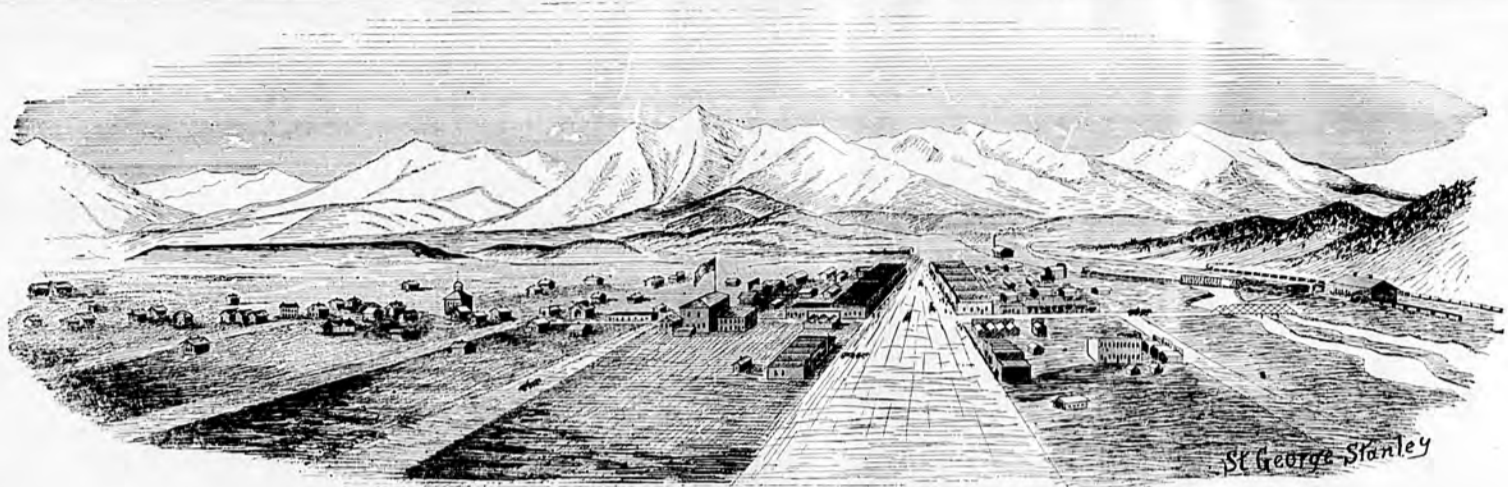


The Salida Record.

VOL. XX., NO. 34.

SALIDA, COLORADO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



THE TOWN OF SALIDA IN 1881—ONE YEAR OLD—FROM AN OLD SKETCH.

Souvenir Edition

**The
Salida
Record**

January, 1904



SALIDA IN 1884—THREE YEARS OLD.

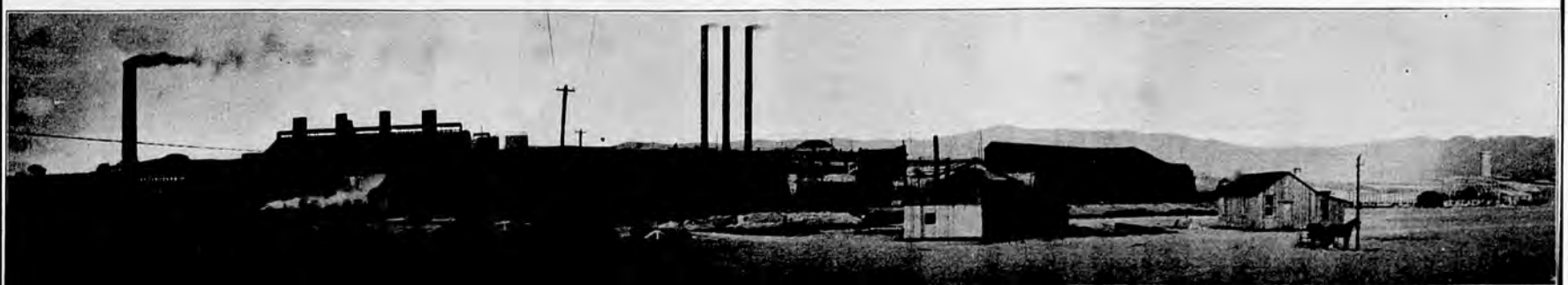
The Evolution of

**A
Modern
Western City**

Salida, 1879-1904



THE CITY OF SALIDA AS IT APPEARED ON ITS TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY.
Since This Panoramic Photograph Was Made a Number of Prominent Buildings Have Been Erected or Begun.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF GREAT PLANT OF OHIO & COLORADO SMELTING & REFINING CO., MOST COMPLETE REDUCTION WORKS IN THE WEST.

CREWS-BEGGS MERC. CO.

A MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE



THE CREWS-BEGGS CO. is eminently modern in its methods; alive, progressive and substantially successful.

This organization operates up-to-date Department stores in Pueblo, Salida and Leadville.

The Salida store was opened as a Department store June 1st of the year just past, and from the beginning has enjoyed a most gratifying share of the people's patronage.

A Department store operated strictly upon the lines adopted by the best of these modern



SOME POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

A properly conducted department store is so thoroughly systematized that there is a minimum of loss through the hundred mysterious leaks that sapped the life of the old-fashioned, unmethodical store. *Method is in all that the new store undertakes.*

METHOD IN BUYING.

In place of the old custom of one buyer for everything, resulting in a lack of his thorough knowledge of anything in merchandise and prices, the Modern Store trains its buyers within a limited scope, he buys only for his own department, and devoting his entire attention to these certain lines he becomes proficient in knowledge of qualities and styles and keeps closely in touch with price fluctuations so that intelligent advantage is taken of any favorable quotations from mills and importors.

METHOD IN SELLING.

Like the buyers of goods the sellers in these stores are also restricted to certain departments and lines of goods and so gain a knowledge of their wares that is so thorough that they can be very helpful in giving reliable information of them to their customers. Every sale is put on record and every article of merchandise that goes out is carefully checked with the sales slip. At night the cash and the sales slip must balance. By this method there is no loss through possible carelessness, ignorance or dishonesty of employes, and so the patron pays simply the fair margin of profit on the goods bought, with no per cent. added to cover loss sustained through lack of careful methods. There is no "dickering" over prices; every article is marked in plain figures and everybody pays the marked price.

THERE IS NO FAVORITISM.

Each buyer manages his particular department as if it were a separate store. His entire attention may be given to making it the best one belonging to the business. Naturally there is among the buyers a friendly rivalry to excel, each striving in all legitimate ways to make his department the most popular and progressive and to show at the end of the year the most satisfactory dividends. This feature of the business is very valuable in making the store as a whole full of life and enterprise; attractive and popular with the people.



Shoe Department.



concerns is in many respects a wide departure from the old-time store methods, or rather lack of any definite methods at all. Under the slipshod process of old there was a wastefulness in the every-day operation; there was loss in the buying because there was lack of thorough knowledge of all the classes of merchandise that happen to be carried; there were leaks innumerable; a reliable check upon nothing and to compensate for all this process of losing, the people were compelled to pay unreasonable profits for the merchandise.



Dress Goods Department.

AN AID TO HARMONY.

In the Crews-Beggs' store a great aid to harmony and "smooth running" is the regular meetings held by the managers and the heads of departments where a friendly, frank and free discussion of store conditions is had and suggestions for the betterment of the service is invited and taken under candid consideration and gladly adopted if worthy; to this source may be credited much of the splendid progress made by the stores of this company wherever located; a pull altogether produces such telling results as would be impossible under a condition of bickering and inharmony.

STORES ARE CO-OPERATIVE.

The Crews-Beggs stores are co-operative; the larger number of employes are stockholders, and being in a sense proprietors each one is naturally striving heartily to make the business successful in the highest possible degree. This insures to patrons more than mere "machine" courtesy from sales-people, and this genuine interest and desire to please is quickly recognized and appreciated by all who visit the store, whether to make purchases or only for sight-seeing. There is always a cordial welcome for everybody and no caller is urged to buy.



Grocery Department.

AN EMPLOYEE WHO WOULD WILFULLY MISREPRESENT MERCHANDISE TO A CUSTOMER COULD NOT WORK FOR THE CREWS-BEGGS COMPANY A SINGLE HOUR AFTER THE FACTS WERE KNOWN.

MANAGERS AND BUYERS IN CHARGE OF THE SALIDA STORE

- C. W. Crews, Manager of the Crews-Beggs Department Stores, Pueblo, Leadville, and Salida.
- E. S. Plimpton, Manager Salida Store, and buyer of groceries and miscellaneous small wares.
- A. L. Beggs, Secretary and Treasurer.
- W. D. Hatfield, buyer of dress goods, silks, linens and domestics.
- A. C. Jones, buyer of notions and ladies' and children's hosiery and knit underwear.
- Miss Anna Mangan, buyer of ladies' and children's suits and wraps, infants' wears, corsets, and muslin underwear.
- Mrs. Walter Wallace, buyer of millinery.
- Samuel Phillips, buyer of mens' furnishings.
- Frank Cox, buyer of ladies' and misses' shoes.



Notions Department.



Cloak and Millinery Department.

SALIDA COLO.

"FROM DESERT TO CITY IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS"

SALIDA'S WONDERFUL RECORD

The Evolution of a Quarter of a Century Transforms a Frontier Savage Waste Into a Modern Commercial and Social Center.

History of City's Growth

An Interesting Mixture of Outlawry, Crime, Tragedy and Commercial and Social Progress, the Steady Advance of the Good Over the Bad Until Law and Order Prevails and Permanency is Finally Assured.

By Paul B. Smith.

It is no small task to compile a history of a city, even a small city that is hadly a quarter of a century old. Especially is the task difficult when but a brief space is at command. However, I shall attempt the task, endeavoring to avoid dry statistics and to tell, simply and briefly the story of the growth of a modern Colorado city of six thousand souls.

Twenty-three years ago, where now stands the prettiest little city in all the rugged Rocky mountain country, there was a barren waste of sand, sage brush and yucca weed. Here the Indian made his camp and all the wildness and waste of the "Great American Desert" were in evidence. To-day there is no spot in America more alluring to the senses or offering more seductive inducements to the enterprising American spirit. Such is the transformation of time. Such is the "miracle of American enterprise."

The young student of history usually gets the idea that all history is a matter of warfare, because his text book dwells long on the various wars that have resulted in the making or the destruction of nations. The older student reads between the lines and sees the growth of nations is more in the causes that lead up to and the effects that follow the wars than in the wars themselves. It is largely so in the history of Salida. The tragedies that have been enacted during the growth of the city may be given more attention than the multitude of minor events that have been fruitful of good results, yet the history of Salida is not a chronology of tragedies and disasters. Its rapid growth is typical of the growth of most western towns.

In the Beginning.

In the summer of 1879 John T. Blake founded a town at the upper end of the grand canon of the Arkansas, and called it Cleora. The town was advantageously situated, as it seemed to be at a point from which the whole interior of the state might be easily reached by the traveler coming up the long canon of the river from Canon City, that had been for many years the "limit of civilization." The Denver & Rio Grande railroad was building to reach Leadville, the great San Juan, the San Luis and the western portion of Colorado. The road had reached Cleora, and from that point it was thought that branch lines would reach out, penetrating the state. Within a few weeks there was a booming town at Cleora, and in October the first town board was elected to administer its affairs.

The travel to Leadville was all by stage from Canon City up to this time, and the Bales tavern, that is a familiar object to all who have traveled down the country road for the distance of two miles, was famous as a resting place for all who were seeking fortune in the wild interior of Colorado. The tavern was only just across the river from the town. In the spring of 1880 the town of Cleora had a population of over six hundred.

Founding of South Arkansas.

About this time a station was established at a point two miles up the river, where the railroad builders had made a junction point, one line designed to run over Marshall pass to Grand Junction and the other a branch line to Leadville. There was a water tank at this point, and a box car had been pressed into service to do duty as a telegraph station. The place was given the name of South Arkansas. There was a rumor that this would be made the terminal and junction point of the system, and a committee of Cleora citizens went to Colorado Springs to interview the promoters of the road, to ascertain the truth of the rumor. They were told that the road would make that point the town, and when Governor Hunt, who was one of the chief promoters, was asked why he did not favor Cleora as a townsite, he said: "God Almighty makes a townsite, not men." Recognizing the truth of this statement, the committee returned to Cleora and did the sensible thing. They accepted the inevitable and began to move their town to the new site.

Thus did South Arkansas spring into being. Governor Hunt's trite saying has been often called into requisition to overwhelm the voice of some croaker, and not so many months ago was called into use to counteract foolish rumors of the ruin of the city because the Rio Grande road would make



Salida Fire Company No. 1.

certain changes. But time has proven that so long as these old mountains stand Salida will continue to grow and prosper as Colorado advances to the front rank in the sisterhood of states.

The Town Thrives.

Within a few weeks the town had grown to surprising proportions, and was soon dignified by the election of a town board, the personnel of which was as follows: J. E. McIntyre, chairman of the board; O. V. Wilson, R. Wyman, W. F. Gilbraith and R. Devereux. R. B. Hallock was clerk and recorder, L. W. Craig was treasurer and Asa James attorney. And among this list are names yet prominently identified with the business interests of the city.

At first the tin-horns and toughs were almost in control of the town, but as time went by the decent element asserted its power. The history of all Western towns is a sort of evolution from the rule of the toughs and outlaws to the control of the upright and law-abiding.

Cleora was moved up bodily, as it were. Merchants had their light frame buildings mounted on wheels, and as they traveled over the two

miles intervening between Cleora and the new town goods were sold, as business was lively.

The First Newspaper.

On the 25th day of May, 1880, a newspaper plant was moved up from Cleora. The plant was put in shape for use while a building was being built over it. This was the beginning of newspaper enterprises which were to herald to the world the growth of a new center of civilization. This first newspaper was the Mountain Mail, which still continues under the name of the Salida Mail. A little later The Salida Record was founded and now exists as the consolidation of several newspaper ventures that were from time to time absorbed by the older paper.

The one has played a very important part in the history of the other, and the history of the town, as contained in the successive issues of the paper covering an unbroken period of twenty years, is a wonderful story of the growth and advancement of the wild Western frontier.

The First Bank.

The town thrived from its inception. The Chaffee County bank was soon established, and issued its first draft on June 1, 1880. Every incoming train was crowded, and long trains of freight wagons to and from the outlying districts that were booming at a tremendous rate. Cleora was almost totally absorbed in a few weeks. Business men were coming from Buena Vista to locate in the new town that promised to grow like Jonah's gourd, until it absorbed everything in sight. People lived in tents, and many business houses were compelled to get along for nearly a year before they could obtain permanent quarters. Soon the Bales tavern was closed, never to reopen. The day of the stage coach was past. "Every few hours," it was written, "we go out to look around, and we find a new building has been begun and another one completed that had per-

for his kindness, told what the word meant and impressed the people with the importance of giving it the proper pronunciation, "Sah-lee-dah." I am sorry to record that their instructions have been woefully disregarded, and that the less musical English accent is too prevalent.

The population of the town was given at 303, Buena Vista had 1,957, Maysville 561, Cleora 184, Poncha 170, Centerville 166. The population of the county was 6,503.

Mad Rush for Silver.

Madder grew the rush to the silver camps around Salida. Bonanza was even favored by a visit from General Grant, accompanied by the governor of Colorado, Mr. Routt. Round Hill was springing a boom; Chaffee City, on Shavano mountain, was the object of a big rush. Monarch was in its palmy days and a rival of Leadville; Howard and Wellsville were drawing hundreds of prospectors for coal, iron, silver and lead. The placers along the river were being prospected. The Gipsy Queen camp was thought to be rich.

County Seat Located.

Then came a sectional strife that cast a cloud over the county and made



Parade of the Scenic Line Band.

many bitter enemies. The location of the county seat was to be determined. It had been temporarily located at Granite when the county was segregated from Lake county. Buena Vista carried the election by a big majority, and then followed charges of corruption. For fear of a contest, the records were taken by force from Granite. A pledge of \$10,000 by the town, to be used in putting up county buildings, pacified matters, and Buena Vista was allowed to possess the prize in peace.

The First Season.

As we progress through the first summer in the history of Salida we must not forget the social side of life. From the beginning the town was one of families, and naturally the social side was a very important feature. The first church social was held at the home of J. P. Smith, on October 20. The first grand ball was given for the benefit of the public early in the fall. At this ball it was said that almost every state in the Union was represented.

In the fall the town was organized, and the election of a board of trustees resulted as told previously in this history, the total vote cast being 111.

Outlaws in Evidence.

On November 9 the first incident of outlawry occurred. The town had been



Salida Celebrating Mineral Day.

quiet and orderly, but there was an element of toughs and tin-horns that menaced the peace and comfort of the community. The outbreak finally came. Marshal Meadows was shot and severely wounded by a man named Baxter, who resisted arrest. A bystander, Charles Creek, was also wounded. Many similar and far worse scenes of outlawry have since marred the history of the town.

Developments of One Year.

On March 1 there was not a foot of railroad in the county. On January 1 there was nearly 100 miles. Salida was a solid and substantial business town, a wholesale and shipping point of great importance, and was growing into a town of homes and good residences, with many of the social advantages that go to make a good place in which to live.

About this time there was strong talk of the immediate building of the short line to Denver and of the creation of a new county from parts of Chaffee, Saguache and Fremont, with Salida as the county seat. Neither of these propositions have advanced beyond the stage of talk, though there has been plenty of that all during the twenty-two years that have followed.

In April the Chaffee County bank was sold to and consolidated with the Bank of South Arkansas, owned by Hartzell & Co.



View of F Street at Alpine Park.

In June grading was begun on the road to the Calumet iron mine. A settlement with Saguache county of the county line was under way.

The First Tragedy.

On April 16 the first fatal shooting in the town occurred. Charles Roth shot John Elliott. A Mrs. McBriar was the cause of the shooting. The parties belonged to the dance hall element. There were so many cases of this kind in the county and so few prosecutions—nearly all cases being made out as self-defense—that Judge Helm, in the May term of court, made it the subject of an address to the grand jury. Too many men were carrying guns contrary to the law.

In 1881 Poncha Springs held a big Fourth of July celebration. Poncha was an important town in those days. It had a bank and many of the things that go to make up a hustling Western town. And it had its sensations. In July Banker J. P. True shot and killed Randolph Carpenter. The incident occurred in connection with an attempt to burn the bank. Crime was rampant. Outlawry and incendiarism were common, and petty feuds and accompanying crimes were everywhere.

Historical Items in Brief.

There was an inclination on the part of many to move on with the terminus of the railroad. Many towns boomed and vanished in this way, but Salida proved an exception, as the indications were constantly better for permanency. The formation of a fire company and its equipment was an evidence of solidity. W. F. Galbraith was the first captain, and J. B. Bowne was treasurer of the organization.

A company was organized to build an ore reduction works, using the Waitz process, then coming into great favor. W. W. Roller was one of the chief promoters, and was the manager of the company. About \$10,000 was invested in a plant before it was found that the process was a failure.

In January, 1882, the county hospital was located in Salida.

The placer workings below the town were booming.

Agriculture was increasing rapidly, as shown by the taking out of ditch rights.

Within six months the number of families in the town had doubled. The county was nearly \$100,000 in debt, with no county buildings to show for



An Attractive Residence Street.

Officers were usually prompt, but few prosecutions or punishments were ever inflicted. A gang of cowboys rode into Salida and "shot up the town," but no one was hurt, though the boys had all the fun they wanted. A teamster was shot at Mears. Charles Stone was arrested and brought to Salida. A mob captured a train and came down to lynch him. The officers slipped away with him to Bales' ranch, and a company of militia came down from Buena Vista, but the mob had dispersed and the excitement was over. Mears, now a lonely telegraph station at a mountain junction point, was then an important toll gate station on Mears' road, and as lively a nest of outlaws and toughs as could be found anywhere.

Another killing occurred late in the summer at Maysville. A man named Wilson was accused, and took refuge from a mob in Salida. The officers guarded him and narrowly prevented a lynching in the town.

Candidate for State Capital.

In August of 1881 the matter of choosing a permanent site for the state capital came up, and Salida was a strong applicant for the honor. It was shown that the town was in the geographical center of the state and was the great prospective railroad center. The thing was thoroughly agitated, but when the votes were counted Salida was compelled to be content with the advertising that had come out of the agitation.

Corruption and bad management was the cause.

Dickman's opera house was built on the corner of F and Second streets. It was a two-story frame, and was the best building in the county. The spring months also witnessed the death struggle of Cleora in the discontinuance of the postoffice.

The county seat election was declared unconstitutional, but finally the Supreme court decided in favor of that town and the "war" was over.

During the previous year the county had produced \$100,000 in minerals. Gold was panned from sand in the streets of the town. Traveling men said that the town was the best for its size in Colorado—and they say the same to-day.

Silver was \$1.14, but the first rumblings of the great storm which came as the result of demonetization were heard.

During the summer a \$3,000 school building was erected. The cornerstone of the courthouse was laid in Buena Vista, and Salida was ignored in the demonstration. The Maysville Miner suspended publication. The June pay car distributed \$30,000 among the 453 employes in Salida. The fare to Denver was reduced from \$11.65 to \$9.20. The depot, one of the best in the state, was begun.

The population of Salida had increased to 1,500 by the beginning of the fall season.

The Madonna smelter at Monarch



View of F Street With Lookout Mountain in Background.



Looking Up E Street.

was shipping a ton of bullion a day. There was plenty of talk of manufacturing of various kinds and of smelters. The Keeley smelter at Bonanza closed, with the idea of removing to Salida.

The Hartzell bank failed and caught many depositors in the crash. Poncha Hot Springs hotel burned, and there was talk of piping the water to Salida. School opened in the new building with 95 pupils. There were 18 saloons in the town. The Maysville "exodus" had begun, and the town was being moved almost bodily to Salida. This

edy occurred, a brief story of which is given in another column.

Another example of frontier life was soon afterward furnished by a negro and an Irishman in the office of the Virginia hotel. The men were transients, both living in Del Norte. They got into a quarrel in the hotel, and, drawing guns, engaged in a small battle for a few minutes. The stove and office counter were perforated, but all the people escaped unharmed.

Two ruffians at Maysville murdered an innocent man, James Lynn, a section employe, in cold blood. They

ment that had fought a battle with the Indians on Poncha pass.

Noted Literary Men.

Cy Warman began to come into local prominence as a poet and writer. He was a jolly engineer on the Rio Grande, having begun in the round house as wiper. His first literary efforts were published in a little periodical entitled "The Frog," published in Salida.

Wolcott Ballestier, a man since noted in literature and the brother-in-law of Rudyard Kipling, spent several months in Salida as the guest of H. R. Smith, and while here collected data that he subsequently used in two books of romance. His sister was also a guest for several months of the family of E. A. Thayer. From Salida Mr. Ballestier went to New York to edit a publication known as "Tid Bits."

History Told in Short Sentences.

In November the academy was located in Salida by the Presbyterian synod, this town being chosen from among many applicants. The first Catholic service was held in Salida by Father Curtis of Buena Vista. The Sedalia mine was shipping ore. The Salida Ditch company was building a nine-mile ditch across Sand park. A new era of building set in, and there was a great demand for brick. Lake county owed Chaffee county \$28,000, and the Chaffee commissioners compromised for \$13,000. The Salida copper belt was coming into prominence. Fraternity hall was built in May, 1884, and was considered one of the finest buildings in this section of the state. J. S. Painter, formerly editor of a paper in Maysville, contributed a series of articles on Salida and its resources that were used in advertising the town through the East. The Columbus mine was supplying a 40-stamp mill and the Madonna had shipped 1,000 cars in 10 months. It was proposed to build a city hall, jail and fire department house. Disman & Co. opened a clothing store in June. The building boom was limited for a want of material. The money was appropriated for building the D street school building. The fourth of July was celebrated. The first Episcopal church service was held in the Methodist church, on July 1. The roller skating rink was all the rage. The school census gave the number of school children as 531. In the fall R. M. Ridgway was located in Salida as superintendent of the third and fourth divisions of the Rio Grande road. The town was said to be very quiet and sober. A great many brick residences were being built. Two small bands consolidated and made one very good band that was named "The D. & R. G. Cornet Band." The cattle thieves that had for years terrorized the county had almost disappeared. In the spring of 1895 Colonel J. H. Stead represented this district as senator. G. S. Nelson was installed as station agent for the Rio Grande. The present bridge at the foot of F street was built. The building of the Church of the Ascension was begun.

