

any part of the world. the association noteis to SAGES can be sent from Тегескачис Мезand cold baths. Accommodafroms for scot our size at a form or scot our state at a form or a fo

ine numerous points of interests of the canon Steam heat, electric light, holy and cold baths. Accommods

Crand Canon and Falls of the Yellowstone—A hotel located within easy

Outlet of Yellowstone Lake—A steam-heated electric-lighted hotel of verty-free rooms, with hot and cold bath facilities, and located on the abure of slake one mile from the mouth of the river, where the trout for which yellowstone Lake is noted can be readily brought to the surface with hook of line. The Natural Bridge is about two miles west of the hotel. Accomdisions to use the surface with hook daistons to use yourselve. rld. Accommodations for 250 tourists.

Uppor Ceyser Basin—A lunch station located near Old Faithful Geyser.

West Arm of Yellowstone Lake—A lunch station under canvas.

Norrie Geyser Basin—A lunch station under canvas.

Lower Geyser Basin—The hotel is located near Fountain Geyser and ammoth Paint Pots; has steam heat, electric light and hot mineral baths, the cickly properties of which are to be found in but one other hot spring in the rid. Accommodations for 250 tourists.

Mammoth Hot Springs-A large hotel, with steam heat and electric light, ted within easy walking distance of the hot springs. Accommodations for ollowing paragraphs.

franchises issued by the United States government. These accommodations are first class and ample, as will be seen by reading the HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS The Yellowstone Park Association conducts the hotels in the park under framely and partial States are supported by the Little of States are supported by the Little

SUGGESTIONS TO TOURISTS The tourist season in the park extends from June 15 to September 15. Any time between those dates will be found satisfactory

for a visit. Near the beginning or near the close of the season the climate is considerably cooler than in July or August. Throughout

the season the evenings are cool, and even when the sun shines brightly its warmth is moderated by breezes from the snow-covered mountains.

Warm clothing should be worn. It will be needed —not all the time, but in the mornings and evenings. Woolen underwear is a

convenient form of apparel, and when worn with ordinary summer clothing will be found to be sufficiently warm. Men should have

medium-weight overcoats or sweaters, and women coats, jackets or sweaters to wear in the mornings and evenings. During the

most of each day no outer wrap is necessary. A mackintosh is apt to be needed. Heavy thick-soled shoes should be worn. They are best suited for climbing in the cañons and in walking about the geysers and terraces. Overshoes will not answer the purpose;

they are apt to be lost before the circuit of the park is completed. A pair of stout gloves should be taken with one. Sombreros or campaign hats are useful. Any soft hat with a broad brim that can

be pulled down to shade the eyes will do. A stiff hat or a straw hat will not be very serviceable. At some of the springs and gey-

ser basins tinted glasses are desirable to soften the dazzling lights for the eyes. Glasses can be purchased at reasonable prices in the

park. Parasols or umbrellas are not worth the space they occupy A pocket kodak or other small camera is a good form of notebook

A grip or small satchel will hold all that is necessary for the tour through the park proper. Trunks and all the clothing not essential for the park trip may be left in the baggage room at Livingston or Monida, or may be taken to Mammoth Hot Springs

Hotel, where the circuit of the park begins. Laundering can be done for tourists at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel while the trip

FISHING The trout fishing in the park is probably the finest in the world. The streams were stocked and are carefully looked after by the government, and care is taken to prevent the

waters from being depleted of fish.

Near Mammoth Hot Springs the ordinary Rocky Mountain trout are found in the Yellowstone River at Yankee Jim's Cañon, and rainbow trout at and near the junction of Indian Creek and Gard-

iner River, just north of Willow Park, and eastern brook trout at Gardiner River and Glen Creek.

At Lower Geyser Basin the gamy Von Baer trout are found in Nez Percé Creek near by, and grayling in the Madison River.

ugh the park is being made.

At Norris Basin one

will find plenty of rainbow trout in the Gibbon River. At the Upper Basin

found in Fire Hole River,

even where the water is tempered by the hot water from the geysers.

