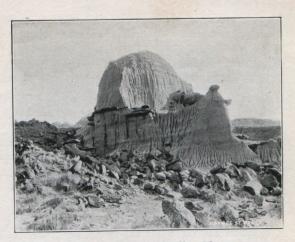
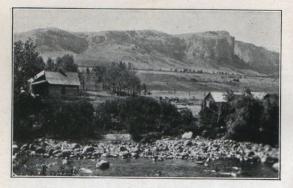


Flathead Lake, Montana, and a Glimpse of the Rockies A Charming Vacation Locality



Teakettle Butte, near Glendive, Montana Erosion was the Architect

N the very heart of the state of Minnesota is one of the most remarkable lake regions in the United States. By actual determination the state of Minnesota has 10,000 or more lakes, some of them small, with bluffy and tree fringed borders, several of them quite large and all of them most attractive from the standpoint of the angler or pleasure seeker. The Northern Pacific Railway's "Duluth Short Line" and its branches extend through the eastern part of this Lake Park Region, while the main line, crossing the state in a northwesterly direction, cuts more particularly through the heart of it. In recent years this section has become more and more popular with Eastern and Southern people who desire a cool and yet temperate climate where they can spend any time from a week to a month or two out of doors in the summer, where bass, pike and muskalonge fishing is found. Good hotels have multiplied and there are numerous



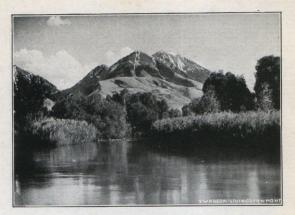
A Fine Ranch on the Stillwater River, Montana

attractive outing spots where either hotel or cottage life may be enjoyed as one prefers. The lakes near St. Paul on the "Duluth Short Line," Detroit and Perham Lakes on the main line, Battle Lake, Gull Lake, Ten Mile Lake, Woman Lake, Leech Lake, Bemidji Lake and Itasca Lake, on or near branch lines, are a few of many of these places.

Pyramid Park

One of the really pictorial portions of the West is found in North Dakota and in common parlance has been known as the Bad Lands, but is more correctly known as Pyramid Park. The characteristics of this region are long lines of cliffs, and isolated buttes, highly colored by the burning out of underlying coal beds and carved by erosion into most varied and even fantastic forms, the resultant combination being one that produces a most attractive and fascinating landscape.

Not far south from Medora, on the Little Missouri river in the heart of this land of enchantment, Custer camped in 1876 soon after



Mt. Baldy, Livingston, Montana. Seen from Northern Pacific Trains—Yellowstone River in Foreground

starting on his last and fateful campaign against the Indians. This was the region where Colonel Roosevelt formerly engaged in cattle ranching.

Between Medora and Glendive the upland region has, in recent years, been transformed into one vast grain field. Just beyond Wibaux, on the south side of the track, stands a statue of the late Pierre Wibaux, a former banker and stockman for whom the town was named.

Along the Yellowstone River

Between Glendive and Livingston the Northern Pacific Railway follows the rambling Yellowstone river for nearly 350 miles through a most fertile and interesting part of eastern Montana. About this stream, known by the Indians as the Elk river, the border history of eastern Montana centers. Historically, the importance of the stream was first made

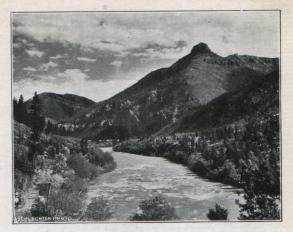


Grandfather and Grandmother Bison See them in Yellowstone Park

known by Lewis and Clark, one of whose parties descended the river in 1806, returning from the Pacific Ocean. A noted landmark, Pompey's Pillar, near the station of that name, stands on the south bank in plain view of passing trains, and to this day shows Captain Clark's name carved on the rock by himself.

During the old frontier days steamboats from St. Louis navigated the Yellowstone as far as the mouth of the Bighorn river.

South of Miles City and Rosebud station lie the Cheyenne and Crow Indian reservations.



Castle Rock, Gallatin River, Montana There are Trout Galore

The Cheyennes are among the finest specimens of the Indian races.