Outlawry, Strikes, Advancement.

On May 5 another shooting affray occurred. Marshal E. R. Murphy shot and instantly killed Richard Curren. The marshal had a search warrant to look for stolen goods in Curren's house and Curren and his wife tried to run him off the premises.

Another tragedy, this time a suicide and probable murder. Dr. J. H. Nonemaker and wife were found in bed dead. Both were shot through the head with revolvers. Letters showed that the two had deliberately planned to kill themselves at a certain hour, but it was believed by many that the doctor murdered his wife and then killed himself. He was evidently crazy. Investigation tended to show that he had previously poisoned two other wives in the East.

In the same month the Rio Grande road experienced a strike. The Knights of Labor organization backed the strike and men all along the line quit. The trouble originated in the company employing some obnoxious foremen in Denver. Some violence was committed and arrests were made. As the road was in the hands of a receiver the men had to buck against government officials. The trouble was soon settled.

Notable Improvements and Additions.

A long published list of improvements showed the pride people were taking in the town in building nice homes and making pretty lawns and streets. On June 19 the first academy graduation was made the occasion of a grand demonstration. There were six teachers employed in the public schools and there were 46 applications for positions filed with the board.

In November, 1885, the Rio Grande hospital was opened. It was one of the finest buildings of similar size in the West and was the especial pride of the town. To Dr. O'Connor is very largely due the success of the enterprise. Governor Eaton and many other notables were present to assist in dedicating the institution.

Death of Notable Men Mourned.

The last week of July the local papers mourned the death of General Grant, the town making an appropriate demonstration. A grand parade with two bands, the G. A. R., secret lodges and citizens was a feature of the dem-



View of the Rio Grande Yards, Showing Narrow Gauge Round House and Shops.

onstrations. An address was delivered at the opera house by General E. H. Sawyer.

On March 9, 1886, Jerome Chaffee, for whom the county was named, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., near New York. The deceased was an ex-senator of Colorado and a prominent mining man.

The First Great Fire.

In March the first great fire in the history of the town occurred. But one fire since has done such great damage. It started at noon in the old Windsor hotel that stood where the opera house now is. The entire block was of frame and bursting hose prevented the firemen from getting it in control. Two half blocks were swept away, the fire destroying everything from G to F streets on each side of First to the alley. Only two buildings escaped, the one now occupied by Barto & Dennison's jewelry store and Crozer's stationery store on F street and the one occupied by Hafner's saloon on lower F street. The insurance companies threatened to withdraw from the town if proper fire ordinances were not enforced, and from that time on the town began to improve in the character of its buildings until now it is famous as being the best built town in the state.

In October the corner stone of the academy building was laid. In November the present Baptist church building was begun and was classed as being one of the best in this part of the state.

The predominating influence of the railroad was being felt more strongly. The railroad orders were all strong and their social functions were always prominent.

The Town's Greatest Need.

A significant thing was said by a local writer about this time. Nearly every enterprise proposed for the general good of the town had failed for the want of concentration of effort on the part of the people in consummating plans once proposed. Plans to secure a flour mill, a smelter, shoe factory, development of coal deposits and the securing of many small enterprises had all failed. The town advertised for tourists and provided nothing at all for their entertainment or comfort. The roads were bad and no efforts were made to make the town the center of attraction along many lines that nature designed it to be. Though these wants have been very largely provided for, the people of to-day may learn a good lesson from this little sermon of the past.

The legislature, then in session, passed a law by the terms of which towns of Salida's class were given six councilmen and a mayor to constitute the town board. The first mayor to be elected under this law was E. W. Corbin, a member of the wholesale supply firm of Webb & Corbin.

In May the charcoal kilns at Brown's canon burned. In June the present Odd Fellows' building was begun. A little later there was a gold excitement on Shavano, some magnificent specimens of ore being taken out. Lack of sufficient work killed the district, but the ore is still there.

In September the Eddy brothers bought 200 acres of land adjoining the town and platted the Mesa addition.

The original plan was to make it a place exclusively for fine homes and a grand tourist hotel. The plan succeeded in part, but the depression of later years entirely stopped all efforts for a time. The time will come, however, when the wisdom of Mr. Eddy will be attested by the consummation of his plans.

In January a company was organized to drill a well within the city limits for the purpose of ascertaining what was "under the surface." A well was sunk in the vicinity of upper H street to a depth of nearly 500 feet. Nothing but boulders were encountered, making the work very difficult. A drill was finally broken and the whole scheme joined the ranks of the many that had gone on before.

Another Great Fire.

On January 2, 1888, Salida experienced the greatest fire in the history of the city. Peter Mulvaney was completing a fine three-story brick hotel on the corner of F and Second streets where the Knights of Pythias building now stands. About 10 o'clock a workman dropped a spark into a pile of shavings and in a few minutes the building was a mass of seething flames. The fire department was inadequate and soon the fire was communicated to neighboring buildings.

The heat was so great that buildings seemed fairly to melt in the path of the fire. The falling walls of the hotel crushed the hardware store of George Sullivan and caught two men, Edwards and Young. By heroic efforts they were saved from burning in the ruins. Four half blocks were burned, all four corners of F and Second streets. Again the old brick building now occupied by Barto and Dennison's jewelry store acted as a stop to the fire and saved the new part of the town built up after the former great fire. The total loss was estimated at \$175,000. Nearly sixty business men suffered loss. Not since this time has Salida experienced a great fire, as all the buildings were replaced by solid brick structures, making the business district one of the safest from fires of any city in the country.

The fire did not discourage the business men of the town. They went to work to rebuild and the result is seen in the splendid corner that is now looked upon with just pride by all Salida people.

In July the plans for the present

opera house were published. The enterprise was designated as "the biggest ever undertaken by the citizens of Salida." The board of trade had an excursion of 50 Leadville men to come to Salida to look over the town and country with a view to investment. During the summer the town enjoyed the greatest building boom in its history, there being about \$125,000 invested in residence and business blocks during the summer season.

Fist Legal Execution.

In August the first legal execution in the county took place in the jail yard at Buena Vista, Hugh Crymble being sheriff. The man hanged was an Italian named Nicolo Fennella, alias Mike George, condemned for the murder of William Casey at Granite. There were 75 witnesses admitted to see the man hanged. The gallows was borrowed from Leadville and had already hanged three men. This is the county's only legal execution. Judge Lynch has done much better, and even he has failed in a great many deserving cases.

Many Municipal Advances.

At this time there was talk of securing a city form of government as the population had increased beyond the necessary number to entitle the municipality to a city instead of a town form



Knights of Pythias Building.

of government. The effort failed as the expense was considered too great. Not until a year ago was regular city government secured.

On January 1, 1889, The Salida Mall issued a fine special edition, well illustrated with cuts of residences and business blocks. The mesa residences, the opera house just completed, the depot, round house and shops all practically new, made a very handsome appearance. There were six churches with a total membership of 588. The total vote in the city in the fall election was 825, indicating a population of over 4,000, as there was no woman suffrage at that time. The year had been a phenomenal one in the growth of the city. Nearly \$200,000 had been expended in buildings, replacing those destroyed by fires and making new ones as well. More than 100 buildings had been added.

In the spring \$50,000 in water bonds were voted to place the system in proper shape. Mayor Eddy was prominent in securing the voting of the bonds.

On April 18 train No. 7 was wrecked in the Black canon, Fireman "Noah" North being killed and Engineer Ryan experiencing a very thrilling escape. Their engine was swept from the track by a big boulder rolling down the side of the canon for a long distance above. This incident was years afterward made the subject of a very pretty story by Cy Warman, who represented that the engine was a "hoodoo Friday" engine and not to be trusted.

State Reformatory.

The legislature located the reformatory in Chaffee county and the legislative committee located it at Buena Vista in spite of the offers of land by Salida. The county seat had a pull and Salida was short on "pullers." The name of the South Park road



Moving a Product of One of Salida's Big Quarries.



Home of the Salida Elks.

removal continued through many months.

Railroad Shops Mark New Era.

Early in the fall work was begun on the Rio Grande shops. This marked an era in the history of the town, as it insured its permanency as one of the most important railroad points in the state. Soon after the Monte Cristo hotel was begun, and when completed was pronounced to be one of the finest in Colorado. The yards were enlarged, and in many ways the Rio Grande road demonstrated that Salida was to be made a permanent and important point on that system.

A January compilation of statistics for the county for the years of 1882 showed 250 acres of wheat, yielding 5,000 bushels; 2,000 acres of oats, 65,000 bushels; 140 acres of barley, 3,360 bushels; 200 acres of potatoes, 30,000 bushels; 8,000 acres hay, 6,000 tons.

In September the town waterworks system was completed, and was regarded with no small amount of pride

were arrested and jailed. A mob of citizens quietly took them from jail and hung them, the job being done with neatness and dispatch, and no kicks coming.

Reform Comes into Vogue.

Reform came into vogue, and the council began to make restrictions on the gamblers and dance halls. The town was getting civilized.

The finances of the town were tangled and began to "smell bad." In September the debt was said to be \$35,000, with little to show for it.

In August the Odd Fellows' lodge was instituted. The Madonna mine at Monarch had 5,000 feet of tunnel and shaft work and 3,000 feet of tramway. The Monarch branch was completed in September, and was made the subject of a special edition of The Denver Tribune, as the district was then one of the greatest in the West.

Governor Hunt gave lots on the corners of D and Fourth streets to vari-



A Typical Salida Picnic Party.

ous churches, and the Methodists were built at once. The first band was organized in Salida in October. There were 225 pupils in the school. The Rio Grande shops were rebuilt and enlarged. The W. C. T. U. was organized.

In June the stock yards were built, and Salida made a feeding and transfer point. The G. A. R. was organized in July, with E. H. Webb commander. The Masons procured quarters in the second story of the building now occupied by Hafner's saloon. The Knights of Pythias were flourishing, and W. S. O'Brien, now Grand Keeper of Records and Seal of Colorado, was Chancellor Commander. A boom was on in Cottonwood gulch. Cattle thieves were plentiful and making great trouble in the county.

Major Williams, adjutant on General Sheridan's staff, visited Salida, and recalled the fact that 20 years previous he had been in command of a detach-

ment of the Ninemeyer reg-

Tragedies Galore.

About this time the Ninemeyer reg-



Salida Opera House, Wm. W. Roller, Manager.



D Street Public School and Methodist Church.

was changed from "The Denver, South Park & Pacific" to "The Denver, Leadville & Gunnison," having gone under new management. It was proposed to widen the gauge, but this has not yet been done.

In September the bick work on the St. Clair hotel was begun and the building was classed as one of the finest and most commodious of its kind in this section of the country.

What was termed a "beneficial blaze" destroyed a row of joints and four saloons on lower F street in September.

The big placer machinery at Wells-fille that is now totally destroyed was being put in. Bad management was the cause of the failure of the enterprise, as the gold is in the sand.

Railroads and Smelters.
The work of widening the gauge between Salida and Pueblo was being pushed. It was supposed that the track between Denver and Salida would have only two rails and that Salida would be the great transfer point of the system. The third rail from Leadville to Denver killed this hope and again the Rio Grande demonstrated that Denver and Pueblo were to be made the smelting points even if the ore did have to be hauled 200 miles for nothing. The yards that extend from the round house to Cleora were selected for the accommodation of the necessary additional tracks. Not until a little over a year ago was the third rail to Denver abandoned and Salida made a transfer point for the great narrow gauge traffic. And about the same time the building of the great

tion. Stoops was a bad man, a big-amist and crook.

In June the Canon City, Salida & Pacific Railroad company was incorporated for the purpose of building a competing line with the Rio Grande from Canon City west. The scheme was too poor to win and the road was never transferred from paper to reality.

In August there was an incipient boom on the strength of a seemingly well founded rumor that the Santa Fe was to build its line into Salida. Poncha Springs also started a boom on the same foundation. No results. In September the Knights of Pythias grand lodge met in Salida. The Salida Jockey club was in its glory and some good races were run and a horse show was held.

On November 15 the first standard gauge passenger train passed through Salida, the track being completed to Grand Junction. The big trains attracted great attention.

More of Tragedy and Mystery.

In December John G. Irwin was shot dead while sitting in his own cabin on John Mundelein's ranch near Maysville. Irwin had circulated bad reports concerning the family of a prominent man in that vicinity. He was asked to retract, and finding that he was in the wrong, he agreed to sign a statement to that effect. As he was sitting at his table surrounded by a number of the residents of the neighborhood who had gathered to talk the matter over, and as he was in the very act of placing his name to the paper, a rifle shot rang out and he fell dead,

ty passed through Salida and were given a grand ovation at the depot by the school children. In the same month the Arlington hotel, located on the corner of F and Front streets, together with six saloons, burned. Plans for a \$125,000 hotel on the mesa, designed especially for tourists, were submitted and the city asked to vote a subsidy in order to secure it. The subsidy was never voted, though many advocated it. Neither was the hotel built, the final result being that the Eddy Brothers abandoned their plans for the improvement of the mesa for several years. The Sedalia smelter was built. It is now in ruins. The summer season was one of immense production at Monarch.

On June 25 Creede suffered the great fire that almost annihilated it and several Salida people lost heavily. In the same month Salida and vicinity suffered from the work of an incendiary, among the fires being an attempt to

put the matter in the mildest possible form. He was not retained in the management, fortunately for the good of the schools, as there can be no advancement as long as such bitter enmities exist. The recovery was complete and to-day Salida's municipal school system is not excelled by any city of like size in the country.

Commercial Disasters.

The summer witnessed the closing of silver mines and smelters over the state, precipitating the panic from which the state did not recover for seven years.

Following in the wake of general disaster, the Chaffee County bank failed, closing its doors on July 1. Investigation disclosed the fact that the institution was rotten. The disaster caused a run on the First National bank and that institution closed its doors for a few days. A meeting of citizens was held in the opera house and a committee appointed, at the request of the



Salida High School Building.

burn the "Sentinel" office. The present fine high school building was planned and the work begun during this season.

A Revolting Crime.

In July Buena Vista and the entire county was agitated by a revolting tragedy near that town. Joseph Harris assaulted his 15-year-old stepdaughter, Maggie Graves. The girl's brother, Frank Graves, saw him, and seizing an ax, dealt him a blow in the neck that nearly severed the head from the body, killing him instantly. Graves escaped, but a week later surrendered to the officers. No one had any desire whatever to have him punished or even arrested.

On August 23 the old Germana house on Front street, with seven other buildings, was destroyed by fire, thought to be of incendiary origin.

First Rumbblings of the Panic.

The presidential and state campaign of 1892 was marked by the introduction of "calamity howling," which soon became so popular. It was the prelude to the great panic that wrought such havoc all over the country and was so keenly felt in the West because of the slump in the price of silver. It marked an era of change in financial conditions, a falling away from a condition of business that will never be regained in Colorado. It was the passing from the old condition of high prices and "boom" conditions to the more conservative lines that now mark business conditions. In October there was a strike of all trainmen on the second and third divisions that lasted only a few days. It was occasioned by the promulgation of an order forbidding trainmen from stopping at Malta and Glenwood Springs for lunch.

Rio Grande Shops Destroyed.

On December 11, 1892, Salida was again visited by a great disaster. The Rio Grande round house and shops were destroyed by fire, causing a loss aggregating \$100,000. The fire started early on a Sunday morning, originating in a box of greasy waste in the cab of engine No. 419, and spread so rapidly that all the fire equipment of the company and the city could not check it. Seventeen engines were burned, the others being run out of their stalls by railroad men. Salida had grave fears that the shops would never be rebuilt, but President Jeffery immediately set all fears at rest by notifying the people that no time would be lost in rebuilding on a much larger scale than before. Pueblo and Alamosa tried to induce the road to locate the shops at those places, but Salida being the place designed by nature for the institution, the location was not changed.

City School Difficulties.

Early in the next year a difficulty arose in the city schools that shook the social fabric of the city and all but wrecked the splendid school system that had been built up by persevering effort on the part of the good citizens of Salida. But until two or three years ago did the matter entirely subside and even yet some personal enmities exist as the remnants of the regrettable affair. The difficulty arose from the unwise actions and policy of Superintendent Woody, who finally was proven to be a man of too little tact and policy to hold so responsible a position as superintendent of schools,

bank officials, to investigate the condition of that institution. The committee made the examination and on their report that it was perfectly sound, business was resumed and the run was over.

William E. Robertson, cashier of the Chaffee County bank, was convicted of the crime of defrauding his depositors and served a term in the penitentiary. The total losses to Salida depositors amounted to \$75,000, many people being ruined financially by the disaster.

Political Struggle.

In politics the struggle for silver was now fully on and the bitter sectional feeling that finally grew to almost alarming proportions was in its inception.

The employees of the Rio Grande consented to accept a reduction of 10 per cent in wages and by this means the road was enabled to continue business successfully and the men still received good living wages. This conservative action did much to maintain throughout the entire panic Salida's reputation as the solidest business town in the state.

The Populists carried the county over a fusion of the Democrats and Republicans, the party making a sort of landslide sweep of everything in sight. This condition was quite general throughout the state. Female suffrage was voted, the majority in Chaffee county for the amendment being 278. The total vote of the county was 1,600.

During this season there was quite a little rush to the Pass creek district, as it was thought that the place would boom. At the same time the great Suckerville boom was at its height. This district is now a part of the Cameron district and is close to the town of Whitehorn. One of the largest specimens of galena ore ever mined was sent from this district to the World's fair at Chicago. Mining excitement on Black Mountain also attracted many people. During the same season the Silver Leade and Turret countries were the centers of small rushes.

In January, 1894, President Jeffery and a party of officials of the Rio Grande visited Salida and were entertained at the Salida club. The visit was made the occasion for quite a demonstration and Mr. Jeffery assured the people of Salida that the road would continue to do everything possible to make the town grow and prosper.

The A. R. U. Strike.

In July the great A. R. U. strike that had its inception in Chicago tied up the road for about two weeks. Every man in the operating department went out and the Salida yards and the road itself for some distance out on all the lines was a sea of cars and dead engines. There was no violence attempted in Salida, as there was a strong force of employees who volunteered to protect property even if they were on a strike. On June 10 the trouble was settled and the men returned to work. A few were discharged later, but within a few months the effects of the trouble seemed to have entirely passed.

In Conclusion.

At this point we end the "History." Our story has brought us up to within a decade of the present day. The Salida of to-day is depicted in this issue



Christian Church.

of The Record in word and by the aid of the camera.

Ten years ago Salida was a thriving and substantial town of nearly three thousand people, a most excellent foundation on which to build a modern city. Salida had been "tried in the fire of time and events and not found wanting." It was a permanent institution. The town had evolved from a "wild and wooly" frontier settlement into a sturdy and modern town. It was ready to become an important city. The municipality had bloomed into ripe young maturity.

Of course we must remember that there is no perfection outside of Heaven. Salida has her imperfections, as do all other places, but the evolution of time is eliminating the bad and perfecting the tendencies toward good. The prophetic eye looks into the future and sees great glories set upon the hill. We will be faithful and march on to the reward of industry and sobriety.

The founder of Salida was wise when he said: "God Almighty makes townsites, not men."

"A BIT OF UNWRITTEN INDIAN HISTORY."

The "Home and Current Events" Department of the Tuesday Evening Circle, met with Mrs. Harrington Tuesday, "The American Indian" was the subject for the day. Mrs. Harrington gave some personal reminiscences of Chiefs "Shavano" and Ouray, which should be of interest to Coloradans.

Alas, how the poor Indian was robbed. Mrs. Harrington described Chief Ouray as being under the average height of an Indian, but finely formed, with small feet and hands.

He wore an officer's uniform, a light felt cowboy's hat, with fancy band, white shirt, a new red blanket hung gracefully from his shoulders, presenting altogether a very picturesque appearance. He possessed a very handsome watch and chain, a gift from the president of the United States. His manner was gentle. He had been educated at a Spanish Mission in Mexico, could read and write Spanish, but spoke English mostly through an interpreter. He was a member of the Catholic church and wore with pride a gold cross, suspended by a black cord, about his neck. He called himself the white man's friend.

The Indian was not long to remain in peace on his reservation. The white man soon discovered that the beautiful valley of the Uncompahgre was rich and fertile and only awaited the magic touch of water when there would be blooming orchards and fields of grain and the "Everlasting Hills" that meant protection from the winter's winds to him had concealed in their bosoms untold wealth in silver and gold and only awaited the miner's pick to yield their treasure.

And again, this "fast vanishing race" was told to "move on."

DR. A. J. OVERHOLT.

Dr. A. J. Overholt, whose office suite is located on the second floor of the



First Presbyterian Church.

The land on which the city of Salida stands was sold or transferred by the Indians to the United States government on October 1st, 1868. Two months previous to that date the Indians camped here, hunted, fished, gambled and raced horses. Where the smelter now stands was their race track. At last the ox wagons arrived, loaded with gifts for the Indians, provisions of every description, guns, ammunition, blankets, trinkets of the cheapest kind. There were about 2,000 Indians gathered. The governor of the territory with other United States officials were present. There was not enough of anything to go around. The war chief "Shavano" saw the swindle and became very sullen and looked the savage he was. He declared he would take his warriors away and they would fight. Chief "Ouray" appeared upon the scene. He occupied the office of "peace chief" and received for his services in that capacity \$600 a year from the government. He spoke to the Indians for an hour, entreating them to be patient. Finally two oxen were given them for a feast. Chief "Shavano," however, refused to compromise until he had been given 600 head of cattle, to be delivered at their reservation in the "Uncompahgre valley." In due time, Mrs. Harrington said, the cattle passed through on their way to the reservation—small cattle and lean.

been a familiar figure in local matters generally.

He still continues in active service and enjoys a large practice. He also has other business interests to which he gives attention.

Dr. Overholt is and always has been a firm believer in the permanency of Salida, and rejoices to-day in the fact that his prophecies of early days have been fulfilled.

How blue the world looks depends a great deal on the spectacles you wear.—Elli, in Commercial Bulletin.



Salida smelter solved that part of the problem.

More Miscellaneous History.

During the spring a mile and a quarter of water mains were added to the water system. The county's yield of gold, silver, copper and lead for the year of 1889 was \$1,370,462, the production of silver being greater than that of any other metal. A county convention was called for the purpose of devising ways and means of advertising the county in the East.

In April the first county directory ever issued for Chaffee county was published. Local sportsmen held a number of gun tournaments and for a time this sort of sport was immensely popular.

In April a freight car burned in the yards. Suspicion was aroused and investigation proved that it had been robbed and set on fire to cover the robbery. Detectives unearthed a systematic robbing scheme that had been in use among yard employes for some time. Some prominent people were arrested and others were discharged from the service of the road. Others did not wait for leave but skipped by the light of the moon.

An attempt was made to burn the residence and the people in it of H. B. Burton in Monarch. Thomas Stoops, a son-in-law of Burton, who had threatened to kill the whole family, was arrested and brought to Salida, where an officer allowed him to escape, presumably for a considera-

shot through the heart. The shot was fired from the outside through the window. The murderer was never apprehended.

In January James Burden was shot down from ambush at his cabin near Howard. A negro named Bin Boyer was arrested and narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of Howard people. A fight was imminent for a time between the negroes and whites that were in the vicinity of Howard employed on the railroad. The case was afterward supposed to be intimately connected with the shooting of Irwin, as there was a negro mixed up in each case.

And now we come to the blackest tragedy ever enacted in Salida and equaled by few similar incidents in the history of the growth of the great interior mountain region of Colorado, the lynching of Oliver Briley. But the story of this terrible event is eliminated from this history to be included with some others told in another column of this paper.

City Clerk a Defaulter.

On April 19 the office of City Clerk J. J. Conover was broken into and a part of the records destroyed. Later it developed that Conover was a defaulter to an amount over \$5,000 money that he had used in an attempt to secure election as county clerk. He made his escape to Mexico. His bondsmen were never forced to pay his bond.

In May President Harrison and par-



St. Joseph's Catholic Church.



Episcopal Church of the Ascension and Rectory.

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THE RECORD SOUVENIR EDITION.

This edition of the Record is presented for the sole purpose of bringing to the attention of the public at large the varied resources of the section of which Salida is the commercial center, and of inviting them to come in and investigate for themselves. The people of Salida court investigation. Visitors are cordially received and directed about the city or the surrounding country. If they are satisfied they will easily find profitable investments. Having once seen the country they may rely upon their own judgment.