At Yellowstone Lake the salmon trout may be

caught easily with a fly, and at the Grand Cañon

between the Upper and Lower Falls both the

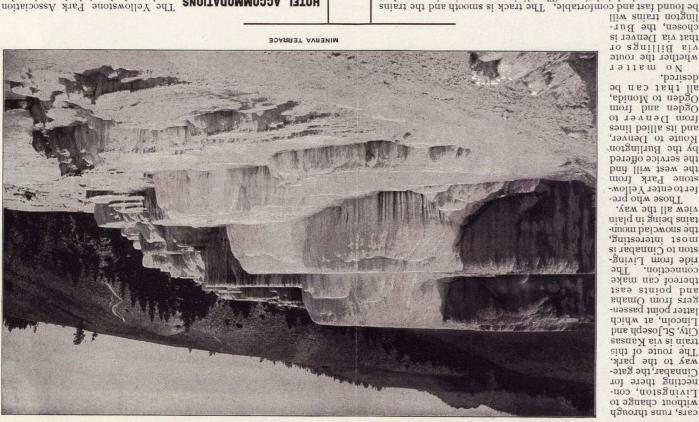
Rocky Mountain and eastern brook trout may be caught. Whitefish are found in the Yellowstone Lake and River, Twin Lakes and the Madison and Gardiner rivers.

Yancey's, on the Yellowstone River some

eighteen miles from Mam-

moth Hot Springsreached also by trail from the Grand Canon—is a

famous place for trout fishing.



Some private camping parties make the tour, using their own horses and wagons, and resting in their own tents, pitched in picturesque spots near some of the innumerable mountain streams of good water. Such a trip makes an ideal outing, but involves good water, such a trip makes an ideal outing, but involves And this bicycle trip full of interest, pleasure and profit and this bicycle trip full of interest, pleasure and profit aix riders, are frequently met in the park, and their members aix riders, are frequently met in the park, and their members enthusiastically declare they would make the trip in no other way. Horses can be bought cheaply on entering the park and sold at a discount on coming out, or they can be bired four, her trip. Some private camping out, or they can be bired four, using the trip. The bicycle is becoming more popular each season as an independent means of transportation through the park. Those who desire to combine physical exercise with a pleasant outing will

lowstone Park. The majority of tourists make the trip in the company fortable coacches of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company. These are easy to get into and out of and are open at the sides. They are drawn by four or six horses, and the reins are handled by expert drivers. Up hill and down, swinging stound graceful by expert drivers. Up hill and down, swinging and wonderful geysers, or resume on some lofty peak to admire the broad expanse of natural wonder and picturesque beauty, this coaching trip is of natural wonder and picturesque beauty, this coaching trip is of natural wonder and picturesque beauty, this coaching trip is a legightful, so exhilarating, that it is said to have no counterpart so delightful, so exhilarating, that it is said to have no counterpart selected that tourists have good opportunities to visit all the principal attractions. ipal attractions.

HOW TO TRAVEL THROUGH THE PARK Of going through Yelsee run on scheduled time. The dining-car service is second to none in this or any other country. You pay only for what you order and you get only what is good. The napery is spotlessly clean, and the tables are decorated with flowers, which are presented to patrons after each meal.

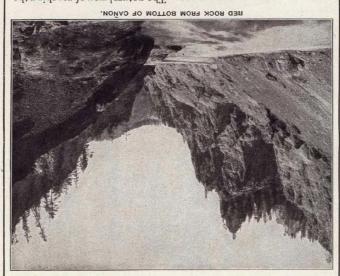
that via Denver is chosen, the Burwhether the route No matter

ll that can be from Denver to Ogden and from Ogden to Monida, and its allied lines by the Burlington Route to Denver, the service offered the west will find stone Park from the snowclad moun-tains being in plain view all the way. Those who pre-fer to enter Yellow-stone Park from

ston to Cinnabar is most interesting, connection, The ride from Livingand points east thereof can make connection. The latter point passen-gers from Omaha train is via Kansas City, St. Joseph and Lincoln, at which way to the park. The route of this necting there for Cinnabar, the gate-Livingston, cor without change to

buffet-smoking car and a Burlington Route dining car a la carte.
From St. Louis the best way is to take the BurlingtonNorthern Pacific Express, which leaves St. Louis every morning and, with comfortable sleeping cars, chair cars and dining equipped most luxuriously with compartment and standard sleep-ing care, reclining chair care (no extra charge for seats), a library-HOW TO REACH THE PARK

park from Chicago is to take the
Burlington Route Chicago-St. Paul-Minneapolis Limited Express,
which leaves Chicago daily at 6.30 p. m., reaching St. Paul the
following morning in time to connect with the Northern Pacific
train for Livingston and Cinnabar. This train from Chicago is HOW TO REACH THE PARK The natural way of reaching the