Miles City has for years been the most noted horse market in the West, and Fort Keogh—named for Capt. Myles W. Keogh, killed with Custer at the battle of the Little Bighorn, June 25, 1876, and just across the Tongue river from Miles City—is a military post used by the government as a cavalry remount station.

From Billings, than which there is no finer nor more progressive young city in the West, a visit to the Custer battlefield of 1876 may well be made. It is a part of the old Crow Indian reservation and the monuments and headstones on the hills which overlook the Little Bighorn river, in a sense explain the awful events of that June day when Custer and so many of his regiment were wiped out by Gall, Crazy Horse, Two Moons and other chiefs who led the onset against the 7th cavalry.

7



A Part of the Noted Bozeman, Montana, Sweet Pea Carnival—Very Exceptional

Hunter's Hot Springs—Springdale station —near the base of the picturesque Crazy Mountains, which are first seen from near Big Timber, were as noted among the Indians as they now are among the whites, for their healing properties. There is a very fine hotel here with a large plunge, numerous hot and mud springs, etc.

Yellowstone National Park

At Livingston the Yellowstone Park line, passing through the Gate of the Mountains and Paradise Valley, follows the Yellowstone river to Gardiner, the original and northern entrance to Yellowstone Park. Gardiner is but five miles from Mammoth Hot Springs the capital of the park and the site of the beautiful nature-painted terraces.

The Yellowstone is the most original, unique and individualistic scenic spot on earth. There is no other place at all like it. It is our oldest, largest and most wonderful National Park and every traveler passing



Gifford, Portland, Ore. The Entire Northwest Produces Fine Multon

Livingston should arrange, if possible, to visit it. Grasshopper Glacier, formed from ice with beds of grasshoppers imbedded in the ice, may be reached from the Park via Cooke City or from Red Lodge, both near the northeastern corner of the Park.

Rocky Canyon and Three Forks

Between Livingston and Bozeman the well known Rocky Mountains are first crossed, Rocky Canyon being a very attractive gorge down which the railway winds its way into the renowned Gallatin Valley. At the very point where the railway crosses this range Captain Clark, of Lewis and Clark, crossed the divide in 1806, on the return journey to St. Louis.

The Gallatin Valley, with the Gallatin range of mountains on one side and the Bridger Range on the other, is one of the most historic and fertile valleys in Montana.

The names Bozeman and Bridger commemorate the lives and services of two men



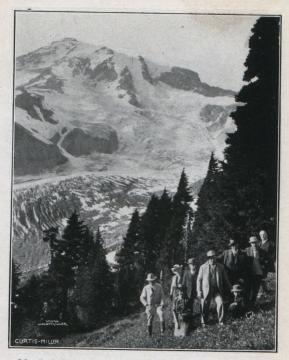
Curtis & Miller Photo

Mt. Rainier and Auto Road, Rainier National Park, Washington. Near Tacoma and Seattle—a Botanist's Paradise

noted in the early history of the Yellowstone Valley. At its extreme western end three streams, the Jefferson, the Madison and Gallatin rivers, so named by Lewis and Clark, form the Missouri. This spot became, and is still, known as the Three Forks, and a growing town of that name is found there. One line of the Northern Pacific follows the last named stream nearly to Helena, the capital of Montana; the other follows the Jefferson river and crosses the mountains to Butte, the great mining city.

At Lime Spur, on the Butte line, at some distance above the track and on one of the mountain peaks, is the Lewis and Clark National Monument, a tremendous system of natural caverns under the control of the Interior Department of the Government.

Beyond Helena and Butte the Northern Pacific follows the Clark Fork of the Columbia



Mt. Rainier and Nisqually Glacier, Rainier National Park, Washington. The Late ex-Secretary Lane and Party in the Foreground

formerly known as the Hellgate, river between very high subranges of the Rockies to Missoula, at the foot of the beautiful Bitter Root Valley. Between Garrison and Missoula the Northern Pacific is double tracked, and much of the entire main line is now double tracked. Over 83 per cent of it is automatic block signal protected.

