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Salida

Jewel of the Arkansas

A Brief Sketch of the Wonderful Resources and Advantages She Offers to the Investing Public.

Incessant sunshine glimmers down on Salida—the Rockies' gem. Beautiful gate to the broader view. The sublimest peaks old Nature knew. Like sentinels stand on guard. Resting, their circling arms within. The smiling valley clothed in green waves a cheery welcome. The wall of hills stands firm and grand. Hold in Nature's extended hand. Gifts of glittering gold.

THE record of twenty-two years in the history of Salida would have its beginning in a water tank at a junction point of the little narrow-gauge which was then the beginning of the great Denver & Rio Grande system, and its ending in the magnificent little city that is now the great central point of that system of railroad which traverses almost every valley of the state and forms the connecting link across the backbone of the continent in the greatest trans-continental road in America. What then was a desolate waste is now a thriving community with all the advantages and comforts of metropolitan life. What then was the play ground of a prairie dog village is the great central mart of commerce of the inter-mountain section of Colorado. Where the cactus and yucca bloomed in the shifting sands of an almost desert place then, there now bloom the parks and lawns and suburban farms of Salida. "The Jewel of the Arkansas."

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 foot hills. 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 west 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 200 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.

The population of Salida is over 5,000, and the fact that there is not a va-

people were almost of another race or nation. The very first thing the eastern investigator or investor should do is to disabuse his mind of such false notions. The most perceptible difference is that there is less of ignorance and vice in the average Colorado town, less of lawlessness and poverty, a

of all that no town or city in all the state is so well built or has, proportionately, so many pretty homes or substantial buildings.

Society strikes a high plane and life is relieved of much of the monotony too often prevailing as a characteristic of many communities. Social func-



Skeleton of the Flue Chamber.

higher standard of manhood and womanhood. The people, except the younger generation, are all immigrants from other states, mostly east of the Missouri river. Colorado is not a state for idlers. The pre-eminent characteristic of its people is activity. If one expects to be prosperous he must determine to be active. The very air and surroundings are exhilarating, so it is no wonder that Colorado has made progress in civilization and development such as has been seldom equaled in the world's history. Colorado has come to be a symbol of ambition and progress—it is a poor place for drones. Brains

are always marked by freedom from stiff formalities, but nevertheless are remarkable for true gentility, born of nobler natures. One is known and respected for what he really is, not for his particular calling or vicer of so-called "society polish." Our gentlemen are men of business and our ladies are women of refinement and education, presiding over model modern homes or engaged in some useful occupation.

In the matter of churches and schools the city of Salida is exceptionally well equipped. There are seven churches—the Presbyterian, Epis-

Smelter

Greatest In Colorado

The Great Reduction Plant of the Ohio & Colorado Smelting & Refining Co. Eclipses All Rivals.

ONE of the greatest of the several industrial enterprises undertaken this year in Colorado is that of the Salida smelter, now nearing completion, the property of the Ohio and Colorado Smelting and Refining Company, located on the main Arkansas river in an ideal spot two miles from the business center of Salida.

The construction work on this big plant was begun on February 24th, while the work of grading for the spur line of road reaching directly from the main line was begun about Thanksgiving. Though there is yet a great deal of work to be done before the great plant can be considered complete, fires will be started within a few days and the treatment of ore begun. The mine owners who have contracts for the treatment of ore are urging the management to commence treatment and the great ore bins are filling up rapidly, while hundreds of cars of ore are in the yards or en route from the mines of the western and southern parts of the state.

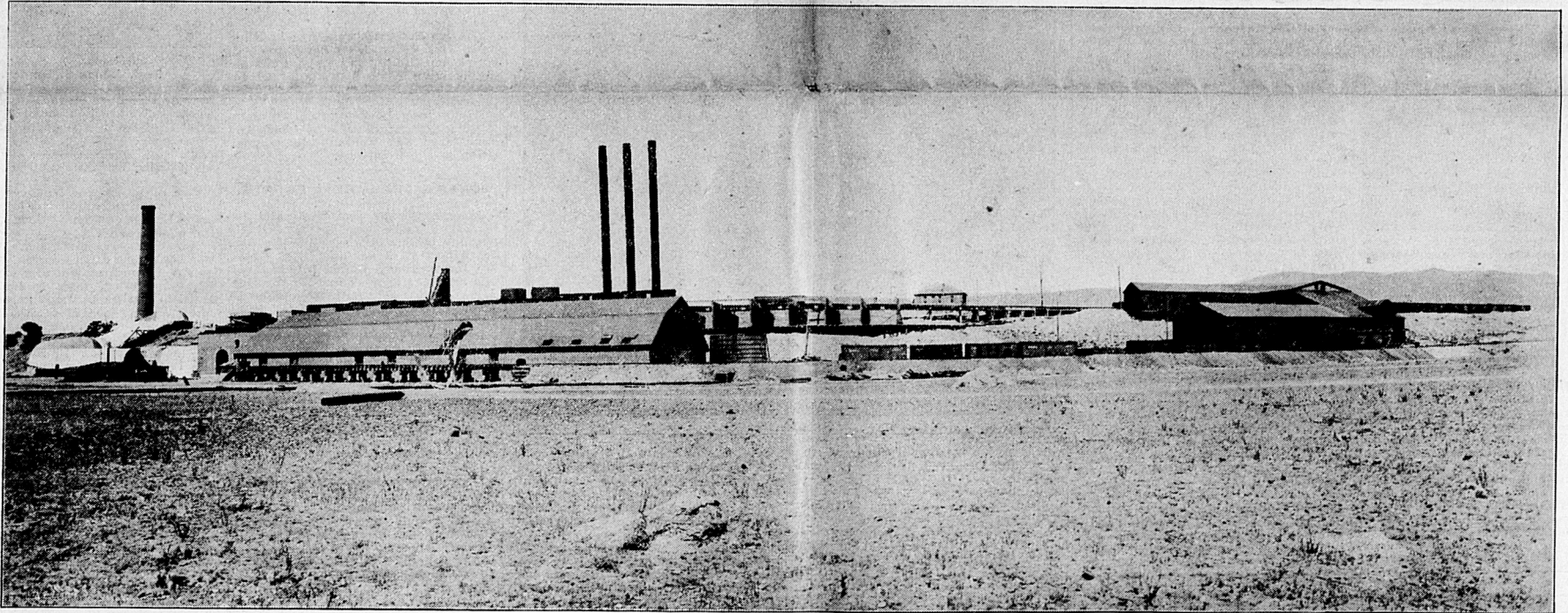
The capital for the enterprise comes mainly from Cleveland, Ohio, and vicinity. The company is incorporated for \$3,000,000, and already about three quarters of a million have been actually expended in construction work.

J. C. Kartz of Cleveland, Ohio, is the president of the company and Timothy

property will supply a large amount of ore to the smelter, the management stating that the production will be an average of 300 tons per day. This will, however, be less than one-third of the daily average capacity of the plant, and contracts for ore are being made every day now in order to assure an ample supply and reserve. There is, however, no reason to fear that there will be a shortage in supply, for mine owners all over this section of the state, particularly in Leadville, are clamoring for a place to market their ore. The Salida plant will draw from all parts of the state and has already, before the fires have been started, caused a much better feeling in many of the mining districts, particularly in those of the central and eastern parts of the state. The districts directly tributary to Salida have also taken on new life as a result of contracts for ore that have already been made by the smelter management.

All characters of ores are wanted and will be treated at minimum charges. The plant is complete, reducing all ores to bullion.

The site of the smelter is an ideal one, including three mesas, affording every facility and advantage for handling ores and dumping slag. The site of eighty acres was donated by the citizens of Salida. The lay and quality of the ground could not have been ar-



Panorama View of the Ohio and Colorado Smelting and Refining Company's Smelter at Salida.

Wonderful as is this history of progress of less than a quarter of a century, it is not the purpose at this writing to attempt to even paraphrase its varying incidents. It is the vital present that more concerns us now. We judge by the past, we hope in the future, but we live to-day. So it is of Salida as we see it to-day that I shall attempt to write.

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 & 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 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 the gateway out of the long, narrow passage into broad and extended view of Salida, the name signifying the position, it being used in Mexico as we use our English word "Exit."

Awe-inspiring in its grandeur, the

cant residence within her limits and that for four years past there has been a residence building boom, and that it is still in continuance, is sufficient proof of steady and uninterrupted growth.

An amusing misconception of the general character of mountain towns and cities prevails in eastern sections. There is a sort of hazy, far-away conception of everything, as though the

and a determination to win are the necessary faculties for success. The state has drawn from the East a very high class of emigrants and this accounts for the high standard set up in so short a time.

Salida is representative of Colorado in this respect. Her people are cultured and refined, and on every hand one sees evidences of the spirit that imbues them. It is the proud boast

copal, Methodist, Christian, Baptist, Catholic and Adventist. There are two large public school buildings, including a fine high school, and employing twenty teachers. There is also a well equipped academy accommodating pupils from many sections of the state. There are also several kindergarten

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

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. Steinbrenner of Cleveland, secretary. These five constitute the board of directors of the company. The chief owners of the smelter are also the chief owners of the New Monarch mine at Leadville. This great

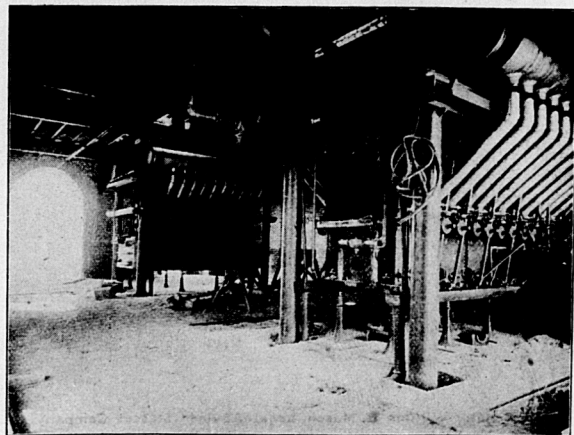
arranged to order better than nature has provided it.