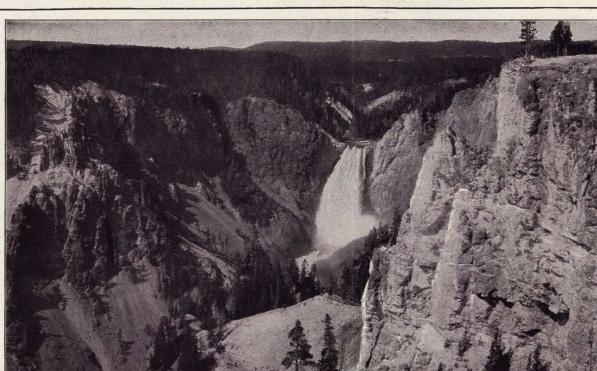


of repairing roads and opening new ones is actively carried on under the direction of a government engineer. immediate control being in charge of a superintendent, with head-quarters at Mammoth Hot Springs, and a sufficient force of cavalry to enforce obedience to his orders. The government also has entire charge of the road system of the park, and the work framing the control of the control of the park, and the work The management and protection of the park devolves upon the Department of the Interior at Washington, its direct and from Onaba. Rectangular in shape, about sixty-two miles long from north to south, and fitty-four miles in width, its area is 3,412 square miles. A recent act of congress has set aside of the park proper. The strip on the south and one on the east side of the park proper. The average elevation above sea level is between 7,000 and 8,000 feet. Yellowstone Park lies in the northwestern corner of Wyoming, with a narrow strip in Montana and Idaho. It is about 1,000 miles the world have visited it, and have gone away thrilled and mystified at the marvelous panoramas of scenery enrolled before their gaze. expedition in 1870. It has been accessible by railroad since 1882, and in these eighteen years nearly 150,000 people from all parts of The existence of this "museum of unparalleled—indeed incomparable marvels"—has been known definitely since the Washburn

his region a veritable wonderland. nundreds of other indescribably entrancing works of nature make wonderful lakes perched high among the mountains, these and exquisite coloring, the uncanny pools of steaming clay, the mighty of the scenery. The beautiful geysers, the everlasting springs, the terrace-building fountains with their N Yellowstone National Park sport and recreation in nearly every form can be enjoyed. One is benefited by the invigorating climate and inspired by the grandeur

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK





LOWER FALLS AND CANON OF THE YELLOWSTON

THE COST OF THE TOUR

GOING VIA CINNABAR Omaha, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth or Kansas City to Mammoth Hot Springs and return......\$47 50

addresses appear on another page.

Tickets on sale June 12 to September 12, both dates inclusive. Tickets are good going, thirty days; returning, ten days; final limit, forty days from date of sale. Return portion of ticket must be signed and stamped at Livingston and presented for passage on train within one day of such date. Stop-overs allowed at

pleasure within limit of ticket.
Purchasers of round-trip tickets to Washington or Pacific Coast points, the going or return portion of which reads via Billings, can

Round-Trip Rates from Livingston and Mammoth Hot Springs to and through the Park					
FROM	RATE				
Livingston to Mammoth Hot Springs and return; on sale at Livingston and principal stations. Livingston through the park and return, including all	\$ 5.00				
necessary rafl and stage transportation and hotel expenses for five and one-half days; on sale at Livingston and principal stations 3. Same as No. 2, including steamboat trip on Yellowstone	49.50				
Lake from the Thumb to Lake Hotel via Dot Island 4. Mammoth Hot Springs through the park and return, including all necessary transportation and hotel expenses for five	52.50				
and one-half days; on sale at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel and principal stations. 5. Same as No. 4. including steamboat trip on Yellowstone	44.50				
Lake from the Thumb to Lake Hotel via Dot Island	47.50				