Within the past three or four years, especially, many men of moderate means have come to Salida seeking investment. They are now well established and gaining steadily in material prosperity. Some are on the certain road to immense fortunes. The year of 1904 will witness the greatest era of growth that this section has ever known. The growth is the natural result of conditions generally. The erection of the immense smelter plant of the Ohio and Colorado Smelting and Refining Company has also served very materially in giving the mining industry a great impetus, as it affords the facilities for cheap treatment that have so long been in demand. There is every reason to expect a veritable boom during the next two or three years. The tide will run long before it reaches its full height. Now is the time to get room on the ground floor.

Persons desiring information regarding Salida may always feel free to address the Record, or they may apply to the Salida Board of Trade, and all inquiries will be promptly answered.

Incidentally, we may say that those people who desire to keep constantly in touch with the progress of this section of Colorado should subscribe for the Record. The paper is published weekly and is devoted principally to giving the industrial news. The subscription price to any part of the United States is \$1.50 per year.

SALIDA'S BROAD INVITATION.

No section in Colorado, which is the leading precious metal producing state of the Union, presents the opportunities for the development of gold, silver, lead and copper mines as does the territory directly tributary to Salida. The city is located in a beautiful and productive valley and boasts of the best climate in the state, notwithstanding the fact that Colorado is rapidly becoming the great health and tourist resort of the country. It is a beautiful little city with beautiful surroundings. It is, in short, one of the most delightful of home cities to be found in the West.

On every hand, completely surrounding it, are the hills that are rich in mineral deposits and all directly tributary. No mining region in the world presents better advantages. The mine owner or manager may have his home in Salida and attend to his mines with perfect ease. The headquarters of companies may be maintained in the city without interfering with the conduct of the business. The great reduction plants are located in the valley adjacent to the city where climatic advantages are superb. The railroad facilities are unexcelled. Salida is the central point of the great Denver & Rio Grande system, the lines converging from all points of the state. There is ample passenger and freight service to any point necessary to be reached within the state. The locations of the several mining districts are such that branch lines may be run to any of them with comparative ease, rendering the handling of the output of any of the mines easy.

The opportunities offered are not confined to one comparatively small district. Instead of an area of a few square miles the mineralized area in this section covers hundreds of square miles of territory. The mineral product is not confined to one or two metals, but includes all of the precious and rare metals as well as iron, copper, stone, lime, marble, onyx, graphite and others. The mineralized territory spreads out on every hand as the central valley is in the very heart of the Rocky mountains.

One of the greatest iron mines in the United States is tributary to Salida. Another iron mine belonging to the same company, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, is located in the Turret mining district. In the Cameron mining district are several quarries of the finest granite. Near Salida are several stone quarries, some of limestone that is used for fluxing purposes in the smelters and others of white lava stone for building purposes. Vast ledges of marble in great variety and onyx of fine quality have been discovered at several points within the mineralized radius. Deposits of bismuth, molybdenum, graphite and various other of the rarer minerals have been discovered and await the hand of capital for assistance.

No mineral district, however famous, in all the West has every offered such a variety. No section of Colorado, or any other western state, for that matter, offers the extraordinary variety of natural resources.

All these good things await the man of energy and pluck who is not afraid to draw upon nature's unlimited bank account.

SALIDA'S MANY MINING DISTRICTS.

In the scope possible to be covered in a single edition it is impossible to give any detailed information concerning all of the various mining districts and mineralized sections surrounding Salida. It is, in fact, barely possible to mention briefly the districts themselves. Following brief mention is made of the more important sections that completely encircle the city, the distances of the various districts from the city ranging from half a mile to twenty-five miles:

The city is situated at the eastern end of the upper Arkansas valley, between the main river and the branch known as Little river, and near the Junction of the two. On the east and north are the Arkansas hills, a wide range extending across to the north for a distance of some sixty miles before the country known as South Park is reached. In this range of hills is the tributary district known as the Turret-Cameron, or Turret-Whitehorn district. An extension of this district on the north and east is Badger Creek district. In fact it may be said that the Turret-Cameron district and the Badger district are one and that they are connected with the Cripple Creek district by a chain of mineralized country. Or, to make the matter plainer, it is true that from Leadville on the continental divide to Cripple Creek in the front range there is a con-

tinuous mineral belt that is being steadily developed and prospected. Many sections in this belt make far better surface showing and produce more mineral at shallow depths than ever did Cripple Creek or Leadville. In the Badger, Cameron and Turret districts the ores are principally gold-bearing, though considerable copper is found, especially in the Badger and Turret districts. The great copper zone of the Rocky mountains that extends from New Mexico into Montana and British Columbia passes through this section of country.

Close to Salida and along the main river, along which the main line of the Denver & Rio Grande road runs, are numerous copper mines which are considered among the best in the entire state.

On the opposite side of the valley from the range of hills mentioned are several districts. These include the head of the Sangre de Cristo range, a part of the continental divide and the Collegiate range. In the district which includes the head of the Sangre de Cristo range the mineral is principally silver and lead, though there is some copper and gold, these being in some instances predominant. This section is east of Salida.

Swinging farther to the south is Pass Creek district, which produces gold. Still farther to the south and west is the famous Monarch-Garfield district. This section of country was once considered second only to Leadville and at one time produced enormous quantities of lead and silver ores. A branch of the Rio Grande road reaches this district. The "silver slump" closed the big mines and from that time the district has not produced in such great quantities. But just now a new era has begun. The methods of treatment and improved facilities for mining have wrought the change. The Salida smelter makes shipment cheap and the district will again take its old place of prominence. Many gold discoveries have also been made in the district and now instead of silver and lead the district is for the most part putting out gold ores.

West of Monarch and directly west from Salida in the great circular wall of mountains that surrounds the city is the Shavano district that is mostly a silver producer. There are great deposits that have been prospected that are veritable ledges of silver-bearing ore that can be quarried out like so much stone. These are merely mentioned to give some idea of the possibilities offered for capital. Farther along this Collegiate range are other sections bearing gold and silver ores in unlimited quantities. The country needs thorough prospecting for the range, and especially Shavano mountain, is seamed with good veins bearing gold, silver and lead.

The rarer minerals, as well as stone, lime, marble and onyx, are found at intervals in nearly all of these districts.

It will be thus seen that Salida is actually encircled by mineralized country. Look in what direction you will and you look at hills and mountains that are stored with mineral wealth. The pick of the prospector and the lever of capital are the only needs to bring the wealth to the markets of the world.

NOW RUBBER!

The man who said that there is nothing new under the sun went out of date and out of print sometime ago. Not a year passes in the history of Chaffee county that something decidedly new in the way of an undeveloped resource is not presented. This year presents many new features and records the advancement in the development of many industries, but none quite so altogether new and sensational—from a commercial point of view—as that of the discovery of a new source of rubber production.

As great and wonderful things often spring from lowly origin, so this discovery was that a weed, the commonly despised "rabbit weed," contained a high percentage of pure rubber in its roots. Since this discovery the old name has been discarded for the high sounding technical one of "Actinella Richardsonii."

Experiments carried on for several months seem to have established beyond question the fact that the weed, which grows spontaneously upon millions of acres of absolutely worthless land above 8,000 feet of altitude all over the Rocky mountain region, yields a pure rubber, not a substitute for rubber but the pure article, which can be manufactured into every form of commodity so universally used and made from the tropical tree.

As stated, it grows everywhere on the mountains above 8,000 feet. Quite an industry has already sprung up in gathering the root, as it is worth forty dollars a ton at the railroad, and men can make from five to eight dollars a day gathering it. The only shipments so far made have been from Chaffee county, the product going to an experimental refinery recently established in Denver by the newly organized Western Rubber Company.

Owing to Salida's being in the midst of unlimited quantities of the plant it is thought that no more favorable point can be found for the establishment of the industry than here. In fact, the management of the company have assured the Salida Board of Trade that this city will receive first consideration as a point for the establishing of a branch refinery, it being the purpose to establish a number of such branches to be tributary to the main factory in Denver.

The rubber plant is susceptible of cultivation without irrigation. It will be readily seen that this discovery opens up a wide field of industry for Salida and vicinity.

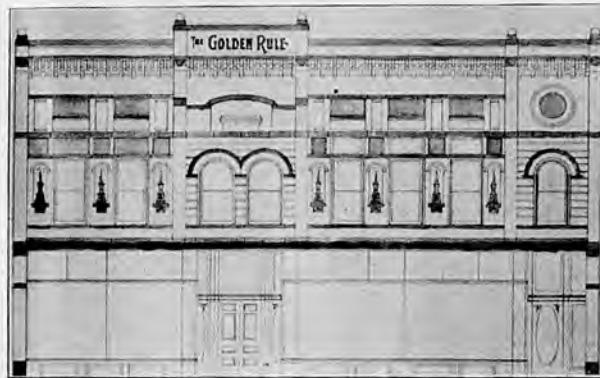
WHAT SALIDA NEEDS.

What is needed is conservative investment of reasonable capital to bring our natural resources into commercial use. She needs a greater population to go into the hills to bring the stored wealth to the surface. She needs workers. She needs more cattlemen, more farmers, in short, more producers all along the line. Tradesmen and wage workers will naturally follow as the primary producers create a demand for them. She needs capital to build up and advertise her magnificent health and tourist resorts. Nature has not been kinder to any section of Colorado in the matter of natural scenery and pleasure resorts than to Chaffee county. The need is that these things should be advertised to the traveling world and that proper accommodations be provided for the entertainment of visitors. On every hand there is need for the idle capital of the East that is hunting for profitable investment. Visionary schemes need not be courted.

One of the most notable of Salida improvements during the past year is the building of sidewalks both in the business and residence sections. About a year ago the city council took up this matter with an energy that has achieved the most excellent results. All wooden walks have been prohibited and now all but a few yards of that sort of walks has been removed. Instead we have cement and flag stone in the business district and cement in the residence districts. Within a single year about fifty blocks of the finest cement and flag walks have been laid, the cement by far exceeding the flagging. And this work continues steadily and will continue for an indefinite time to come until every block of any importance will have fine sidewalks. The laying of cement walks is uninterrupted by the winter season, a very good recommendation of Salida's climate.

This Handsome Building

will be named by the people of the county as soon as the foundation is completed. A handsome prize will be offered.



The above picture represents the handsome structure that will be built and owned by the Golden Rule store. It will be a strictly first class department store. We are now without a doubt enjoying the largest trade in this county and if this is true what an immense advantage we will have over all competitors. We have several stores and sell for strictly cash, therefore we can undersell them all. We care not for Eastern catalogues. Any person wishing to trade at home can have our goods at their prices. Bring your catalogues and we will satisfy you.



F. H. Lockhart.

The manager of this establishment is always willing to adjust all difficulties and have people go away pleased.

C. H. Ramsey, Prop.
F. H. Lockhart, Mgr.

The GOLDEN RULE

DRY GOODS AND DEPARTMENT STORE

Salida, Colo.

WM. W. ROLLER,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, NO. 127. : PHONE 41.

References:

First National Bank, Salida, Colo.
Fremont County Bank, Canon City, Colo.
El Paso County Bank, Colo. Springs, Colo.
First National Bank, Denver, Colo.

NOARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, RENTAL PROPERTY AND MINES.

SOME GOOD MINING PROSPECTS FOR SALE OR TO BOND AND LEASE.



STORE OF

JOE. P. WILLIAMS,

DEALER IN

All Kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats

POULTRY, FISH, BUTTER, EGGS, OYSTERS and VEGETABLES in season

MILLER'S

CENTRAL BLOCK

BUY THE BROWN

\$3.50 SHOE FOR MEN

THEY ARE BUILT FOR COMFORT AND SERVICE

SEE US FOR ANYTHING IN

CLOTHING, HATS AND SHOES

MILLER'S

CENTRAL BLOCK

U. S. BARBER SHOP

—The Finest in the City—

You will make no mistake by going there for

BARBER WORK

BARBER WORK AND BATHS

Finest Workmen in the West.

J. B. STEVENS, Prop.

116 W. First St. Salida, Colo.

PHARMACISTS

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Drugs and Druggists' Sundries

Corner F and Second Sts.

GROCERS

H. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

An Up-To-Date Grocery House.

First Street

G. KRAMER

—The Salida Cash Grocery—

We Sell for Cash Only

208 F Street

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

D. J. KRAMER,

D. & R. G. Watch Inspector

119 F. Street

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

CHURCHER & JOHNSON

"The Big First Street Store"

Largest Furniture Store in Central Colorado

SPECIALIST

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

DR. O. T. PARKER

Office Suite, Hiveley Block.

1831 1903

—SALOON—

"THE OLD MAN'S PLACE"

C. D. REDEKER, Prop.

Corner E and First Streets.

SALOON

JOHN M. KING

High Grade Liquors and Cigars

First Street

SALOON

JOHN SWEENEY

A High Grade Liquor and Cigar Store.

First Street, Between F and G

W. H. GOVEY

Mines and Mining

Whitehorn, Colorado

Correspondence Solicited

"JEWEL of The ARKANSAS" CITY OF SUNSHINE

Salida has earned for itself the title of "Jewel of the Arkansas." It is famed for its splendid location in the center of the state of Colorado, surrounded by the most magnificent scenery in the Rocky mountains. It is famed for its peerless climate, unexcelled by any competitor on the American continent. It is famed as a railroad center which Nature herself cre-

is never oppressive. There is never a day that the shade is not cool enough to make a light coat comfortable, even though the thermometer be above 95 degrees. In winter when the thermometer drops below zero the weather is not nearly as severe as zero temperature in low altitudes. The very dry and rarified atmosphere accounts for this condition.

10, mean 40. No snow fall. December: Maximum temperature 57, minimum 10 below, mean 26.3. Snow fall 7½ inches. January: Maximum temperature 59, minimum 21 below, mean 22.87. Snow fall 7½ inches. This low temperature was one of three of the coldest periods in the history of Salida. The storm period was of short duration and during part of every day the sun shone. Number of perfectly clear days during the month, 19. February: Maximum temperature 64, minimum 8, mean 33.8. Snow fall 10 inches. March: Maximum temperature 61, minimum 10 below, mean 33.4. Snow fall, 6¼ inches. The low temperature lasted a few hours only, at the equinoctial period. The entire storm period lasted 36 hours. Before and after the weather was like May. During this entire six months the sun was invisible only two days at different times.

Topographical and Geographical.
In order to reach the metropolis of the upper Arkansas valley, as it nestles among the lofty peaks of the Rockies that swing in a majestic circle, rimming in the verdant valley in which the city is set like a ruby in a cluster of emeralds, the traveler must at Pueblo take the Denver and Rio Grande train west. After forty miles he reaches Canon City and almost immediately plunges into the Royal Gorge, the climax of God's awful handiwork on the American continent, rumbles over the hanging bridge suspended from the precipitous walls above, clings to the rugged sides of the canon with the raging, foaming torrent just beneath and with bated breath gazes



Residence of J. W. Lodge.

ated. It is famed for its municipal advantages, its schools, churches, public utilities, its homes and all that contributes to make a pleasant home city. It is famed for its beautiful streets, its pretty and modern homes and its substantial business blocks. No city in America can boast of so great a proportion of neat and substantial homes and business blocks. Less than 5 per cent of all the buildings can be termed as discreditable to the appearance of the place.

The too common supposition is that high mountain valleys are afflicted with heavy snow falls. A heavy snow fall is a rarity in Salida. Sleighing is among our rare luxuries. Periods of precipitation are short and then the sun quickly evaporates and the loose, sandy soil absorbs the moisture. Mud is an unknown quantity. Sunshine, cloudless skies and an atmosphere so clear and pure that distance is rendered deceptive, the mountains, twen-

The Modern Salida.
If the reader has perused the brief history of Salida as given in this edition, if he has traced the evolution of twenty years, he has seen that pluck and energy backed by bounteous Nature's favors has transformed a desolate waste into a splendid little city. If, then, he judges the future by the past he pictures in his mind many glories for time to come. But, after all, it is not so much the past or the future that interests us, but the present. We judge by the past, we hope in the future, but we live to-day. It is the Salida of to-day that is the chief factor of interest.

Of the city itself what has already been said and the accompanying illustrations will give something near an adequate idea. Of the social side of life these will also suffice for the most part. We may say that society here strikes a high plane and is relieved very largely of the troublesome "social" veneer too noticeable in most eastern communities. Men and women are accepted for what they really are rather than for what their ancestors may have been.

ty or thirty miles distant, appearing to be only a mile or so beyond the city limits, is the normal condition. For health no place, however famed, can call itself peer. Lung troubles, especially, are quickly and permanently cured by no other remedy than Nature freely supplies. Pure water, pure air, and golden sunshine are the only remedies needful. But to substantiate statements that



Residence of J. L. Pearce.

upon the awe inspiring revelations of Nature held up before him. Then for nearly fifty miles he is borne along by the river's side, almost constantly hemmed in by steep walls, though at intervals the valley widens into a fertile expanse dotted with houses and green with vegetation. Thus on until a wider and more beautiful and verdant valley opens like a panorama before him, and at this gateway out of the long, narrow passage into a broad and extended view is Salida, the name signifying the position, it being used in Mexico as we use our English word "Exit."

Awe inspiring in its grandeur the panorama of valley, hill and mountain spread before him. Deceptive distance brings the gigantic mountains close down to the valley, their towering, snow-capped summits seeming but an insignificant distance away and completely walling in the little city which seems almost to reach to the foothills. But, to quote figures, they are, toward the south and west, from three to twenty miles distant. On the north and east the hills mark the city limits.

We are now in the very heart of the Rocky mountains and at an altitude of just 7,050 feet at the Rio Grande depot. We are between two rivers, the main Arkansas which has its source on the crest of the Continental Divide near Leadville, and the south Arkansas which flows south of the city, joining the main river a mile below, and which has its source on the Continental Divide also, but much farther south in the vicinity of Marshall Pass and where the great Sangre de Cristo range juts out like a spur from the backbone of the continent and trends due south in an even, unbroken chain for two hundred miles. A fine system of irrigating canals from these rivers waters the valley and has transformed it from the desert the savages knew into a fertile plain.

Agricultural Resources.
For the inexperienced it is difficult to conceive of great farms and agricultural interests in the very heart of a mountain country. There is a time not far distant when as an agricultural state Colorado will rank among the foremost of her sisters. Now my incredulous reader who has never toured the state will certainly open his eyes in wonder at such a statement and shake his head in mute incredulity. But a little study of statistics for a few years past and the collecting of a little information on the subject of vacant and only partly cultivated



Residence of W. S. Edwards.

Salida's Peerless Climate.
Salida's chiefest boast is her climate. As this is a thing or a condition intangible it must merely be described, though no full appreciation of it can be gained without actual experience. The average record of sunshine is over 350 days in the year. There are rare cloudy or foggy days. There are no winds that can really be termed storms, no fierce heat and no killing winter blizzards. In summer the heat

to many may seem almost preposterous, we quote the figures of the local government weather observer covering a period of six months, including the winter and spring seasons. October: Maximum temperature 82, minimum 7, mean 48. During the month more snow fell than during the average winter, twenty-five inches. The weather being so mild, its effect was no more than rain. November: maximum temperature 75, minimum



Residence of Henry J. Foulk.

lands will at least convince him that even this industry has an unknown and inestimable field of possibilities spread before it. National aid to irrigation is the solution of this great problem.

In this section of the upper Arkansas valley the soil is rich and though the season is not as long as in lower altitudes the climate is so congenial that farming is successfully carried on along the usual lines, except that for corn the season is not congenial. For dairying and truck farming the valley presents unusual advantages. The very large railroad population of Salida furnishes a ready market for more than is now offered by local producers, so it is readily seen that the opportunities along this line are ample. The valley is also peculiarly adapted to the culture of sugar beets. An easily accessible market would make this industry one of great profit.

Mining Advantages.
No city in America can boast of such extraordinary home and commercial



Residence of E. R. Alexander.

advantages and at the same time lay any just claim to being the commercial center of so vast and prolific a mineral region. The home and commercial advantages of the city having been dealt with at sufficient length, it is only necessary to mention in this connection this rather extraordinary condition. A perusal of the pages of this paper devoted to mining, smelting and milling will make this condition too evident to necessitate further discussion. Let the facts speak for themselves.

A CHAPTER OF TRAGEDIES

The Record hopes that readers will not gain false impressions from reading the following short stories. They are stories of crime and outlawry, true stories of actual happenings, but the reader must not connect them with the present day except as he would connect the wars and tragedies and panics in the history of the United States with our vast peace and prosperity of to-day. These stories are but the reflections of some of the blackest pages



Residence of S. W. Sandusky.

of local history held up to view for comparison with the peaceful present.

A MEMORIAL DAY TRAGEDY.

The most startlingly sensational tragedy in all the history of Salida, and one that takes rank with the most blood curdling incidents of the once wild west, occurred on the streets of the town on May 30, 1883. Mr. Henry J. Foulk, now one of the owners of The Record, tells the story briefly to the writer as follows:

A man named Ninemeyer and his partner, Evans, came to Salida from Brown's canon for the purpose of making trouble and "evening up" with Marshal Baxter Stingley and Deputy J. H. Bathurst. The men had had trouble with the officers prior to this time on account of their drunken debauches in the various saloons and dance halls of the town and had sworn vengeance.

About 5 o'clock in the evening the two men were in Katie Bender's boarding house and saloon, located on the ground now occupied by the opera house. They were noisy and Bathurst went in to quiet them. Instantly both men opened fire on him, mortally



Residence of Wm. W. Roller.

wounding him, but he emptied his gun at the outlaws.

Men rushed in, and many shots were fired. Evans was hit, and crawled out on the sidewalk to die. An innocent

and fired back at his pursuers. Marvelous to relate, no one was hit during this part of the fusillade.

A wood hauler named Brown saw the fight from the mesa. Unhitching one of his horses, he mounted and rushed down to head off Ninemeyer and help to capture him. A wild shot from the pursuing crowd struck him and he fell dead from his horse.

About the same time a shot hit Ninemeyer in the wrist and he dropped his gun and surrendered.

Pandemonium reigned. Two innocent citizens were dead. The deputy marshal was dead and the marshal severely wounded. One of the outlaws was dead and the other, the chief instigator, was wounded and under heavy guard. A mob gathered and a lynching was seemingly the next feature of the program.

While the angry crowd debated as to the manner in which Ninemeyer should be lynched, the officers spirited him away and got him into the Buena Vista jail. A few weeks later he broke jail, with a number of others, and was never recaptured.

His little escapade had cost three innocent lives and the life of his partner. Several men were also more or less seriously wounded. Had the aw-



Residence of M. K. Miller.

Marshal Stingley rushed in. He was the man that Ninemeyer was after. He began firing, one shot shattering a big silver watch in Stingley's vest

ful scene terminated in the lynching that it merited, the average reader of this story would feel a far greater degree of satisfaction.

ESCAPED VENGEANCE BY A HAIR.

Another tragedy that for many years affected the peace of the community occurred in the hills that are now included in the Cameron mining district. This was in the early days when the first prospecting was being done in these hills and when the prospectors, the choppers and cattle men were none too friendly on account of conflicting claims to the use of Uncle Sam's public domain.

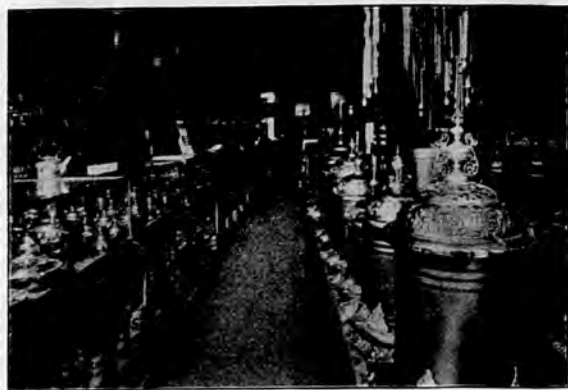
George Deitler, a tie contractor, was shot and killed by George C. Willard at the cabin of the latter, which still stands a mile or more east of the old Eddy corrals at the head of Ute canon. Willard was a prospector and accused Deitler of cutting his timber. In a quarrel over the matter Willard shot Deitler. It was pronounced a case of self defense after Willard had surrendered himself to Charles Ankele, then deputy sheriff.

Some time after this tragedy had been enacted Willard narrowly escaped the avenging bullet of a friend of Deitler. One morning he came out of his cabin to go into a small outbuilding used as a store house for provisions. As he stooped to enter the

(Continued on Page 10.)



Residence of Dr. T. N. Moxon.