The power house is an immense brick structure 80x160 feet, designed for the present needs of the business and for extension at any time that the capacity of the plant may need to be enlarged. It is divided into four compartments—boiler room, engine room and two blower rooms. An electric plant is also included in the machinery for lighting the grounds and works. The interior of the room is finely finished and the floor is concrete throughout. The power house is designed to accommodate practically double the present equipment of machinery. There are three boilers in the boiler room while there is room for six, by the addition of coal storage capacity. The engine is a 550-horse power tandem Corlis, the engine that furnished a great part of the heavy power for the Buffalo exposition. It was bought at the exposition grounds before the close of the great fair. There are now four great blowers in position while there is room available for twice that number.

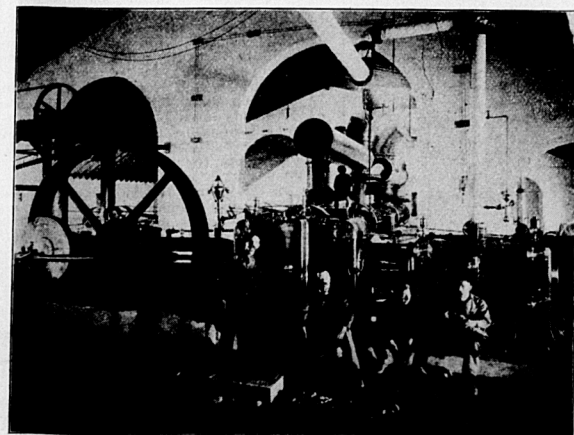
There are two furnace buildings now complete, the lead and matte furnace buildings. They are constructed of pressed brick and are ideal in their proportions and equipment. The lead furnace building is 40x120 feet with walls twenty-four feet high. There are four furnaces, each with a capacity of 150 tons per day.

Immediately in the rear of this building and standing on a foundation some six feet higher is the matte furnace building, the two furnace buildings occupying the space to the foot of the mesa bench. This building is 40x90

(Continued on Eighth Page.)



Matte Furnaces.



Interior of Power House.

Mascot

Appropriately Named

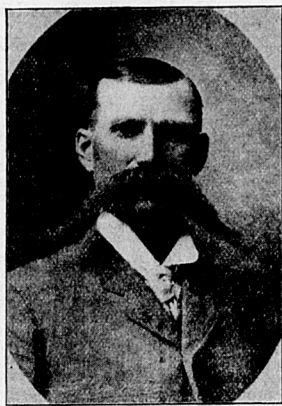
Company Recently Organized for the Development on an Immense Scale of This Splendid Property.

THE Mascot Company of the Turret mining district, Chaffee county, Colorado, is being incorporated under the laws of Arizona, with capital stock of \$2,000,000, of which \$1,200,000 is paid in, the balance, \$800,000, being treasury stock. The officers of the company are: J. C. Blaisdell, editor of the Bradford (Illinois) Republican, president; J. C. Pirkey, fire and life insurance, of Streator, Illinois, first vice president; R. W. Phillips, flour merchant and county supervisor, of Lostant, Illinois, second vice president; F. L. Ream, grain elevator owner, of Lostant, Illinois, secretary and manager; E. S. Plimpton, Jr., general merchandise, Salida, treasurer; E. E. Briggs, Minneapolis, Colorado, mine superintendent; Olen O. Larson, Salida, mining engineer; United States Senator William E. Mason, of Chicago, general counsel.

The directors are J. C. Blaisdell, J. C. Pirkey, R. W. Phillips, F. L. Ream, E. S. Plimpton, Jr., E. E. Briggs, R. S. Cowan, president Supreme Lodge Mystic Workers of the World, Rockford, Illinois; Dr. I. W. Gillispie, physician, Lostant, Ill. It will readily be seen that the directory of the Mascot Company is a strong one, such as can not but inspire confidence. As a matter of fact, a large portion of the \$800,000 treasury stock of the company was bespoken by residents of Illinois even before the organization was completed, such was the confidence of the people of that state in the integrity of the organizers and directors.

It has been decided to make the general offices of the Mascot Company in Salida, to be in charge of the treasurer. The executive officers will be in Lostant, Illinois, under charge of F. L. Ream, secretary and general

6,000 feet along the surface, and being from four feet to eight feet in width. 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



Skinner, Salida, Photographer.
Prof. Olen O. Larson—Mining Expert and Consulting Engineer for Mascot Company.

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 \$5.00 to \$30.00 in gold. Float has been found here carrying as high as \$200.00.

In such an undertaking as the directory of the Mascot Company are about to commence, a very considerable amount of money will be needed, and while the treasury of the organization is well lined with "filthy lucre," it is proposed to put as many men on the work as can be used to keep the development up day and night. This is on the practical and business-like theory that if it is necessary to spend \$100,000 to accomplish a result, the sooner that result is attained the sooner stockholders will receive dividends. For ninety days only, a block of treasury stock will be offered at ten cents, no certificate for less than 100 shares being issued. Orders for stock must be forwarded direct to the secretary at Lostant.

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 five years ago, and the organizers of the company recently acquired the ownership of them only after the most careful and pains-taking 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 peculiar 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



F. L. Ream—Secretary and Manager of Mascot Company.

manager, to whom all letters should be addressed and who will take pleasure in furnishing any information requested.

Immediate development of the Mascot property in the Turret district will be initiated. A contract for a 1,000-foot tunnel, to be completed within twenty months, and to cost \$30,000, has been let. This tunnel will pierce the well-defined vein, and at the 1,000-foot mark will be about 800 feet below the surface. This tunnel will drain the workings as well as form the entrance and egress of the mine. As will be seen from the accompanying cut, the vein of the Mascot group of claims is very distinct, extending more than

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

The rock formation of the territory held by the Mascot company and through which the fractures trend consists of a slightly altered feldspathic granite. It is a well-known fact that gold is indigenous in the granites, it being more favorable for the deposition of gold, as well as for vein formation than the younger formations. Along the western boundary of the company's holdings we find, resting upon the granite in a crumpled condition, upturned beds of the several formations which have been placed there during the different ages which constitute the earth's history. About one mile in a westerly direction from this property, and at a much lower elevation, is found in abundance remnants of basaltic eruptions.

As the great concentration of electrical energy, followed by disturbances and eruptions are necessary for the deposition of gold, as well as for reef forming, nature has certainly lavished bountiful gifts upon the immediate section traversed by the Mascot fissures. There is no doubt that the initial mineral deposits of this section were formed in the tertiary age, the chemical as well as the physical conditions having at that time been extraordinarily favorable in every way.

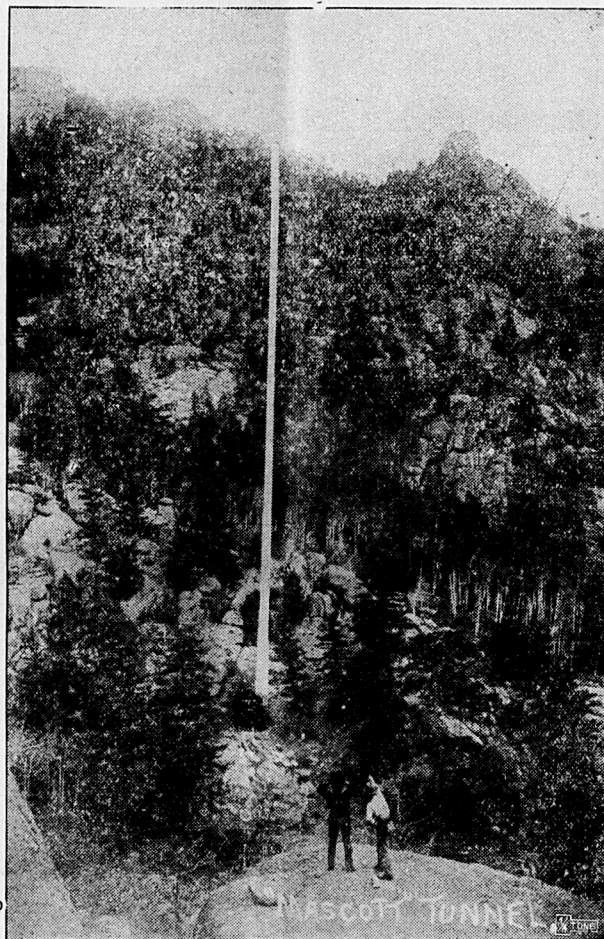
The property is located two miles from the town of Turret and four miles from the railroad. A wagon road has been constructed to reach the great

the east, along the line of Badger creek, comes again the lime, probably a dolomite, lying against quartzite and it is against the granite, the dip of the eastern rim of old rocks being to the



Elmer E. Briggs—Mine Superintendent of the Mascot Company and a Leading Promoter of Mining Enterprises.

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 porphyry 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 blowout ridges of diorite boulders. These fis-



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 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 part of the Rocky mountains. 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 geology of the Turret-Cameron mining district is in every way favorable to the existence of great gold ore bodies as well as in certain sections of large bodies of copper, where the great copper zone crosses at a wide angle the gold-bearing belt. 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, rhyolite, 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.

In the Turret district there has been an immense glacial action and erosion, cutting out vast gulches along the lines of the contacts, exposing the mineralized formation. To the east of Turret, the district is not eroded in this manner, this section being known commonly as the Cameron or Whitehorn district. The central feature of this section is Cameron mountain, the highest in this range of low mountains. 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

depth. The veins in the central and western sections are all in the country that is called the diorite heart, lie away from the contact and appear to converge toward Cameron mountain, a cone-like prominence that rises almost in the center of the eruptive filling of the sedimentary bowl.

STRAIT BROS., JEWELERS.

