

# BEAUTIES Which may be seen IN OREGON

**A**FTER all, the greatest exhibit Oregon has to make to visitors to the 1905 Fair is herself—her fertile fields, vast forests, gold-veined mountains, broad stretches of natural pasture, streams abounding in fish. The Exposition will show what human energy has drawn from Nature's bounty. A tour of the state itself will show the sources of these products, and the endless opportunity which yet remains for the application of human energy and skill in the application of capital to the same ends. It will show also what sublime scenes have formed the inspiration to the Americans who in a single century have transformed a wilderness inhabited by wild beasts and almost equally wild men into three highly civil-

ized states and parts of two others, populated by almost 2,000,000 people.

Two railroads lead through the finest scenic parts of Oregon—the Oregon Railroad & Navigation along the Columbia River and through the Blue Mountains, and the Southern Pacific up the Willamette Valley and through the Callapaosa and Siskiyou Mountains into California.

**Up the Columbia River.**

The finest scenery along the Columbia may be seen in one day's round trip from Portland. Leaving in the morning, the passenger sees, every feature of the great gorge which the river has cut through the Cascade Mountains. On the south bank of the river, where the road runs, are the great natural pillar called Rooster Rock; Multnomah Falls, which leap 800 feet down a perpendicular cliff, and where the train stops five minutes to give passengers an opportunity; Horse Tail and Bridal Veil Falls, which spread into a lacelike spray in their rapid descent; Oreston Gorge, a cliff in the mountains through which a stream flows; and the Pillars of Hercules, two giant rocky columns which guard the track on each side. Any one of these points is a delightful place for a day's picnic for one who does not fear a little climbing. Multnomah Station is 30 miles from Portland, and passengers who stop off there can see Multnomah Falls at their leisure and then walk two miles down the road to Bridal Veil Falls, or three miles up the road to Oreston Gorge. Another beautiful waterfall is Latourel, a quarter of a mile from the station of the same name but not visible from the railroad. This is only 23 miles from Portland.

To one who wishes to see a great deal in a day, a delightful programme will be to ride up to Cascade Locks, 40 miles from Portland, by rail, meet the Regulator Line steamer there on its way down and return by water. In this way one will have a close view of all the scenic beauties of both sides of the river—Castle Rock, St. Peter's Dome and Cape Horn, a great cliff whose front has been fretted into numerous columns, on the Washington side, as

well as the points already mentioned on the Oregon side.

By taking two days, the trip may be extended to The Dalles, one of the principal towns of Eastern Oregon, and one can get a good view of Table Mountain, the great ridge from which the Bridge of the Gods once stretched across the gorge, according to Indian legend. Good hotels will be found at The Dalles at which to spend the night, and a later start may be made by train. In either case, one arrives in Portland in time for dinner.