Springs or the Grand Cañon; an excursion to Shoshone Lake from the Upper Geyser asin; fishing or cam ing parties from Lake Hotel to points on Tellowstone Lake or River; the fine trip from the Grand Cañon to the top of Mount Wash-burn. Tourists often prefer to ride rather than walk about Mammoth Hot Springs, the Geyser Basins and the Grand Cañon. To accommodate such or those desiring to camp out, fish, etc., the trans ive a quota of guide drivers, packers, carriages and horses

SIDE Numerous

mbraced in the regu

ar scheduled tour are A trip to Yancey's for fishing purposes from either Mammoth Hot

(both driving and riding), and complete packing outfits at each regular stopping point, The extra charges for tourist wagon trips, per passenger, at the

Mammoth Hot Springs . . \$1.00

GOING VIA MONIDA To reach Monida take the Burlington Route to Denver, Denver & Rio Grande (or Colorado Midland) and Rio Grande Western Denver to Ogden, and Oregon Short Line to Monida.

During the park season tickets covering journey by rail to Monica, conveyance by Monida & Yellowstone Stage Line Monida to Cinnabar, through Yellowstone Park, thence Northern Pacific to Butte, returning to starting point through Ogden, Salt Lake City and Denver, are on sale at all Missouri River points. Cost, \$90.00. Hotel expenses Monida to Cinnabar (about), \$21.00. Twenty-five pounds of baggage allowed on stagecoach—no trunks. Trunks should be checked to Monida or Cinnabar, as preferred, or for a small additional charge the Monida & Yellowstone Stage Company will deliver it at Mammoth Hot Springs. If desired, they will be rechecked from Monida to Butte without charge. THE PARK TOUR Going via Cinnabar the itinerary, which is of course subject to change, is as follows:

THE PARK TOUR

COURSE Subject to change, is as follows:

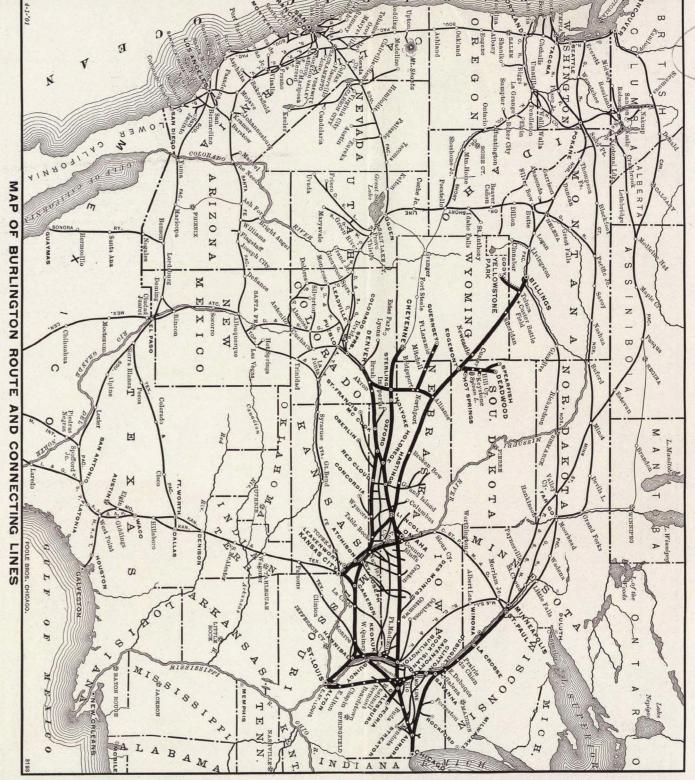
FIRST DAY—Leave Livingston at 8.30 a. m.; arrive at Cinnabar at 10.30 a. m.; leave Cinnabar at 10.45 p. m.; arrive at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel at 12.45 p. m.; taking lunch, dinner and lodging. Fitty-one miles by rail, seven miles by stage.

SECOND DAY—Breakfast. Leave Mammoth Hot Springs at 8.00 a. m., arriving at Norris at noon for lunch; leaving at 1.30 p. m., and arriving at Fountain Hotel, Lower Geyser Basin, at 5.30 p. m. for dinner and lodging. Forty miles.

