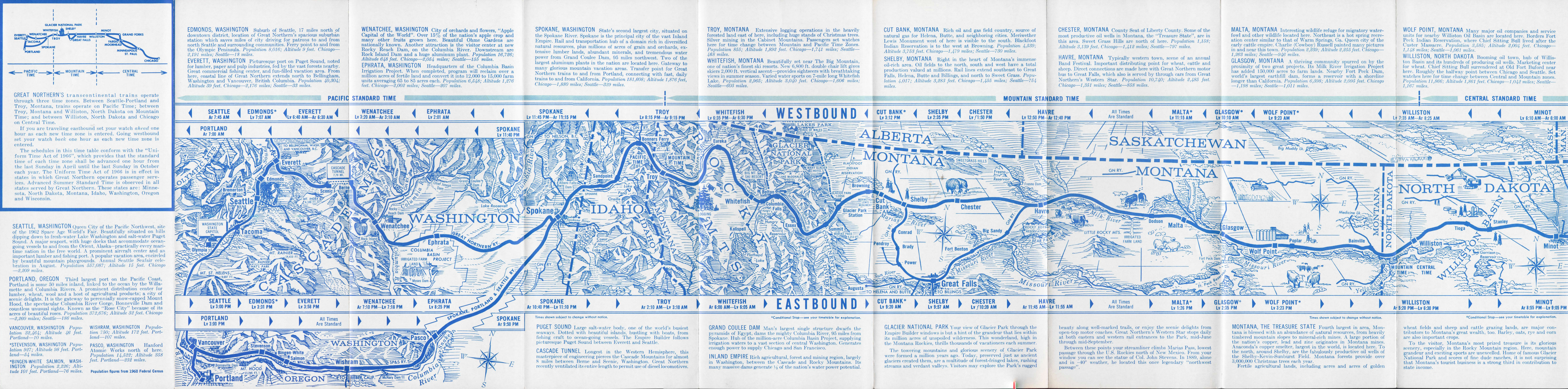
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**Empire Builder
Route Map
and Schedule**



GREAT NORTHERN

Effective October 29 1967



EVERETT, WASHINGTON Picturesque port on Puget Sound, noted for lumber, paper and pulp industries, fed by the vast forests nearby. Great commercial fishing center, and fun-filled vacation area. From here, coastal line of Great Northern extends north to Bellingham, Washington and Vancouver, British Columbia. *Population 40,304; Altitude 39 feet. Chicago—2,176 miles; Seattle—33 miles.*

EDMONDS, WASHINGTON Suburb of Seattle, 17 miles north of downtown district, location of Great Northern's spacious suburban station which saves miles of city driving for patrons to and from north Seattle and surrounding communities. Ferry point to and from the Olympic Peninsula. *Population 8,016; Altitude 9 feet. Chicago—2,191 miles; Seattle—18 miles.*

WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON City of orchards and flowers, "Apple Capital of the World". Over 15% of the nation's apple crop and many other fruits grown here. Beautiful Ohme Gardens are nationally known. Another attraction is the visitor center at new Rocky Reach Dam, on the Columbia River. Downstream are Rock Island Dam and a huge aluminum plant. *Population 16,726; Altitude 648 feet. Chicago—2,054 miles; Seattle—165 miles.*

EPHRATA, WASHINGTON Headquarters of the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project. When completed, program will reclaim over a million acres of fertile land and convert it into 12,000 to 15,000 farm units averaging 65 to 85 acres each. *Population 6,548; Altitude 1,276 feet. Chicago—2,002 miles; Seattle—207 miles.*

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON State's second largest city, situated on the Spokane River. Spokane is the principal city of the vast Inland Empire. Rail and transportation hub of a domain rich in diversified natural resources, plus millions of acres of grain and orchards, extensive lumber lands, abundant minerals, and tremendous water power from Grand Coulee Dam, 95 miles northwest. Two of the largest aluminum plants in the nation are located here. Gateway to many glorious mountain vacation areas. Transfer point for Great Northern trains to and from Portland, connecting with fast, daily trains to and from California. *Population 181,608; Altitude 1,876 feet. Chicago—1,880 miles; Seattle—329 miles.*

