



A Transcontinental System of Railways Through America's Wonderland

THE lines of railway traversing the northern states between Chicago and the Pacific Northwest pass through a wonderland presenting passengers a splendid, varied and everchanging range of scenery. Indeed the great rivers Mississippi, Missouri and Columbia with their myriad of mountain tributaries and lakes—the very gates of the Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks and the grand mountain ranges—Rocky, Bitter Root, Kootenai and Cascade—and their rich history of discovery and exploration fascinate the traveler with a wealth of sustained interest.

Between Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Spokane and Portland, this system is composed of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railways.

Over these lines between Chicago and Portland are run two of the finest of America's trains, the "Empire Builder" via C. B. & Q.—G. N.—Spokane—S. P. & S., and the "North Coast Limited" via C. B. & Q.—N. P.—Pasco—S. P. & S. They provide all the features making modern travel comfortable and pleasant.

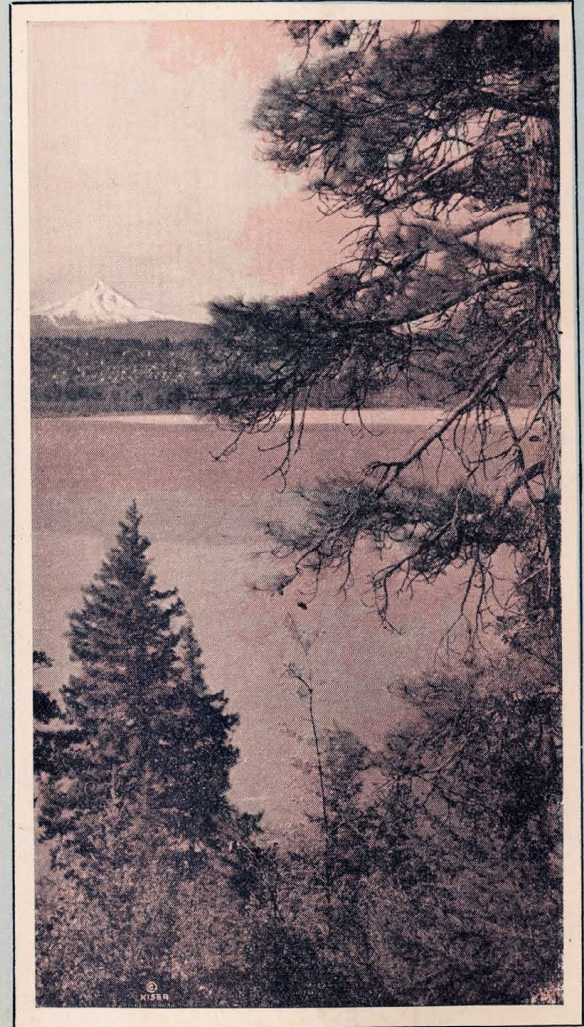
Agents of these and other railways throughout the United States and Canada sell tickets, arrange sleeping car accommodations and supply information covering these routes.

Additional copies of this publication, and "The Scenic Columbia River," "Clatsop Beach and Cascade Mountain Resorts," largely pictures, or other details will be furnished on receipt of request.

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Columbia River, Near Cooks, Washington, Cascade Range



McNeil

A SPLENDID RAILWAY TRIP

The Columbia River Cascade Range and Pacific Ocean

Nature has lavished many of her endowments of beauty and grandeur in scenery upon the wonderful country of the Pacific Northwest.

They are centered in the mountains, along the rivers and at the seashore of this great district, and the relief map on the reverse side suggests many of their choicest combinations, seen to splendid advantage through windows or from observation platforms of the trains of the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway.

This line is the Spokane to Portland portion of a great transcontinental system serving the big cities of the Middle West, while from Portland west it reaches historic Astoria and the all-year resorts of Clatsop Beach on the Pacific Ocean.

These trips through the heart of this wonderland of the Pacific Northwest give the traveler rare views, ever changing in color and composition, for hundreds of miles.

The relief map tells the story of mountain, river, ocean, forest and waterfall, while the text adds some items of distance, elevation, history, points of interest and other data along the route.

Between Spokane and Portland

The westbound trip is described below, but the eastward trip may be followed by reading from the end of the text.

Through the Cascade Range Along the Snake and Columbia Rivers

From east of Spokane through trains of the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway run via both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways.