Flathead Lake and Vicinage

Just over the last ascent of the Rockies, beyond Missoula, the Northern Pacific de-



Trout May be Caught in any Stream or Lake among the Mountains on the Northern Pacific

scends into the valley of the Jocko and Flathead rivers. Here is what may well be termed a paradisiacal region. A climate of exceptional salubrity, mountain scenery of super-excellence, forests that are green the year through, flowers that bloom not only in the spring but more or less continuously, a large lake of great agricultural value and uncommon beauty, are aggregated to form a home-land of fascinating proportions and delightful excellence.

To the east, and close at hand, are Butte, Helena and Missoula, three fine cities, social points of education, refinement and relaxation, and good markets 12 months in the year. To the west, also but a short distance away, is Spokane, the Empress of the wide ranged Inland Empire, another society center of recreation and commercial superiority.

The Flathead, or Salish, Indians, always friends of the Whites, have taken up their old reservation lands in individual ownerships and



© Northern Pacific Ry. Northern Pacific Train Climbing the Cascade Range in Yakima Canyon

add a somewhat ancient, historic and, likewise, a picturesque, touch to the landscape.

To the north is the Kalispell country, with the lake an equally important feature of the landscape. Kalispell, with Polson on the south, and Somers at the north end of the lake, form, with other growing towns, communities of increasing future value. And mark it well, to the northeast, not far from Kalispell, is Glacier National Park. With Yellowstone Park just east of Butte and Helena, these parks and the Flathead form a most attractive and exceptional vacation or educational tour in a region fresh, new, easily reached and traversed, and full of thrills and vivifying experiences that will not soon be forgotten.

This Park to Park tour, in either direction, is well worth taking, either by train or auto, and the usual summer excursion fares via



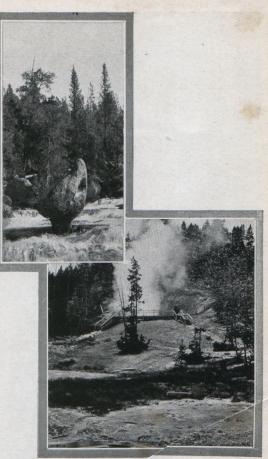
A Crevasse on Mt. Hood, Oregon-Nature Refrigeration

Yellowstone-Glacier Parks are in effect during the Park Season, by way of the Flathead.

Through Northern Pacific train service is operated—via Dixon—between Missoula and Polson, where a good steamer continues the delightful trip over Flathead Lake to Somers, whence Kalispell and Glacier Park are soon reached.

Lake Pend Oreille and Other Lakes

The Flathead river debouches into the Clark Fork river which is followed through the mountains, that constantly become higher and more



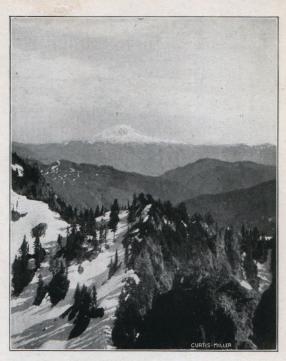
Haynes Photo

Balanced Rock Yellownone Park Mud Volcano, Yellowstone Park

rugged to Lake Pend Oreille. This lake is an exmendous of the Clark Fork and fills a tremendous gorge, or canyon among the mountains, and is therefore a very deep lake, some 2,000 or 3,000 feet in depth, so it is



A Flathead Indian Warrior 107 Years Old A Flathead Mother and Papoose



Mt. Adams of the Cascade Range. Seen from Northern Pacific Trains in Yakima Valley

said. Leaving the lake the stream continues to the northwest to the Columbia river.

Sand Point, on the lake, is an attractive place to leave the train and enjoy the fishing for which the lake is noted.

After winding for many miles through the rough and upheaved range the railway emerges into the open park-like country about Spokane with its large, attractive orchards and truck gardens. Tributary to Spokane are a number of most beautiful lakes, prominent among which are Hayden and Coeur d'Alene lakes, and the mountains—from Helena and

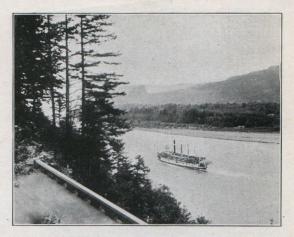


On the Columbia River Highway, Portland

Butte to Spokane—abound in trout streams that never fail to satisfy the most fastidious wielder of the rod who seeks them out.