**Wheat Fields and Orchards.**

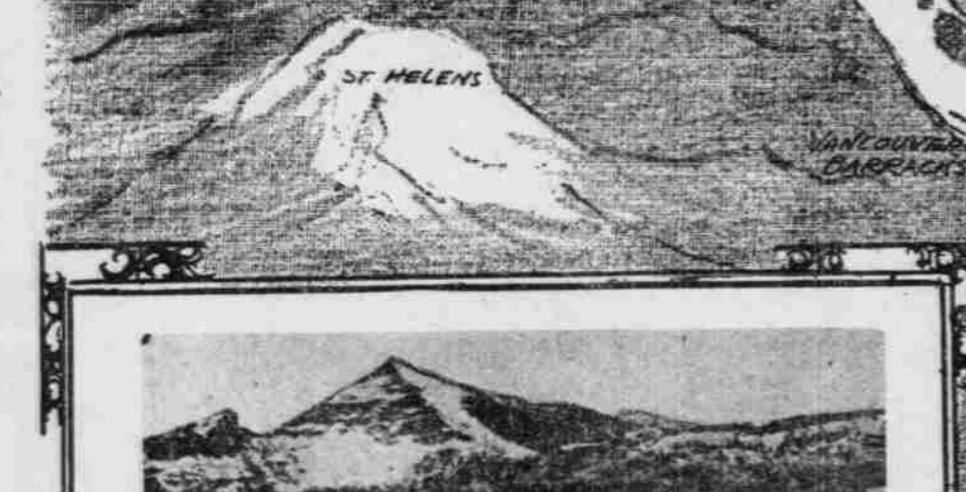
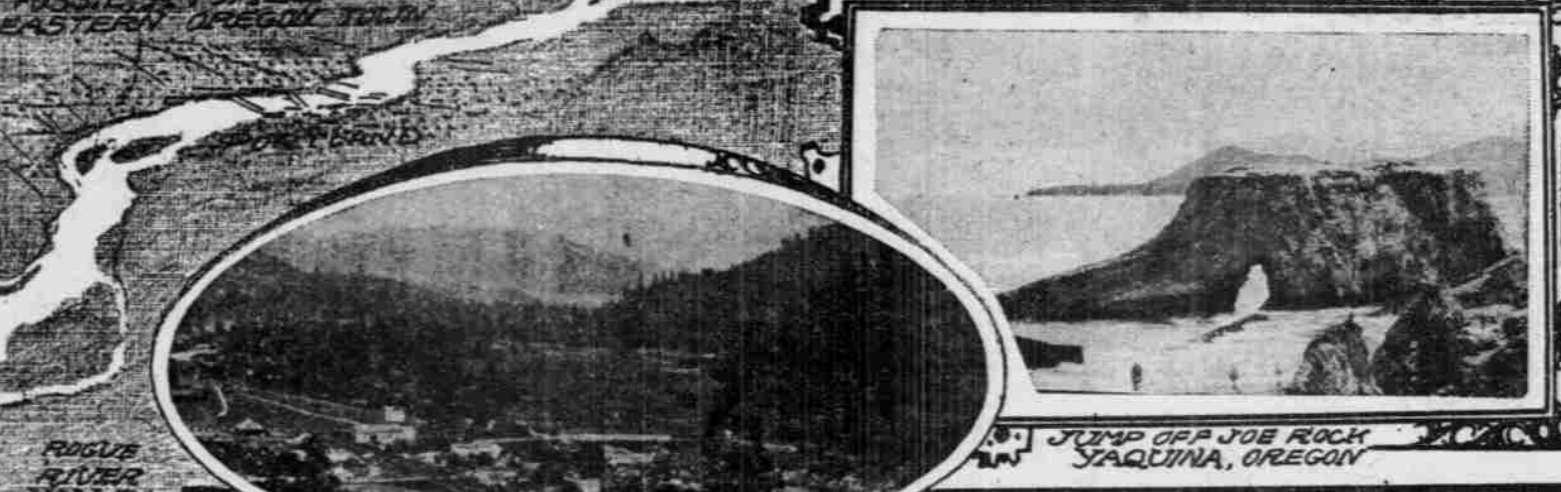
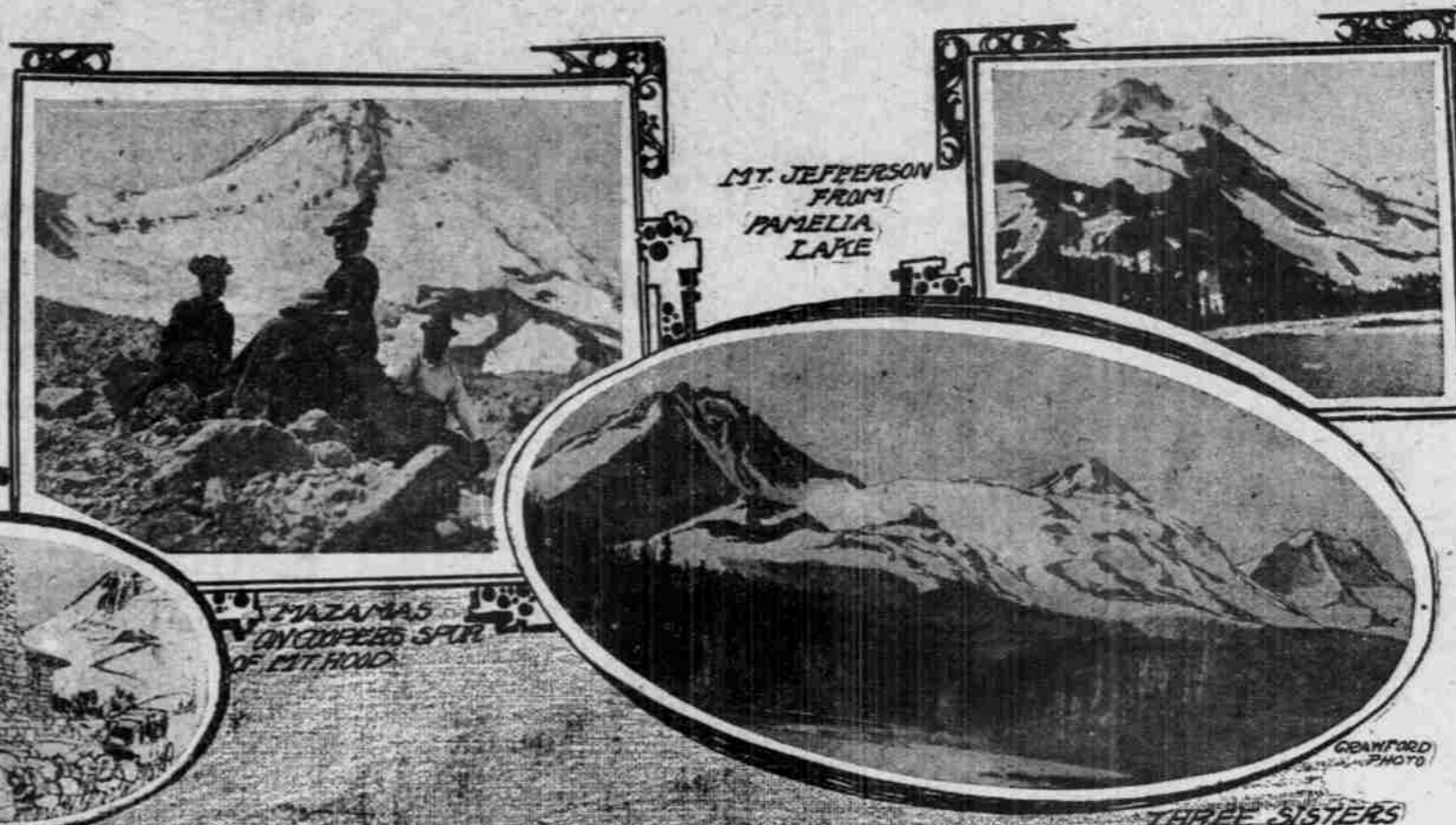
By taking the train to Pendleton, one may see all the great rapids of the Columbia, from The Dalles, where the river boils through a deep, narrow fissure in