In July last year John H. Strait, then a resident of Canistota, New York, came to Salida for a month of recreation. So well did he like this city that he came back the following November and remained all winter. New York's climate seemed harsh when compared with that which prevails here, and so Mr. Strait went home fixed in the determination to live in Salida. Last spring he returned with his brother, Charles E. Strait, and bought out the jewelry business of C. B. Coffin, on F street. The Straits had been in that line of business in Canistota some years, where John H. also owned a modern flouring mill which had a large and growing trade. Believing that Salida will become a city of 10,000 or more in a few years, John H. Strait at once purchased a piece of land on F street, adjoining the property of the Presbyterian church, and has just completed thereon the construction of a fine pressed brick two-story business block with basement, two stores and twelve offices. He also purchased a fine tract on the northwest corner of Eighth and F streets, on which he will erect two handsome brick residences. This is an indication of Mr. Strait's faith in the stability and growth of Salida. After making the investments mentioned John H. Strait returned to Canistota and prepared to move his family here, first selling several dwelling houses which he owned there and disposing of his flouring mill to a corporation of which he has been elected president. While in the East he selected an elegant equipment in the way of wall cases and plate glass show cases for the Strait Bros. jewelry business. This furniture is of golden oak, the wall cases having heavy french plate glass mirrors, and being very expensive. Mr. Charles E. Strait, who is a graduated optician as well as a first class watchmaker, will pay particular attention to fitting eyes with glasses and to correcting inequalities of vision. Besides carrying a complete line of merchandise to be found in a first class jewelry establishment, Strait Bros. handle a full line of photographic supplies and cameras. They also make a specialty of high grade railroad watches, chief of which is the famous Hamilton. This firm will open a large line of the finest cut glass of the latest patterns. Of course it is understood that fine watch repairing will be a feature of the business.

John H. Strait, senior member of the firm, was born in New Hudson, New York, in 1865. He was graduated from the Elmira Business College in 1886, and was cashier for the Erie railroad at that place four years. He commenced flour milling in 1893, and made Canistota his home from that time until this season.

Charles E. Strait was born in Richburg, New York. After leaving school he learned the jewelry and watchmaking business, as well as taking a thorough course in optics. He is a careful workman.

Salida may be congratulated upon the distinct gain both in a social and a business way, through the acquisition of the Straits.

JONES & CRAIG, REAL ESTATE.

Jones & Craig's, real estate and fire insurance, offices are in the Hively building. The members of the firm are Albert W. Jones and D. H. Craig. Mr. Jones came to Salida July 25, 1881, and was master mechanic for the Denver & Rio Grande until November 10, 1900. On November 11th—next day—he commenced fitting up offices for the handling of real estate, which business he soon built up to goodly proportions. In June, 1901, D. H. Craig became partner and the firm name was changed to Jones & Craig, and the insurance agency of E. W. Hively purchased. This firm handles real estate in all parts of this section of Colorado, as well as carefully selected mining properties. D. H. Craig came to Salida in March, 1881, and dealt in dry goods until 1885, when he and his brother, L. W. Craig, organized the Continental Divide bank, which afterwards became the First National. In 1886 Mr. Craig re-entered the dry goods business with S. W. Sandusky, the firm being Craig & Sandusky, and so continuing until March, 1901, when he opened a real estate and insurance

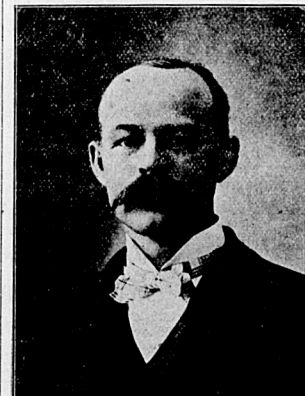
business, which he followed until 1894, when he went to the First National bank as cashier. Jones & Craig have made many large sales, especially this year, of residence and business property in Salida. They are agents for Eddy Bros., addition, and for many non-residents. They also are agents for the Colorado Investment and Loan Company of Denver. Mr. Jones is the office manager of the firm, and his extensive acquaintance with people, properties in this section and values, puts him in position to handle the business in the most satisfactory manner for buyer and seller.

F. C. WOODY—REAL ESTATE.

F. C. Woody, who came to Salida from Iowa twelve years ago, is one of the best known real estate dealers and fire insurance agents in this section of Colorado. For eleven years he was chief clerk to the master mechanic of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company at Salida, and during that time made an extensive friendship among the residents of this city and county. In September last year Mr. Woody went into the real estate and fire insurance business, his office being in the Knights of Pythias block on Second street. In February last Mr. Woody was chosen secretary of the Salida Building and Loan association by the directors of that organization, a position which he fills with signal ability. In less than a year Mr. Woody has firmly established himself in real estate and fire insurance, his business now being large and constantly increasing. His list of insurance companies is a long one, numbering nineteen fire and one plate glass company. Close attention to details, an agreeable personality and clean-cut dealings are the three features which characterize the business of Mr. Woody.

JAMES S. RAMEY.

Salida's well known and popular music teacher and composer. Teaches piano, violin, mandolin and guitar; is very successful in vocal culture. Has



Prof. James S. Ramey.

written a number of vocal and instrumental pieces which have a steady sale. Has been a resident of Salida since 1888.

SKINNER, THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

One of the newer business men of Salida who is rapidly building up a large line of custom is C. E. Skinner, the photographer. Any man can go through the motions of taking a photograph, but it requires a thorough knowledge of photography for a man to become an artist in that line. Mr. Skinner, whose fine studio is located at 229 F street, is one of the finest photographic artists in the state. He has been in the business twenty-six years and has the most completely equipped studio in Colorado outside of Denver and Colorado Springs. During the last three or four months Mr. Skinner has added enough new instruments to his equipment to finish a large gallery. Of course his specialty is portraits, the platinum finish being the best. Mr. Skinner's out of door views are sharp and distinct, something that the majority of artists fail at. For indoor work, such as interiors of residences, he has the finest wide angled lens made, of great latitude and focus, which gives better technical quality to the picture. He also has an electric flashlight machine which is absolutely instantaneous in operation. For ten years Mr. Skinner had the leading photograph gallery in Lincoln, Nebraska. He was four years expert operator in E. L. Eaton's famous studio in Omaha. Mr. Skinner had a fine gallery in San Francisco and also one in Sacramento. He came to Salida about two years ago, since which time he has more than trebled the value of his studio. Many of the halftones in this edition of The Record are from photographs specially taken for that purpose by Mr. Skinner. His place of business was built to plans made by him, and is complete in every respect. Mr. Skinner conducts his studio on strictly business principles, giving full value and the very best work. He is prompt in executing orders and makes delivery of his work in about one half the time required by others. You will make no mistake by going to him for anything in his line.

D. T. WYCOFF, DRUGGIST.

One of the most competent druggists in Colorado is D. T. Wycoff of Salida. Mr. Wycoff has been in the retail drug business in this state continuously since 1887. He was located in Walsenburg twelve years, and came to this city a little more than two years ago. Careful attention to the details of his business as well as unusual ability in filling prescriptions has resulted in building up for him one of the largest places of business in this section. Mr. Wycoff's carefully fitted up with the best of oak fixtures. He carries at all times a full line of fresh drugs, medicines, perfumes, soaps, toilet articles, cigars, etc., as also a well selected stock of the standard popular novels, stationery, etc.



J. C. Blaisdell, President Mascot Company.



U. S. Senator William E. Mason, Legal Adviser Mascot Company.

Twin City

First of Turret Mines

The First Great Reward for Faithful Perseverance Realized in the Vivandiere Mine.

DURING the last eight or ten weeks Salida has been practically the center of a mining excitement which has increased rather than diminished in intensity. People have come in from the East singly, in couples, bunches of five and as many as eleven in one party. And, literally speaking, fully ninety per cent of these people have gone into the Turret district, attracted to that section by the news of the rich mining properties being developed there.

Fourteen miles north from Salida and along the west side of the immense line and quartzite dike, extending in its zig zag course to Old Mexico, is situated the much talked of mining camp of Turret, in the central portion of a rich gold bearing district now attracting a great deal of attention from investors in various portions of the world. For several years mining claims have been staked with various results, and on all the prospects upon which any considerable amount of exploitation has been done the theory is conclusively proven that the veins are true fissures; and the fact that the ores consist of iron and copper sulphides, changing from the former to the latter as depth is gained, is sufficient evidence in itself that the values will increase both in quality and quantity as greater depth is reached.

pany owns seventeen claims in the Turret district. These are the Vivandiere, La Ploma, Golden Wonder, Monte Cristo and Mamie D. all in one group, and Dangerfield Nos. 1 and 2, Gertie, Anna, Ada, Consolidated, Snow Bird, Dog Lode, Union, Easter Bell, Lucky Boy and C. O. D. These claims all are patented and aggregate about 165 acres.

The Vivandiere shaft is 545 feet deep and drifting is being done on the 500-foot level, about twenty-five men being employed. The machinery plant on this shaft includes an air compressor of six drills capacity, a powerful steam hoist and a power blower for ventilating the mine, all backed up with large steam making plant. The shaft is an incline for about 250 feet, and thence 295 feet is vertical. At the shaft is large power and boiler house, shaft house, blacksmith shop and stable. On the four claims adjoining the Vivandiere are ten well defined ore veins and in the immediate neighborhood are several splendid mining properties which are being worked and preparing to make shipments of good ore in a very short time. Considerable ore has been shipped from the Vivandiere and it is the intention of the management to average thirty cars a month by December 1st.

About a half mile west of the Vivandiere group are located the other claims

of sufficient size to do the work of a large producing mine. The shaft is vertical and will be continued so. At the different stations cross-cuts will be run to the vein to take out the ore. The ladder compartment to provide a safety exit is a beautiful piece of work. The ladders are sixteen feet in length and at the bottom of each is a platform, so that in case a man should, for any reason, fall from the ladder, he could not go down more than sixteen feet.