TROY, MONTANA Extensive logging operations in the heavily forested land east of here, including huge stands of Christmas trees. Silver mining in the Cabinet Mountains. Passengers set watches here for time change between Mountain and Pacific Time Zones. *Population 855; Altitude 1,892 feet. Chicago—1,741 miles; Seattle—463 miles.*

WHITEFISH, MONTANA Beautifully set near The Big Mountain, one of nation's finest ski resorts. Near 6,800 ft. double chair lift gives skiers 2,000 ft. vertical ascent—provides sightseers with breathtaking views in summer season. Varied water sports on 7-mile long Whitefish Lake. *Population 2,965; Altitude 3,040 feet. Chicago—1,606 miles; Seattle—603 miles.*

CUT BANK, MONTANA Rich oil and gas field country, source of natural gas for Helena, Butte, and neighboring cities. Meriwether Lewis Monument west of here is visible to the south. Blackfoot Indian Reservation is to the west at Browning. *Population 4,539; Altitude 3,753 feet. Chicago—1,479 miles; Seattle—730 miles.*

SHELBY, MONTANA Right in the heart of Montana's immense oil-rich area. Oil fields to the north, south and west have a total production valued at millions. Rail lines extend southeast to Great Falls, Helena, Butte and Billings, and north to Sweet Grass. *Population 4,017; Altitude 3,283 feet. Chicago—1,455 miles; Seattle—754 miles.*

CHESTER, MONTANA County Seat of Liberty County. Some of the most productive oil wells in Montana, the "Treasure State", are in this area. Sweet Grass Hills are north of here. *Population 1,158; Altitude 3,139 feet. Chicago—1,412 miles; Seattle—797 miles.*

HAVRE, MONTANA Typically western town, scene of an annual Band Festival. Important distributing point for wheat, cattle and sheep. Direct connections are made here with Great Northern motor bus to Great Falls, which also is served by through cars from Great Northern's Western Star. *Population 10,740; Altitude 2,485 feet. Chicago—1,351 miles; Seattle—858 miles.*

MALTA, MONTANA Interesting wildlife refuge for migratory waterfowl and other wildlife located here. Northeast is a hot spring recreation center similar to that of Warm Springs, Ga. Queen city of the early cattle empire. Charlie (Cowboy) Russell painted many pictures in and near this town. *Population 2,239; Altitude 2,255 feet. Chicago—1,263 miles; Seattle—946 miles.*

GLASGOW, MONTANA A thriving community spurred on by the proximity of two great projects. Its Milk River Irrigation Project has added 150,000 acres to farm lands. Nearby Fort Peck Dam, world's largest earthen dam, forms a reservoir with a shoreline longer than California. *Population 6,398; Altitude 2,095 feet. Chicago—1,198 miles; Seattle—1,011 miles.*

WOLF POINT, MONTANA Many major oil companies and service units for nearby Williston Oil Basin are located here. Borders Fort Peck Indian Reservation, where Chief Sitting Bull lived after the Custer Massacre. *Population 3,585; Altitude 2,004 feet. Chicago—1,148 miles; Seattle—1,061 miles.*

WILLISTON, NORTH DAKOTA Booming oil town, hub of Williston Basin and its hundreds of producing oil wells. Marketing center for wheat. Chief Sitting Bull surrendered at Old Fort Buford near here. Roughly the halfway point between Chicago and Seattle. Set watches here for time change between Central and Mountain zones. *Population 11,866; Altitude 1,861 feet. Chicago—1,042 miles; Seattle—1,167 miles.*

GREAT NORTHERN'S transcontinental trains operate through three time zones. Between Seattle-Portland and Troy, Montana, trains operate on Pacific Time; between Troy, Montana and Williston, North Dakota on Mountain Time; and between Williston, North Dakota and Chicago on Central Time.

If you are traveling eastbound set your watch *ahead* one hour as each new time zone is entered. Going westbound set your watch *back* one hour as each new time zone is entered.