horse to the snow line on the mountain, which may be reached the first night, leaving the ascent for next morning.

The great sights at the mouth of the Columbia may be enjoyed by taking an O. R. & N. steamer at night, sleeping in comfort on board and arriving at Astoria early next morning. There one can see the site of the first American settlement in Oregon and spend a day visiting the fisheries and Fort Stevens, on the Oregon side, or go by steamer across the broad estuary and Baker's Bay to Fort Canby and Ilwaco, on the Washington side. A few days on the beach, where the sea breeze will invigorate one, may be enjoyed by taking steamer and train to North Beach, or train to Seaside.

**To See Willamette Valley.**

An exceptional opportunity of seeing the whole Willamette Valley has been afforded by the Southern Pacific in arranging a



the obstructing rock, to Cello Falls, where the huge volume of water plunges over a cliff. On arrival at Pendleton, one is in the heart of the wheat belt of Eastern Oregon, which may be seen at close range by taking a drive around the city. A short railroad trip thence to Walla Walla takes one to a beautiful valley where a similar drive may be had among wheat fields and orchards. To return, one can leave Walla Walla at night and arrive in Portland next morning.

A journey of 12 hours from Portland will carry one still farther through the wooded heights of the Blue Mountains, through the Grand Ronde Valley, a great garden-spot enclosed by mountains, to Baker City, the center of the mining and stock-growing country. Thence a short trip over the Sumpter Valley Railroad will take one to Sumpter, from which the great gold mines are within easy driving distance.

**Mountain-Climbing Made Easy.**

It is not such a serious undertaking, as regards time, to climb the great peaks in sight of Portland as it may seem. By taking the morning O. R. & N. train to Hood River and the stage, which runs daily in summer to Cloud Cap Inn, 6300 feet up the mountain and 26 miles from Hood River, one can climb the mountain in the morning and be back in Portland in the evening, or a total of two days and a night on the round trip. It will cost less than \$20 in all.

Mount St. Helens can be reached by the Northern Pacific train to Kelso, whence a wagonroad runs up the Kalama River to Spirit Lake, at the base of the mountain.

The round trip to Mount Adams can be made in two days. If desired, though any one who loves fishing will be tempted to stay longer. The best way is by O. R. & N. train to Hood River, cross the Columbia by Ferry to White Salmon, take the stage to Trout Lake, a distance of 20 miles, a good town, where there are comfortable hotels, and thence take a pack

trip up one side of the Valley and down the other, crossing the river at Albany, which will be completed between 5:30 and 5:45 P. M. The trip may be made starting up either the West or East Side. Assuming that one starts up the East Side, the train follows the river for 25 miles and passes Willamette Falls at Oregon City, which light Portland and run its machinery. It runs through French Prairie, the first white settlement in Oregon, which was established by French-Canadian and which has the first church built in the state; past the Chemawa Indian School, one of the largest institutions of the kind in the West; through Salem, the capital and the greatest city in the Valley, affording a view of the various state institutions and of Willamette University. The tourist arrives at Albany, the city of churches, in time for lunch, and after a hearty meal again boards the train and crosses to Cervalls, 12 miles distant, where he sees the State Agricultural College, with its experimental farm of 200 acres. The trip continues down the West Side to Independence, through one of the greatest hop-growing counties of the United States, through Yamhill County and its chief town, McMinnville, one of the richest and longest-settled counties; through Forest Grove, the seat of Pacific University, and Hillsboro, the center of the dairying section. Finally the railroad drops down a hill to the Willamette Valley again, affording a splendid view of Portland from the summit, and runs through its center to the station.