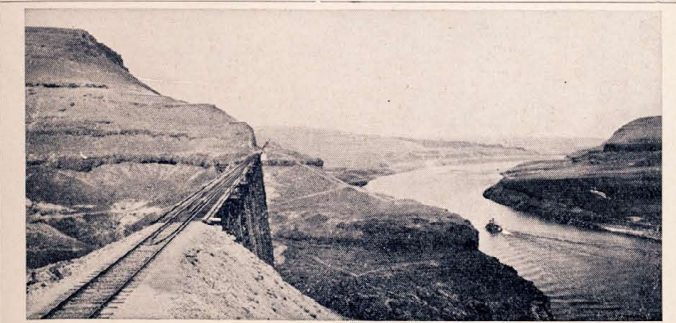
SPOKANE. Great Nor. Station. Elevation, 1871 Feet

SPOKANE. Northern Pac. Station. Elevation, 1920 Feet

MARSHALL. Elevation, 2145 Feet

Between Spokane and this point daylight trains use the line of the Northern Pacific giving good views of the business district of Spokane, while one day and one night train use the line of the Great Northern Railway between Spokane and Ft. Wright, passing the Falls of the Spokane River.

Through this section of the expanding plateau numerous cuts in rock have been necessary to preserve the excellent grade of track, which reaches its greatest elevation, almost 3,300 feet, near South Cheney. At Amber and elsewhere are lakes, and scattering pine trees enrich the landscape.



S. P. & S. Ry. Track Along Snake River Canyon, West of Spokane, Washington

COLUMBIA RIVER SCENERY

LAMONT. (42 Miles from Spokane) Elevation, 1947 Feet
This place is on the western edge of the great Palouse grain belt, which extends far to the east and south.

WASHTUCNA, KAHLOTUS. Elevation, 1067, 888 Feet
Between these points the shore of a lake is traversed. The surrounding country is devoted to grazing and growing of grain. Just west of here the line passes through a tunnel 2,220 feet in length to the spectacular Devils' Canyon, which it traverses for five miles and leaves by another tunnel 2,494 feet long.

FARRINGTON. Elevation, 719 Feet
Here the Snake River is joined by the rail line and following from the great plateau of Eastern Washington, a distance of some 40 miles along the Snake River skirting the walls of its canyon, across lateral ravines on high steel bridges, giving wonderful views of the brown, yellow and gray landscape of great distances.

PASCO. Elevation, 358 Feet
Pasco is an important division point and junction with the Northern Pacific Railway lines leading to Seattle, Tacoma, Walla Walla, etc. Here the Snake River empties into the Columbia River, and at this point Lewis and Clark reached the great river of their quest and camped October 16-18, 1805.

The Columbia River is crossed, on a bridge almost a mile in length.

From Pasco to Vancouver the grade follows the level of the river, a maximum of .2 of 1%—scarcely perceptible—as the elevation figures indicate; and the maximum curvature is 3 degrees. The excellence of this engineering through a mountainous country makes for the pleasure and comfort of passengers by the ease in train movement.

KENNEWICK. Elevation, 352 Feet
Between Kennewick and Vancouver, 220 miles, the railway follows the north shore of the Columbia River, hence its popular name, "The North Bank Road."
This is a district under irrigation where choice fruit and berries are grown.

YELLEPIT. Elevation, 323 Feet
This station was named for an Indian chief with whom Lewis and Clark exchanged amenities, October 19, 1805. About opposite this point Astor's overland expedition reached the Columbia River, January 21, 1812, after months of infinite fatigue and near starvation.

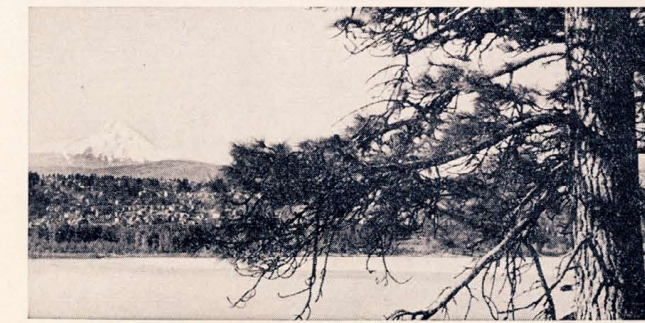
PLYMOUTH. Elevation, 284 Feet
Opposite is Umatilla, Oregon, where the Oregon Trail reached the Columbia River after passage of the Blue Mountains seen far to the southeast—over which the pioneers trudged with oxen and covered wagons in the '40's to gain homes for themselves and the "Oregon Country" for the United States.