Interior of Sales Room, Bateman Hardware Co.

The Bateman Hardware Co. Pioneers are always in evidence in any community, but it is few communities that can say definitely and accurately just which individual or institution is actually the pioneer of all pioneers in any given community. However, in Salida there is a business institution that is without question the pioneer of all others, and that one is the Bateman Hardware Company.

This business was founded when the town of Salida was first laid out twenty years ago. It is as old as the city itself, and is the only business enterprise in the city that has continuously existed from the founding of the town under the same head and management. With the city the firm has grown and prospered. The business began in a small way, and so did the town. Today the town has grown into a city and the business of the Bateman Hardware company has kept even pace with it. It is still the leader of all competition. Its history is intertwined with that of the city. It savors of the hardships and the romance of early frontier days and yet to-day is, like the city, modern in every detail, and as thoroughly up-to-date as modern tastes and progressive spirit demand.

Twenty years ago George F. Bateman and his son Fred came to Salida from Pueblo and opened a little tin shop. The elder Bateman was not only a splendid mechanic, but a first-

class business man as well, and as a natural result the business grew and prospered. To the tin shop was added a stock of hardware and the firm became G. F. Bateman & Son. In the meantime Fred had been making himself familiar with the business. He is a fine example of the successful business man of to-day, alert, thoroughly conversant with his line, progressive, a good buyer and a splendid seller.

The firm continued to prosper, and in 1894 the youngest son Walter was admitted, the name being changed to the Bateman Hardware Co. Walter had been sent east to acquire a technical knowledge of plumbing and steam fitting. He graduated from one of the best colleges in New York and when he returned home that department of the business was placed in his charge. Fred remained in the store, looking after the books and stock, while Mr. Bateman, Sr., and Walter gave their attention to the outside work. Success has attended their efforts, notwithstanding the fact that they have been burned out twice.

The Bateman Hardware Co. does the largest trade in mining supplies in this part of the state, as well as a big business in shelf and heavy hardware, stoves, ranges, etc. They are Chaffee county headquarters for fishing tackle and bicycles—in fact, the leading firm of its kind in the Arkansas valley.



Attorney C. A. Chamberlin in His Office.

The "Riley" and the "Swell."

Salida has achieved considerable fame for its "terraces" or apartment houses. A number of this class of buildings ornament the residence portions of the city, and year by year their number is being added to, attesting their popularity as places of residence. In this line of building Salida owes great consideration to Mrs. E. M. Riley, who has, as well as having built other residence property, built two of these popular structures,

equipments and conveniences, as well as being a model in arrangement.

The second terrace to be erected by Mrs. Riley is also herewith illustrated, and is named "The Swell." It is well named, for though not so large as the other, it is a delightfully modern residence place, beautifully located and equipped with all the conveniences of an up-to-date city. It is located on the corner of B and First streets, opposite the Denver & Rio Grande hos-



pital. It is in one of the most popular residence districts in the city, and though not quite completed at the time it was photographed for this edition, it is partially occupied and has tenants waiting to move into the unoccupied departments as soon as they are finished.

Dr. Gin Rio Hara.

Dr. G. R. Hara is a native of Tokio, Japan, who, after receiving a high education in his native land, came to this country in 1892. He is an honored graduate of California and Denver universities. During his stay in California he took two years' course in California hospital to perfect the practical training in oral surgery. Since he has been recognized as an expert on stomatology and has performed many difficult operations with great success.

Dr. Hara has been a resident of Salida since 1898. His wonderful reputation and practice through the state as well as in this city are due to his skill and conscientious treatment for his patients, who come from all parts of the state.

His office is beautifully furnished and well equipped with the modern scientific instruments.

Dr. Hara's bridgework system by using low fusing metal is recognized by the dental authority as a most perfect one. He has demonstrated it before the National Dental and Medical association, held in Denver, 1898, and on



Dr. Gin Rio Hara.

the different occasions he has given the clinic of the same before the students in Denver Dental College.

Dr. Hara is a very enthusiastic exponent of modern dentistry and a striving worker in the advancement of his profession.



Interior of Dr. Hara's Dental Parlors.

John H. Strait.

John H. Strait was born in New Hudson, New York, April 18, 1865. He graduated from the Elmira, New York, business college in 1886 and ever since that time has been actively and successfully engaged in business enterprises of various kinds. He was for four years cashier of the Erie Railway company at Elmira. From 1892 to the time of his coming to Salida over a year ago he owned and operated flouring mills at Canisteo, New York. At that time he sold this business to a corporation, of which he is still the president.

On coming to Salida he invested heavily in unimproved real estate, including several of the best vacant business lots in the city. These lots he has to great extent improved, having erected one of the largest and best business buildings in the city, some smaller buildings and several residences. He still owns a considerable amount of unimproved real estate, and is preparing to make extensive building improvements as soon as the spring season opens up.

In addition to this he is actively engaged in two commercial enterprises. One firm of Strait & Morris is engaged in the manufacture and retail-

ing of all kinds of sheet iron and tin work, doing contracting in connection with building also. The firm of Strait & Merkel is engaged in decorating and paper hanging, sign painting and general decorative art work.

Mr. Strait deals in real estate, buy-



J. H. Strait.

ing and selling on commission or placing properties that he owns, either improved or unimproved. The Record takes pleasure in recommending him to all prospective investors as a reliable business man who has achieved success through the use of reliable business methods.



Manful's Barber Shop.

Not only the largest but the best appointed barber shop and bath rooms in the city is that of John Manful. It is located in the center of the business district, and with four chairs always in operation and with an attendant in charge of the bath rooms and "shine" chair, the place easily affords quick accommodations to the large patronage. An institution is best advertised by its customers. Therefore the fact that this shop leads all competition locally is sufficient guarantee of its excellence as a tonsorial parlor. The barbers in charge of the chairs

are all first class workmen, are courteous and gentlemanly and considerate of the individual wants of every customer.

Mr. Manful, the proprietor, is also a musician of considerable note, being the leader of Manful's orchestra, the best orchestra in central Colorado, and excelled by no similar organization in the entire state. He is also a band master of high attainments, and is the leader of the Scenic Line band of Salida, an organization composed of non-professionals, and which took third prize some time since in a national contest at St. Louis.



SALIDA'S LEADING JEWELERS

Are "up-to-date" and hustlers in their line and don't allow anyone to undersell them. Eastern Prices duplicated. They handle only the best goods in Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Cut Glass, Optical Goods, Photo Supplies, Kodaks and Edison Phonographs and Records. SOUVENIR GOODS AND SPOONS A SPECIALTY.

OPTICIANS

Visit our Optical Department, which is in charge of DR. DENNISON, an Eye Specialist. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Lenses ground and frames fitted for all defects.

"He Fits Where Others Fail."

Barto & Dennison LEADING JEWELERS

TROY LAUNDRY

J. L. BAXTER, Proprietor

Phone 17 145 First St.

"High Grade or Domestic Finish" as Desired.

Work Called For and Delivered to Any Part of the City on Short Notice.

Every Effort is Put Forth Always to Satisfy You by Superior Work and Promptness.



Machinery and Packing Room, Troy Laundry.

Troy Laundry

Dr. N. H. Kelley, Dentist.
 Dr. N. H. Kelley, pictures of whose elegant offices are herewith reproduced, has so firmly established himself in Salda in the line of his profession that he is recognized as one of



the most efficient and successful dentists not only of Salda, but of the state as well. His suite of offices is located in the Salda State Bank block,

In order to accommodate the growing demands of his practice he recently associated with himself Dr. Howard Ritchie Shannon, a graduate of the



one of the handsomest of Salda's modern office buildings.

Dr. Kelley has been especially successful in the more difficult branches of his profession, his crown and bridge work and porcelain inlays gaining for

Iowa State Dental college. Dr. Shannon, during his short residence in Salda, has already established a good following and has proved himself a valuable addition to Dr. Kelley's establishment.



Ore Exhibit in Board of Trade Rooms.

The Gem Saloon.

"The Gem" saloon, owned and conducted by Frank A. Windiate, is all that its name implies. The place is beautifully appointed, conveniently lo-

pointed saloon and club rooms attract the most particular customers, who want the best that is to be bought. "The Gem" is located on lower F street in the second building from



cated and properly conducted, the three things most requisite to the successful saloon. Mr. Windiate knows how to treat his customers and knows how to maintain the class of trade that is most desirable. His splendidly ap-

the bridge that spans the Arkansas river, and over which everybody must cross coming from the Rio Grande Depot to the city. All thirsty wayfarers who come to Salda have long since learned to look for his sign.



The above picture represents the furnished rooming house of 16 rooms owned by T. N. Elledge, located at West First street. Being supplied with all modern conveniences they are in a position to please all patrons, everything being first class and up-to-date.

years ago. Being interested in mining rather extensively, he looks forward to the future with success in that respect, as propositions under way with him now look promising, together with other interests. He is proprietor of convenient boarding stables for horses, adjoining the house, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may require his services

SALIDA'S STONE INDUSTRY.
 One of Salida's most rapidly developing industries is that of the production of stone. In this line the production is varied, as is the case in the mining industry.
 Marble for building and finishing work and even for statuary is being produced in large quantities by the American Marble & Onyx company at their recently opened quarries just east of the city. The most beautiful



Handsome Terrace, Property of F. B. Churcher.

onyx deposits also exist in the immense ledge that is being opened up. The company placed an order for \$70,000 worth of marble for the interior finishing of the Chicago postoffice building before the quarry was opened and every facility is being called into requisition to fill this order within the stated time. Other orders are also pending and a magnificent display is to be made at the St. Louis World's fair.

Capital for the enterprise comes mainly from New York City, and the work of opening the quarry was only begun last fall. The work is under the personal supervision of F. E. Shaw, one of the foremost marble experts of America, and a sculptor of international note. The word "stupendous" is only adequate to describe the prospects of this new enterprise. Not until samples from this quarry were shown in New York was it known that any such marble existed on the North American continent.

Another quarrying industry just east of the American company, but of an entirely different character, has been rapidly developing during the past two years and is now supplying a large amount of building stone for the market. This stone is white lava, of a beautiful texture, and even quality. For building and for trimming brick buildings it has few equals. The property is owned and operated by the Kerr Stone company.

For many years past a quarry on Cameron mountain has been steadily producing the most beautiful granite for monument purposes to be found in Colorado. It is dark blue, takes on a satin polish and is finer grained and harder than the far-famed Gunnison granite.

In the vicinity of Howard and Wells-ville and at Garfield are some of the most extensive lime stone quarries in the West, supplying the chief demand of the iron works at Pueblo and smelters throughout the state for fluxing material and for lime for building purposes.

L. E. Mitchell.

The sudden death of L. E. Mitchell, superintendent and mine manager for the Wisconsin-Colorado Gold Mining company, recently in Appleton, Wisconsin, marks the saddest event, not unmixd with a tragic note, of the year's history of the Cameron mining district. Mr. Mitchell will be sadly missed by his associates and all who are associated with mining in that vicinity.

Mr. Mitchell was one of the pioneers of the district, coming in from the great Badger creek excitement which prevailed in the winter of 1896-7, just prior to the first discovery of ore on Cameron mountain. He came early and located some of the best properties in the entire district. For years he struggled, as all prospectors have to do, to develop his holdings to a stage that would warrant the investment of large amounts of money to develop producing mines. He met with many adversities and even suffered actual hardships in his struggle to hold his property and finally interest capital in its development. He held on with the bull-dog tenacity that is a trait in every successful prospector, and was finally successful in securing the co-operation that he sought. He interested friends at his former home of Appleton, Wisconsin, and after they had investigated the property secured their ample co-operation.

He was put in charge of the work of development and was making excellent progress. The company management at Appleton desired his presence there, and being in rather poor health from long endured hardships, he went there with the intention of remaining the entire winter. The day after arriving he became very ill and

in a few hours was dead. His constitution had been wrecked and his life went out just as he was about to realize the hopes that he had cherished for years, and for which he had struggled so valiantly.

The work of the company, however, continued uninterrupted. His son, L. E. Mitchell, Jr., and Mr. John Kline, one of the directors took up the duties of superintending the work.

L. E. Mitchell was born in 1857. His early home was in Appleton and later in West Superior, where he was a lake cruiser and an explorer of forest lands for big timber companies. He was also a part of the time engaged in the lumber business. Eight years ago he came to Colorado, and one of his first ventures was the establishing of a saw mill to supply lumber for the Badger mining district, which was then on a boom. As soon as the discoveries of gold were reported on Cameron mountain, six miles distant, he went there and located the Frankie group of claims. From that time until his death he devoted his entire energies to the development of these properties, working on them until his means would be exhausted and then going out to earn more money with which to continue the work from year to year.

He leaves a wife and family in Salda, who continue to look after his interests in the company of which he was the founder and that now promises wealth for its stockholders.

Professor Olen O. Larson.

Twenty-six years' successful experience as mining engineer in the mining camps of Colorado, supplemented by years of scientific study, has eminently fitted Prof. Larson to take his place in the front rank of mining experts. To his superior judgment and sound advice is due in a large measure the present prosperous conditions

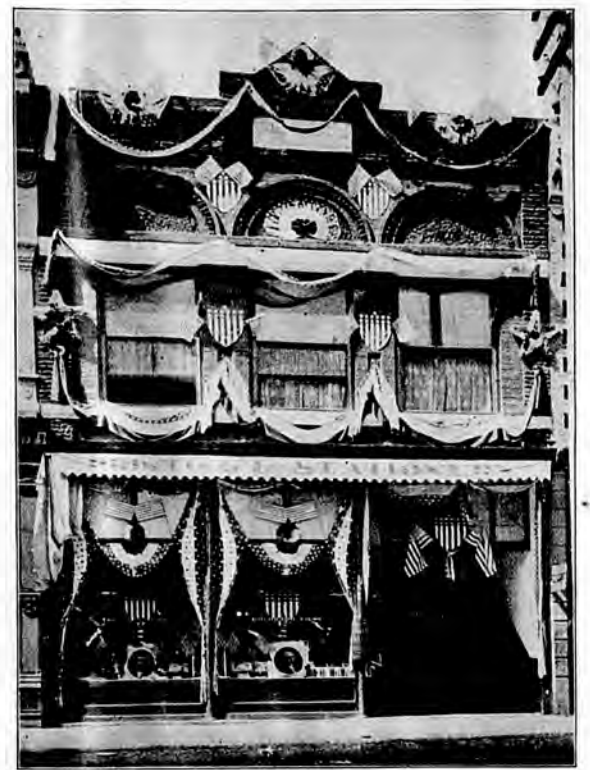


in Turret and many other leading Colorado mining camps. As a mineralogist he occupies a front rank in the mining domain and his opinions are eagerly sought and acted upon by the capitalists and mine operators of the state. Being conservative in his methods, he is thoroughly competent to discriminate in the matter of mining investments on a safe and prudent basis. His wide experience with the peculiar mineralogical formations of the various Colorado mining districts, renders his judgment profound, his reports unquestioned and his reputation without blemish.

COPPER LEACHING PLANT.

Salida has at her very door vast deposits of low grade copper ore which has needed only a cheap process of reduction to render its mining a source of almost unlimited profit. This want promises to be filled by the leaching process, a plant for which is nearing completion, to treat the ores of the old Sedalia copper mine about three miles from Salda. The plant itself is a building 120x60 feet and built so that it can very readily be doubled.

The following description will give mining men a fair idea of the way the ore will be treated: As the ore is brought in it will be dumped into 24-inch screens and the smaller pieces drop into a bin below. The larger sizes will be carried to a Blake crusher, and after being reduced to the proper size will pass to the pulver-



The Salda Mail Building in Holiday Attire on Mineral Day.



The Salda Sanitary Company

OFFICIAL SCAVENGERS

OFFICE, 107 LOWER F ST. :: PHONE, SALIDA 137.

E. A. HATCH, Manager.

Grease Traps, Cesspools and Vaults Cleaned, Disinfected and put in a Thorough Sanitary Condition.
 Ash Pits Cleaned, Dead Animals and All Kinds of Refuse Removed.
 Everything First Class. Rates Reasonable.

The Ramona

MRS. J. B. WHITE, Proprietress.

Furnished Rooms

All accommodations of a hotel except meals, which can be had for 25 cents and up, at good restaurants near by.

ENTRANCE 147 FIRST ST.
 Opposite St. Clair Hotel, Cor. E and First Sts.

Rooms, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00



S. SMITH

JNO. SMITH

SMITH BROS.,

Heavy Hauling and Grade Work.
 Cellar Work and Excavating.

PHONE BLACK 521.

CONTRACT WORK.

After pulverizing the ore is carried to the top floor to be screened through a 30-mesh screen, the finer particles going to the leaching vats. There are six leaching vats with a capacity of five tons each. After the leaching fluid has had time to act upon the ore it is drained off into the settling tanks, of which there are nine, and from these to the precipitating tank. The product of the precipitating process is dried and shipped as concentrate to the refinery. The leaching process is the simplest and most profitable method of reducing copper ore, and it is estimated that both mining and treating of the ore will not exceed 5 cents per pound for the copper, which is worth around 15 cents, thus leaving a very handsome profit

CHAPTER OF TRAGEDIES.

(Continued from Page 7.)

low door the report of a rifle was heard and a bullet buried itself in the upper part of the door frame, where but an instant before Willard's head had been. Literally a hair-breadth escape. The bullet hole may be seen in the fog.

The shot was fired from the cover

three weeks, was quarrelsome and drunken, and finally imagined that Davis had cheated him at a game of cards. He filled up with whisky and slipped up behind Davis as he was sitting at a restaurant table eating and shot him dead.

Promptly a mob of citizens took him away from the officers, dragged him 250 yards by the neck and strung him up. Everybody seemed perfectly satisfied with the punishment meted out to the brute.

blackens the pages of her history and, thank God, the last. For years it cast a pall over the town and many said: "It is the vengeance of Providence cast upon us."

Pat Sullivan was conductor on a work train. Oliver Briley was foreman of the coal chutes. Sullivan was on his engine near the chutes. Briley was about the chutes. Some Italians had been taking coal and Briley was attempting to enforce orders that no more coal was to be taken. Sullivan told him he ought to let the Italians alone and Briley took offense and a quarrel arose. Sullivan started at Briley with a piece of board in his hand and Briley shot him, the wound being fatal.

Sullivan was a very popular man with a family and Briley was a new man in the town and unmarried. Excitement soon reached fever heat.

Briley was arrested and put under strong guard for fear that he would be mobbed. He was kept in the building in the rear of the State bank and now occupied by the Western Union Telegraph company, on Second street. As a further precaution he was chained to the floor.

A mob surrounded the building and with difficulty the officers held the excited people back. Finally some turbulent and excitable men got in the rear of the building and began shooting through the building. Policeman Spencer was standing at the front door holding the crowd back when the shooting began in the rear. A bullet struck him in the back of the head, glanced upward and plowed a furrow across his scalp. His was even less than a literal hairbreadth escape. Charles Hallock was in the crowd and was hit in the knee by a bullet. The wound crippled him for life. Jack Sexton, then assistant yardmaster, had the third and fourth fingers of his left hand shot off.

The mob became furious and the officers had to abandon an attempt to get the prisoner out of the city. The guards were overpowered and soon a rope was around the unfortunate man's neck and he was jerked loose from the floor by dozens of furious men pulling on the rope. He was dragged into the street and an attempt was made to hang him to a light pole, but the rope was too short.

The man was dead by this time, but the howling mob still dragged his body about and kicked and cuffed it and tried to find a place to hang it.

His brother was in the crowd, having been one of the guards trying to protect him, and begged for the body, but even this little consideration was refused. The mob then dragged the body to the corner of G street and then down that street to the railroad crossing on First street, where it was strung up to the crossing sign and shot full of holes.

No one was ever punished by law for this awful crime that made all Colorado shudder and worked a great detriment to the city. The state press

the accused and their friends the cases were dismissed.

Most of those most closely associated with the tragedy and its victims have moved away or are dead.



Paul B. Smith, Editor Record.

Almost without exception some element of tragedy was mixed in the incident of the death of each. It was commonly said that a vengeance followed them to their graves. But that is a part of the unknowable.

The memory is all that is left and the curse it left for so long seems to have faded away.

BEN DISMAN, CLOTHING.

Very few business houses in Salida are so well known as that of the clothing store of Ben Disman. Certainly none are better known or more universally popular. The store is universally known by the characteristic phrase: "Ben Disman on the Corner, the Home of Good Clothing."

Mr. Disman maintains a patronage through dealing exclusively in the highest class of goods in the line of men's and boys' apparel, and through a well deserved personal popularity. He is also peculiarly fortunate in the character of his employes, the head clerk, Mr. S. K. Murdock, being acknowledged as one of the best young clothing and furnishing goods men in the state.

So much interest has been shown in the cotton market, its rapid rise and probable effect on manufactured goods, that attention to the wool situation has been turned aside.

Cotton goods have come into such general use, in many cases taking the place of wool, that it is natural that change in cotton prices should be considered of first importance.



No. 120 F Street

Phone, Red 821

C. P. CROZER The Pioneer of Salida's Book Stores

BOOKS, STATIONERY, NOVELTIES, SOUVENIRS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS

No. 120 F Street

Phone, Red 821



HENRY KLEIN SALIDA'S POPULAR

MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Cured Meats, Poultry, Fish, Butter, Oysters, Vegetables. Everything Fresh in Season.

In Quality and Price we Please the People. PROMPT DELIVERY—TERMS CASH—GIVE US A CALL.

MONARCH LIVERY STABLES.



Table listing drives from Salida to various locations with distances in miles.

THE PLACE TO GET QUICK SERVICE

ALL KINDS OF RIGS BOTH FOR CITY AND MOUNTAIN.

Our Motto: HONEST DEALING AND FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL. PRICES THE LOWEST

OUR STOCK IS COMPRISED OF THE VERY FINEST BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, SURREYS, ETC., ALL IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION.

Fast Trotters and Driving Horses, gentle animals, suitable for Ladies' use are included in our stock.

ALL STYLES OF RIGS

MAY BE HAD.

Saddle horses accustomed to mountain driving, and drivers familiar with all roads, trails and passes. Trainers furnished outfits and men as guides who will take them to all points of interest.

Location, West Narrow Gauge Railroad Tracks.

Telephone 48.

FIRST STREET.

G. S. GREEN, Proprietor.



Panoramic View of Marshall Pass.

of a small tree across the flat in which the cabin is located. Who it was that had waited so patiently to avenge a friend was never discovered.

"A MAN FOR BREAKFAST."

About three weeks after the enactment of the Willard-Deitler incident another shooting affair absorbed the attention of the public. A. H. Smith and A. J. Reeves quarreled about a road in the vicinity of the ranches of the two men on Bear creek. Reeves filled Smith full of shot from a double barreled gun and for a long time his life was despaired of, but he finally recovered and is still living at the old stand.

A few weeks later the third shooting

BRAVE BAXTER STINGLEY.

Another blot on the record of Salida's turbulent history.

Marshal Baxter Stingley, as brave a man as ever helped to make the town of Salida what it is to-day, was shot down by a villain that he was attempting to arrest. On the evening of October 28 Frank Reed reappeared in town, after having been absent for several months, as the officers were looking for him. Reed was a desperado, and said that he would never be taken alive, and Stingley knew it. Yet he walked into a dance hall where Reed was, and, covering him with a gun, ordered him to surrender.

Reed threw up his hands, but there



Royal Gorge, Grand Canon.

within three months occurred. This one was in the town. Morgan Dunn, a roughness fellow, was shot and killed in the little near where the by a man named McDaniels at the Ducey block, now stands. The people were getting disgusted with the monotony of this sort of "man for breakfast" program, and it was evident that Judge Lynch was considered derelict in his duties. This defect was soon remedied, as the following will clearly show:

LYNCHING AT MONARCH.

In June the community was shocked by another shooting affair at Monarch. George Davis, one of the most prominent and popular men in the town, was shot down by a worthless one-legged bum named Perry Banta.

Banta had been in the town only

was a gun in one of them, and Stingley received his death wound. He struggled with his murderer and received two more bullets before Reed got away from him. Reed had been imported by enemies of Stingley, with the object of getting the brave marshal, who was a terror to all of them, out of the way.

Reed mounted a horse that was waiting for him outside and escaped and was never captured—a disgrace to the community.

The city gave Stingley a great public funeral, and it was commonly said of him: "He was the bravest man that ever lived."

