

THE

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### AMONG THE BOILING SPRINGS, GEYSERS AND CANONS OF YELLOWSTONE PARK.

IN 1872, at the suggestion of Prof. F. V. Hayden, a region of country sixty-five miles in length and fifty-five in breadth, situated in the north-west corner of Wyoming Territory, was set apart by the United States Congress as a National Park. Comparatively few tourists visited it until the Northern Pacific Railway crossed the continent. After this the number rapidly increased, and to-day we find thousands threading their way to Yellowstone Park in pursuit of pleasure, health and information. The lowest level of any of its valleys is 6,000 feet above the sea, while several are 2,000 feet higher. Lofty mountain summits clad in perpetual snow are observed by the tourist as he threads his way along the trails and well built roads of the Park. Here, too, within this area of 3,575 square miles are found the rills, which in their onward course down mountain sides and through deep canons, finally develop into the grandest rivers of the United States. But by far the most wonderful and awe-inspiring natural phenomena in the Park are its 3,500 boiling springs, its eighty-four geysers, the largest in the known world, and its deep canons.