On the surface this vein showed values equal to any in the district. From the fact that the shaft is vertical and the vein dips at a slight angle, the vein left the shaft at the fifty-foot level. At that time the values had doubled, and when the vein is cut at the 150-foot level, the management believes the ore will be found in sufficient quantities and value to go far toward paying for the work of future development.

The Dangerfield especially is a very promising property. It is an immense fissure following a spar dike. The fissure carries good width and locations prove its continuity for two miles. Assays made from this vein show values of \$150 per ton.

In addition to the mining development the company has laid out a townsite, called Minneapolis. This little community, nestling among the mountains at an altitude of nearly 9,000 feet, is picturesque and refreshing to the eye. A good hotel has been built and the houses occupied by the miners are comfortable and cozy. The townsite embraces about 100 acres and will undoubtedly become a summer resort for easterners when its attractiveness becomes known. The commissioners of Chaffee county are surveying a route for a wagon road from Salida to Minneapolis which will shorten the present drive of fourteen miles by about half. This road will probably be built this fall.

The officers of the Twin City Development Company are: J. J. New, capitalist, of Watseka, Illinois, president; George M. Williams, capitalist, banker and stock raiser, of Woodland, Illinois, treasurer; C. O. Patton, mining man, of Woodland, Illinois, secretary; Otto Munson, of Salida, manager; D. M. Nichols, practical mill man and mining engineer, superintendent. Business of-

other gilded shipper which Mr. Brown put on its feet. The Nevada Exploration and Development Company of Reno, of which Frank Norcross is president, was organized by Mr. Brown, and its stock is worth par. The Golden Sheaf Mining Company of the Randsburg district, of California, paying \$30,000 a month and owning a thirty-stamp mill, is another of Mr. Brown's efforts. The Austin (Nevada) Exploration and Development Company, organized in September last year, and of which George Watts of Austin is president, has done and is doing a constantly increasing paying business. All the above were organized by Mr. Brown and put upon a paying basis by him.

If a man can get up a method of extracting the values from ore which is practical, reduces cost and secures a larger percentage of values than the methods in use, he is a benefactor to the mining world as well as to himself. Mr. Brown invented an amalgamator which extracts ninety-eight per cent of the gold values and which is being used in California, Australia and South Africa. As a practical mine operator he saw the losses made through the old methods of operating and conceived the idea of keeping the pulp separated from the amalgam until it had passed through a sixty-mesh sieve. This idea he put into practical working form and built a compact, durable machine which on trial extracted ninety-eight per cent of the values, and which does as well in actual mill duty. Of course this was what mining men had been looking for and it brings its inventor a good royalty.

Mr. Brown organized the Salida Exploration and Development Company, and is its president. He has organized similar corporations in Russia, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. The Salida company has been organized two months and already has several big mining deals practically consummated. Mr. Brown's constant aim in the conduct of the Salida Exploration and Development Company is to bring buyer and seller of mineral properties together, and such persons as are interested will do well to place themselves in correspondence with that organization. Otto Munson, manager of the Twin City Development Company, says: "I consider J. H. Brown one of the most practical, clear-headed, intelligent mining men I have ever met. He knows the business thoroughly. His judgment is sound, and he is not carried away by appearances. He is a close, cold-blooded investigator, and I would accept his report upon a mining property in preference to many so-called 'experts,' and should not hesitate to invest money upon his recommendation."

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

The Salida Exploration and Development Company, recently organized, is destined to fill a crying need of Colo-

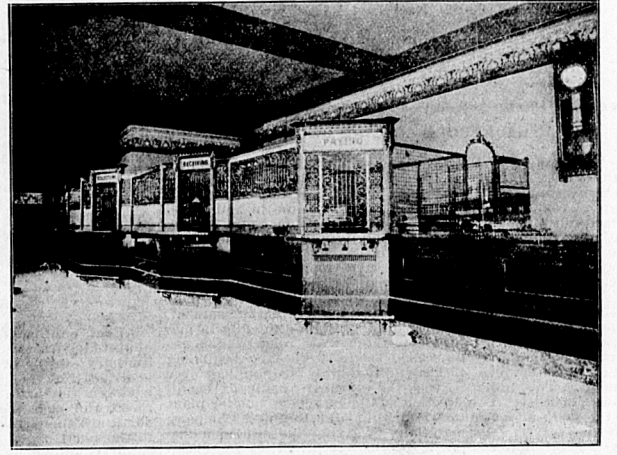
were chosen directors for the first year. The first officers were John B. Randal, president; Peter Mulvano, vice president; W. E. Robertson, treasurer, and W. W. Roller, secretary. Incorporation was effected November 11, 1886, the capital stock being \$100,000 (increased to \$200,000 the following year), shares being \$100 each.

The stranger coming to Salida remarks upon the great number of brick cottages and larger residences as compared with wooden houses. It cannot be denied that the Salida Building and Loan Association was largely instrumental in bringing this about. A brick residence is a better risk from a fire insurance standpoint than a wooden structure. It also is claimed that a wooden residence has cost as much, after the second or third painting, as the same residence in brick. And it is along the lines of such theory that the association handled its loans. Always conservative in the

years, eleven of which were passed in St. Paul, Nebraska. The business is on a strictly cash basis, and hence the consumer is assured of his ability to get his groceries at a small margin because Mr. Kramer makes no losses through book accounts. The interior of this store is a model of cleanliness and great taste is evidenced in the selection and display of merchandise. The best and freshest of everything in the grocery line is carried, and quick delivery of purchases is made in every part of the city. A feature which already is largely patronized is the bakery connected with this store. It is up-to-date and under the charge of an expert baker. Baking is done every night, pies, cakes, bread, etc. being the daily feature.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

In 1885 the Continental Divide bank of this city was organized by L. W. Craig and D. H. Craig. It was a pri-



Interior First National Bank.

conduct of its affairs, the directors nevertheless were liberal in their treatment of those who secured loans, and it is doubtless true that the policy inaugurated by the first board and consistently carried out by subsequent boards of directors, is responsible for the sound financial condition of the organization.

The aggregate amount of loans and earnings of the association from date of issue of series A to the maturing of series K, is \$438,000. At present series G, of \$50,000, which has not matured, is the oldest active loan. Series K, which has just been offered, is being so eagerly subscribed for that it is being issued only to borrowers.

The directors of the Salida Building

vate bank and built up a large line of business under the intelligent and aggressive conduct of the Craigs. In January, 1890, this bank became the First National, with capital stock of \$50,000, L. W. Craig being president and F. O. Stead, cashier. In 1894 D. H. Craig was elected a director and in 1895 became cashier, which position he fills to-day.

The First National always has been conducted along conservative yet liberal banking lines. It is not the policy of the directors to have the bank acquire real estate, and it will be seen from the last called statement that the value of such holdings aggregate but \$1,241.78. The bank is a purchaser of first class municipal and county securities which are issued in this section of Colorado.

The report of the condition of the First National, made July 16th last, is as follows:

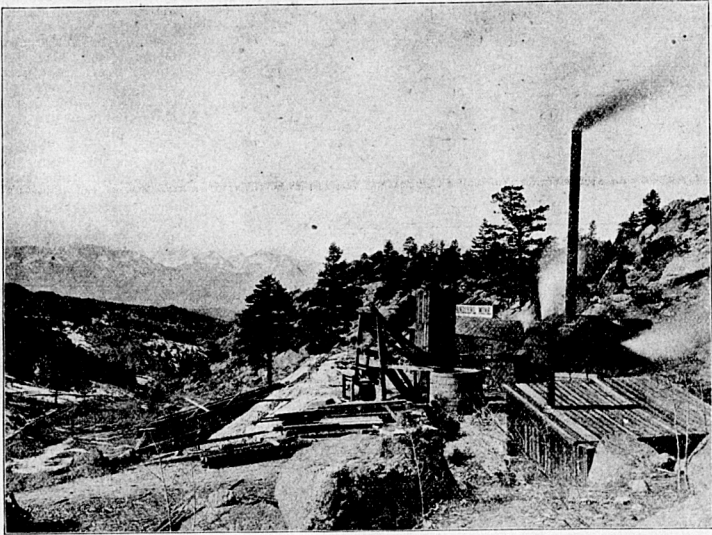
Resources—Loans and discounts, \$109,863.11; overdrafts, secured and unsecured, \$4,958.02; United States bonds to secure circulation, \$12,500; premium on United States bonds, \$900; stocks, securities, etc., \$95,624.78; furniture and fixtures, \$3,600; real estate, \$1,241.78; due from other national banks not reserve agents, \$49,387.50; due from approved reserve agents, \$64,826.95; checks and other cash items, \$160; notes of other national banks, \$175; fractional paper currency, nickels and cents, \$114.85; specie and legal tender notes in bank, \$21,946.60; redemption fund with United States treasurer, \$625; total, \$365,923.59.

Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$25,451.20; national bank notes outstanding, \$12,500; individual deposits subject to check, \$229,950.64; demand certificates of deposit, \$35,103.75; time certificates of deposit, \$12,918; total \$365,923.59.

This bank pays regular semi-annual dividends of twelve per cent. Its officers are Robert Preston (of Salt Lake City), president; Ben Disman, vice president; D. H. Craig, cashier; H. Preston, assistant cashier. The bank is located on the southeast corner of F and Second streets.

BON TON HOTEL.

One of the most comfortable hotels in this section is the Bon Ton of this city. This is a new two-story brick, located on the river at the foot of F street. The Bon Ton is under the management of Fred L. Scott, who recently returned from Cape Nome,



The Vivandiere Mine.

Although the district is practically undeveloped, sufficient work has been done to demonstrate beyond any reasonable doubt that a vast amount of gold is contained within the many fissures that traverse the country.