THIRD DAY—Breakfast at Fountain. Leave for Midway and Upper Geyser Basin at 8.00 a. m. Lunch at Upper Geyser Basin. Return from Upper Basin to Fountain Hotel at 4.30 p.m. Dinner and lodging at Fountain Hotel. Eighteen miles. FOURTH DAY—Breakfast at Fountain. Leave for West Arm of Yellowstone Lake At 7.00 a. m. Lunch at lake, and leave the lake after lunch for Yellowstone Lake Hotel at lake outlet. Dinner and lodging. Forty-seven miles.

FIFTH DAY—Breakfast at Yellowstone Lake. Leave for Grand Cañon (via Crater Hills or Sulphur Mountain) at 9.30 a. m.; arrive at Grand Cañon at 12.30 p. m. Lunch, dinner and lodging. Seventeen miles.

SIXTH DAY—Breakfast. Leave Grand Cañon at 10.00 a. m.; arrive at Norris at 12.30 p. m. Lunch. Leave Norris at 1.30 p. m.; arrive at Mammoth Hot Springs at 6.30 p. m., arriving at Cinnabar at 8.00 p. m.; leave Cinnabar at 8.15 p. m.; arrive at Livingston at 10.15 p. m. Thirty-nine miles by stage, fifty-one miles by rail.



If one enters the park by way of Monida, the itinerary is:

YELLOWSTONE TROUT

If one enters the park by way of Monida, the itinerary is:

FIRST DAY—Depart from Monida, 8.00 a. m., through Centennial Valley, lunch at Red Rock Lake—Alaska Basin—along the south shore of Henry Lake in sight of the Teton Range—Dwelle's, near the park boundary, night station, arriving at 5.00 p. m.

SECOND DAY—Enter the reservation at Christmas Tree Park—along the beautiful Madison River—Madison Cañon—Falls of the Firehole—arrive at Fountain Hotel for lunch. Drive among the Geysers, Paint Pots, etc., in vicinity.

THIRD DAY—To the Upper Geyser Basin. Lunch. Black Sand Basin—Punch Bowl and many others, returning to Fountain Hotel.

FOURTH DAY—Another glimpse of the Geysers—Shoshone Lake from Teton Yellowstone Lake to the hotel, for which an extra charge is made, or continue in the stagecoach along the lake shore.

FIFTH DAY—Leave Lake Hotel about 9.00 a. m.—along the Yellowstone River—Cañon Hotel for lunch. Drive to Inspiration Point, Point Lookout and other grand sights of the Grand Cañon.

SIXTH DAY—Leave the Cañon 8.00 a. m.—Virginia Cascades—an hour in

SIXTH DAY— Leave the Cañon 8.00 a.m.—Virginia Cascades—an hour in Norris Geyser Basin—Obsidian Cliff—Golden Gate. Lunch at Mammoth Hot Springs. After lunch, inspect the Terraces. Dinner and leave for Cinnabar 6.30 p. m.

It is by no means necessary to conform exactly to the itineraries outlined above. Visitors can spend as much time in the park as they like—or, rather, as much as the time limit of their ticket allows. STOP-OVERS Are allowed south of Mammoth Hot Springs without additional charge, provided notice is given to stage company at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel previous to departure. Holders of through tickets deciding to stop over, after reaching stations south of Mammoth Hot Springs, will be provided with seats in regular coaches by giving transportation company suffi-cient notice to enable them to make reservation in coaches leaving Mammoth Hot Springs, or utilize vacant seats in coaches en route. In granting stop-overs in this manner, while it will be the aim of

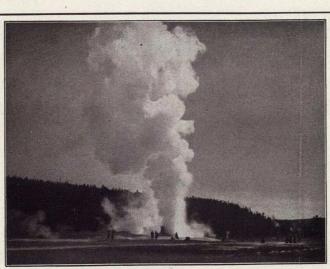
the transportation company not to separate families or divide parties, even for a day's journey, they can not guarantee that this will not be necessary.

"Parties" desiring to stop en route and retain exclusive use of the coach in which they commenced their journey can do so on payment of half rates—i. e., a surrey accommodating three people, \$7.50 per day; coaches accommodating from five to ten persons,

\$10 to \$15 per day.
Children under ten years of age, accompanied by parents or other persons in charge, will be granted half rates locally in the park for hotels and transportation.

