

from 26 to 65 feet in depth, and flow an immense amount of water, which is as pure as crystal. A reservoir holding 3,000,000 gallons is kept full as a reserve at all times. Here, too, we find many orchards of orange, lemon, fig, and fruit trees. From Pomona it is 9.5 miles to the side-track and signal station of

**Cucamonga**—elevation, 952 feet. Two and a half miles north is the Cucamonga Rancho, celebrated for its wines. To the south, ten miles, is Rincon Settlement, a rich agricultural region, under a most complete system of irrigation, the water being supplied by the Santa Anna River, which carries a large volume of water at all seasons. A run of 15.2 miles through a section of country where are a few good ranches and some sheep, and we come to

**Colton**—This place was named for the vice-President of the Southern Pacific, and is a regular eating station for trains from the East and West. The town is not a very large one at present—about 200 persons will be the full number—yet it is quite a busy station, as it is the nearest station to San Bernardino, on the east, and Riverside on the southwest. The Colton and the Trans-Continental are the principal hotels. Meals are good at either, and cost 50 cents. Colton has a newspaper—the *Semi-Tropic*, that makes its bow weekly. The Railroad Company have erected a good station building and large freight houses.

Stages leave on arrival of trains for San Bernardino, four miles east; fare, 50 cents; to Riverside, eight miles southwest, fare, 75 cents.

**THE RIVERSIDE COLONY**—has 8,000 acres of the best of agricultural land, all of which is under irrigating ditches, and is in a very thriving condition.

**SAN BERNARDINO**—four miles east, is the county seat of San Bernardino county, the largest in the State, 61 miles east of Los Angeles. It was settled by a colony of Mormons in 1847, and the town laid out in the same manner as Salt Lake City, with water running through all the principal streets from a never-failing supply obtained from numerous springs and creeks in and coming down from the San Bernardino Mountains on the east, close to the base of which the town is located. All the Mormons now living there are "Josephites," Brigham, some years since, having called home to Salt Lake all who were devoted

to him. The town contains a population of about 6,000, most of whom are engaged in fruit raising and agricultural pursuits. Fruit trees of all kinds, with vineyards, gardens and groves, are the rule, and, altogether, it is a very beautiful town.

San Bernardino is on the old trail, through the Cajou Pass, to the mining regions of Nevada and Arizona, now of little use. The valley of San Bernardino contains 36,000 acres. Crops of all kinds grow in this valley. Much of the land produces two crops a year—barley for the first, and corn for the second; of the former, fifty bushels to the acre is the average yield, and of the latter, from fifty to sixty bushels. Of alfalfa, from five to six crops a year are grown.

Six miles north of San Bernardino is Waterman's Hot Springs. These springs are said to be almost a sure cure for the rheumatism; they are 700 feet above the valley, and 1,800 above sea level.

Near are the San Bernardino Mountains, the most prominent peak of which to the eastward is 8,750 feet above sea level.

Returning to Colton, another engine is attached to our train, and we proceed to climb the San Gorgonio Pass; so we bid adieu to the orange groves, the beautiful fruit orchards, the luscious vineyards, and the glorious climate of Los Angeles county, as we shall see no more of those attractions on this trip. "Fare-thee-well, and if forever, still, forever fare-thee-well."

Leaving Colton, we cross Santa Anna River, and 3.4 miles from Colton come to **MOUND CITY**, a signal station, with an elevation of 1,055 feet. The road now runs up a narrow canyon with low hills on each side.

Sheep are the only things of life now noticeable. Eleven miles further comes

**El Casco**—another signal station, situated in a ravine extending to the Pass. Up this ravine the average grade is 80 feet to the mile; elevation, 1,874 feet. We are now in a section where large quantities of peaches are raised.

Continuing up the mountain 8.5 miles brings us to the Summit of the Pass, 2,592 feet, at

**San Gorgonio**—There are some good agricultural lands near, when irrigated, and a scheme is on foot to bring the water from the mountains to the northeast, twelve miles distant, for that purpose.

From this station it is down grade for