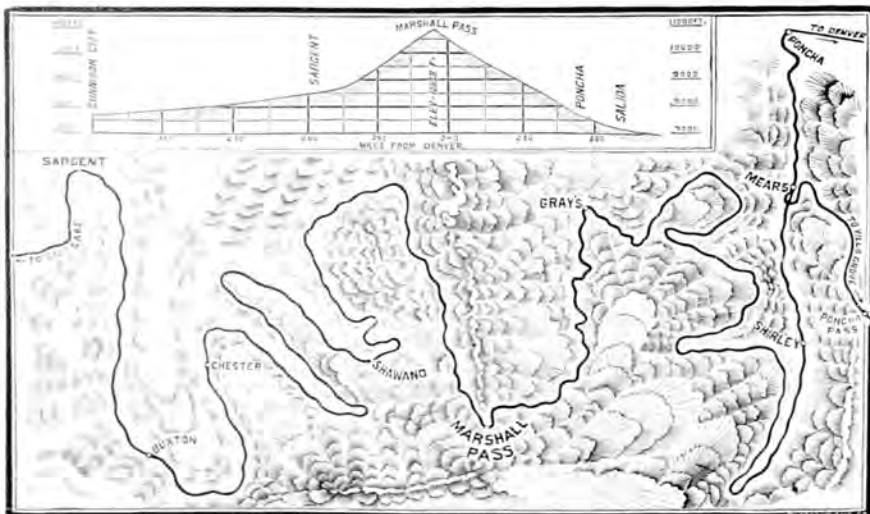
THE LAST BLACK PAGE.

And now we come to the climax of all Salida tragedies, the most inhuman and disgraceful thing that mars and



Henry J. Foulk, Publisher Record.

held up Salida as an example of lawlessness and brutality, and in consequence business suffered and the growth of the city was checked for years. Several arrests were made, but after long legal struggles and the expenditure of a great deal of money by



Map Showing Alignment and Altitude of Marshall Pass, on D. & R. G. Railroad.

THE GREAT HERSHBERGER TUNNEL TO PENETRATE CAMERON MOUNTAIN

M. K. GOLD MINING CO'S ENTERPRISE

Manoa, Colo., Dec. 25, 1903.

The M. K. Gold Mining company of Manoa, Colo., is at present cutting a great figure in the famous Cameron mountain mineral belt, and bids fair to become the great factor in developing this famous mineral district, of which the mining camps of Manoa, Cameron, Turret and Whitehorn are adjuncts.

This company is capitalized for \$2,000,000 under the laws of Colorado and has its main office at Manoa, in Chaffee county, which is a mining town on the north side of Cameron mountain, and but a mile and a half from a branch of the Rio Grande railroad.

The company purchased the famous Hershberger tunnel site during the past summer and has now started to develop this well-known mining property in a thoroughly business-like manner. The breast of their tunnel bore is at present in 400 feet, with breast already at the depth of 250 feet, and is being driven at the rate of five feet per day. The company's intention is to drive this tunnel to the distance of 3,000 feet which, when they have accomplished it, will gain the remarkable depth of over 1,800 feet. Up to the time of the present writing they have already cut three remarkably fine veins, which they are drifting on and developing steadily.

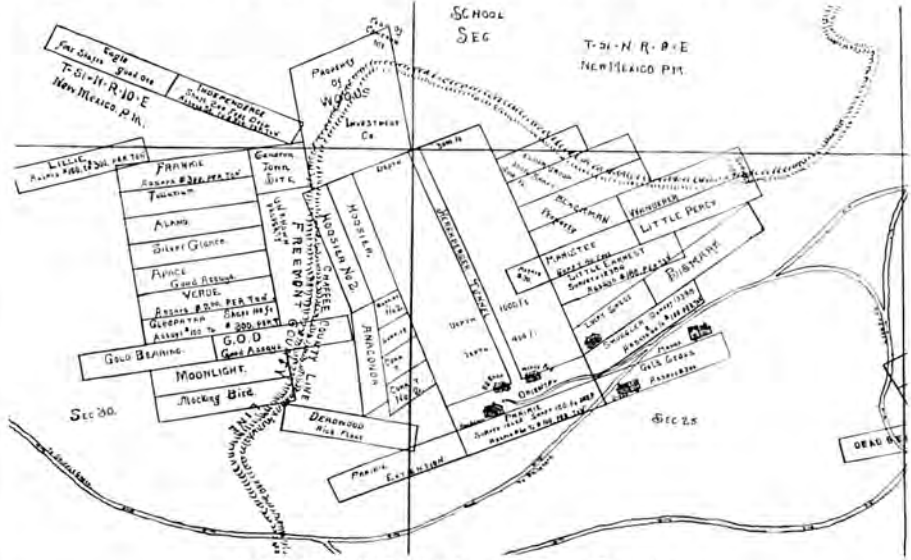
This tunnel site includes over one

They are at present working a force of from twelve to fourteen men, but expect to increase this force as fast as circumstances will warrant.

The management seems to be extremely conservative and fully determined in the near future to make a paying proposition of this tunnel at the cheapest possible figure with a thorough and safe mining equipment.

Mr. John Miller is the secretary of the company and is helping to run the local end of the concern with his brother, Mr. C. F. Miller. Mr. John W. Miller, the capable treasurer of the company, is located at the company office at Diagonal, Iowa, as it is through Iowa and the middle states that most of the stock has been placed, and where the people seem to want it as fast as the management will place it on the market, facts which certainly speak well for the future and for the prospects of the M. K. Gold Mining company.

This tunnel site was located in the summer of 1897 by Mr. John Hershberger, whom many old-time mining men will undoubtedly remember, he having been heavily interested in this triple creek district for years. This tunnel site being the first of its kind located in this district, it is absolutely clear of all infringements, which is something that can be said of very few tunnel propositions in the history



Map of the M. K. Company's and Adjoining Properties.

of mining can obtain them by applying to Mr. C. F. Miller of Manoa, Chaffee county, Colorado, as Mr. Miller will be pleased to give all possible information to any one who would like to become better acquainted with this remarkable business undertaking.

All questions regarding the financial standing of the M. K. Gold Mining company will be gladly answered by the First National bank of Salida, Colo.; Bank of Diagonal, of Diagonal, Iowa; Citizens' Bank of Mt. Airy, Iowa; Clearfield Bank, of Clearfield, Iowa.

AN EXPERT OPINION.

The following extracts from the report of Fred Chapman, mining expert, who made a detailed report on the Hershberger tunnel property before it was bought by the M. K. company, will be of general interest, as the report not only recommends the tunnel proposition very highly, but sets forth something of the value and

and has prevented the prospector doing much work there.

"The course and pitch of the fourteen veins located on the northeast side of the M. K. property will cause them to pass through the company's grounds. The M. K. tunnel will cut them at right angle.

"It is seldom that I have found the conditions so favorable for carrying on a business of mining as exists here. Good ore on both sides and heading into the company grounds, an ideal tunnel proposition; an abundance of timber and water on the company's ground; the winters are mild; very little snow falls, and what does fall remains but a short time; the summers are pleasant. Under these conditions mining can be carried on every day in the year."

AS OTHERS SEE IT.

Speaking of the great opportunities presented by the western gold mining

convince the most skeptical that the field of mining presents the very greatest possibilities for large gains."

TUNNEL ADVANTAGES.

"Tunnelling is the only real way to mine," says Moffett. "Why? In the first place it can be done for two-thirds the cost of shafting. Second, you will have no water to contend with, as is usual in mining at great depth by shaft. Third, it takes no expensive machinery to pull the ore from the mines, as you may use a man and a car or a mule and a car or tramway or steam power."

In the Hershberger tunnel no timbering is needed outside of the leads as the formation is granite.

OUR IDEA.

The way we figure the mining business is, that it must be done on the principal of a distribution of risks. We would not advise anybody to put

stock in a retail mercantile business. Taking the mercantile business straight through, the chances are that a majority of them will fail. You know it is said that something like 95 per cent of all the men who go into business make a failure of it. We think that the percentage is no greater in mining; in fact, we think it is not so great.

There is an element of chance in mining, just as there is in every other business operation under the shining sun. Taking it straight through, we think that the element of chance is no greater, but unquestionably the possibilities of enormous returns are a thousand fold more in mining than in any other enterprise. Just because a property is not paying dividends is not always against it. In fact, you generally pay a very high price for mining stock that is paying dividends,



F. Miller, President and General Manager, M. K. Co.

and the only way to make any money is to get in on the ground floor.

The English believe more in mining than any other nation, and they receive each year the bulk of the dividends of the mines of the world. We Americans have heretofore been too busy with commerce, manufacturing and agriculture to give much time to mining enterprises, overlooking the fact that the wealth of the richest men of all nations was in nearly every instance made in mining.

One can often hear people say, "What's the use of buying a thousand shares in a million dollar company? It don't amount to anything." Taken at a time when a company is selling its first issue of treasury shares, it is no trouble at all to look back over the field of active mining operations and enumerate hundreds of companies that to own 1,000 shares would mean an income of no small amount.

The time to make money in any enterprise is between its organization and its first dividend. With the beginning of dividends the price goes up, and while the man who invests there-



Great Hershberger Tunnel Site and Cameron Mountain.

hundred acres of the finest mineral land in the entire west, and has its own water and timber resources in abundance and, lying as it does, due southeast, intersects at right angles numerous gold bearing veins of the amethyst variety which, at the great depth they will be cut by the tunnel bore, will undoubtedly show large bodies of sulphide ores, which is characteristic of this formation, and when reached go down to an indefinite depth.

Mr. C. F. Miller, the well known mining man of Diagonal, Iowa, is the president and general manager of the company. Mr. Miller has had an extremely successful mining career, and has already shown by his work in this locality that it is undoubtedly a successful mining proposition and that he knows what he is about.

The company purchased and installed a fine plant of machinery during the past few weeks, and have capable men in charge of all the departments. The plant consists of a 50-horsepower boiler of the Fairbanks-Morse Manufacturing company's make, a first-class Leyner two-drill air compressor with two Leyner drills manufactured by the J. Geo. Leyner company of Denver, all of which is giving entirely satisfactory service.

They have also erected a number of fine local buildings, including a fine new fire-proof engine house covering all their outdoor workings, four dwelling houses, an office, and are at present building and grading a fine thoroughfare right to the mouth of the tunnel bore.

of mining, which makes it all the more valuable in the eyes of mining experts.

Among the valuable natural assets that the company can claim, are excellent new telephone connections, its postoffice within a quarter of a mile, and good stage roads leading to Cripple Creek and Salida, and last but not least, its nearness to the Salida smelter, which has been erected in the last two years to handle all ore from this and the surrounding country, and which has a capacity for handling hundreds of tons of ore daily.

To all experienced mining men who have ever looked over this famous mineral belt—and their names are legion—this seems to be the best mining proposition ever undertaken in this part of the West, as the tunnel bore undoubtedly cuts the finest gold bearing veins, judging from surface indications, that have ever been located in Colorado. The company owning, as it does, its own timber and water priorities, and having the great advantage over shaft work so that the water can be thoroughly drained from the workings at absolutely no cost, their facilities for mining any ore bodies that may be encountered are apparent. Mining can be done with such a cheap outlay that any low grade body is a paying proposition, while on the other hand all the veins crossing this tunnel site are known to be high grade in values, and in some cases carrying values of over \$200 to the ton.

All parties wishing further particulars about this tunnel proposition and its great advantages over most forms



John Miller.



Interior of Machinery Room.



J. S. Hershberger.

advantages of the district generally. Mr. Chapman says in part:

"In forming an estimate as to the value of the company's property it will be necessary to examine the adjoining mines. On the northeast side there are fourteen separate and well-defined mines with shafts sunk to a depth of 100 feet and over. Nearly all the mines carry good values in gold. Assays show values from \$5 to \$150 per ton. Two assays went at \$13,000 and \$105,300 per ton. These assays were on specimens and are not to be considered in determining the value of the mines. On the southwest side there are four ledges developed to a depth of over fifty feet. The wash or surface debris is quite deep on this side of the M. K. company's property,

fields in general and of properties on which Fred Chapman, mining expert, had made recent favorable reports, the New York Tribune says:

"Despite its load of fraudulent claims and wild cat schemes, the mining industry has paid more money in dividends, compared with other industries started in the last thirty years, than any business known. "Compare profits in mining with the profit on the 156,000 odd miles of railroads, with the aggregate liabilities of nearly \$10,000,000,000, then you will see which pays the most. Under the wing of mining there exists some of the safest and most profitable of all businesses.

"This list could be greatly extended, but these cases should be enough to

all his money into any one mine. The beauty of mining is that your product is practically money. If you make an automobile or alarm bell or a desk, you have all the problems of manufacture, and when your product is complete your troubles have only just begun, because you still have to turn the product into money. There has been a good deal of money lost in mining, but there has been a tremendously greater amount of money gained, and if you will stack up the profit and loss and compare them with the profit and loss in any other business, we are inclined to think that the mining will come out ahead. We think we don't take much more chance in buying stock in a mine under the right management than we do in buying

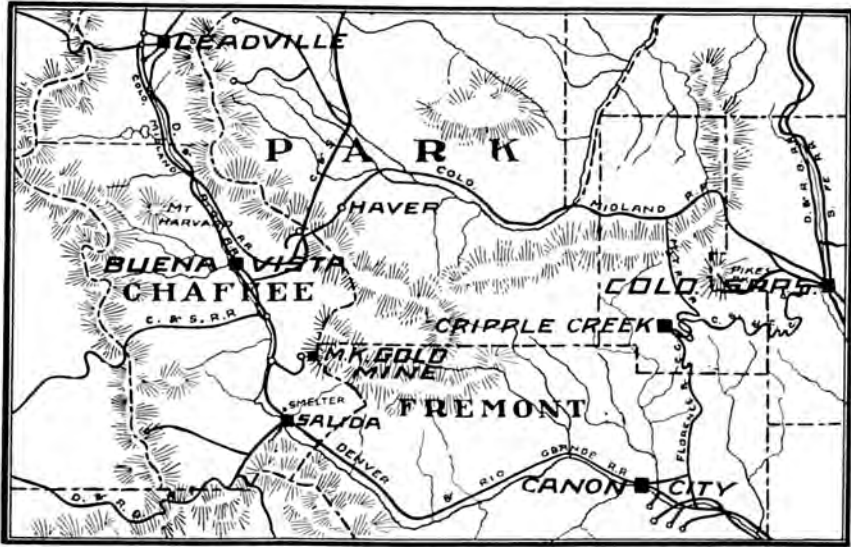


Breast of the Tunnel.

after may make a good profit it is the man who gets in on the ground floor who gets the cream.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME SITE.

One usually expects a mining property to present a rugged and almost inaccessible appearance. With the property of the M. K. company this is not true. At the base of Cameron mountain and at the tunnel site is one of the most beautiful natural mountain parks imaginable, including hundreds of acres, a part of which is planted into a townsite. Trees, both evergreen and deciduous, grow in profusion, grass and flowers in the summer time transform the place into a bowery of beauty and an ample supply of water is at hand for all purposes. Beautiful gardens and lawns are made and people may live with all the comforts of the valley. Such a condition seems almost incredible in a mining district, but here it is literally true.



Map of Central Colorado, Showing Location of M. K. Company Properties.

WHITEHORN-MANOVA-CAMERON DEVELOPING GREAT WEALTH

A few years ago the mining industry was generally considered as a speculative one, but the developments of the past few years and the advance in metallurgy during that time, have done much to overcome the prejudices which formerly existed against this occupation, until now mining is recognized, by those best informed on the subject, as being as safe as any industry on earth, with the additional advantage that, under careful and honest management, there is almost no limit to the profits which can be made. It is so recognized by the leading business men and financiers of the entire world, many of whom have enormous fortunes invested in the business, and who derive their chief income from the profits of this pursuit. The successful management of a mine requires the same business

marble and quartzite. Along this contact are large bodies of hematite and here is situated the old Calumet iron mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. The mineral belt runs north and south and the gold-bearing veins cross the belt on an easterly and westerly trend and almost at right angles to the two contacts above mentioned. These east and west veins carry gold values almost exclusively, with a small percentage of copper and silver. The twists and angles of the strata throughout the district, indicate that the uplifting and upheaval in past ages have been exceedingly strong; and under such conditions ore bodies are made. The uplifting of the strata opens fissures in the rocks which are immediately filled from below with quartz and its accompanying minerals—gold, silver, copper, etc.

tion; but happily for this district, it is enabled to dispose of its product to a new concern, independent of smelter trusts and vitally interested in the upbuilding of the district from which it derives its raw material.

Of those who have come into this mining field—some of whom are already entering upon their reward—the following may be mentioned:

The Colorado Mines Consolidated company, operating in a number of different camps throughout the state, is working the Last Chance mine, consisting of a group of five claims. The company has a bond and lease from the owners of the property, Messrs. Eddy Brothers, of El Paso, Texas. The company's manager and superintendent, Mr. John McConaghy, was attracted to this property, some seven or eight years ago, on account of its similarity to certain properties which he had encountered during his experience in the Leadville region. At that time Eddy Brothers and their partners had already shipped a hundred tons of the ore and a large piece, weighing in the neighborhood of four thousand pounds, had been exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago. Eddy Brothers, however, became entangled in difficulties with their partners and the property lay idle for several years. In the early part of 1902 a compromise was brought about between the owners of the mine and a lease and contract to sell entered into with the above named company. The old workings on the property had to be overhauled and made safe; and within the past few weeks the ore body has been exposed and sampled, and the results obtained are highly gratifying to the company. Moreover, the reopening of this mine confirms, by actual demonstration, the theory that ore bodies of gold, silver and lead are to be expected upon or adjacent to this great ledge, or contact, of lime and quartzite. This is by no means the first time that Mr. McConaghy's judgment has proven unerring, he having been closely associated with the opening up of the famous Gold Coin mine, of which he was superintendent from its earliest stages until it became a noted producer.

Adjacent to the Last Chance mine

that gold values have been found where the iron ceased to pay.

The Whitehorn Mines company is the owner of forty acres of patented ground situated upon and near the townsite. This company is fostered by Charles M. Kittredge of Denver. It has a shaft on the "Chet" claim, sunk to a depth of 150 feet, from which good assays have been taken, and a trial shipment of sorted ore netted \$100 to the ton. On the "Bruce" claim there is a shaft 120 feet deep showing a vein fully six feet wide from which good assays have been taken. This shaft is equipped with a steam plant.

The Oscar Gold Mining company, of Pueblo, is the owner of a group of claims situated north of town, upon which there is a favorable showing.

The Cleopatra mine, situated on Cameron mountain, is being operated by T. E. Ritour and a syndicate of Virginia investors. The working shaft, now about 100 feet deep, is being sunk to a greater depth, and some rich ore has recently been encountered, some of the assays running into the thousands of dollars. Ore is being saved for a trial shipment. These parties have purchased a number of claims adjoining the Cleopatra.

The Independence property is owned by Robert Preston, of Salt Lake City, president of the First National Bank of Salida. The shaft on this property is 227 feet deep. Several cars of low grade pay ore have been shipped. Adjoining it on the east are the Cameron and Eagle claims, which, with small development, have also shipped some pay ore. A little farther to the east is the Mollie Gibson claim from which, at shallow depth, some very rich specimens of free gold ore have been taken, indicating the presence of a good ore shoot in that vicinity. Other valuable prospects in this immediate vicinity are the Lily, the Eureka, Urania group, Amazon group, Mocking Bird, Gold Bearing, Silver Gance, Easter Day, Doubtful, Penrose, Mountain View group, Sunrise, Anaconda, Greenwood and Colorado Belle.

F. A. Cole has a shaft 50 feet deep on the Maud S. At that depth he has

The prospect of considerable activity in the near future is very encouraging. The mineral is here, and if we can once demonstrate that it is under us, capital will take hold right.

A Pioneer Merchant.

In every community there are pioneers in every line of trade or occupation. The first pioneer in the Whitehorn country was the lumber man and tie chopper. Then came the prospector and on his heels the pioneer merchant. The first of these had no time for the erection of buildings and so did as do all pioneers, used tents and shacks until such time as something more substantial could be procured.

With those of the substantial sort came W. M. Duncan. He came prepared to stay and to cast his fortunes with the camp. And he has made his first intention good, so that to-day he is conducting a general merchandise business and transfer and freighting business in connection along the same reliable lines that always win for the aggressive business man.

The Whitehorn post office also has quarters in Mr. Duncan's large store room, and this department is presided over by Mrs. Duncan, who has for years past proved herself to be an efficient post mistress.

The toll station of the Colorado Telephone company also has quarters in the building, making the store a popular center of communication and trade.

Mr. Duncan is also the owner of considerable mining property, and as he understands the mining business, will ultimately realize something out of the ordinary for his investments.

CRISWELL & WOODS.

One of the most novel and attractive buildings to be seen in this entire section of country is that occupied by the saloon and billiard room of Criswell & Woods in Whitehorn. The building is rustic, being made from "slabs" with the bark side outward, while the interior of the building is made neat and comfortable by a lining of sawed lumber. Even the roof is made to harmonize with the walls of the building while a pretty finish is given to the whole by an ornamentation of small trunks and boughs of forest trees.

The furnishings are in harmony with the exterior, the bar and furniture being constructed of small trunks of trees and boughs in the rough.

The firm is one of long standing in the town and enjoys an excellent patronage. A fine quality of goods is dispensed and the uniformly courteous treatment extended to all patrons has established the place as a favorite

among the residents and visitors of the district.

Both members of the firm are heavily interested in mining properties and are firm defenders of the bright future of the camp.

E. A. Johnson, Manoa Merchant.

It is commonly remarked that of all locations in the great Salida gold belt that are favorable for the growth of a town that may become a common center of traffic and intercourse, Manoa holds the first place. The town is located in a beautiful rolling park at the base of Cameron mountain. There is a magnificent water supply, beautiful forest trees, ample room and the best climatic conditions in the entire district. Another important factor is that the entrance to the great Hershberger tunnel, which is to penetrate the depths of Cameron mountain, is just at the limits of the town site at the base of the mountain.

Noting these facts, and being heavily interested in the development of mining properties, Mr. E. A. Johnson established a general merchandise business. He built a neat building and has filled it with a good stock of goods that includes a full line of general supplies for the people of the community. And as the demands grow the purpose is for the stock and store to grow in proportion, keeping pace with the demands of a constantly growing community.

To the prospective investor it is always important that he should know as accurately as possible the conditions that exist in any community in which he may conclude to invest his money. To all such prospective investors we will say that they will find in Mr. Johnson the right sort of business man to deal with.

THE URANIA GROUP.

One of the most favorably situated mining properties on Cameron mountain is the Urania group, comprising two claims. This property is crossed lengthwise by the great Lily vein, noted as being the largest in the district. There are also two large veins opened up on the property which parallel the central vein. The property has been thoroughly prospected on the surface and these veins shown to be regular fissures and all containing good ore.

A working shaft has been started on the central vein, from which the entire property may easily be developed at depth.

The group is most favorably situated as regards accessibility, freedom from snow and water supply. It is owned by Bloomington, Indiana, parties, who are now en route to Salida to look after its development.



The Town of Whitehorn.

qualifications as are necessary to conduct a prosperous manufacturing enterprise or mercantile business. No other business, when properly conducted, offers such an attractive field for large and steady dividends. Panics do not affect gold mining, nor can tariff or trusts change its steadily increasing profits. Political parties may come and go, but the price of gold remains the same, while science and improved machinery constantly reduce the cost of its production.

In view of these facts, it is natural that the investor, in seeking a profitable field in which to place his capital, should turn his attention to the mining regions of the West, and to the newer districts where the prices of desirable properties have not been inflated by the glamour which inevitably surrounds a highly developed mining camp. In the state of Colorado there are undeveloped and partially developed sections which bear those unmistakable surface indications which foretell the making of substantial mining districts. Such a partially developed section, but one which is now entering upon her era of production, is the Whitehorn-Cameron district. Fortified by the favorable opinion of many of the leading and successful mining men of the state, and confirmed by the production of pay ore, this great district may well be considered a field which, in the near future, will contain some of the largest producers of gold, silver and lead to be found in the entire West.

As attested by experienced mining men who have already invested here, the geological aspect of the camp is

From the outcroppings of these veins is broken the "float" which was found by the early prospectors in this section. Many pieces of this kind of rock, showing free gold, are exhibited by miners and prospectors throughout the camp. An assayer of the district has stated that, out of five hundred assays made by him, of Whitehorn samples, an average value of \$7.25 per ton was indicated, notwithstanding that many of the samples included were of rock having only a trace of value. This would show that the results obtained here at shallow depths are indeed remarkable.