TARIF OF DISTANCES The annexed table gives the correct

FROM	Ginnabar,	Mammoth Hot Springs.	Golden Gate.	Obsidian Cliff.	Norris Geyser Basin.	Gibbon Meadows.	Gibbon Falls.	Lower Geyser Basin.	Excelsior (Midway) Geyser.	Upper Geyser Basin.	Keppler's Cascade.	West Arm Yellowstone Lake.	Tellowstone Lake Hotel.	Hayden Valley.	Grand Canon.
Oinnabar		7	11	19	27	30	35	47	50	56	58	75	94	105	
Mammoth Hot Springs	7		4	12	20	23	28	40	43	49	51	68	87	98	32 104
Golden Gate	11	4		8	16	19	24	36	39	45	47	64	83	94	100
Obsidian Cliff	19	12	8		8	11	16	28	31	37	39	56	75	86	92
Norris Geyser Basin	27	20	16	8		3	8	20	23	29	31	48	67	78	12 84
Gibbon Meadows	30		19		3		5	17	20	26	28	200	64	75	81
Gibbon Falls	35	28	24	16	8	5		12	15	21	23	40	59	70	76
Lower Geyser Basin	47	40	36	28	20	17	12		3	9	11	28	47	58	64
Excelsior (Midway) Geyser	50	43	39	31	23	20	15	3		6	8	25	44	55	61
Upper Geyser Basin	56	49	45	37	29	26	21	9	6		2	19	38	49	55
Keppler's Cascade	58	51	47	39	31	28	23	11	8	2		17	36	47	53
West Arm Yellowstone Lake	75	1000	64			45	40	28	25		17		19	100	36
Yellowstone Lake Hotel	94		83			64	59	47	44					11	17
Hayden Valley	105	98	94	86		75	70	58	55	49	47	30	11		6
Grand Canon	39 111		100	92	12 84	81	76	64	61	55	53	36	17	6	



GIANT GEYSER TABLE OF PROMINENT GEYSERS AND SPRINGS. BASED UPON CAREFUL OBSERVATIONS IN 1899. NORRIS BASIN.

NO	RRIS BA	ASIN.	
Name.	ERUPTION IN	DURATION OF	Intervals OF
	FEET.		ERUPTION.
Hurricane. New Crater. Monarch. Minute Man. Congress Spring. Devil's Inkstand.	100 20-40	20 min. 1½ hrs.	less continuous. Rather uncertain. Rather uncertain. 1 minute.
MIC	WAY B	ASIN.	
Excelsior Turquoise Spring Prismatic Lake	Turquoise	28 min. Blue; 100 ft. ly colored	Long intervals—years diameter. water; 250x350 ft. diam
LO	WER BA	ASIN.	
Fountain. Clepsydra. Mammoth Paint Pots. Great Fountain Firehole Lake Black Warrior White Dome.	Basin of cl 60-150 Peculiar	30-40 min. 30 min. ay, strangel 1½ hrs. phenomena interesting	
UP	PER BA	ASIN.	
Old FaithfulBee Hive		7 min. 10 "	65-75 minutes. Several times a week

to 12 days.

30 to 60 " 1 to 3 hrs. 30 to 60 min.

3 hours.
Daily.
Very frequen
3 to 5 hours.
4 to 7 days.
6 hours.
Irregular.
8 to 12 hours.
6 minutes 30 to 40 90 10 to 20 10 to 20 Beautiful spring, sometimes an active geyser.
Two very interesting spots. Some very fine
coloring here.
Beautiful Spring, 45-50 feet wide.
Lovely spring with delicate colored rim.
Peculiar spot with geyserite biscuit and many
beautiful pools. Punch Bowl
Black Sand Basin
Sunset Lake.
Emerald Pool
Morning Glory Spring
Biscuit Basin.

10

THROUGH YELLOWSTONE No bicycle trip in America is comparable with that through Yellow-stone Park. PARK ON A BICYCLE

The trip is neither difficult nor dangerous, though there are some hard pulls and a few miles by the sides of deep cañons and mighty waterfalls that fairly thrill one. In the 150-mile circuit of the park the average rider will have to walk less than ten miles.