But no lover of Nature can ride through the Willamette Valley without experi-

encing a desire to get out into the mountains which shut it in, especially to climb the line of snow peaks in the Cascades. This expense need not be great, for the round trip from Portland to any of them can be made for \$30 or less, except Crater Lake, which would cost nearer \$30, and it would only consume from two days for Mount Hood to five days for Crater Lake.

**Routes to the Peaks.**

To climb Mount Jefferson, take the Southern Pacific train to Albany, and the Corvallis & Eastern train thence to Detroit, on the Santiam River, where there is splendid trout fishing. Pack-horses should then be hired and the journey continued about 14 miles along the railroad grade and then about 15 miles to Pamela Lake, at the foot of the mountain, where good fishing may be

enjoyed. There is a good hotel at Detroit, where one may stay over night if desired. The route usually taken is over Minto Mountain, to Hunt's Cove, as the summit of Minto Mountain gives a fine view of Mount Jefferson and the distance is about the same. From either Pamela Lake or Hunt's Cove it is about five miles to snowline on the peak.

It seems somewhat more of an undertaking to reach the Three Sisters, but a man in a hurry can make the round-trip between Portland and the summit in three days. The train takes him to Eugene and then he takes a stage for 50 miles up the Mackenzie River to Mackenzie Bridge, where there is a good hotel where one may stay over night, while in the neighborhood are Foley Springs and Belknap Springs, both with comfortable hotels. At that point one must either hire pack-horses to make the trip of 25 miles to timberline, or hire a team and drive to Mountain Meadow, within five miles of timberline.

Crater Lake forms the center of the

last great National scenic park created by Congress. It occupies the crater of the extinct volcano, Mount Mazama, and is elliptical in shape, ranging from 4 1/2 to 6 1/4 miles across. Its surface is 6229 feet above sea level, and the steep walls of the crater surrounding it range from 520 to 1935 feet higher. In the center is Wizard's Island, a cone supposed to be the summit of the volcano, which caved in after the sides were blown out by eruptions. At the top, 845 feet high, is a crater 30 feet deep, in which snow lies all summer. The clearness of the water and the vari-colored reflections which it casts are the wonders of the lake.

There are two routes through Oregon to the lake, by way of Medford and by way of Ashland, both of which towns are on the Southern Pacific railroad. From Medford the distance is 85 miles and accommodations for the night may be found at Trail, 25 miles, and Prospect, 52 miles, but at the lake visitors must camp out. The distance from Ashland is 97 miles, and good places to spend the night may be found at Hunt's Ranch, Pelican Bay and Fort Klamath.

**On the Oregon Coast.**

The most accessible place on the lower Oregon Coast is Yaquina Bay, where there is a fine stretch of beach in front of Newport, with good, modern hotels, open-air concerts on Summer evenings and ample opportunities for bathing, fishing, hunting and boating.

A beautiful place for excursions is Cape Fuilweather Lighthouse, and along the beach are great rocks haunted by the sea otter. Yaquina Bay is reached by the Southern Pacific, to Albany or Corvallis, and thence by the Corvallis & Eastern to Newport. Coos Bay is the greatest commercial center of the Oregon coast, though cut off from the interior of the state by lack of a through railroad. It is best reached by the Southern Pacific to Roseburg, thence by stage to Myrtle Point and thence by rail to Marshfield and North Bend. It is the home of several of the largest sawmills in Oregon, the only working coal mines in the state, butter and cheese factories and shipyards, and the county has proved a good country for live stock, fruit and agriculture.

The points mentioned are only those which could be visited in a few days' jaunt from Portland as a starting point, but there are others well worth seeing if one desires to thoroughly know the state. A short distance from Ontario, in Malheur County, is the great tract of arid land which the Government is soon to irrigate, and near it may be seen what irrigation has done. In Central Oregon, which is reached by the O. R. & N. and Columbia Southern roads, is the great tract of land in the Deschutes Valley now being irrigated. In the Southern tier of counties east of the Cascade Range is the great range country, where numerous lakes afford constant water supply and are the resort of hunters in the Fall. Whether in search of pleasure, a good home, a good investment or inspiring scenery, the visitor will find it hard to exhaust the resources of Oregon.