That rich sulphide ores are found at or near the surface, which has puzzled so many prospectors and mining men may clearly be explained by taking into consideration the fact that at some time in the past history of this particular section an inland sea has inundated nearly all, if not the entire, country from Buffalo peaks to Turret and the Whitehorn districts. This inundation is clearly evidenced by the marine fossils scattered over the mountains in great profusion. The large quantities of hematite ore apparently not of a plutonic origin but rather may they be classed with those having been subjected to intense heat which no doubt existed during the period of convulsions which caused the upheaval of this range or spur of mountains. In every instance where the porphyry intrusions are present rich ore shoots are found at irregular intervals. In the outlying rock formations of granite and schist are also found regular impregnations of ore.

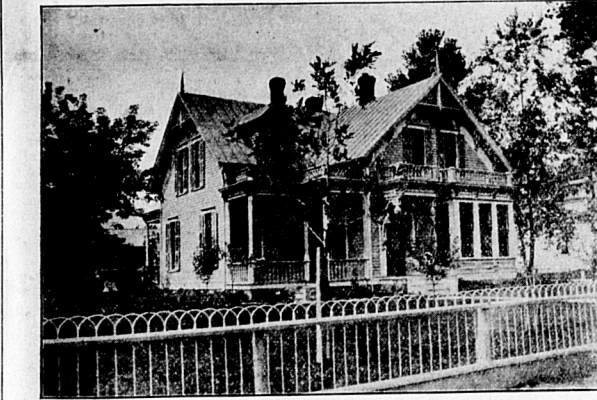
The Twin City Development Com-

pany, twelve in number. Of these, the Gertie has been more largely developed than the others. About 150 feet west of the Gertie shaft is plainly discernible the line of contact between the basic and secondary formations. The former consists of feldspathic granite, a formation in which gold is indigenous, and therefore, a most suitable rock in which to seek for appreciable quantities of the precious metals. The secondary formation consists of andesite, rhyolite and porphyry. This latter series has been greatly influenced by later quartziferous intrusions, which blending is strongly indicative of gold values. It will be seen that about 700 feet of the Gertie vein has walls of granite, while 800 feet traverses the secondary formation. The Dangerfield trends through a formation consisting of schist, porphyry and andesite. In various mining sections this mingling is one of the most general sources of gold, and with development it would seem that enviable results are sure to follow. The remainder of the claims are situated almost entirely in the granite formation. The working shaft is down about 120 feet, and is one of the finest pieces of mining work in the state. It is of two compartments and

files at 708 Opera House block, Chicago. The company is offering a limited amount of the treasury stock at 30 cents a share for installing a much larger machinery plant and pushing development. The capital stock is \$2,000,000.

J. H. BROWN, C. AND M. E.

Drawn to Salida by the rich mineral resources of this immediate section, J. H. Brown, one of the best known mining engineers and geologists in the country, has taken up residence in this city. Mr. Brown is a Californian, born almost on a placer mine. All his life has been devoted to the science of mineral locating, the most economical methods of mining and extraction of ores, and the organization of mining and development companies. One of the best properties organized by Mr. Brown is the Defender, a gold property owned by two women, located in Calaveras and El Dorado counties, California, and which has paid an average of \$30,000 a month so long that it is now an old story. The National Copper Exploration Company of Reno, Nevada, working thirteen claims, running twelve ounces gold, thirty ounces silver and ten per cent. copper, is an-



Residence of D. H. Craig, Cashier First National Bank.

do. The purposes for which this organization was chartered are the conduct of a mining exchange, the location, working, developing, buying, selling and listing for sale, mining property, oil claims and lands. The capital of the company is \$225,000, par value of shares \$1. The directors are all well known residents of Salida, being George Sullivan, J. B. Bowne, W. F. Moore, Charles Henkel, A. J. Grier, J. H. Brown and George D. Williams. The officers are: J. H. Brown, president; J. B. Bowne, first vice president; Charles Henkel, second vice president; Otto Munson, secretary; A. J. Grier, treasurer. It is the purpose of the company to open an exchange, with private telegraph wire quotations, boards, etc., and to collect a first class extensive cabinet of minerals found in Colorado. The business will be that of bringing together buyers and sellers of mineral properties and mines, as well as posting quotations and fluctuations on Colorado mining stocks. The need for such an exchange has been very evident a long time, for the reason that heretofore it has been difficult for a person to obtain reliable information concerning the values, development and shipping capacity of mining property in this state. The development now being conducted in the Chaffee county has reached the point where positive and reliable information is demanded, and President Brown, who is an expert mining engineer of reputation second to none, will give his personal attention to investigation of the merits of mines, prospects and claims. Salida will feel the effect of the establishment of this corporation in a few days.

SALIDA BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

On October 12, 1886, a meeting of citizens of Salida was held for the purpose of bringing about the organization of a building and loan association. John B. Randal was chairman of the meeting, the result of which was the forming of the Salida Building and Loan Association, the incorporators being John B. Randal, Albert W. Jones, William D. Geiser, Peter Mulvano, Elias H. Webb, Leonard Witmer, Eil G. Bettis, George W. McGovern and Benjamin H. De Remer, all of whom

and Loan Association are Thomas Ryan, V. C. Davenport, Ben Disman, Thomas Frame, Thomas Killen, George McLean, J. D. Whitehurst, George W. McGovern and J. D. De Weese. The officers are: Thomas Ryan, president; V. C. Davenport, vice president; F. C. Woody, secretary; H. Preston, treasurer. Under the management of the above named gentlemen, the association is steadily increasing its earnings, beneficial alike to its stockholders, its borrowers and the whole community. It is a building and loan association the peer of any



Skinner, Salida, Photographer.

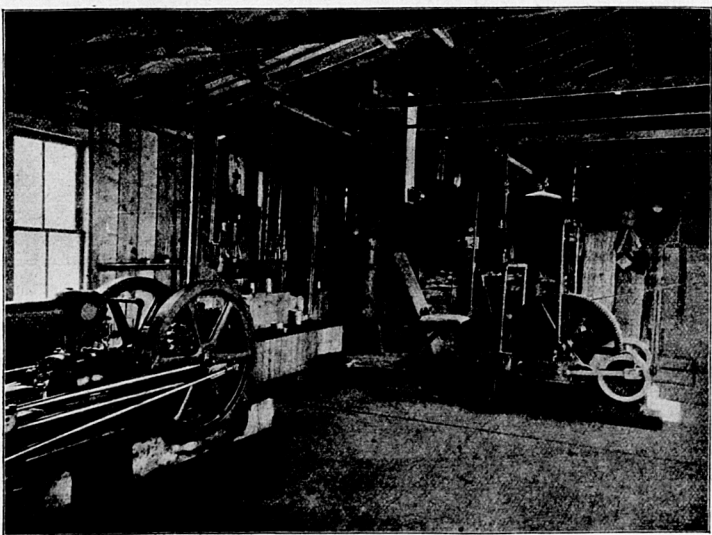
The Salida Cash Grocery.

operating in Colorado or any other state, and Salida is justly proud of this sound financial institution.

SALIDA CASH GROCERY.

The Salida Cash grocery is located at 208 F street, in the Collins block, and was opened for business in May last. Mr. G. Kramer, the proprietor, has been in the grocery business many

Alaska, where he had valuable mining interests. This hotel has first class rooms, bath, electric lights and the best of service. Located near to the railroad it is especially convenient for travelers arriving at night and who have to lay over to take an early morning train. In connection with the hotel is a first class restaurant, popular with the public, and having a large and constantly increasing patronage.



Vivandiere Power House.

TERMS.

One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months..... 75
Three Months..... 50

SALIDA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

COLORADO.

The eyes of the investor, not only in America, but in the leading European countries, are turned toward Colorado as the greatest and most fruitful of all fields of promise.

Chaffee county is in the exact geographical center of the "Golden State," and in the heart of the great Rocky Mountain region. She offers the richest undeveloped fields known to the world to-day.

Salida, the commercial center and metropolis of the county, extends a cordial invitation to all investors to come and see.

THE RECORD SPECIAL 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.

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.

SALIDA'S VARIED RESOURCES.

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.

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 uninformed may ask why this region has gone so long without a greater measure of development work having been done. The initiated will likely reply that the fact of its easy accessibility is the real explanation.

The time is now ripe for a rush to some newly developing district and all indications point to Salida as the center of attraction. In this case the opportunities are not confined to one comparatively small district.

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 and Iron Company, is located in the Turret mining district.

CHAFFEE COUNTY.

In presenting the matters contained in this edition of the Record great care has been taken to secure facts and to present them in as brief a form as possible without eliminating any of the vital points.

The prospective investor is of course more interested in the future possibilities than in the present accomplishments, yet it is necessary to present the present in order that he may judge intelligently of the opportunities that are awaiting him.

other line of industry. However, mining is the great resource and following its development all other lines naturally follow. Therefore, it is to the primary industry that attention is especially called, for with that properly enlarged the material increase in all other vocations and lines of industry will follow of themselves.

It is a remarkable statement, yet true, as shown by the books of the county officials, that Chaffee county has the largest proportion per capita of assessed property of any county in the state of Colorado.

There are on the books of the county clerk about 31,000 mining locations. In addition to this there are about 1,000 mining properties under patent.

Chaffee county is rich in natural wealth and possibilities. What is needed is conservative investment of reasonable capital to bring these natural resources into commercial use.

SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.

Less confusion arise in the minds of readers unacquainted with the country adjacent to Salida, a little preliminary survey of the situation may be useful. 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.

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.

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.

A NEGLECTED RESOURCE.

A resource of Chaffee county that has received little attention for many years from investors is that of placer mining. True, the greatest placer mine in the state is located in this county, but that is even greater cause for wonder that the industry has not been more closely investigated.

Ever since the first settlement of the valley small placers have been worked along the river bed, but never on a scale that would bring the industry into prominence.

One of the greatest needs of Salida to-day is an up-to-date hotel of about seventy-five rooms.

Some of the leading stores of Salida have abandoned, or practically so, the credit system, and others are very seriously considering the step.

One of the greatest needs of Salida to-day is an up-to-date hotel of about seventy-five rooms. There is nothing that the city needs more. Here is a good opportunity for an investment.

