

Refreshment Station.

Miles from Montl	Trans-Contin'l Train	STATIONS—DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	
	LEAVE		
	The Albert Canyon		yons, cut like enormous trenches through the solid rock, whose sheer walls rise hundreds of feet on the opposite side, too steeply to let any soil or vegetation cling, buttressing wooded crags beyond which ranks of glacial mountains are heaped against the sky. The most striking of these canyons is the <i>Albert</i> , where a deep fissure opens in the rocks, and the river is seen nearly 300 ft. below the railway, compressed into a boiling flume scarcely 20 ft. wide. At another place, near the "gates," at the exit of the river, a second gorge, broader but similar, is seen from the left of the train.
2513	16.46	Twin Butte —This station takes its name from a huge mountain near by, so called because of its double summit. After passing the station, there looms up upon the right the conspicuous and beautiful peak named Clachnacooddin. "We make our final crossing to the north bank of the Illicilliwaet, which has done such good service in guiding the railway out of the mountains, and then it rushes away to end its course in the Columbia.	
2524	17.45	Revelstoke —Alt. 1,600 ft. Second crossing of the Columbia, which falls 950 feet between Donald and this point and has here a current of eight miles an hour. This is the supplying point for a large area of gold-mining operations; especially northward toward the great bend of the river around the northern extremity of the Selkirks. The principal locality at present is McCullough creek, about 70 miles distant. The mountains west and south are in the Gold range, next to be surmounted. The high, glacier-studded peak, southward, is Mt. Begbie; the double-peaked summit, on its right, Cunningham."	
2533	18.12	Clanwilliam	The Columbia is crossed upon a
2541	18.36	Griffin Lake	bridge and trestle-continuation, together one-third of a mile long.
2553	19.06	Craigellachie	Then the ascent of the Gold range begins by moderate gradients and through earth-cuttings to Summit lake, at the top of Eagle pass, 1,800 feet above the sea. "The Gold range has some snow-capped peaks, but generally they are much lower than the Rockies or the Selkirks, and have more rounded tops, being composed of loose materials, requiring very little difficult rock-cutting in building the line. The region is a universal forest. The principal lakes in succession are Summit, Victor, Three Valley and Griffin. We go through these forests to the summit of the pass, which is the dividing ridge between the waters seeking the Pacific ocean by the Columbia river and these flowing westward through the Fraser river. At the actual summit there is a long and narrow lake of beautiful clear water surrounded by high mountains. This is the beginning of the Eagle river, and the railway route is cut out of the rocky border of the lake. Its winding shores and overhanging cliffs are very pretty. Then the line follows the Eagle river down the western slope, a succession of long narrow lakes and their connecting streams, the railway seeking one shore or the other as has best presented a feasible line. While the scenery is fine, there is nothing like the startling canyons
		Summit of the Gold Range.	
		Eagle Pass Lakes.	