

THE GREAT FALLS OF SNAKE
RIVER.

No one state of the Pacific coast can lay claim to the possession of more than its share of the beautiful scenery for which this region is gaining a world-wide reputation. Each one of them has much to excite admiration, and each has some special feature distinct from all the others. Idaho's unique attraction is the great Shoshone falls of Snake river, a few miles south of the town of Shoshone on the line of the Union Pacific. The river is confined between basaltic bluffs more than 1,000 feet high, rendering the scene wild and picturesque in the extreme. The fall consists of two parts. The first descends eighty-two feet and is separated by an island, which fact has won for it the name of "Twin falls." A few yards below this comes the final plunge of the united stream a distance of 210 feet. The river is at this point 950 feet wide, about half the width of Horseshoe falls of Niagara; but the height of the falls is fifty feet greater and the surroundings more picturesque and awe-inspiring. If one were compelled to make a choice between these two mighty cataracts, he would better select Shoshone. The time is coming when the latter will enjoy all the popularity the former has gained by its years of propinquity to civilization. During the tourist season a stage line conveys visitors from the railroad to an excellent hotel at the falls, and it is well worth the little time and trouble a traveler must take to see this mighty canyon-bound cataract.

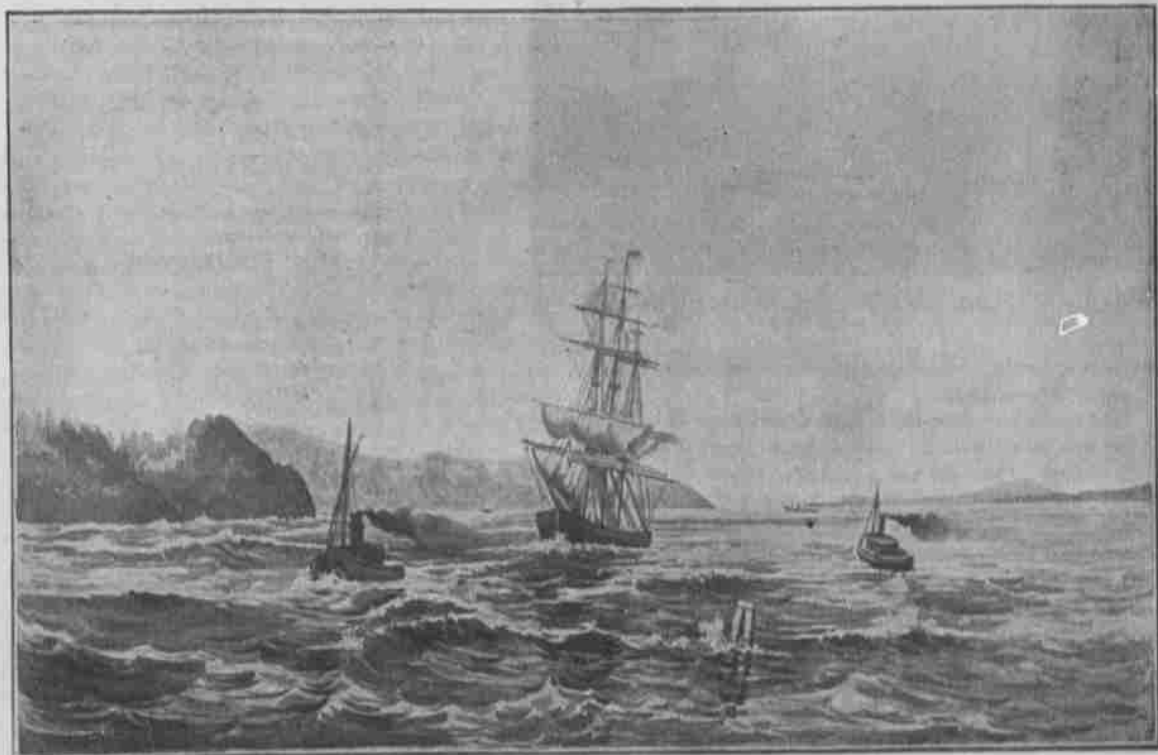


SHOSHONE FALLS, IDAHO.

ENTRANCE TO THE COLUMBIA.

Both in its historical and commercial aspects the entrance to the Columbia river is deserving attention. The Columbia is an important stream

in the commerce of the Pacific coast—more important than all others combined. This fact has been recognized by the government, which has expended large sums to render the entrance passable for the deepest draught vessels, and to remove the obstructions farther up the stream that prevent its continuous navigation from the great producing interior to the ocean. The river enters a broad bay, or inward curve of the ocean, and is at its mouth an estuary ten miles wide, so that it has no appearance of being the mouth of a river from the deck of a vessel approaching it from the open ocean. On the north is Cape Hancock, a bold headland called by the English navigators "Cape Disappointment," and by the Spaniards "Cabo de San Roc." A low point, terminating in a sand spit, encloses it at the south, called "Point Adams,"



ENTRANCE TO THE COLUMBIA RIVER.