The Whitehorn Mining District is located in the extreme western portion of Fremont county, state of Colorado. It is reached by stage from Salida, on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, and also from Hill Top on the Colorado Midland. The townsite of Whitehorn lies at the foot of the eastern slope of Cameron mountain, sixteen miles northeast of Salida and fifteen miles south of Hill Top. The townsite occupies an open, level park, containing about one hundred acres, fringed with a growth of pine and spruce, making an ideal spot for a mountain town. To the east the view is open, and twenty-five miles distant, towering above the rolling hills, stands Black Mountain, famed as a hunting ground; while sixty miles away rises Pike's Peak, white and glittering against the horizon. The water supply of Whitehorn is ample for a city of ten thousand people. The altitude is 9,500 feet above the sea level and 1,500 feet above the valley of the Arkansas. Preliminary surveys have been made, both by the



A Typical Cameron Mountain Miner's Home.

is located the Crescent group, consisting of six full claims and comprising about 60 acres of territory. This ground is traversed by a large dyke—an off-shoot of the main contact. Farther to the north, and on the main dyke is located the Jewel group of claims, upon which there is a very favorable showing; and to the south of the Last Chance lies the Resurrection group of claims, the surface indications of which are promising.

The Cameron Mines, Land and Tunnel company, controlled by the Woods Investment company of Victor, Colorado, is the owner of several hundred acres of patented ground in the district. A portion of this territory—notably the Juno group—lies in the east contact, while the remainder of it comprises many of the transverse veins of the camp. They also own a large portion of the townsite. The company has driven a tunnel into Cameron mountain for a distance of about 500 feet. On the "Clark R." lode claim, located on the townsite, this company has obtained assays running several dollars to the pound from samples taken at a depth of fifty feet.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is the owner of 1,800 acres of patented ground, located in the western portion of the district, and grouped about the Calumet iron mine. This mine was opened up a number of years ago, and a branch line constructed from the Denver and Rio Grande railroad to haul out the ore. The terminus of this branch at the mine is distant 3½ miles from Whitehorn. Since the exhaustion of the body of iron ore the property has not been operated by the Fuel and Iron company, but has been prospected for further ore shoots by lessees; and it is reliably reported

a vein 18 inches wide which assays from \$15 to \$80 per ton. Adjoining this claim he has the Nancy Hanks. This shows good value. The claims are located on the northeast slope of Cameron mountain.

John Johnson is doing active development work on "The Borna," located about 80 rods east of town. He has a shaft 50 feet deep, with a larger vein. This rock pans gold freely and assays from \$32.00 to \$133.00 per ton. Mr. Johnson expects to work the property during the winter and if showing continues to warrant will put plant of machinery on in the spring. The claim is in process of patent.

Charles Colan and John Anderson of Cripple Creek and A. W. Peterson of Whitehorn have opened some fine ore on "The Bob Lee," just north of the Bruce mine. The vein is fully four feet wide with three feet of solid quartz. Assays give \$18.00 in gold to the ton. Active development work will begin about April 1st and the company expect to put a mill on the ground to treat the ore.

The "S. M. D.," located on Willow Creek, at 20 feet has a five-foot vein of ore that assays \$15 to \$16 in gold to the ton, also carries copper and silver. The property is owned by James Cresswell and Wm. Fawcett.

On Badger Creek to the east of us, E. D. Lowe and associates are working four men on The Bismuth property, and The Columbian Gold Mining Co. has just let contract for 100 feet of drifting.

On the west at Manoa the Hershberger tunnel is pushing into Cameron mountain, having just installed a larger plant with compressor.

The Oak Gold Mining Co. is working the Robert E. Lee and John Henry is preparing to start work on the Mattie D. claims.

WHITEHORN, COLORADO



FRANZ A. COLE & CO.

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Hay, Grain,

Salt and Fresh Meats.

WHITEHORN, COLO.

Mr. Cole is the pioneer merchant of the district, having located here in June, 1897. He is a heavy property owner, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the community.



Deer Park on M. K. Company's Property.

exactly suitable to the formation of large ore bodies and precisely similar to the rock formation in some of the leading mining camps of the state. In fact, the district is considered part of a mineral belt extending as far north as Leadville, where the physical conditions are similar. On the eastern border of the district is a contact, or dyke, of lime and quartzite, which extends for miles in a northerly and southerly direction. On this contact, and one-half mile east of the town of Whitehorn, is located the Last Chance mine, which has recently struck pay ore, carrying values in gold, silver and lead. On the district's western border is a similar contact of lime,

Colorado Midland and Rio Grande railroads, for the construction of branch lines into the district.

Some time ago Leadville and Eastern capitalists concluded that the output of ore in the region adjacent to Salida, warranted the erection at that point of a large smelter. They therefore commenced the construction of a plant which has recently been completed and started in operation. The Whitehorn district is therefore favored in being situated near the most modern and best equipped smelting plant in the West. The want of a convenient market for ores has often been a fatal obstruction in the way of a district capable of a good produc-

OHIO & COLORADO S. & R. CO. SALIDA'S GREAT SMELTER.

TURRET MINING DISTRICT BEGINNING PRODUCING ERA

On the title page of this paper will be seen a panoramic picture of the great smelting plant of the Ohio and Colorado Smelting & Refining company, the largest and most complete individual precious metal reduction works in the Rocky Mountain region. The view shows the principal part of the works which is built along the brow of a precipitous mesa, the upper and lower levels of ground being level and smooth ground. To the immediate left of the picture is the Armasus river, about 50 feet below the level of the lower ground shown. This formation of ground affords a dumping place for slag that cannot be filled in a hundred years by the refuse from the plant.

In the left of the picture are shown the great stack and flue chamber leading to it from the furnaces. Next a partial view of the furnace building is given and next the machinery building. Just to the right of the machinery building, in the center of the picture, a partial view of the immense ore bins with the railroad tracks running over them is had. Farther to the right is shown the sampling works and on the extreme right the roasting plant. At the time this picture was taken the roasters were not complete, but now they are in full blast with a capacity of 200 tons per day. A full complement of railroad tracks facilitates the working of the plant. The handsome office building, assay office and other buildings are on the higher ground and are not shown in the picture.

The capital for the enterprise comes mainly from Cleveland, Ohio, and vicinity. The company is incor-

porated for \$3,000,000, and already about a million have been actually expended in construction work.

J. C. Kortz of Cleveland, Ohio, is the president of the company and Timothy Goodwin of Denver and Leadville is the general manager. The other officers of the company are H. G. Reddington of North Amherst, Ohio, vice-president; John M. Thomas of Columbus, Ohio, treasurer; H. G. Steinhilberner of Cleveland, secretary. These five constitute the board of directors of the company. Samuel James, formerly of Leadville, is the superintendent and metallurgist of the institution.

The total capacity of the plant is about 1,200 tons per day. The present average tonnage is about 1,000

tons a day, which is gradually increasing toward the full limit. During the past summer and fall more than a carload of bullion a day has been shipped.

The power house contains a duplicate set of 550-horsepower each, Corliss engines, a duplicate plant of the electrical engines and blowers with an additional duplicate battery of 6.0-horsepower boilers are being set in place.

The Ohio and Colorado Smelting & Refining Company is giving the miner the benefit of a new and modern plant and are treating ores at the minimum of cost. The company prides itself on its quick settlements, subordinate, of course, to accuracy and correctness, both for its own protection and that of the miner. Those who have had dealings with the smelter state that the settlements are remarkably prompt, and the apparently unavoidable controversies over splits, controls, umpires and other irritating causes of friction between the miner and the smelter are reduced to the minimum.

The company is prepared to receive consignments of all classes of gold, silver, lead and copper ores from all sections of the United States, also matte and bullion.

The principal owners of the smelter are also the principal owners of the New Monarch mine of Leadville, an immense producer that supplies a good part of the ore treated at the smelter. This company has also begun the rebuilding of the old Boston smelter at Leadville. This plant will be converted into a matte smelter, the product of which will be refined

PROSPECTING FOR OIL.

Salida unfailingly presents each year some new lines of industry and new openings and opportunities for development. The year 1903 has not been lacking in this regard and the new industries put under way mark the year as one of the best in the entire history of the community. The last new field to be offered is that of prospecting for oil deposits.

For many years past various persons who are competent to pass judgment on such matters have claimed that development would show the existence of valuable oil deposits to exist in the region immediately south of Salida, across the little river and in the region of the city reservoir grounds. Within the past few days the proposition to sink a well and prospect the ground has been agitated afresh, with the result that the initial steps have been taken for the formation of a local company and raising funds for the work.

The following statement has been prepared by the local promoters of the project, among whom are several of Salida's best known men, and handed to The Record for publication:

"The Salida Co-operative Development Co. is named, and the initial steps have been taken and hundreds of acres of petroleum land adjacent to, and directly southeast, south, and southwest of Salida along the foothills, have been located and secured looking to the formation of a permanent Co-operative Development Company for the purpose of prospecting for oil, gas, or any other minerals in this oil district on the following co-operative plan: Each one to subscribe \$50 and each subscriber to be entitled to one vote and to an equal share, one with the other, of all of the property recently secured and hereafter to be acquired by the company.

"The intention is to drill by contract the first hole, 3,000 feet if necessary, and for that \$6,000 will be needed and 120 subscribers at \$50 each will be necessary to raise that amount. After which a meeting of all the subscribers will be called to complete the organization, to elect officers and a board of directors in accordance with the wishes of all concerned and to formally receive the holdings in the name of the company.

"Every one interested in the welfare and future development of our district, city and county is cordially invited to assist in this undertaking, morally at least, if not financially.

"The oil indications are considered good by practical and experienced oil men who have made a thorough examination of the territory, and if this be true what will be the future value of one \$50 share?

"This land, so easily and cheaply secured, contains something of value, and it is worth striving for surely, and especially when there are to be no favorites in the company or advantages in shares or holdings, one over the other, for all must and will share equally, hence co-operative."

SALIDA CITY OFFICERS.

The city offices of Salida are located in a commodious building owned by the city. On the lower floor are the quarters of Fire Company No. 1, with an equipment second to none in the country for cities of this size. The city jail is also on the ground floor in the rear of the building. A plan is now under consideration to build a new and commodious jail building with quarters for female prisoners, jailor and matron, in another part of the city on ground that belongs to the municipality.

On the second floor is the council chamber and public library with offices for the various city officers.

The city officers at the present time are as follows: Mayor, Dr. Finla McClure; councilmen, V. C. Davenport, D. P. Cook, F. L. Bateman, P. M. Pickett, J. T. Hampson, Sr., and Frank Rogers; clerk, F. H. Droncy; treasurer, A. W. Jones; marshal, F. T. Herzinger; street supervisor, L. L. Pearce; city attorney, A. R. Miller; city engineer, F. P. Black; police magistrate, G. W. McGovern.

A ride by stage over a good mountain road of fourteen miles from Salida brings one to the town of Turret, the center of the famous Turret mountain mining district. Though the country is rugged it is easily accessible in all parts and affords the most admirable general and climatic advantages for mining, treating and shipping of ores. The town itself offers excellent advantages for business and residence, the climate being fine, the scenery magnificent and social conditions of the best character. A branch of the Colorado telephone system is established here with a central exchange, a feature of very great importance to the entire community.

The district, like most others in Colorado, was prospected in the earlier days in a superficial manner and deserted, the indications not being pleasing to the prospectors of that day, who were looking for silver, and who had not yet learned that "mineral is where you find it." They had been schooled to the belief that mineral values were only to be found in certain prescribed geological formations. The influx of prospectors which resulted in the present growth and development began in 1897 when a new school of prospectors began to discover the rich gold and copper bearing veins that are now developing into rich mines. Since that time the growth has been continuous and steady.

The oldest mine in the district is the Gold Bug, which recently passed into the hands of the Par Value Gold Mining company. A fine plant of

the Copper King, Independence and Copper King are most prominent. The Copper King is more extensively mentioned on another page of this paper. The Copper King is still in the prospecting stage, but shows phenomenal values. The Independence is already quite extensively developed to a depth of 200 feet on the vein. From the surface to this depth the ore is continuous and the vein is large, showing over

five feet of ore all the way. Some very profitable shipments have been made.

Among the more prominent properties of the district are the Vivandiere, Gold Bug, Jasper, Anaconda, Badger, all equipped with heavy machinery; the big Mascot tunnel, the Manitou, Vesper, Crete, Revine, Ethel, Inde-

pendence, Copper King, the Twin City properties, while scores of other properties of minor development, but with prospects equal to any, are being steadily and systematically developed. Capital is steadily coming in to develop and equip the properties of the district, giving a steady and healthy growth that will ultimately result in placing Turret in the front rank of producers.

The Gregory Hotel.

Every town and city is known by its hotels. And it is safe to say that no small part of Turret's fame is due to the excellent accommodations offered by the Gregory hotel.

CHARLES ROBERTS.

The pioneer mercantile establishment of the Turret district is that of Charles Roberts, dealer in general merchandise and supplies.

Mr. Roberts located in the town soon after it was begun by the early prospectors. He has continued stead-



Lead and Bullion Furnaces, Salida Smelter.



The Waverly-Badger Mine.



The Gregory Hotel.



Turret's Trademark.



Turret's Custom Mill.



Birds-Eye View of Turret.

horsepower hoister with a 50-horsepower boiler to furnish a pumping and ventilating capacity wherever needed. The hoister is sufficient for a depth of 700 feet.

The present working shaft has reached a depth of 75 feet on the vein and has shown up such valuable ore deposits that the owners are amply justified in the outlay for machinery. The work will now continue at a rapid rate with the aid of the new facilities.

The vein at the present depth is about six feet between walls with a high grade streak of ten inches that has averaged steadily values of \$48.40 in gold per ton. The balance of the five feet of vein matter averages \$5.10 per ton in mill run tests.

The Badger group consists of three claims, located by Jesse Adams and Sidney Stoner. In order to secure capital for the development of the property the Waverly-Badger Mining company was incorporated, the original locators retaining half of the capital stock of \$50,000. The parties are residents of Waverly, Iowa. Dr. J. T. Brown is president, E. A. Sager is secretary-treasurer, and H. A. Warneke general manager. Mr. Warneke is personally superintending the development of the property.

COPPER KING AND MASCOT MINES TURRET'S MOST FAMOUS PROPERTIES.

COPPER KING MINE

This extensive copper deposit is located about a mile from Turret and is approached by a good wagon road. It is developed by a dozen open cuts, incline shafts and other openings and is the property of the Copper King company, of which ex-United States Senator William E. Mason of Chicago, Illinois, is president; Commander Lucien Young of the United States navy, vice-president; D. W. Medbury, Chicago, Illinois, secretary; E. E. Briggs, Salida, general manager, with Prof. Olen O. Larson of the latter city consulting engineer. The great vein dips into the mountain at an angle of about thirty degrees and is 150 feet in width on the surface. Outcroppings are visible all the way across it, and if surface indications point to what is beneath, the group should certainly become one of the largest copper mines in the world. There are three full claims upon which patents are pending, and it is the purpose of the company to push development and equipment without delay. A large double compartment working shaft has been sunk, which intersected the vein at a depth of 73 feet. At this point the vein continued at an angle of nearly thirty degrees and the vertical shaft was continued until the vein was entirely cut through. It was shown to be over twelve feet thick, nearly the entire vein matter being good pay ore containing from 10 to 35 per cent. copper. There is about three feet of the high grade ore running from 25 to 35 per cent. copper. There

would cut the ore measure 1,500 feet deep, thus affording immense stoping ground, and in case of a reduction plant, greatly facilitating and cheapening operations. The Calumet branch of the narrow gauge railroad is but half a mile from the property and a gravity tramway would land the ore in the cars on the track in that distance. The property is certainly one of great promise, and Professor Larson, who recently reported on it, declares he never saw its equal, surface indications considered. Should its copper values continue with development and its gold values steadily improve the mine will become one of the great producers of the earth.

The company is made up of able men and they are competent to develop and equip the splendid proposition as it deserves. Copper is in demand the world over, and as long as nations build navies and the genius of man continues to extend the electrical systems the market for that metal will be a benediction to the producer.

Geology of Copper King.

Below we give a short geological sketch of the Copper King mining estate:

The territory constituting this property is included in a belt of metamorphic rocks and is of pre-cambrian age; consisting principally of mica schists and gneisses, which bear all the evidence of being altered sediments. During the period of metamorphism in this region those formations were

gradually tilted the formations into their present position, placing the dip of the sections remaining (not scored and weathered away) at an angle of about 28 degrees. The largest of the sections remaining intact is the mountain in which is contained the Copper King deposit. The carbonates encountered on the surface, and which produce such beautiful geological curios, are due to alterations, below which will be found the regular deposits of sulphides which is to make of the Copper King one of the greatest copper producing properties in the state of Colorado.

Elmer E. Briggs.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men." In the case of E. E. Briggs we might with considerable accuracy make the statement that he, with an indomitable will, created the tide and that he is now gliding with apparent ease to the success he so richly deserves. Mr. Briggs works along the line that he who takes money out of the ground is in reality the only man who creates any wealth.

He is the chief factor in the organization of the Mascot and Copper King companies, both of which have attracted to their support some of the most eminent men of the country, and which promise rich returns for himself and for the others who are so fortunate as to have associated themselves with him in his mining enterprises.

Mr. Briggs is of the hills and speaks the language of the rocks and mineral veins and of nature. He believes in nature and in the things that nature has created. He preaches the doctrines of nature and along these lines has worked out one of the most remarkable successes in the history of Colorado mining development.

A pointer: The time to invest in a mining enterprise is while its development from a prospect to a producing mine is in progress.

entire ejection of the enormous fissure vein, its extent upon the surface, and the value of the many tests and assays made from numerous points over the entire 6,000-foot section of the group. It is plain that this property, which the original locator kept to himself until recently, and near which no development has been undertaken, had been overlooked by prospectors because there are no evidences of even the most casual development in that immediate section. However, as before stated, one of the richest and most powerful mining combinations in the state has taken

entire hill is covered with float from the erosion of the vein. The course of the vein is easily traced for over 6,000 feet across two mountains, the great size of the vein having marked the course of an erosion that forms a great depression in each of the peaks crossed. The incline of the larger mountain crossed is so steep that it affords one of the best tunnel sites ever discovered in this part of the country.

The Mascot group of claims, six in number, is traversed longitudinally by the vein, which is pronounced by practical mining men to be a cyanide proposition. As an indication of the value of this property, it may be stated that the Woods Investment company, of Cripple Creek, has taken up claims adjoining and adjacent to those of the Mascot company, and that the surface showings are equal to those of most other gold properties at 300 feet depth. There is absolutely no doubt of the Mascot being a shipper before completion of the tunnel. These claims extend over the Republican mountain, one of the peaks of the Green mountain chain, and the vein is a true fissure, carrying values from \$8.00 to \$30.00 in gold. Float has been found here carrying as high as \$200.00.

The geology of the Turret mining district is in every way favorable to the existence of great gold ore bodies and large bodies of copper. The existence of iron in immense bodies is also favorable to gold-bearing ores.

In topography, the country consists of mountains, valleys and plateaus, the mountains bearing the appearance of being the first in the original upheavals forming this part of the Rocky mountains. The country is seamed with great fissures, the rock structure forming the walls consisting of granite, andesite and porphyry. In the former gold is indigenous and in the latter some of the richest of the ore shoots have been found. The various formations are all prolific of rich ores, offering the most favorable conditions for the development of mines.

Ranging east and west throughout the entire belt there comes a broad ridge of quartzite dipping to the east; against this a stratum of marble; then another of lime, and about ten miles to the east, along the line of Badger creek, comes again the lime, probably a dolomite, lying against quartzite and it against the granite, the dip of the eastern rim of old rocks being to the west at about the same angle as the rim on the western line. In the hollow of the bowl of tilted sedimentaries lie hills of eruptive rock, a porphyrite diorite. Cutting the diorite at right angles from the line, through a section eight miles east and west and about five miles north and south, are innumerable fissures, paralleling ridges of diorite boulders. These fissures can be



Senator Mason, Commander Lucien Young and Dr. Stringfield inspecting the Old Copper King Prospect Shaft.

MASCOT TUNNEL

The Turret district is in a turmoil. More investment is being made there in the way of mining development than in any other section of Colorado. The Mascot group of claims were selected years ago, and the organizers of the company acquired the ownership of them only after the most careful and painstaking investigation. Mining men have no hesitation in estimating the value of the ore in this group at many millions of dollars, arriving at this conclusion from the pe-

up the available adjacent property, and millions will be expended in making this a camp of importance second only to Cripple Creek.

The property is located two miles from the town of Turret and four miles from the railroad. A wagon road has been constructed to reach the great tunnel which is now in course of construction. The vein is plainly visible on the surface, the walls extending in some instances several feet above the ground, while the

followed for great distances through the country and so far as developed are from three to twenty feet in width and stand almost vertically. The value in the fissures is gold and seems to be carried by blotches of iron and copper pyrites that remain in the generally oxidized iron base and the fact that with depth the pyrites increase in the ores may forecast heavy sulphide bodies with depth.

Geology and Topography.

The area over which this section of the Turret mining district spreads, and which constitute the Mascot holdings, is a rather precipitous mountain region. The rise of the mountain along the line of the tunnel for a distance of 1,800 feet or more, averages about 39 degrees, therefore it will be seen that it is well adapted to the method of mining known as the tunnel system. The formation or country rock, through which these fissures trend is metamorphosed Archaean. Form the portal of the tunnel and along the strike of the vein, in an easterly direction, for a distance of nearly 2,000



Starting the Copper King Working Shaft.

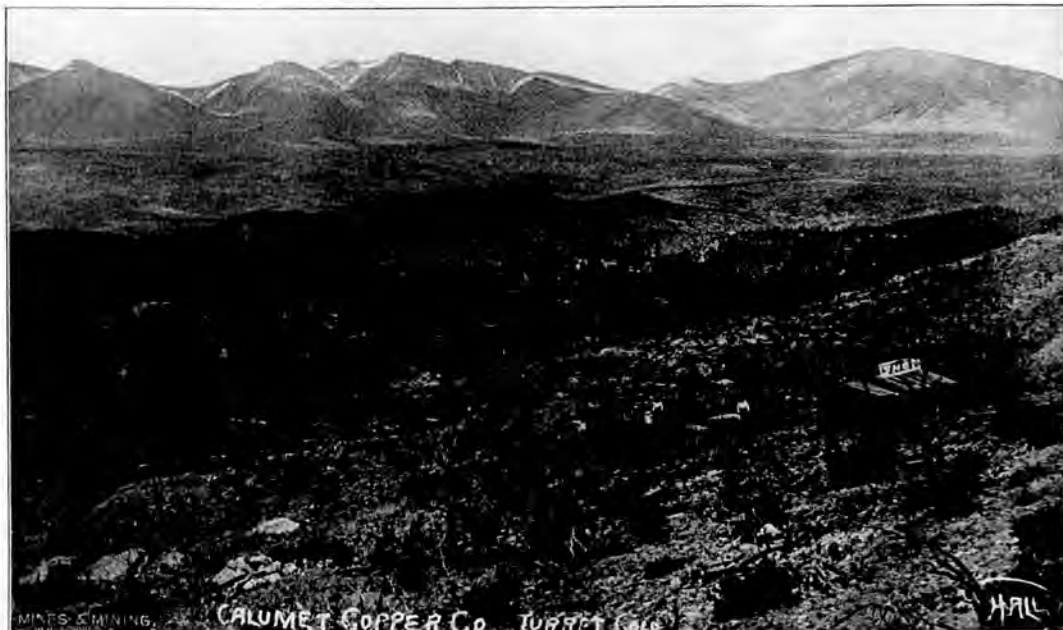
is also some value in gold. Shipments have been made already that returned from \$30 to \$40 per ton in copper and gold. With such an immense ore body as is now being developed preparatory to making regular shipments the mine promises to very soon be on a self-sustaining basis after it shall have been equipped. A plant for treating the ore is also proposed.