ROOSEVELT. Elevation, 230 Feet
A road leads northward across the wide "Horse Heaven" Country devoted to grazing and grain and over a high divide to the Yakima Valley. Across the river is Arlington.

MARYHILL. Elevation, 175 Feet
A splendid motor road climbs the high bluffs on its way to Goldendale.

This is a country of temperate winters, and shearing of sheep begins in March. In the spring a carpet of grass covers the whole landscape with a beautiful green, which turns to the brown of the rocks during the summer.

To the west the valley narrows and the adjacent hills are higher; at Cliffs, Goodnoe, Fountain, Sundale and other points their perpendicular walls of columnar basalt supporting great slopes and rounded tops, beyond which lie grain and grazing lands.



Columbia River and Mt. Hood from Bingen-White Salmon

PATH OF EMPIRE HISTORY

From here the scope of the relief map carries the story of the great river west to the Pacific Ocean, its interest continuing throughout, in a country of spreading landscape, distant hills of dominating brown, with here and there districts of fruit, berries and garden stuffs.

WISHRAM. Elevation, 166 Feet
Named for the ancient Indian village. This is a division point, and junction with the Oregon Trunk Railway, a subsidiary line which leads southward through the depths of the interesting Deschutes River Canyon to the great stock, farming and lumbering sections of Central Oregon. It affords a splendid trip to a region of a dozen snow peaks, a myriad of mountain lakes and rivers, and great belts of pine forest—a very paradise for the vacationist, fisherman, or hunter. An elevation of 3,600 feet is attained in 150 miles. The impossibility of navigating the hard miles between Wishram and Granddallies forced portages by Lewis and Clark in October, 1805, and Astor's men in February, 1812. The traveler is still east of the Cascade Range, and will note that no trees are yet seen, for the annual rainfall here is not enough to produce the luxuriant growths found west of the Range.

Just west of Wishram are Celilo Falls and the bridge of the Oregon Trunk Railway, 4,197 feet in length, the piers of which rest on islets of rock. Here the river has an annual variation of 50 feet and a record of 75 feet.

Mount Hood

From this, as well as at many other points from Cliffs west, particularly Granddallies, Lyle and Bingen-White Salmon, is seen stately Mount Hood (11,225 feet) one of the most beautiful of the many peaks of perpetual glaciers and snow fields which mark the wonderful Cascade Range across Washington and Oregon.

GRANDDALLIES. Elevation, 123 Feet
Some ten miles before Granddallies is reached are the Dalles of the Columbia where the river is cut into deep, narrow channels, in one place 280 to 400 feet in depth and only 165 feet in width. On the Oregon shore the Government has constructed a canal for the passage of river craft. Opposite Granddallies is the city of The Dalles, an important station on the early covered wagon overland route. The Oregon Trail, reaching from Independence, Missouri, which played so important a part in the settlement of this great territory.

LYLE. Elevation, 101 Feet
A short distance west of Lyle are four tunnels, opposite the last one of which is Memorial Island, an ancient Indian burial ground.

At Lyle the railway crosses the Klickitat River, which a branch line follows on its route of 41 miles and a climb of 1,610 feet to Goldendale, in the heart of a fertile valley reaching eastward from Mount Adams; here grains, grasses, fruits, etc., are grown, and sheep and cattle are raised, hidden to the traveler along the river by the great rock bluffs which intervene, as is true throughout much of this entire trip.

BINGEN - WHITE SALMON, UNDERWOOD.

CAPE HORN. Elevation, 48 Feet
Just west of its station is Cape Horn, the western rampart of the mountains, a promontory, sheer to the water, through which passes the railway tunnel 2,369 feet in length. On the Oregon heights west of Cape Horn is Crown Point, held high 730 feet, a viewpoint of splendid vantage in the wonderful paved Columbia River Highway, of splendid scenic merit, which extends from Portland eastward, and forms part of a system of highways which "loops" Mt. Hood and returns to Portland.



Towering Beacon Rock, Near Skamania, Washington, Columbia River

THE TOURISTS' PARADISE

White Salmon Valley. Mt. Adams is one of the favorite climbs for lovers of the great Alpine sport. Hotels are located in Bingen-White Salmon and near the mountain. From the bluffs above the railway, are vantage points from which rare and changing views are had of great reaches of mountain, river and forest scenery. Indeed this section has many attractions for the lover of the out-of-doors, the mountain climber, angler or hunter.