The Columbia River and "North Bank" Line

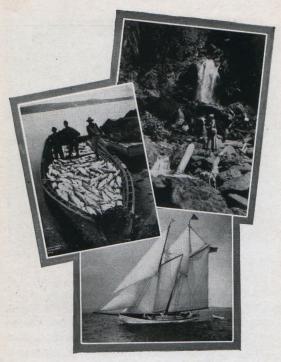
Between Spokane and Portland the traveler uses the Spokane, Portland and Seattle,



The Columbia River and Highway. Beacon Rock, in distance, was named by Lewis and Clark in 1805

otherwise known as the "North Bank," road which follows the north bank of the Columbia river-230 miles-to Portland, after crossing this stream at Pasco-Kennewick. The Columbia is unquestionably the greatest stream in the United States from a scenic standpoint, and from a historical standpoint it is also of paramount interest. Cascades and rapids, terraced and vertical bluffs, precipitous mountains, some bare and almost devoid of verdure others thickly covered with forests, a wonderful and wide sweep of the river, and a couple of dozen waterfalls each hundreds of feet high and none in the world more beautiful. form a panoramic feast no one can gaze upon unmoved. Of this region and the delightful stretches of old ocean at Cannon, Clatsop and other beaches, the city of Portland is the center.

At the mouth of the Columbia, on the "North Bank" road, is Astoria, one of the most



Trout, Salmon and White Wings On the North Pacific Coast

important historical points on the entire Pacific coast. It is an interesting and lively place and well worth a stop-over while "doing" the beaches at Seaside, Gearhart, etc.

Not many miles west of Spokane the Northern Pacific road winds along the north ern bank of Lake Colville, which, breaking in upon a somewhat open and gently undulating valley, or plain, serves to di versify the land scape most pleasantly.

From most of d.e higher elevations of Portland the five great mountains of this region, Mt. Rainier, Mt. Adams, Mt. St.



Honey in Montana-Chickens in Washington

Helens, Mt. Hood and Mt. Jefferson, may be viewed, together with the beautiful valley of the Willamette river.

Across the Cascade Mountains

Beyond Pasco the main line of the Northern Pacific follows the Yakima Valley to the crossing of the Cascade Range of mountains. This valley is among the noted valleys of the country on account of its importance from an irrigation standpoint. Twenty-five or thirty years ago scarcely a start had been made in the development of this region and now it is one of the most prolific and noted fruit and alfalfa producing valleys in the United States, if not in the world. From Pasco and Kennewick, in the lower valley, Prosser, Sunnyside, Grand View, Zillah, a little higher up, and Yakima and Ellensburg in the upper valley, one can stop and enjoy an experience in the study of irrigation well worth while.

The crossing of the Cascade Range affords another opportunity of enjoying the mountain scenery. The Cascades are very different from the Rockies and are densely covered with timber.

Puget Sound and Rainier National Park

The Puget Sound country with its wonderfully progressive cities, Seattle, Olympia, Portland, Tacoma, Everett, Port Townsend, Bellingham, Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., was first opened to the traveling public by the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway. In point of historical interest and scenic grandeur no section of the West will surpass this region. The variety to be found here, and all that goes to make up life in its spiritual and physical enjoyment, is almost beyond statement. Aside from the Sound itself, with its innumerable recreation spots of great beauty, Rainier National Park ranks with the Yellowstone. Yosemite and the other national parks of the country. The Government has, through very heavy expenditures, made it possible to view the beauties of this park region easily and at reasonable expense.

New roads, trails and fine new hotels make it a most desirable addition to one's travel program.

The mountain itself, a massive protuberance of nature, is visible from most points on Puget Sound. Trips by boat or rail to Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., from Seattle and Tacoma will well repay one. Also a ride across the Sound to Bremerton, the location of the Puget Sound navy yard, or a trip up Hood's Canal, will afford enjoyment and knowledge as well.



Silver Birches Feature Minnesota Lakes

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