The formation is granite, with here and there blocks of quartzite and porphyritic intrusions. It may be as ancient as the sun, but the copper is there, beautifully stained malachite, azurite, with rare specimens of red and black oxide of copper and copper glance. A tunnel driven 2,000 feet

folded and contorted, leaving them dipping at quite a high angle to the east and northeast. The outpouring of lava and rhyolite over the sedimentary strata forming the upper cover of the Copper King deposit point conclusively to the fact that a later enrichment of the ore has taken place. Above the ore-contact proper is found a saturation zone, where the copper occurs in a sulphate form; this will no doubt, as depth is gained, change into a sulphide, which will form the main ore-bodies of the mine. The deposit is what would be termed a bedded vein in the contact zone, but it has not at the present time a horizontal position, from the fact that the country has been subjected to changes that have



Senator Mason and Wife Break Ground for the New Copper King Working Shaft.



Grand Panoramic View from the Copper King Working Shaft.



Superintendent E. E. Briggs, Mascot and Copper King Companies.

feet, the granite has been entirely denuded (by erosion and weathering) of its sedimentary covering. At the eastern boundary of the property, and immediately beyond the apex of the mountain through which the reef has been formed, is to be found, in tilting undulating folds, the cambrian quartzite with its overlying formations, in their varied arrangement, which have been placed there during the countless ages in the history of world-making. It will therefore be seen that the fissures in this section have their nativity in the oldest known rock formation. We have long since learned that vein-forming and ore deposition are more favorable in the older rocks, such as we have stated constitute the enclosing walls of the Mascot vein. The fracture is practically perfect in the development of its makeup. The uniformity of the vein, as well as its geological location, point clearly to the conclusion that this fissure will reach to a great depth.

There is every indication that the winter business for 1904 will excel any similar period in the country's history.

THE COLUMBINE MINE.

A Later Accession to the Mascot Company's Property That Greatly Enhances the Value of All Holdings of the Company.

Some time after the organization of the Mascot company to operate the Mascot tunnel at Turret to develop the great vein on that property, the management of the company secured the Columbine group of properties, already developed to the producing stage and wanting only a moderate amount of capital to convert the mine into a steady shipper. Concerning this property Prof. Olen O. Larson, the expert on whose advice the operations of the company have been conducted, furnishes the following information:

"The ore, the geological formation, and in fact all conditions are practically the same as in the famous Madona mine, which lies directly west of us and has produced over twenty-five millions.

"There are always two fundamental factors in successful mining. First—There must be large deposits of ore



Superintendent Briggs Takes Senator Mason Prospecting.

and second, the mode of extracting the same and reducing it must be inexpensive. As this ore is of a smelting grade, there will be no need of any expensive mills at the mine to prepare it for the market.

"It is accessible at all seasons of the year. The climatic conditions are excellent and its proximity to the railroad and smelting works adds very much to its value.

"The mine is managed by men of proven competency, having had long and successful training along this line.

are the choicest in the district and there is no doubt as to their continuity, both vertical and lenticular.

"A proposition of this kind is practical because it does not take a learned expert to readily comprehend the great possibilities of this well selected area of mineral-bearing ground, when properly opened up with shafts and drifts and the ore blocked out in systematic manner so that an inexpensive egress can be had for the removal of the product, etc. The ores are amenable to the smelting process and go directly to the smelter without any ex-

pensive preparation at the mine. "The indications are that this section of Chaffee county will, with the development it is sure to receive, produce some of the best paying mines

"I always tell investors that if they cannot invest with the feeling and understanding that in case my predictions of success fail to come true, I want them to shake hands with me



Senator Mason, Commander Young and Dr. Stringfield as Miners.

in the district. From those who are in a position to know comes the prediction that in these lime-porphry contacts many glittering realities are awaiting only development to be brought to light."

and feel just as friendly toward me as if the enterprise had been an immense success. Otherwise I prefer them not to invest. I am not infallible, neither is any other man."—Elmer E. Briggs.



Ex-Senator Wm. E. Mason, President Copper King Co., and Legal Advisor Mascot Co.



Portal of Mascot Tunnel With Senator Mason, Commander Young and Dr. Stringfield and Group of Eastern Investors.

Roberds' Addition

A BEAUTIFUL AND GROWING SUBURB TO THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF SALIDA, COLO.

OFFERING AT REASONABLE RATES AND ON EASY TERMS, OVER FIVE HUNDRED OF THE BEST BUILDING LOTS, AVAILABLE IN THE CITY. LOCATION, PLATTING, SANITATION, SOIL AND ALL CONDITIONS ARE IDEAL IN EVERY RESPECT.

The Man who Saw

A little more than a year ago S. A. Roberds came to Salida from Milford, Illinois, to look over the field of enterprise and opportunity. He had learned of the great activity in the mining sections tributary to Salida and of the location in the city of one of the greatest smelting plants in the West. He came to see for himself.

The Man who Knew

He saw that Salida was destined to become one of the most important cities in Colorado and in the west. He knew that with such magnificent surroundings, such ideal climate, perfect sanitation such boundless resources, that a city with already 5,000 inhabitants and already noted for being one of the model little cities of the west in its buildings, its homes, its institutions and public utilities, must grow and develop into a greater center of commerce and travel and become a beautiful home city.

The Man who Acted

Having seen and known these things action was in order. Mr. Roberds bought a tract of 70 acres of land, lying along the south corporation line of the city and 80 rods removed from the Denver & Rio Grande hospital. This tract of land is smooth and even as a floor. It is just sloping enough to run water, though the slope is not perceptible to the eye. A big irrigation canal runs through the center of it from end to end, supplying ample water for irrigating. It lies slightly higher than the surrounding ground and therefore has the advantage in sanitation over all the balance of the vicinity. The soil is fine and rich.

Excellent Surroundings

On the north of this addition joins the city. On the south is the beautiful Little River suburban district. On the west is the Salida Academy, and to the east the main branch of the Arkansas river. No better surroundings for residence purposes could be found in the vicinity of the city. For all of these many good reasons this tract of ground was chosen and platted into an addition to the city.



Platting of the Addition

The addition is platted into regular blocks of even dimensions running with the compass which corresponds with the lay of the ground itself. There are 583 lots in all. There are three wide streets running the length of the plat, one 85 feet wide, one 70 feet wide and one 60 feet wide. All alleys are 18 feet wide. Every lot has a full street frontage and alley connections, making every lot fully and easily accessible. The streets are laid out with fine walks, tree plots and irrigating ditches.

Some Special Features

All lots are of even dimensions; full city size. There is not a defective lot in the entire addition. There is not a lot that requires either filling or excavating. The ground is even and smooth throughout. All are perfectly located for drainage. The city water mains extend to the addition and city water is available for every home. There will be no difficulty in obtaining building materials at once. The company owning the addition also owns a brick yard in which there are today 150,000 brick ready for delivery. As soon as spring opens the kiln will be started again. Other materials are always in stock in the city yards.

Lots Already Sold

Already about 100 lots have been sold to purchasers who either are building now or expect to build soon. Inquiries are plentiful. The prices for lots range from \$200 for a choice corner to \$150 for less favored corners, and from \$150 to \$100 for inside lots. There is no assurance, however, of a continuation of these prices. By next spring the demand will be such that an increase of price may be justified.

A Magnificent Possibility

A movement is now on foot to secure the Poncha Hot Springs, the best hot mineral springs in the United States of America. If this is accomplished the water will be piped either on this ground or to an adjacent point where a sanitarium will be located. This will triple the value of every lot in the addition the moment the transaction is made. With this water at hand all residents may procure hot water for their homes.

And in Conclusion

Let us say that a number of eastern and local people, recognizing the magnificent advantages offered by this location for home building, interested themselves with Mr. Roberds and that the company that now owns the addition is building houses of the best modern types that will be either sold to purchasers wanting homes without waiting to build, or will be rented to the right kind of parties. As a fine word, we may say that now is the proper time to secure good lots at reasonable figures.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
S. A. ROBERDS, SALIDA, COLO.
 WHO WILL SEND COMPLETE INFORMATION.

FAMOUS JASPER GOLD MINE TURRET DISTRICT'S RICHEST PRODUCER.

The mine that has produced the richest gold ore in the Turret Mountain Mining district is the Jasper. This property is located about one mile from the town of Turret and is accessible by a fine road leading up from the town. It is equipped with a first-class hoisting plant using gasoline as power. This power was used on account of the dryness of the workings of the mine at the upper levels, at the time the machinery was first installed. Since that time, as the main working shaft has attained greater depth, water has become more and more in evidence, until at the present time there is a very fair flow and a steam power pump has been installed to take care of it. From now on the mine will supply ample water for its own needs so that the operation of heavy steam power machinery, when the mines shall require it, will be an easy matter.

From its inception this property has attracted the widest notice and has always been considered one of the richest mines in the entire district. Many

operations, rendering it not only adequate to the needs of a big mine, but entirely safe and economical. At intervals the vein is tapped by crosscuts from the shaft. At every point the vein has been found to continue on an even incline, to be perfectly defined and to contain a steadily increasing body of high grade ore. At these crosscut stations in the shaft are established and drifts are run on the vein in each direction. In every foot of the workings ore has been shown up in a most satisfactory manner, proving beyond a doubt that the shaft has been sunk at a point adjacent to a big ore shoot in the vein. Very few new properties have been known to show such uniformly good conditions.

The values in the ore are principally in gold, though some other minor values are shown. According to tests made on the ore for two years past the average value of the ore so far shown in the levels to a depth of 325 feet are about \$50. At times deposits of ore are found to exist that will run over double this amount, and some

assistants, and from the beginning the enterprise has moved along with a smoothness and regularity that has been the envy of all mining men of the district. It is a pleasant task on the part of a newspaper to note these things, for it is from such examples that mining investors are encouraged to take hold of undeveloped properties and convert them into paying mines. The general public owes more to conservative and competent mine managers than to almost any other class of business men.

Turret's Opportunities.

The Jasper mine is a good example of what conservative methods, backed up with moderate means and good common sense, can accomplish. And in this connection it may be of interest to note something of the conditions that exist generally throughout the district.

The Turret district is already one of the best known in the state of Colorado as a coming producer of great wealth. Very soon the district will be shipping a great amount of ore as well as concentrates of the lower grade ores that will be milled in the district. When that period is well under way investors will find that stocks in all of the developed properties will have doubled and even quadrupled in value. They will then, if they want to invest, be compelled to pay for the risks that the pioneers in development of properties made. In short, they will find that "the ground floor" is full and that there is no more room there.

Just at the present time the investor is peculiarly favored. He is not compelled to pay the inflated prices for mining stock that will ultimately prevail, neither is he compelled to take the primary risks that the first investors did. He comes in at the "happy medium" time when stocks are still cheap and at the same time the mining properties on which they are based are developed to a state that places them beyond the realm of doubt as to their values. There must yet some time intervene before the era of production is well under way, and this interim affords the good opportu-

management to conduct the affairs of a company there is assurance that money will not be wasted or recklessly used and that expenditures will be made only in proportion to the prospects of the property for ultimate success. With these safeguards properly observed, an investment in mining stocks is good.

And, lastly, we would say to the prospective investor that Turret district presents this sort of opportunities, as exemplified by the Jasper mine, one of the most successful of its class of enterprises ever conducted within the confines of Chaffee county.

No Labor Troubles Here.

Though mining in Colorado has been disturbed during the latter part of this year by the most serious labor troubles, none have marred the peace and progress of Turret district. Here the miners are for the most part themselves interested in the development of the camp, and though they may be working for wages, they feel that every stroke of the hammer and pick is a stroke for the development of the district and therefore for the advancement of their individual properties.

For this reason the best results are obtained for the owners of properties and continued harmony and progress are assured. In this respect the Jasper management has been peculiarly fortunate, having in their employ not only good miners, but men who are vitally interested in the advancement of the district as a whole. This is a good point in favor of the property and goes far toward assuring its complete success.

Some Pertinent Advantages.

The Jasper mine presents an advantage in the matter of its development that is a most important factor in its welfare. The vein has been thoroughly and carefully explored and the ore tested during the entire period of its development. The advantage is even greater than this, for though the vein has been explored the shaft has been sunk in the solid formation, making it possible to put in a permanent piece of work of the solidest and best character. In this manner not a cent of expenditure has been wasted and no risks have been run. To farther explain this feature, we will say that the vein dips at only a small angle. The working shaft is sunk on the upper side of the cropping of the vein. At a considerable depth the shaft intersected and finally crossed the vein. In this manner very short cuts from the shaft reached the vein and at intervals that will later facilitate the extraction of the ore, these were made and stations cut. The result is that the mine has a fine perpendicular shaft and at the same time has kept in close touch with the vein.

How different this is from a proposition calling for the expenditure of thousands of dollars for sinking shafts far away from a vein, or for running thousands of feet across the formation to find a vein that may have turned or dipped at depth or pinched out altogether, is apparent. In such cases the entire amount of the investment is risked while in the case of the Jasper the vein was always close at hand and readily reached. On the other hand, this plan has even an advantage over the plan of following the vein between its walls. In these cases the workings must necessarily be more or less of a temporary nature. A vein is always crooked to some extent and in following it the shaft must be either crooked or considerably out of the perpendicular, so that after the mine is shown by the work to be a rich one

more money must be expended to sink a proper working shaft. The Jasper is a good illustration of the old saw about killing two birds with one stone.

We do not mean to discourage mining propositions that may require this sort of development. Many of them,



Office Jasper Mine.

perhaps the most of them, do require it. Their development is more expensive and more risk is assumed in the investment, that's all. The Jasper is fortunate in being able to accomplish permanent development and to prospect the vein at the same time. No money has been expended that has not gone into permanent development.

THE JASPER AT THE FRONT.

Among the many kind things said of the Jasper mine the following from the Turret Gold Belt is especially notable:

A representative of the Gold Belt visited the Jasper on Tuesday morning. He found Supt. Allen in immediate charge of the work and most willing to show him every detail of the property.

Superintendent Allen took the lever and the Gold Belt representative, accompanied by Anton Hartwick, was lowered to the 325-foot level. There we found the force driving the crosscut to the vein. It has reached now a little more than forty feet from the shaft. This crosscut and the shafts are producing considerable water which drains into a sump 35 feet deep.



Hoisting Machinery, Jasper Mine.

SALIDA'S TELEPHONE SERVICE.

A very important feature in the commercial life of Salida is the telephone service afforded by the Colorado Telephone company. It is claimed by the company, and the claim seems well supported by the facts in the face, that Salida has a telephone system and service that is second to none in the world. Perhaps there is not today a city of the size of Salida in the country that has a telephone system that is so complete and so modern in all its appointments.

When the Colorado company bought the Salida telephone plant it was decided that the city would be made the

We noticed in the crosscut a vein which is evidently a branch from the main vein as it tips at an angle of about 45 degrees. The seams in the rock are filled with talc, quartz and iron which shows the drift to be in close proximity to the vein.

The shaft is well timbered to the 325-foot level and is lined with boards to the 225-foot level.

We returned from the 325 to the 225-foot. We found the east drift being driven. This drift has reached about 75 feet from the crosscut at the shaft. The vein is shown to be fully six feet wide. It consists principally of quartz, spar and talc which is considerably stained with iron and shows hematite in the seams. The mineralization is increasing and it is clearly evident that this drift is approaching an ore body. The west drift is 150 feet in on the vein. Considerable ore of a high grade has been stoped from this drift. In the breast of the drift we found a body of fine hematite ore. This body is not less than 18 inches thick. Several assays show its value to be better than \$40. An 18-inch body of hematite and sulphide ore is an excellent proposition. Developments to more than 100 feet deep on the vein to the west end of the property has shown excellent ore and it cannot be doubted but that if the west drift be continued it will continue to expose ore of high grade and strong body.

Taken altogether the outlook for the Jasper is very bright. Mines are very seldom made at the depth which the Jasper has attained and yet it has shipped considerable quantities of ore and is opening new and larger bodies of ore, and it is confidently expected that at the 325-foot level the vein will show improvement as it has thus far shown with depth.

The character of the work is a credit to the management. We noticed too several recent improvements. A comfortable room, well heated, is provided for change of clothing and a neat office is also being fitted up.



Jasper Mine, Turret.

have steadily claimed and continue to claim that the ore in the Jasper vein is of the highest grade of any in the district. This claim is well substantiated by results as shown by assays, mill tests and shipments of ore from the upper workings.

It is a well-known fact that the mine could to-day be a profitable shipper. The ore is in the stopes and sufficient development of the various levels to a depth of 325 feet has been done to enable the taking out of considerable shipments at regular intervals if desired. However, it has not been the policy of the management to ship ore, but to merely show its presence and quality, as this method best conserves their interests under the bond and lease under which they are developing the mine.

The property was located among the best in the district and at the surface showed such phenomenal values as to create quite a sensation at the time and to stimulate quite a rush into the then new district. At a depth of fifty feet in the shaft a shipment of two or three carloads of ore was made that netted the owners quite a handsome sum. The owners did not, however, have the means for properly equipping and developing the property as its merits warranted and they took the wise course of bonding and leasing the property to the present company. This company is the Four B's Mining company, and is chiefly promoted by Nebraska capital.

The new ownership at once proceeded to the proper equipping and developing of the property. A plant of hoisting machinery good for the operation of a shaft 600 feet deep was installed and from that time to the present day the work has continued steadily and uninterruptedly with good progress and the most flattering results.

The vein dips into the hill at a small angle and the working shaft is perpendicular making it the best possible for the deep and continuous development of the mine. The shaft is a model in the way of fine work, being a double compartment of ample dimen-

parts of the vein run somewhat less, but throughout it is classed as high grade ore.

With treatment facilities at hand as here exist this mine is destined to coin fortunes for the owners, who will very soon take up the bond which has now nearly expired. The wisdom of the company in its method of procedure is evident to all. The property was bonded at a fair price and the company given three years in which to develop the property sufficient to satisfy themselves beyond a doubt as to its value. The development was looked to rather than the extraction of ore. The work was carried forward in an economical manner by conservative and capable men. The ore was shown to exist and much of it was blocked out ready for extraction. The promoters of the company were satisfied and continued to support the enterprise with all funds necessary for the continuance of the work. At the present time there is money in the company treasury to pay for the property outright. When this has been done the mine may begin to repay the investment in dividends.

It is such conservative and eminently sensible methods as this that result in successful mining. It goes to prove that the application of ordinary good business methods, such as must prevail in any successful business, will win in the end.

The Record is informed that stock in the company is now selling at 25 cents, certainly a very moderate price based as it is on such a property as the Jasper has been proven to be. It is in such companies as this that The Record takes pleasure in recommending an investment. In mining as in all other fields of enterprise management is the main item of success. Many of the failures recorded in mining, we may say the majority of the failures, are chargeable to poor methods and reckless management. Manager David Allen of the Jasper mine has proven himself a master and his associates owe to him much of their success in this enterprise. He has himself also been fortunate in his as-



Manager Allen.

ity. The investor of to-day is therefore more fortunate even than were those who promoted the companies or bought stock earlier in the day.

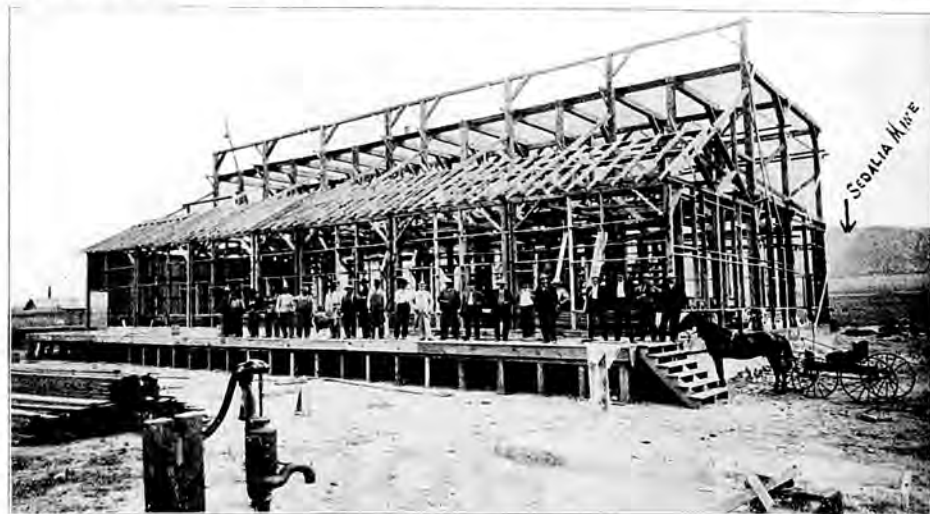
Some people argue that to invest in stocks in a mine that is not shipping regularly and paying dividends is unsafe. But they do not apply the same argument in the case of the ordinary commercial enterprise. This is folly. Compare the failures in mining with the failures in the ordinary and everyday lines of business and you will find that the failures in the one are as numerous as the failures in the other. At the same time compare the profits made in mining with the profits made in ordinary lines of business and it will be found that the mining profits far excel. Those are facts which need no argument to substantiate. They speak for themselves.

It is not the intention of The Record to advocate that people should risk their all on a mining proposition. We would not advocate the risking of one's entire ability or fortune on any venture in an outside line of business. But almost every person who is at all prosperous desires to reach out to some extent at least in an effort to increase his fortune. This is not only legitimate and right, but it is praiseworthy. Therefore, we would advocate moderate investments on the outside, and best of all outside investments is mining.

The western people, taken as a class, are the most prosperous in the country. And almost without exception they are investors to some extent in mining. However, we do not mean to advocate a reckless and unthinking investment. Beware of "wild cat" schemes. There are two things of great importance to be first looked to: First satisfy yourself that the property in question is located in a legitimate and fairly well prospected district; second, satisfy yourself that the management of the company is honest and capable. With the right



The 300-Foot Level, Jasper Mine.



Leaching Plant at Salida for the Treatment of Low-Grade Ores—In Course of Construction.

BUENA VISTA, CHAFFEE COUNTY'S PRETTY CAPITAL

It seems paradoxical that the further one ascends toward the sun the cooler it should become, yet we all know this to be the fact; we know that everywhere a region of perpetual snow is reached within less than four miles above sea level. The sun's rays pass directly through pure air without heating it at all. Moisture-laden atmosphere, only found at sea level and in low altitudes, catches a portion of the rays and is heated by them; but the chief warmth of the air is gained by contact with heated soil. The air thus warmed expands and rises, but gives out the heat as it ascends. A trip to the moon, or ten miles in that direction, would be fatal to mortals constituted as we are, even with Jules Verne's oxygen supplying apparatus; our blood would congeal before reaching the first ten-mile station.

When the multitudes who now try to escape from heat in the two hottest months fully understand the philosophy and the facts the seaside and most other lower resorts will be deserted and the high mountain regions will be thickly crowded, especially as the engineers have learned how to carry easy riding and luxurious railway carriages over two-mile-high mountain passes with about the same facility as they could formerly be drawn over the level prairies.

In our broad mountain region there are many attractive points, but supreme among them all stands Buena Vista, the county seat of Chaffee county. The climate here is excelled by that of no other locality in the country and equaled by very few, if any, other portions for comfort and health. Owing to elevation, 7,500 feet, and consequent rarification of the atmosphere, the sun's rays penetrate the interven-

ing air more easily than in a dense atmosphere. And because of the elevation and surrounding mountains, when the sun has disappeared the air cools rapidly. This gives both in summer and winter warm days and cool nights. Then the elevation and dryness of the atmosphere gives to it an elastic, exhilarating, tonic quality never found in sea level air, except it may be right on the ocean beach. One feels "braced up," strengthened and stimulated by inhaling the prevailing breezes, especially in the morning and evening, when it is so cool and refreshing.

of lung trouble, asthma and the like, and is in fact of great advantage in any ailment where debility is characteristic. The cool, dry air has tonic, stimulating and electrical qualities that give new tone and elasticity to the weakened constitution, and life and vigor to the system by its preventive and curative properties.



County Court House and Jail.

Many years ago the poetic Spaniard, in his wanderings through the Arkansas valley, rested at the present county seat of Chaffee county, and following his natural inclinations, called the spot Buena Vista, which translated means "Beautiful View." Pretty almost beyond description, is Buena Vista. Only the pen of the poet can do it full justice.

This ideal resort is nestled in the

valley of the Arkansas, near the foot of the famous Princeton, Yale and Harvard peaks. It is a town of 1,500 population, situated thirty-six miles south of Leadville and 135 miles southwest of Denver, on the scenic Colorado Midland, Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado & Southern. To the south is a magnificent view of the Sangre de Cristo range. To the west the great snowy range of the Continental divide, the backbone of the continent, which divides the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific, and to the east the scenery immediate to it forms one of the most beautiful panoramic views to be had anywhere. It has a splendid school, one of the best and most commodious

in the state; five churches, Congregational, Methodist, Episcopal, Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist. It boasts of two newspapers. The town is well supplied with pure mountain water, and the famous trout streams flow directly through it.