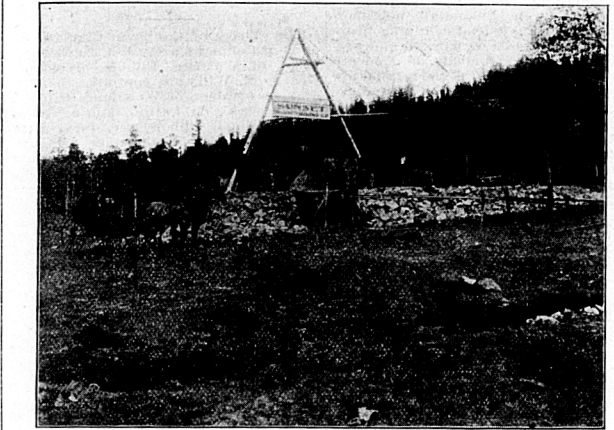
The pay roll of the Denver & Rio Grande road at Salida this month was about \$120,000. This breaks the record of the road at this point.

Sunset Consolidated Mining Co.

Its Owners See In Its Glittering, Golden Promise the Radiant Sunrise of Fortune's Favor.

CHAFFEE county will startle the world within eighteen months through the wealth of gold-bearing formations which will have been uncovered.

July 4th is an auspicious day on which to commence a great undertaking, and it also was a fitting day on which to bring to a climax the result of more than twenty years' labor among the mineral fastnesses of this state.

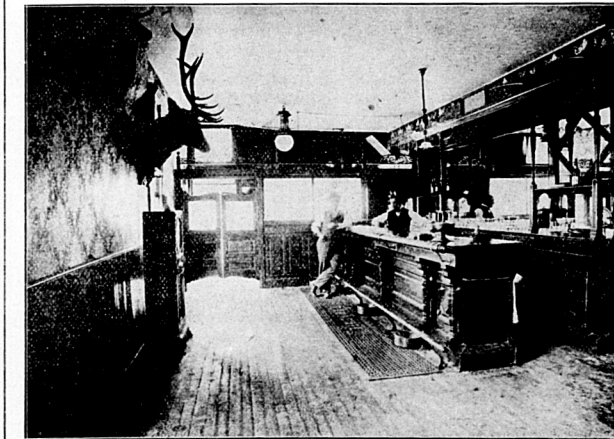


The Sunset Consolidated Shaft.

such conditions. As is well known, the average mine is 500 feet in depth, and this the American Flag, is not down 100 feet yet with a nine-foot vein and a four-foot pay streak.

The tunnel site and adjoining claims are heavily timbered, a matter of great importance to any company starting out to do the amount of work projected by the Sunset Consolidated.

On one of the claims is an enormous body of granite, similar to that at Barre, Vermont, fifty feet wide and concealed by practical quarrymen to be the finest in all Colorado.



The Gem Saloon.—F. A. Windiate, Proprietor.

It is predicted by many that this camp will be a second Cripple Creek. The reason for this is that 190 assays taken from the Manoa district, from ten-foot holes, returned an average of 33 per cent. better than 196 assays made under similar conditions from Cripple Creek.

GAME BIRD FANCIER.

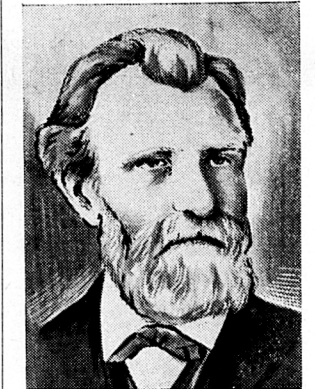
Where is the man who does not love cock fighting? If he disavows it openly, he in his heart knows that he would sneak off to see a couple of trained birds go at one another if he wasn't afraid of being seen and recognized.



Jesse L. McLaurin.

lar strain being the Gee dominiques, the originator of them being Dr. Gee, the well remembered bird fancier and breeder, who was born in Southampton county, Virginia, March 8, 1821, and who died at Burnsville, Alabama, February 19, 1891.

Jesse L. McLaurin, who has lived in Salida since 1880, is the only fancier in the West who breeds and trains the Gee dominiques. He has during the last three years defeated such noted strains as the Grist champions, the Gordon dominiques, red Cubans said to be direct from their originator, and other breeds not so noted, but every bit as hard to whip.



Dr. Gee.

leading cockers of to-day, and says that he has yet to see the strain he would hesitate to pit his Gee dominiques against.

Mr. McLaurin does not hesitate to bet on his own birds. During a well remembered cockfight in Salida he went to the bank and borrowed a considerable amount to bet on his own bird, and won, too.

Up to a year ago Mr. McLaurin refused to sell birds of his raising at any price, but now it is impossible to get a match on because other cockers recognize that there is no bird to be



A Gee Dominique.

successfully pitted against the Gee dominique, and as Mr. McLaurin's business in Salida does not permit him to travel, he has decided to make a feature of training these birds for the pit and selling them. The birds are all raised on the farm, and are "farm walked." Mr. McLaurin guarantees his birds to be dead game and unsurpassed for wind. Persons who are interested in either raising or fighting games should write Mr. McLaurin at Salida, and he will be glad to enter into correspondence with them.

Goldmont

Future Great Producer

Located by the Man Who Discovered and Brought to the World's Notice the Wonders of Cripple Creek.

ONE OF the largest and most promising mining companies in the districts adjacent to Salida and one that will contribute, for a time, at least, to Salida's commercial interests, is the Goldmont Mining and Milling Company, whose property is located three and one-half miles east of Alder, on the D. & R. G. R. R., in the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo. The Goldmont company's supplies are bought in Salida and they are pushing their mining and building energetically and extensively. They have 525 acres of mineralized territory, 320 acres of which are patented and platted into a town site, called Goldmont; and Goldmont is well supplied with water and timber, and is beautifully situated in a dense grove of quaking asp. This camp was originally known as Hull's camp, the original discoveries and locations having been made by C. A. Hull, the man who made the discovery that first brought the Cripple Creek district into prominence. After making the locations secure and satisfying himself that he had made the greatest discovery of his thirty-five years' experience as a prospector, Mr. Hull sought assistance from his friends, and the Goldmont Mining and Milling Company was organized, with B. F. Strasser as president, John F. Farley, vice president; W. R. Strasser, secretary and treasurer, and C. A. Hull, superintendent.

where ore running high in free gold has been found.

On the south side of the main gulch is a spur called Hull's hill, which joins by a saddle to the main range. Into this hill a tunnel—the Lucky Gus—illustrated below—has been started eastward to crosscut a north-south ledge which outcrops near the hill's summit. This tunnel is driven 250 feet and has disclosed streaks of ore that run \$86 in gold to the ton.

The ore in these tunnels is pronounced by Captain John I. Isling, one of the best-known mine inspectors in Colorado, to be one of the best concentrating propositions he has ever seen. Acting on his recommendation, the Goldmont company has contracted with Fairbanks, Morse & Co. of Denver for a concentrating plant, the estimated cost of which will be \$34,000, building and machinery. Work has been begun on the foundation, the brick for which are bought in Salida. The logs are cut for the lumber for the mill and the company expects to have the building under roof before the snows are heavy enough to prevent work. The building will be 170 feet long and will require 150,000 feet of lumber, when completed, the building will contain, beside engines, boilers, crushers sufficient for 150 tons of ore in ten hours, and sizers, ten Standard concentrating tables. Everything will be constructed to work automatically.

mines, with the building of the plant for concentrating the ore output, the building of the town and the natural influx of business that will follow, will, in a very material degree, as stated above, add to the business interests of Salida, for few mineralized sections in Colorado offer such extraordinary inducements for the development of mines on a great scale as does the section in which the Goldmont Mining and Milling Company is located, the entire district being tributary to Salida and looked upon as one of the three best mineralized sections of which Salida is the commercial center. In this section is the Crestone mining district, where large eastern capital is investing in development work on a large scale. One company alone at Crestone has invested over a million dollars in the development of the great independent mine, the erection of an immense concentrating plant, the building of spur lines and the improvement of a town site. The great Orient iron mine, that is now producing four train loads of ore per day for the Pueblo steel works, is also in this section, and is considered one of the greatest iron mines in the world; and it is predicted by old and well-informed miners that the Goldmont Mining and Milling Company, being nearer to Salida, will be second to none of these heavy shippers of valuable ore farther south.

"Little Jake."

Little Jake! A man among men. A character such as one meets once in a lifetime.

It is probable that few people in Colorado are so well known in the business centers of the United States as Jacob Seligman—Little Jake—of Salida. The career of Mr. Seligman is full of romance, more entrancing than a novel, and is a pertinent example to the young man of ambition to become a power in the world of commerce and finance. It is the career of a boy who laid the cornerstone of an enormous fortune at the age of seventeen years, who became the greatest merchant of all Michigan, who owned wholly or in part nine banks, steamboats, hundreds

by the state was divided between the two, each agreeing to keep out of the other's territory for twenty years. Mabley thereupon moved to Detroit and Seligman to Saginaw. This was in 1880.

In Saginaw Mr. Seligman opened a clothing store on a big scale and paralyzed competitors by using one and two page advertisements in the local newspapers, never an issue of which appeared without some reference to Little Jake. These ads cost an average of \$500 a month, year in and year out. His "failure," so often predicted, became the greatest success of the peninsula country, and as his wealth grew he spread out with a bank of his own; then he purchased timber lands, and cut and sold the timber; a general merchandise store followed. Then he bought the Saginaw street railway, changed it from "hay burners" to an electric line and put on Pullman cars finer than anything in the United States. He reduced the working hours of the street car employees from sixteen to ten hours without reducing their pay. Then a competing car line commenced a fight on him; he cut the fare to 2½ cents, and in less than a year bought up his rival at his own figures, consolidating the two lines and selling out at \$140,000 profit.