COOKS. Elevation, 99 Feet
Opposite will be seen Mitchell Point which the Columbia River Highway pierces with an unique tunnel having five windows.

Across the river between Cooks and Carson is Shellrock Mountain, a great pile of loose rock. Part of the way the railroad follows around the base of Wind Mountain, a symmetrical cone, 2,500 feet in height.

CARSON. Elevation, 98 Feet
Station for Shipherd's, St. Martin's and Government Mineral Springs, mountain health resorts with comfortable hotels, on Wind River which is crossed just before reaching the station.

STEVENSON. Elevation, 98 Feet
County seat of Skamania County. Table Mountain stands to the north. Much of this district is in National Forests, on both sides of the river.

A short distance westward are the Cascades of the Columbia, with the government locks and canal on the Oregon shore.

FORT RAINS. Elevation, 74 Feet

Near here stands restored one of the frontier blockhouses, the scene of Indian troubles in 1856 in which General Philip Sheridan, then a lieutenant, figured.

CASCADES. Elevation, 74 Feet
Here are seen some of the fish-wholes, peculiar to the Columbia River, by which tons of salmon are caught. In ascending the stream the fish go into nets on the wheels which are revolved by the current, elevated and sluiced onto platforms.

At this point is located Moffett's Mineral Springs with a good hotel.

The immediate mountains of this district are from 2,000 to 5,000 altitude, which impound the water of the river in a narrow, deep passage.

GREENLEAF. Elevation, 54 Feet
The influence of the tide of the Pacific Ocean about 150 miles distant reaches this point. To the north is Mt. Hamilton, a fine climb as an introduction to more ambitious scaling of snow peaks.

Two or three miles west of Greenleaf the railway skirts the base of Beacon Rock, named by Lewis and Clark, a basaltic monolith 700 feet in height, covering about 17 acres.

SKAMANIA, PRINDLE. Elevation, 51 Feet
Opposite these points is a series of splendid waterfalls, Wahkeena, Multnomah, 620 feet in height (Niagara is 164), and Horsetail.

CAPE HORN. Elevation, 48 Feet
Just west of its station is Cape Horn, the western rampart of the mountains, a promontory, sheer to the water, through which passes the railway tunnel 2,369 feet in length. On the Oregon heights west of Cape Horn is Crown Point, held high 730 feet, a viewpoint of splendid vantage in the wonderful paved Columbia River Highway, of splendid scenic merit, which extends from Portland eastward, and forms part of a system of highways which "loops" Mt. Hood and returns to Portland.



Cape Horn and S. P. & S. Railway Train, Columbia River

GREAT MOUNTAINS AND FORESTS

Opposite is Latourell Falls, one of the beautiful cataracts which gather their waters in the forest uplands and drop them over the rock cliffs into the Columbia River.

WASHOUGAL. Elevation, 48 Feet
Moving westward the great foothills of the Cascade Range are left, after having followed the river's course for 100 miles through this massive barrier.

The seat of a large woolen mill, where the fleeces of Washington and Oregon are turned into the finest blankets, etc. More prune and garden districts.

CAMAS. Elevation, 48 Feet
Here is one of the largest paper and pulp mills of the country, which uses the spruce and other woods from this great river's bordering forests.

Clark County, of which Vancouver is the county seat, is a great producer of Italian prunes of superior quality, as well as other fruits, and berries. For several miles west of Washougal and Camas extensive prune orchards and their dryers may be seen on each side of the track.

VANCOUVER, Washington. Elevation, 46 Feet

Junction with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific lines leading to Tacoma, Seattle and British Columbia.

Nearby the Hudson's Bay Company founded in 1825 the post and headquarters of its extensive trading operations throughout Western Canada and the present states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and part of Montana. For many years its Chief Factor, Dr. John McLoughlin, exercised political as well as commercial dominion in this vast empire.

From the days of the Hudson's Bay Company to the present Vancouver has been an United States army post of importance. The barracks and parade may be seen just east of the city.

Vancouver has important manufacturing enterprises, deep water harbor, large fruit canneries and prune packing plants.