The country adjacent is a paradise for hunters. The valley proper is un-

surpassed for agricultural resources. As a resort it has already established an enviable reputation, and it is reasonable to suppose that with the many advantages it affords it is destined to become one of the principal resorts of the United States.

Hotels, cottages, a lake, improved parks, carriage drives, walks, water-works, electric lights and a road connecting with the Mount Princeton car-



Panoramic View of Buena Vista.

riage road are among the improvements made.

For the tourist and invalid Buena Vista offers especial attractions both as a summer resort and as a permanent place of residence. Experience has shown that the cities lying east of the mountain ranges are subject to parching winds which sweep from the plains, bringing with them clouds of fine dust. To all those who are afflicted with pulmonary or catarrhal troubles this acts as a frequent source of irritation. While Buena Vista is situated in a valley of sufficient breadth to feel the cool mountain breezes, the various ranges by which it is surrounded are instrumental in protecting

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The country adjacent is a paradise for hunters. The valley proper is un-

it from the cold, violent spring winds, dust storms in summer and the severe snows of winter.

A writer remarks: "One may leave Leadville in a blinding snow-storm and in an hour's time, upon entering Buena Vista, encounter brilliant sunshine and springlike atmosphere." The soil is of a light, porous nature, easily absorbing whatever precipitation there is.

As a health resort, in connection with the wonderful healing hot mineral springs, Buena Vista is gradually receiving the rich merit it deserves. There are numbers who reside here solely on this account. Buena Vista is really a panacea for the majority of the ills of the flesh. How could it be otherwise with its even temperature, sunny days, pure air and clear, sparkling water?

In this vicinity are the Heywood, Hortense and Poncha hot springs, but leading all these are the Buena Vista hot springs; that is, they are the most noted and possess the greatest attractions. The springs are located five miles west of the town, and visitors are conveyed from the city to the springs in carriages both morning and evening. Marvelous cures have been effected through the means of these springs. The water on analysis shows the presence of lime, carbonate of soda, carbonate of magnesium, iodine, sulphate of soda, bromide of sodium, chloride of sodium and silica. The baths at present consist of large plunges, tub and vapor baths. The plunges contain over 10,000 gallons of mineral water each, which has a natural heat of 120 to 140 degrees, Fahrenheit, at the springs, and is kept as hot in the bath houses as is suitable for bathing. Cooling and dressing rooms in connection with bath. The baths are of more value than any other of the many elements which make up this charming resort.

These facts will make it plain to the reader that the locality is one particularly adapted to the requirements of a health and pleasure resort, for, as the climate invites an outdoor life, the surrounding country presents a grand field for the enjoyment of it. It would be futile to attempt a detailed description of all the drives that can be taken from Buena Vista, but, in addition to those already mentioned, there are many more, penetrating various mountain passes and running north or south in the valley, which are safe and agreeable roads. Silver, copper and gold mines lie within easy distance.

Buena Vista affords great inducement to the fisherman and sportsman generally. A half dozen streams near here are filled with the speckled beauties; fifty and a hundred at a catch is common. Cottonwood lake, a most picturesque and beautiful sheet of water, is literally alive with trout. The supply is being constantly kept up and protected by our local sportsman's association. Game—deer, elk, bear and the smaller species are within easy reach. The hunter and the fisherman need go no further than Buena Vista to have their every desire gratified.

It can be readily understood that as Buena Vista is famous for its cottonwoods, pines and pinons, as well as its streams, the walks in this vicinity are unsurpassed. There are many leading to places impossible to reach, even on horseback, where the pedestrian will find delightful nooks of shade, rivaling in their sylvan beauty the famous resorts of New England. It is the intention of the authorities to protect as far as possible all the advantages which nature has bestowed upon this favored spot, and to oppose all those catch-penny schemes which have rendered many resorts objectionable to the intelligent tourist.

Coupled with all these facts is another that is of primary importance to the homeseeker as well as to the tourist. The question naturally arises: "What sort of people live in Buena Vista?" and the answer is: "They are wholesome, hospitable, progressive." In short, typical Coloradoans, which literally means that no better can be found on the upper side of the earth.



Judge Joseph Newitt.

Hon. Joseph Newitt, county judge of Chaffee county, is one of those fortunate men who are endowed by Nature with a happy disposition that wins friends from all parties and classes, coupled with an ability for



Residence of Hon. Joseph Newitt.

honorable accomplishment that has for many years kept him in the front rank of his fellows. His is a genial influence that acts upon the minds of men and women as Colorado sunshine acts upon the trees and flowers.

For many years past Judge Newitt has been identified prominently with the mining and business interests of the northern section of Chaffee county, the town of Newitt on the Midland road being named in his honor. In that vicinity he has extensive mining interests.

He has also been identified with the county for many years in an official capacity, serving as clerk of the district court until about two years ago, when he was appointed county judge to fill an unexpired term. At the following election he was elected to the office without opposition, a rare accomplishment to his efficiency in office. Although a sterling Democrat in poli-

ty treasurer. Two years later he was re-elected by the largest majority of any candidate on either ticket.

Certainly he has just cause for being that he has as many, if not a few more, loyal friends than any man in Chaffee county.

H. T. Cochrane.

Since the invention of the camera, and from the time the daguerrotype first became popular until the present day, when the life size carbon finished photo is to be seen in the larger studios, the public taste and demand for photographs has always furnished a remunerative field for the first class artist, and if one is to judge by the patronage enjoyed, the verdict is that Mr. Cochrane, during his residence in Buena Vista, has truly earned his laurels as one of the best artists in the state. His studio is fitted with all up-to-date apparatus. The studio is one



The Buena Vista Smelting Works.

ties, and nominated by that party, the opposition declined to nominate an opposition candidate.

Charles F. Johnson.

Charles F. Johnson, treasurer of Chaffee county, was born in Ripley county, Indiana, on August 1, 1856. In 1878 Mr. Johnson moved to Colorado, living first at Canon City. Fifteen years ago he came to Salida, and has been a resident of that city and at the county seat ever since. Everybody in Chaffee county knows genial Charley Johnson, and his popularity is attested by the fact that he was elected clerk and recorder of the city four successive times, in 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897, and yet never made a canvass for the position. In fact, when first elected he was driving a grocery wagon and never left his position for a single hour either before or during election day. He was the only candidate on the Republican ticket who was successful, gaining the office by a majority of 121, while other candidates on his ticket were defeated by 125 to 250 votes. The following year, in 1895, he again made the race for clerk and recorder, and again he was the only candidate on his ticket who was elected.

It is said that all good things run in threes, and Mr. Johnson proved this statement to believers in the adage by repeating his previous performances in 1899, when he was the only Republican who was elected, this time, however, to the important position of coun-

ty of the drawing cards in the many business attractions of the city, and is well worth a visit. When you want a first class photo go to H. T. Cochrane.

BUENA VISTA MINING DISTRICTS.

The northern section of Chaffee county includes several mining districts that are steadily developing and year by year increasing their output of precious metals. Among the older and more prominent of these districts are St. Elmo, Winfield and Newitt, while in the extreme northern end of the county is the famous Granite district.

At St. Elmo, in the Chalk creek district, and on the South Park road, is one of the greatest mines in the state, a mine that has produced millions during the past twenty years and which is still producing a heavy tonnage to supply the smelter at Buena Vista. This mine is the famous Mary Murphy. Other mines in the district are also producers, while many new properties are in course of development.

At Newitt mining has been steadily in progress for over twenty years and still development of new properties is lively and many big enterprises are under way.

At Winfield the past year has witnessed a great revival and several new corporations are developing immense ore bodies.



Buena Vista School Building.



The Princeton Hotel—Mrs. J. M. Bay & Sons, Proprietors.

This splendid hotel takes rank as one of the best and most pleasant resorts in the state. It is complete in every detail and arranged with the primary view of affording a pleasant and comfortable home for health-seekers and travelers at all times of the year. It is open all the year and caters to commercial as well as tourist trade.

arrangement and equipment. It is elaborately furnished and the fame of its cuisine has spread throughout the country. It is electric lighted and is provided with all of the modern hotel conveniences.

The mountain view from this hotel is unsurpassed in America. From every room a magnificent panorama of valley, hill and mountain is afforded. The hotel is surrounded by beautiful lawns and parks, offering rest and

quiet recreation though but two blocks removed from the principal railway station.

Mrs. J. M. Bay & Son are the proprietors and managers. The Record takes pleasure in recommending these people and their hotel to all travelers, tourists and health seekers, whether they may be stopping for a single day or are seeking a place for pleasure and rest or recuperation for an entire season.



St. Clair Hotel, G. E. Vaughn, Proprietor.

The St. Clair Hotel, the above is an excellent picture of Salida's leading hotel, the St. Clair, of which C. G. Vaughn is the proprietor and manager. This popular house is one of the most prominent buildings in the city and is located on the corner of First and E streets, near the center of the business section. Though it is a large building, its capacity is often taxed to supply the demands of the transient public.

M. L. MASON & SON,
LIVERY,
PHONE BLUE 292.
Feed & Transfer Stable

Fast Trotters and Driving Horses.
All Styles of Rigs may be had.

Gentle animals, suitable for Ladies' use, are included in our stock.

We are Agents for the Best Grades of
COLORADO COAL.

RAILROAD STREET, between Main and Chestnut.
BUENA VISTA, COLO.

A CARD OF THANKS.

The management of The Record wishes to extend thanks to Mr. C. L. Hall of Mines and Mining for courtesies extended in compiling this edition. Mr. Hall is recognized as one of Colorado's leading exponents of the mining industry of the state, through the medium of his splendid monthly publication, which is published in Denver. The mining industry in every section of Colorado is greatly indebted to him for his devotion to its welfare.

In this connection it is also proper to mention the fact that the city council of Salida very materially aided the publishers in obtaining photographs and half tone plates for illustrating the public buildings and streets of the city.

To many mining men also our thanks are due for liberal support and assistance in many ways. It is only by such co-operation that such editions as this are possible.

To the town council and citizens generally of Buena Vista we also wish to extend thanks for support and very kind assistance. And last, but not least, we wish to thank the universally popular and always genial clerk of Chaffee county, Mr. W. W. Fay, for kindness extended.

*A
Delightful
Resort
for
Invalids*



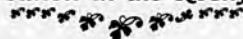
*Tourists
and
Pleasure
Seekers
Etc.*



Buena Vista Hot Springs Hotel

MRS. E. C. HOLLOWAY & SONS, Props.

This beautiful resort is situated five miles west of the town of Buena Vista, Colorado, at the mouth of Cottonwood Canon, the most picturesque canon in the Rocky Mountains



Families or individuals desiring a pleasant, healthful and beautiful spot in which to enjoy their summer vacation will do well to visit and examine the opportunities which it presents to those of moderate means and quiet tastes. During the season conveyances are in waiting upon the arrival of the trains to take passengers to the springs. The rooms are very desirable. The table is excellent—first class in every respect—fresh vegetables from our own gardens.

Good boating and fishing in the vicinity. Inspiring scenery, unexcelled in mountain climbing. It will be the aim of the proprietors to make the visit of guests homelike and pleasant.

The temperature of the water is 120 degrees, both tub and plunge baths. The altitude is 8,200 feet.

The days are mild and the nights are delightfully cool. But the greatest attraction are the Mineral Hot Springs.



The Hotel and Baths Are Open Summer and Winter
Rates \$2 Per Day, \$10 to \$12 Per Week. Long and Short Distance Telephones

**WISCONSIN-COLORADO
GOLD MINING COMPANY**

The Frankie Group

The Frankie group of mines, composed of seven full claims, is located on Cameron mountain, in the Cameron mining district, two miles from the town of Whitehorn, and two miles from the town of Manoa. It is located in the heart of the district and is seamed with several of the richest veins known to traverse the Cameron district. The claims were originally located in 1897 by L. E. Mitchell, one of the earliest and most fortunate prospectors in the district.

Prospector's Keen Insight

With the keen perception of the expert prospector, Mr. Mitchell recognized the extraordinary value of his locations and proceeded to take the steps necessary to secure requisite capital for their development into mines. After several years of hard work by himself, years of tireless effort and saving, and even hardships, he had succeeded in sufficiently developing the properties to show their true value. He had proved the great value of the ore in the veins. He could now secure capital to develop a mine.

A Company for Development

Having proved the value of his property by showing up several fine veins of ore that proved to contain high values (ore assaying all the way from \$300 per ton to \$11,000 per ton in gold) he appealed to friends in his old home of Appleton, Wisconsin, and vicinity, and in some other central northern communities, to provide the necessary capital for development of a mine. Parties visited the Cameron district and inspected the properties. They had the ore tested for themselves. They conferred with experts and in every way gave the proposition a thorough investigation. The result was the formation of THE WISCONSIN-COLORADO GOLD MINING CO.

OFFICERS:

W. J. BUTLER, President.
D. M. HYDE, Secy-Treasurer.
GEO. C. JONES, Vice-President.
L. E. MITCHELL, Supt. and Mine Manager.

DIRECTORS:

J. E. BUTLER, JNO. KLINE, E. G. JONES,
JOHN FIFER, CHAS. KETTENBEIL, GEO. C. SLOAN.

The Wisconsin-Colorado G. M. Co.

Is incorporated under the laws of Arizona. The company is offered as above stated, and capitalized for \$1,500,000 shares of a par value of \$1 each. Out of this amount it was decided to place 500,000 shares on sale to secure money for immediate development. The stock was offered at 15 cents per share, it being thought that the sale of that amount of stock will be sufficient to develop the property to a self-sustaining basis. The first sales of stock were most gratifying and the work was immediately started. Mr. Mitchell took personal charge and within a month had a good force of men at work erecting buildings and sinking a working shaft for the permanent development of the property.

INCORPORATED FOR 1,500,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE \$1.00 EACH.

Progress of the Work

The progress of the work has been eminently satisfactory. The new working shaft is a model of fine construction and is designed to operate the property at great depth. It is now over 50 feet deep and within a few weeks will require a plant of steam hoisting machinery for its economical operation. It is the intention to place this machinery on the shaft within two months. With the depth that will have been gained by that time a producing mine will soon be developed. Roads will be built and transportation provided for taking ore to the Salida smelter.



Workings of the Wisconsin-Colorado G. M. Co.

Rich Mineralization of Company

The rich mineralization of the entire Frankie group has been amply proven by prospect developments and by test shipments of ore to various refineries. Several prospect shafts were sunk on the various veins by Mr. Mitchell. The Frankie shaft is down 90 feet, the Leo M. shaft is down 100 feet and the C. O. D. George shaft is down 80 feet, all showing big veins with high mineral values. The new working shaft is designed to develop all of these veins and to afford easy working facilities for the entire group. The Salida smelter affords cheap and convenient treatment, all contributing toward making the property an ideal one for development.

Main Office at Appleton, Wis.
For Information Address D. M. HYDE, Appleton, Wis.
No company in Cameron District offers Better Inducements for Investments.



STORE OF

TOMLIN & MEACHAM

Leading Grocery and Bakery of Salida.

Phone 88

240 F Street

WE CAN PLEASE YOU AS TO PRICES, QUALITY AND TREATMENT. GIVE US A TRIAL AND BE CONVINCED.

LARGEST AND BEST

EQUIPPED BAKERY WEST OF PUEBLO. A COMPLETE STOCK OF BAKERY GOODS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.



S. W. SANDUSKY'S DRY GOODS STORE

A Bit of History. Read and Reflect.

For over twenty years we have been selling dry goods, shoes, carpets and furnishings in Salida. It is a source of great pride to us that many whom we number now among our customers have traded continually through all the years they have resided here, for which we are very, very grateful.

We feel that it is a splendid recommendation to us that we must have given good value for their money. In all these years we have never intentionally bought a poor article and believe we can safely say we have distributed among the people more good merchandise than any house in this part of Colorado. There is a better percentage of profit on cheap goods than on the better goods, but we consider poor goods dear at any price, both to the dealer and to the customer for the dealer has to be continually looking for new customers and the customers for a better place to trade. With many thanks to all our friends for their very liberal patronage in the past and soliciting a continuance of the same, wishing everyone a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am,

Respectfully,
S. W. SANDUSKY.



Meat Market of Max Lessing

Located centrally in the business district on F street, is the model store of Max Lessing, doing a general wholesale and retail butcher business, handling only the choicest of meats, both salt and fresh. Oysters and vegetables in season can be had at this market, the very best at correct prices. Too much could not be said in favor of this firm and they are accorded the united respect of the people of Salida and Mr. Lessing is an extremely pleasant gentleman and is ever to the front in movements for the good of the county.

L. E. HENSLEY & Co.

Real Estate--Insurance--Loans

PHONE BLACK 891.

107 LOWER F STREET.

We carry the largest list of rental property of any agency in the city. Also have a good list of bargains in real estate that will make nice investments. If you contemplate purchasing a home, a ranch or a business property for investment, write us or call and we will be pleased to show you our list and convince you that we have some good investments.

INSURANCE, ETC.

We are agents for the old reliable New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co., one of the oldest and strongest companies in existence, a company that pays its losses promptly and most liberally.

We are also agents for the best Accident and Slek insurance in the country, barring none—the American Benevolent Association, of St. Louis, Mo. We have paid more in claims in Salida than any other three companies doing business here in the past four years. We would be pleased to hand you a list of claims paid in Salida so you can see for yourself. This company pays for accidents from \$20.00 to \$100.00 per month, according to occupation, and from \$30.00 to \$60.00 per month for sickness; cost to join, \$5.50, dues, \$1.25 per month.



SALARY AND CHATTEL LOANS.

We have the most complete business of this kind in the country. We advance you money on your salary, if you have a permanent position, and only ask you to sign a note for the money, and you do not have to ask a friend to sign with you. We trust you when no others will. We also loan money on chattels, such as pianos, organs, furniture, watches and jewelry. We have arranged our office so that we have a private compartment where you can come and transact your business and no one will be the wiser. Our business is strictly confidential and your employer will never know that you have made a loan from us.

COLLECTING AGENCY.

We have one of the most complete systems of collecting known to mankind. We get the money when all others fail. Come in and give us a trial and we think you will be convinced that we are the only collectors in the business. This department is under the personal supervision of our Mr. W. P. Myers, who is a collection attorney of eight years experience. We belong to several large collection agencies and have local men in every prominent city in the Union.

If you have anything for sale or rent bring it to us and we will give the matter prompt attention and get you the best price obtainable. We are open for business and willing to listen to any kind of a proposition that looks good. Come in and chat with us some time and we will try and interest you in something that will make you money.

L. E. HENSLEY & CO.,

Box 217.

SALIDA, COLO.

SALIDA'S LEADING CLOTHIER

Our Stock is the Most Complete in the City
Our Prices the Lowest.

The store that stands between you and high prices.

Best and most reliable goods at all times.

A. UNGER

MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTER

The One-Priced Clothier.



"THE PEOPLE'S STORE."

Salida headquarters for Books, Stationery, Souvenirs, Views, Novelties, Toys, Etc.
F Street—Sweet Block



The Boston Tea & Coffee Company

WISH TO PRESENT TO YOU THE ABOVE CUT

To show what can be done in the way of building up a large business from a small beginning. We are handling the best of goods and are making the price right and giving the best service, as our trade will tell you. Wishing you a prosperous New Year, we remain,

Very truly yours,
HAMPSON BROS. & VALDEZ,
Proprietors.



Candy Parlors of

MILLER & FRANKE

We Cater to the Finer Tastes of People.
MANUFACTURING ALL OUR OWN

Candies and Ice Creams

Our Line is The

MOST COMPLETE AND BEST IN CITY. SPECIAL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.



"THE ESMOND" FAMILY HOTEL.

231 EAST FIRST ST., CORNER OF D ST.

The best family hotel in the city. All modern conveniences. Rooms, 50c, 75c, and 1.00. Special rates by the week or month. Table board \$5 a week.

A prominent business woman to whom Salida is indebted for a number of fine apartment and rooming houses. Her present two fine houses are a complement in their equipment and conduct to the city. Mrs. Wells is a progressive woman of business tact. She deals extensively in buyin, selling, renting and leasing boarding and rooming houses, having established most of the better places in the city.



Mrs. Ida F. Wells

The Tourist ROOMING HOUSE

No. 138 1-2 East First St.

FURNISHED ROOMS—

Single or en suite, also for light housekeeping. :: Headquarters for commercial travelers and tourists.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

Rates, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00
Special Rates by the Week

"We are not superstitious, but believe in signs."

JAMES L. PEARCE,

Lettering and Sign Painting

PAPERHANGING, DECORATING, GRAINING, CARRIAGE PAINTING.

Window Cards Designed Artistically and Effectively

Contract Work.

Prices on Application.

ADDRESS: 401 E. 4TH ST.



PRIVATE INSITUATION
SUPPORTED BY DR. COCHEMS.

STAFF.
DR. COCHEMS.
DR. SHAFER.
DR. JONES.
DR. PARKER.
DR. McCLURE.

In connection with hospital is also a dispensary where a number of surgical patients are treated daily.

MISS ALICE G. MAHONEY,
MATRON.
A FULL CORPS OF NURSES.

RED-CROSS HOSPITAL

G. STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STREETS
CENTRALLY LOCATED WITH ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES

ALL MODERN SURGICAL AND MEDICAL METHODS OF TREATMENT

Patients are met at train with ambulance.

Patients whose cases require it are treated with X-Rays and Violet Rays.

Telephone Salida 63.

HOSPITAL HOURS:
9 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS:
2 P. M. TO 6 P. M.



THE STRAIT BUILDING
One of Salda's Modern Business and Office Blocks.



INVEST IN SALIDA REAL EST

SALIDA

Is not a "Boom Town," it is a substantial city that is enjoying a steady and prosperous growth. It has grown steadily from the day of its founding, twentythree years ago. Its growth has been in a steadily increasing ratio so that today its growth is greater and more substantial than ever in its history.

Two Modern Cottages Erected by J. H. Strait on Upper F Street, in Salida.



HOMES

May be bought or built in Salida on easy terms and at moderate expense. The climatic advantages are superior to any in the United States while social and educational advantages are not excelled in any city of similar size anywhere.

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS

J. H. STRAIT,
SALIDA, COLORADO.

THE Salida Bottling Co.

Wholesale Dealers in **WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS**



MANUFACTURERS and BOTTLEERS of
Soda Waters, Ginger Ale, Phosphates,
Juleps, Seltzer, Iron Brew, and all
"Soft" Drinks.

AGENTS FOR
COORS' GOLDEN KEG AND BOT-
TLED BEER, and for "SCHLITZ, the
Beer that made Milwaukee Famous"



OFFICE AND SALESROOM OF THE SALIDA BOTTLING CO.
W. S. EDWARDS, Manager. J. H. OWEN, Office Manager.

Soda Fountain Supplies
Fountains Charged
Liquid Gas
Bromo Soda
Liquor Flasks

W. S. Edwards, manager of the Salida Bottling Company, came to Salida from Pueblo, where he was engaged in a similar business, four years ago, and established in a small way the Salida Bottling Company. Since that time the business has grown steadily with the city and has created for itself a field of wide range, the patronage of the business extending throughout this section of Colorado. From a small institution occupying rented quarters the business has grown until it employs a large force of men, ships supplies to dozens of towns and cities, occupies large quarters of its own that were built especially for the accommodation of the business and has come to be recognized as one of the largest and most successful enterprises of central Colorado.

Manager Edwards has surrounded himself with a competent corps of assistants with "Colonel" J. H. Owen as office manager, a young man who has proved himself not only a competent business man but a good fellow of the kind that brings new business and then holds it.

In order to accommodate the growing demands of the business a branch house is now being operated at Durango, Colorado, and for the future other branches are contemplated.

Holman's Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

FIRST-CLASS

RUBBER TIRED TURN-OUTS.

SPECIAL RATES
MADE TO
MINING MEN and
EXPLORING
PARTIES

HEADQUARTERS

FOR ALL
Stages in and Out of Salida.

EXPERIENCED
GUIDES
ALWAYS
ON
HAND

Hacks
Surreys
Carriages
Buggies
Runabouts



Mountain
Wagons
Four-
Horse
Tally-hoes

STAGES LEAVE DAILY FOR
MINING CAMPS OF

Turret, Manoa and Whitehorn

TELEPHONE OFFICE 44
RESIDENCE 18

E. G. HOLMAN, PROPR.