

§ Refreshment Station.

Miles from Mont <sup>1</sup>	Trans-Contin <sup>1</sup> Train	STATIONS—DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	
	LEAVE		
	Lytton		peaks, some with snow drifts on their summits, which border the canyon of the Fraser river. And finally we come to <i>Lytton</i> , a town started by a colony of gold-miners at the junction of the two rivers."
2774	7.30	<b>North Bend</b>	—Divisional point; refreshment rooms. Here is a large tourists' hotel, managed by the company.
	B'FAST		
2789	8.20	† <b>Spuzzum</b>	"The Fraser river is the chief water-course of British Columbia, rising in the northern portion of the Rockies, and flowing for about 500 miles before it begins to break through the mountains on its way to the strait of Georgia. It passes <i>Lytton</i> as a full stream with rapid, turbid current, which, when the Thompson river is added, becomes much larger and at times a foaming torrent. It flows through a deep and rocky gorge, but with the slopes and bottoms better timbered than the Thompson River valley. The scenery is, if anything, on a grander scale, and the huge rocks that have fallen into the water have been worn by the action of the elements into forms like towers, castles, and rows of bridge-piers, with the swift current eddying around them. The cliffs that encompass the river rise for thousands of feet, and in many places stand up like solid walls, or jut out, and almost bar the passage. A pair of such protruding promontories is used by the railway to cross the river on a fine iron bridge [the cantilever bridge near <i>Cisco</i> ], but it has to tunnel one of the cliffs to secure a safe route on the opposite bank. The great number of mountain torrents coming in, and the rocky buttresses that intervene, make the railway for miles a succession of tunnels and trestle-bridges, most costly to construct, and compel endless bends to get a practicable route at all. These obstructions narrow the channel so that the river runs at race-horse speed." <i>Yale</i> is the head of navigation, and an outfitting point for miners and ranchmen northward. It has about 1,200 population, and occupies a level flat under fine cliffs. <i>Hope</i> is a similar, but smaller town, within sight of the splendid Hope peaks. Both were founded 25 years ago; and the waggon-road seen here and below was built by the government of British Columbia, at vast expense, as an avenue to the Cariboo gold diggings toward the head of the Fraser, where there are now many flourishing settlements. This part of the canyon is not only imposing by its great depth, the enormous size of its black crags and the wild rush of the mighty torrent, but exceedingly picturesque, since the apparently unclimbable cliffs, and the dangerous rocks near the water's edge are dotted with the rude huts, salmon-drying frames and fishing-stands of the Indians, who derive nearly all their subsistence from the river; and with the equally rude dwellings of the Chinese gold-washers who turn and re-turn the exposed gravel of the bars, which are replenished with gold by every freshet.
2801	9.00	§ <b>Yale</b>	
2815	9.36	† <b>Hope</b>	
2823	10.00	† <b>Ruby Creek</b>	
2833	10.24	<b>Agassiz</b>	
2842	10.46	<b>Harrison</b>	
2851	11.08	† <b>Nicomien</b>	
2861	11.32	<b>Mission</b>	
2871	11.56	† <b>Wharneck</b>	
2879	12.17	<b>Hammond</b>	
	NOON.		
	Cliffs and gorges of the Fraser		
	The bridge at Cisco		
	Yale and Hope.		
	Salmon fishing and gold.		

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