The roads average fairly well, and are being improved all the time. They are clearly defined, and one cannot get lost. The steepest grades are being cut down, the roughest parts are being made smooth, and new roads which will give continuous views of the most beautiful scenery are being built. This work is under the direction of a government engineer. At present the roads are better, though somewhat more hilly, than found on any country ride. Five days is sufficient time to go through Yellowstone Park on a bicycle, but three, four or five more days will give the rider an

opportunity to stop at most inviting places and rest for the rides ahead. There is no need to rush by the grandest scenery in America. At Yellowstone Lake and at the Grand Cañon one or two days can be spent with profit and pleasure. Eight days for the bicycle trip means that it can be made leisurely, without discomfort and with time for stop-overs at the great scenic points. The circuit of the park divides itself into convenient and easy runs. Stops for meals and lodging occur opportunely at the end of morning or afternoon rides.



Here are a few suggestions from one who has made the trip awheel Carry as little baggage as possible. Check your trunk or grip

at the park entrance.

A "hold-all" or bundle carrier, strapped to the handle bars will contain everything needed.

An ordinary bicycle is recommended. An army or other flanne shirt is a good thing to ride in, and a sweater is desirable to put on when off the wheel. Light-weight woolen is the best kind of underwear. A rubber cape to protect the shoulders and upper part of the body from rain should be included. Heavy shoes are

part of the body from rain should be included. Heavy shoes are better than light bicycle shoes, and a soft hat with a brim that can be pulled down over the eyes is better than a cap.

An ordinary repair kit should be taken along, although most wheelmen go through the park without a mishap, one should be provided with ordinary tools and equipment for repairing tires. Blacksmith shops will be found at two or three points in the park.

As there will be no riding at night, a lamp is simply an incumbrance. A brake is almost a necessity. brance. A brake is almost a necessity.

A chainless is the very best kind of a wheel for this trip;

dust or wind if encountered will then not bother the rider. For two congenial persons a tandem is recommended. The greater part of the circuit can be covered more easily on a tandem than on two individual wheels, and the social feature of the trip is OPINIONS OF TWO GREAT MEN Of the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone Rudyard Kipling writes: "All that I can say is that without warning or preparation I looked into a gulf 1,700 feet deep, with eagles and fishhawks circling far below. And the sides of that gulf were one wild welter of color—crimson, emerald, cobalt, ochrer, amber, honey splashed with port wine snow white vermillion lemon and silver splashed with port wine, snow-white, vermilion, lemon and silver grayin wide washes. The sides did not fall sheer, but were graven by time and water and air into monstrous heads of kings, dead chiefs—men and women of the old time. So far below that no sound of its strife could reach us, the Yellowstone River ran, a finger-wide strip of jade green.

"The sunlight took those wondrous walls and gave fresh hues to those that nature had already laid there.

"Evening crept through the pines that shadowed us, but the full glory of the day flamed in that cañon as we went out very cautiously to a jutting piece of rock—blood-red or pink it was—that overhung the deepest deeps of all.

"Now I know what it is to sit enthroned amid the clouds of sunset as the spirits sit in Blake's pictures. Giddiness took away all sensation of touch or form, but the sense of blinding color

"When I reached the main land again I had sworn that I had been floating.

Fredrick Remington, whose accurate pictures of the west and Fredrick Remington, whose accurate pictures of the west and of western life are known the world round, spent several weeks of the summer of 1899 in Yellowstone Park sketching the glorious scenery there. While in the national pleasure ground he thought he would paint in colors a picture of the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone. So he told his man to pack up his paints and brushes and drive over to Artists' Point, where Thomas Moran, eighteen years ago, painted the celebrated picture now hanging in the national capitol. After the easel had been adjusted, the canvas stretched, and all the tools and colors made ready, Remington sat down and for a half hour or more silently gazed at that ington sat down and for a half hour or more silently gazed at that awful abyss of transitional splendors. Then he shook his head and slowly arose, reluctantly abandoning the task of reproducing those miles upon miles of delicately variegated coloring. The surprised helper exclaimed, "Why, aren't you going to paint a picture, Mr. Remington?"

"No," replied the big artist, "a man's a fool who would try to paint that picture. It would look like an exploded paint shop." Those who have viewed the resplendent beauty of the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone will not be surprised at this story rather will they think the more of the renowned artist for his



SILVER GATE, BUNSEN PEAK

For information about rates, tickets, the baggage, etc., call on or address	
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