Whenever he got a chance Mr. Seligman bought timber lands. At one time he owned 150,000 acres, located in Michigan and Mississippi. He logged his Michigan lands and sold the cut. Being in Detroit one day he happened to attend the sale of a steamer on which \$8,000 had been expended the season before. He bought the craft for \$1,800. Of course she wasn't cut out for much passenger business, and so Little Jake put her towing his logs from his own lands to Saginaw. This was the commencement of a fleet of several steamers and barges which he accumulated.

In 1885 Mr. Seligman was rated by R. G. Dun & Co. as worth \$1,250,000 above all liabilities. In Saginaw Mr. Seligman advertised to sell everything but salt. He came near getting salted once. When the "salt association" was formed in Michigan several manufacturers hung out and didn't go in. Mr. Seligman undertook to market their salt, which precipitated a fight between the association and the independents. One Thursday a little bird told Little Jake that on Saturday the association would make a cut of 10 cents a barrel. The independent manufacturers had about 5,000,000 barrels on hand, which would mean a loss of \$500,000. Seligman was in Chicago next morning and within six hours had sold the entire 5,000,000 barrels. This was too good an opportunity to lose, and so he returned to Saginaw at once. Saturday morning an independent salt man rushed up and announced that the association had cut the price 10 cents a barrel. Little Jake smiled—he had one coming. The association was nipped. The independents' stock had been sold before the cut was made. Then Mr. Seligman withdrew from the salt business and the independents joined the association.

At one time Mr. Seligman rendered for taxation in the city of Saginaw real estate to the value of \$300,000. He erected on Music block in that city a clock and statue of himself that cost \$9,000. In 1888 he bought four-elevenths of the property in Detroit then known as the Fisher block. In February, 1892, he completed the purchase of the rest of the block, except a small strip, paying a total of \$690,000 for it and paying the cash. On this land was erected a fourteen-story office building with stores on the ground floor, and costing \$1,000,000. Mr. Seligman sold his interest in the property before it was completed.

Little Jake—he is little in stature only—came to Colorado in 1897. It was found that this dry climate is best suited to his health, and Salida is now his home. He is interested in mining to a very considerable extent, as well as being prominent in banking circles. Thoroughly cosmopolitan, he is at home anywhere and possesses that peculiar power of compelling friendship almost immediately. Generous, broad minded and sociable, Little Jake is a man worth cultivating.

TO NEWSPAPER MEN.

The excellent press work on this issue of The Record is largely due to the grade of paper which we are now using and which is called "De-fiance" rag news. The cost is only a trifle more than for ordinary print, while the results speak for themselves. Carter, Rice & Co., Denver, the well known paper house, are agents for the "De-fiance" paper. Prices on application.

The Colorado Telephone Co.

When the Salida Telephone Company passed into the hands of the Colorado Telephone Company it was assumed that a very extensive rebuilding of the local system would be initiated. About November 1st between 115 and 125 expert line builders will be put at work in this section by the company. Of this small army, seventy-five will commence rebuilding the Salida and the branch lines, the remainder being for construction of toll lines. In all there is a wire mileage to be built aggregating 1,650 miles. The toll lines will be of copper, two wires to each

ating room in the central office falls down, exposing the number and notifying the operator. When the talker has finished he returns the ear phone to its place, the circuit is broken and the operator in the central office disconnects. All batteries are in the central office, there being none in customers' houses or places of business as now. All instruments will be long distance or "whisper" phones.

Some time ago the company placed an order for a switchboard which will handle 1,000 instruments. This is being built and will be installed in November. The poles will be cedar from Oregon. The Salida station will be as complete as any of its size in the United States. Besides the manager there will be five operators and four linemen, making ten persons constantly employed here. It is the purpose of the company to connect all

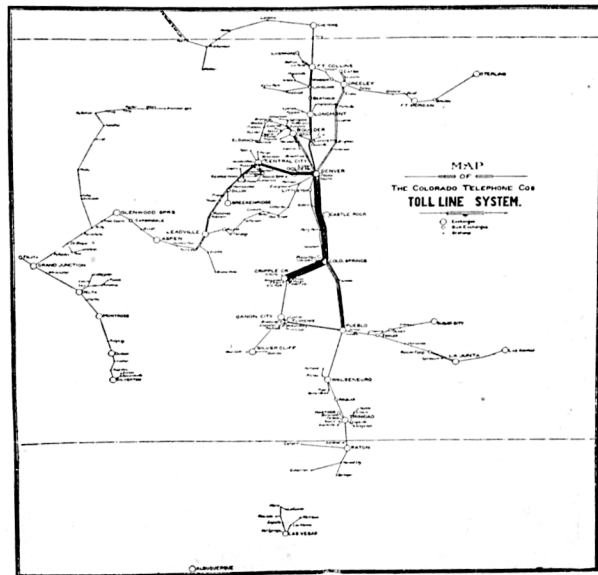
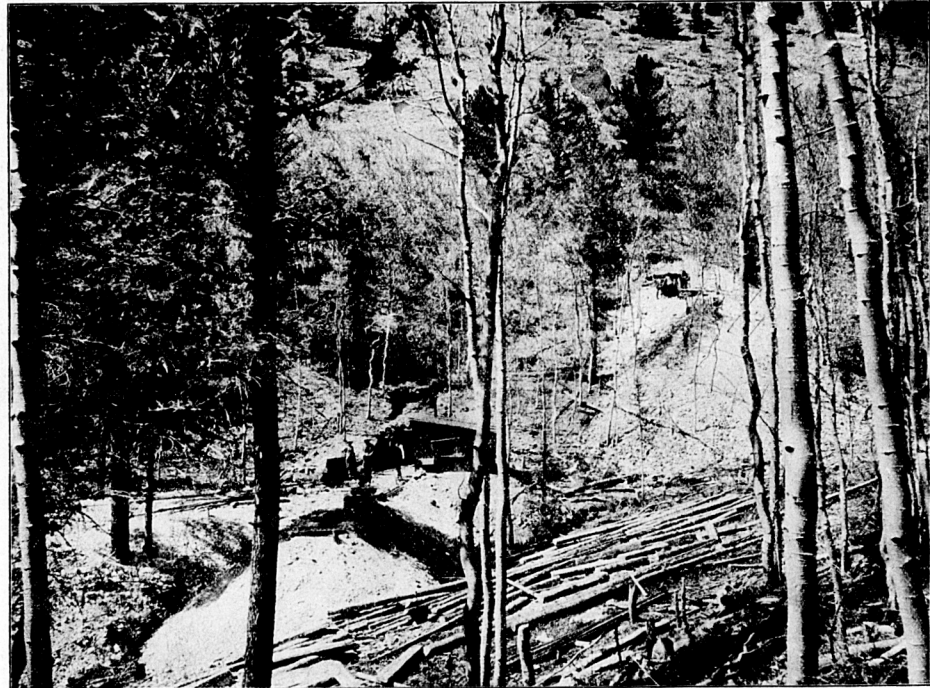


Diagram of Colorado Telephone System.

circuit—double metallic. There will be five circuits to Cripple Creek, three to Turret, two to Buena Vista, four to Saguahe, four to the Monarch district and two down the valley, taking in Wellsville, Howard, Coaldale, Cotopaxi and Texas Creek. It will require wire mileage about as follows: Cripple Creek lines 800 miles, Turret district 100 miles, Buena Vista 120 miles, Saguahe 200 miles, Monarch district 80 miles, Texas Creek lines 200 miles, Salida and branch lines 150 miles. All

mining camps in this county with this exchange whenever the business will warrant that expense.

A great many people in Salida are at a loss to understand why they cannot have telephones installed now. The reason is that the work of reconstructing the entire system in this county will be under way in November and if new telephones and new lines were put in before that time, the company would have to remove them and put in entirely different ones. The addi-



Skinner, Salida, Photographer.

The Cable Tunnel.

In addition to the 320 acres covered by the town of Goldmont, there are 205 acres of lode claims, covering portions of spurs that put out from the main range. These lode claims are continuous and extend both ways from a wide draw, through which Rock creek flows westerly toward the valley. The volume of water supplied by Rock creek is ample for milling and all domestic purposes.

On the north side of this draw, or gulch, two tunnels have been driven—the Cabel and the Colorado—an illustration of which will be found above. The Cabel tunnel is into the mountain about 550 feet, and passes through a dyke of ore 270 feet wide by 3,000 feet long, mill runs of which give an average of \$4.80 in gold to the ton. In this ore dyke is a streak fifty feet wide by 3,000 feet long in which the values in gold run \$42 per ton. The entire 270 feet concentrates well and the concentrates run \$47.05 in gold. The Colorado tunnel is driven 163 feet northward into one of the foothills and passes through 100 feet of ledge matter which carries a fine looking iron-copper sulphide ore in a gneiss and mica-schist gangue, which at present depth breaks down easily. Both tunnels are crosscuts into an east-west ledge which dips northward between granite walls. Where this ledge outcrops at the surface a shaft has been sunk several feet, which shows an oxidized material

so that a force of five or six men will operate the entire mill. The railroad company has located a spur at Alder for the accommodation of the Goldmont company, the cross-ties are on the ground, and as soon as the iron is laid, the brick, dry lumber that will be required, and the machinery will be shipped in, and a force of men sufficient to put the material in place as fast as it arrives will be employed.

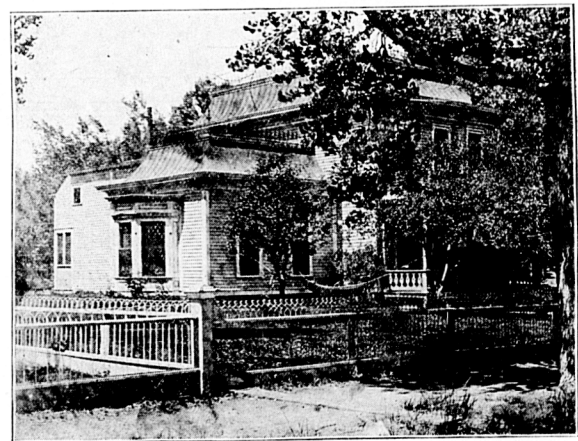
The stock of this company—almost all of which has been sold at par—55 cents per share cash and a promissory note for the remaining 45 cents, the note to be paid from the earnings of the mine—is held principally by merchants, bankers and professional men, and there is no lack of funds for the extensive improvements that are planned. All but about \$10,000 worth of the stock is already taken, and by the end of the month it will be all paid for.