At Vancouver trains cross the Columbia River, 2806 feet, to the Oregon Shore, North Portland Harbor, 1526 feet, pass through an extensive cut in the peninsula between the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, and cross the Willamette on a double tracked bridge, 1,769 feet, the draw-span of which is the longest in the world, 521 feet. They then follow the shore of the Willamette River with its ocean-borne commerce through an industrial section of Portland past mills, docks, steel works and manufacturing plants. Mount St. Helens, 9697 feet, may be seen to the north, and Mount Hood, 11,225 feet, directly east, up the Columbia River.

PORTLAND, Union Station. Elevation, 32 Feet

Portland to the Pacific Ocean

While the surf-washed beach, the expanding waters and sniff of salt air doubtless hold the prime charm of this visit, the trip along two great commerce bearing rivers, with evergreen landscape of water, forest and mountain, as well as the fascinating history of empire discovery and exploration, hold interest, uncommon in so few miles.

Distances, principal points of interest and history are indicated on next page.



Historic Tongue Point, Near Astoria, Oregon, Lower Columbia River

PACIFIC OCEAN RESORTS

PORTLAND. Union Station. The Willamette River is followed several miles along the lower harbor of Portland, with its manufacturing plants and great docks.

LINTON. One of the many extensive lumber milling points along this line, and Municipal pier opposite, on Sauvies Island, just north, is the site of Nathaniel J. Wyeth's trading post, Fort William, 1834. For several miles the line traverses a rich dairy and garden district.

SCAPPOOSE. Opposite is Sauvies Island, old Wapatoe Island of Indian days. Center of an extremely rich 6,000 acre delta land district raising small fruits, vegetables, cucumbers and seed crops; large centralized community poultry project; pickle, relish and sauerkraut factories, dairying.

ST. HELENS. Just beyond this station, through the woods is the first view of the Columbia River, across which for some miles may be seen snow-capped Mt. St. Helens, altitude 9,697 feet. Large paper, pulp and lumber mills.

GOBLE. From this point through Astoria the shore of the Columbia River generally is followed. On it passed the exploring expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1805-6 and the pioneer overland party of John Jacob Astor in 1812.

RAINIER. The first salmon cannery is seen. Fir truck gardening district. Opposite is the new city of Longview, with its mammoth lumber mills, on the site of Monticello of early days. A highway bridge, the tallest in the world over any navigable river, spans the Columbia connecting Rainier and Longview. Soon Pyramid Rock is reached, followed by miles of splendid scenery of hills, forest and river.

CLATSKANIE. "Little Holland of America" with 13,000 acres reclaimed river bottom land devoted to dairying and truck gardening, with co-operative dairy association headquarters.

KERRY, WESTPORT, WAUNA. Logging roads from the forests, lumber mills, and sloughs with rafted logs.

KNAPPA, SVENSEN. Salmon fishing points, poultry center.

JOHN DAY. Named for one of Astor's men. The Columbia River is 14 miles wide here.

TONGUE POINT. A peninsula seen for miles, through the neck of which the track enters the great water front of Astoria.

ASTORIA. The oldest American city on the Pacific Coast, founded by John Jacob Astor in 1811. On an eminence stands Astoria Column, 126 feet high, commemorating the discovery of the Columbia and exploration by Lewis and Clark and Astor's men. Its trade lines beginning in that early day have been extended to the present; now it enjoys extensive ocean terminal and rail advantages. It is the capital of the great salmon industry. Dairy association headquarters for entire Lower Columbia River. The homes of the city cover the circling hills and enjoy a rare scene of ocean, river, mountain and forest, while business houses, mills, fishing concerns, salmon canneries and shipping mark its long harbor line. Many points of historical interest at west and south of Astoria, are shown on the relief map. Young's Bay is crossed, with clear views of the mouth of the Columbia River.

WARENTON. Turning southward the line leads through a landscape of evergreen. Extensive cranberry bogs and wholesale bulb acreage.

GEARHART. Clatsop Beach, Pacific Ocean.

SEASIDE. Here ended the Lewis and Clark Trail at Clatsop Beach, Pacific Ocean, the hard sand of which reach 25 miles from Ft. Adams to Tillamook Head, an all-year resort of rare climate, and beauty of sea, mountain and forest.

Here are first class hotels, golf, bathing, fishing and amusement places for the comfort and pleasure of visitors.



Bathers at Clatsop Beach, Tillamook Head and Pacific Ocean in the Distance