The schedules in this time table conform with the "Uniform Time Act of 1966", which provides that the standard time of each time zone shall be advanced one hour from the last Sunday in April until the last Sunday in October each year. The Uniform Time Act of 1966 is in effect in states in which Great Northern operates passenger services. Advanced Summer Standard Time is observed in all states served by Great Northern. These states are: Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Wisconsin.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON Queen City of the Pacific Northwest, site of the 1962 Space Age World's Fair. Beautifully situated on hills dipping down to fresh-water Lake Washington and salt-water Puget Sound. A major seaport, with huge docks that accommodate ocean-going vessels to and from the Orient, Alaska—practically every maritime nation in the free world. A prominent aircraft center and an important lumber and fishing port. A popular vacation area, encircled by beautiful mountain playgrounds. Annual Seattle Seafair celebration in August. *Population 557,087; Altitude 15 feet. Chicago—2,209 miles.*

PORTLAND, OREGON Third largest port on the Pacific Coast, Portland is some 50 miles inland, linked to the ocean by the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. A prominent distribution center for lumber, wheat, wool and a host of agricultural products; a city of scenic delights. It is the gateway to perennially snow-capped Mount Hood, the spectacular Columbia River Gorge, Bonneville Dam and countless unusual sights. Known as the "Rose City" because of its acres of beautiful roses. *Population 372,676; Altitude 32 feet. Chicago—2,260 miles; Seattle—186 miles.*

WISHRAM, WASHINGTON *Population 750; Altitude 172 feet. Portland—107 miles.*

PASCO, WASHINGTON Hanford Atomic Works north of here. *Population 14,522; Altitude 358 feet. Portland—232 miles.*

BINGEN-WHITE SALMON, WASHINGTON *Population 2,226; Altitude 101 feet. Portland—76 miles.*

Population figures from 1960 Federal Census

PUGET SOUND Large salt-water body, one of the world's busiest seaways. Dotted with beautiful islands, bustling with boats, from fishing craft to ocean-going vessels. The Empire Builder follows picturesque Puget Sound between Everett and Seattle.

CASCADE TUNNEL Longest in the Western Hemisphere, this masterpiece of engineering pierces the Cascade Mountains for almost 8 miles between Berne and Scenic, Washington. Great Northern recently ventilated its entire length to permit use of diesel locomotives.

GRAND COULEE DAM Man's largest single structure dwarfs the pyramids of Egypt, dams the mighty Columbia River, 95 miles from Spokane. Hub of the million-acre Columbia Basin Project, supplying irrigation waters to a vast section of central Washington. Generates enough power to supply Chicago and San Francisco.

INLAND EMPIRE Rich agricultural, forest and mining region, largely in Washington, between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains. Its many massive dams generate $\frac{1}{3}$ of the nation's water power potential.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK Your view of Glacier Park through the Empire Builder windows is but a hint of the grandeur that lies within its million acres of unspoiled wilderness. This wonderland, high in the Montana Rockies, thrills thousands of vacationers each summer.

The towering mountains and glorious scenery of Glacier Park were formed a million years ago. Today, preserved just as ancient glaciers created them, are a multitude of forest-fringed lakes, rushing streams and verdant valleys. Visitors may explore the Park's rugged beauty along well-marked trails, or enjoy the scenic delights from open-top motor coaches. Great Northern's Western Star stops daily at both eastern and western rail entrances to the Park, mid-June through mid-September.

Between these points your streamliner climbs Marias Pass, lowest passage through the U.S. Rockies north of New Mexico. From your window you can see the statue of Col. John Stevens. In 1889, alone and in -40° weather, he located this once legendary "northwest passage".

MONTANA, THE TREASURE STATE Fourth largest in area, Montana is blessed with an abundance of natural resources, from heavily timbered mountain slopes to mineral-rich mines. A large portion of the nation's copper, lead and zinc originates in Montana mines. Anaconda's copper smelter, largest in the world, is located here. To the north, around Shelby, are the fabulously productive oil wells of the Shelby-Kevin-Sunburst Field. Montana forests provide over 3,000,000 Christmas trees each year.

Fertile agricultural lands, including acres and acres of golden wheat fields and sheep and cattle grazing lands, are major contributors to Montana's great wealth, too. Barley, oats, rye and corn are also important crops.

To the visitor, Montana's most prized treasure is its glorious scenery, especially in the Rocky Mountain region. Here, mountain grandeur and exciting sports are unexcelled. Home of famous Glacier National Park and scores of fine dude ranches, it is not surprising that Montana's tourist business is a strong third in contribution to state income.