The men who have this enterprise in charge are of the right sort to push it to completion, having had the experience that is necessary to develop a great mining property. They are not in the least disturbed as to the success of the undertaking and seem perfectly serene when asked as to why they recently turned down a flat offer of \$3,000,000 for the property, made by Denver parties, who have the funds to make good any offer that they make. The development of this group of

of thousands of acres of timber land, railroads, and who was one of the early organizers of one of the most remarkable mining corporations in the world—the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mining Company. And this all through his own efforts, unassisted and fought at every turn by others who were reckoned keen traders and bold speculators.

Jacob Seligman was born in Germany in 1845 and came to the United States in 1858, going to New York, where he learned tailoring. He started for Michigan in 1862, and in the fall of that year arrived at Pontiac, with \$100 in cash and \$200 worth of men's clothing, etc., which he had bought on credit in Detroit. He found the merchants of Pontiac making money, but sitting on nice office chairs and not advertising. Business had to hunt the merchant; the merchant did not hunt the business. With inherent shrewdness Mr. Seligman saw that his opportunity had come. He hired a four-horse team and a brass band. He posted and distributed bills announcing that the next afternoon he would give away free to the people who might be on the public square at 3 o'clock, 200 pairs of socks and 100 pairs of overalls. At the time specified the square was crowded, and from the wagon Mr. Seligman gave away the socks and overalls, just as he said he would. Every pair of socks and each pair of overalls had rolled up in it a bill announcing that Little Jake would open a clothing store in Pontiac immediately. And he did. Mr. Seligman pumped more life into the merchants of Pontiac within thirty days than had been exhibited by them in ten years. He advertised, got out after business, and his customers found that his word was as good as the gold. During the eight years he remained in Pontiac Little Jake became widely known throughout that part of Michigan as a merchant who would do the square thing on all occasions. His goods were just what he said they were, and he always gave a customer the worth of his money.

In Pontiac Mr. Seligman had a competitor in the person of C. R. Mabley. The struggle for business was fierce between the two firms and brought out all the keenness of each. Finally an agreement was entered into where-



Residence of William W. Roller.

poles in Salida will be forty feet long and all lines in the business section will be laid underground. It will require about three months to rebuild the system and make the extensions.

The new plant will be what is known as the central energy system. All the customer does is remove the ear phone from the hook and automatically a circuit closes and a drop jack on the switchboard in the oper-

tional expense thus incurred would be more than the entire revenue derived in twelve months.

An exchange is slated for the Turret district, to be located in Turret. Thirty-four subscribers are promised, and there is no doubt of the much desired convenience being accorded to the residents of that thriving mining section.

Salida does not appear on the map of the telephone company's lines because this exchange had not passed under the ownership when that map was made. All subscribers to the Salida exchange and the new exchanges which will be established in this section will be able to talk with any point on this map just as easily and distinctly as if in the Salida office.

G. R. HARA, D. D. Sc., D. D. S.

Modern dentistry is an almost exact science, and fully as much time and money are expended upon a thorough course therein as on surgery. The reason that so few people, compared with a decade ago, resort to the extraction of teeth, is because of the great strides which have been made in dentistry the last ten years. One of the most competent and painstaking dentists in the entire West is Dr. G. R. Hara of this city. Dr. Hara is a native of Tokio, Japan, of a noble family, his father being a retired and titled general of the Japanese army and having had conferred upon himself degrees by the German Imperial University and the Berlin University.

Dr. Hara has been a resident of this country since 1892, and of Salida since 1898. He was graduated from the University of California with degree of D. D. Sc., taking two years in the California hospital to perfect his course in dentistry thereafter. In 1897 Dr. Hara took a post graduate course in Denver University and had conferred upon him the degree of D. D. S. He is expert and finished in oral surgery and collateral operations. In dental practice he administers gas with entire success. Dr. Hara caters to the best practice and his patients come from every part of this and adjacent counties. His office is on First street, number 114½.



Dr. G. R. Hara.



Lucky Gus Tunnel.

Montezuma

Ancient Spanish Mine

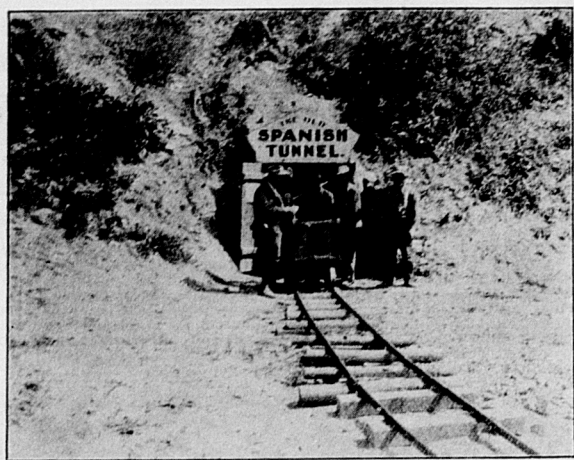
Taken Up by Daring English Capitalist and
Converted Into a Modern Colorado Mine.

THE Montezuma mine at Barnes City, about twenty miles east from Salida, having created such a sensation in the mining world of Colorado, the Record decided to have a representative make a personal inspection of that property for publication, and in that way set at rest the many rumors regarding the values of the various workings of this group of claims. The result of the Record representative's visit to Barnes City shows that there can be no doubt that the vast mineral wealth of the earth has as yet barely been tapped, and that immense riches still remain for those who possess skill, will and patience. There is no questioning the statement that the Montezuma claims (forty-seven of them covering 465 acres) are a veritable land of gold. Colorado was originally famed as being the great silver state of America, but the great drop in the price of silver, and the difficulty of working it turned the attention of treasure seekers to gold. Wonderful, indeed, have been the discoveries made during the

was obliged to lay up at Cotopaxi, where he came to know an old prospector named Fleming, who poured into the invalid's ears astonishing tales of the wonderful mineral wealth to be found in the adjacent territory but a few miles away. A thorough inspection of the locality indicated by the old miner, and which proved to be in the Hayden Creek district, confirmed the miner's story, and the high assays of the ore by specialists, placed the matter beyond doubt. Claims were staked out and a legal title was secured; the name given was "The Montezuma." It may have been from this very region that King Montezuma II, obtained the lavish gifts he vainly offered to his Spanish conqueror, Cortez, for Colorado formed a part of the ancient kingdom of Mexico, and the old Aztec names survive in the nomenclature of many landmarks. However this may be, it is certain that the pedestrian struck upon one of the richest ore bodies that ever has been discovered in Colorado, ore carrying gold in astounding quantities. At this juncture

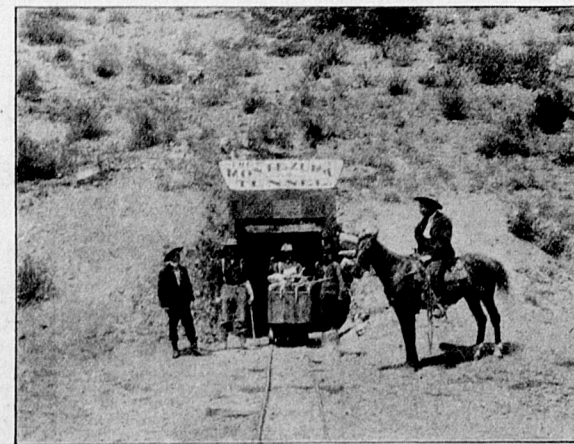
doubt. The Record representative had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Barnes, and personally inspected the documents which give the history of the company from its inception to date; he also saw all the shafts, tunnels, workings, etc., of the corporation—everything was done that could be done, to throw all light wanted upon the matter. The Montezuma property will before long startle the state with the news and character of its developments. Fresh discoveries are being made constantly, and while the Record representative was going over the property a man who was hauling timber from one of the claims brought in some handsome lead ore which he had uncovered in pulling away some tree trunks.

The most remarkable discovery on the property is what is known as the Old Spanish tunnel. This was found last year and is supposed to have been the work of the Spaniards or the ancient Mexicans. This tunnel was seventy feet into the side of the mountain. There were no evidences of blasting having been done, but to the contrary, there were evidences that no blasting ever had been done, because where a large boulder or a ledge came into the line of the tunnel, the workmen simply diverted their line of work and dug around the obstruction, taking up their original direction afterwards. This tunnel brought to sight a large body of sulphide ore, rich ore, too, which sparkles and glistens in the tunnel as far as candle light reaches it, making the tunnel gleam and glisten as if its walls and roof were filled with diamonds. The original seventy-foot tunnel now is more than 200 feet into the mountain, with numerous cross-cuts, and in examining this work the Record representative gouged from the walls with a hand pick, any quantity of rich ore bearing talc which cut as easily as cheese. In that tunnel there are immense bodies of this rich sulphide ore which nature has reduced to a mere shovel proposition, so soft is the formation. And since returning to Salida, a most cautious, conservative mining man, to whom several pounds of this ore were submitted, gives it as his opinion that this particular large, cheesy formation was a hot water blow-out which will prove of enormous richness as depth is attained. It is a most extraordinary and unusual deposit, permeated by stringers the size of a man's finger to four and five inches thick, ore in chunks, and ore granulated and ready to pour out into one's hand on being poked with a knife blade. The most emphatic and convincing proof of the exceptional value of the property is contained in the report of assays. One made by C. A. Cooper of Silverton, and dated July 10, 1902, is as follows:



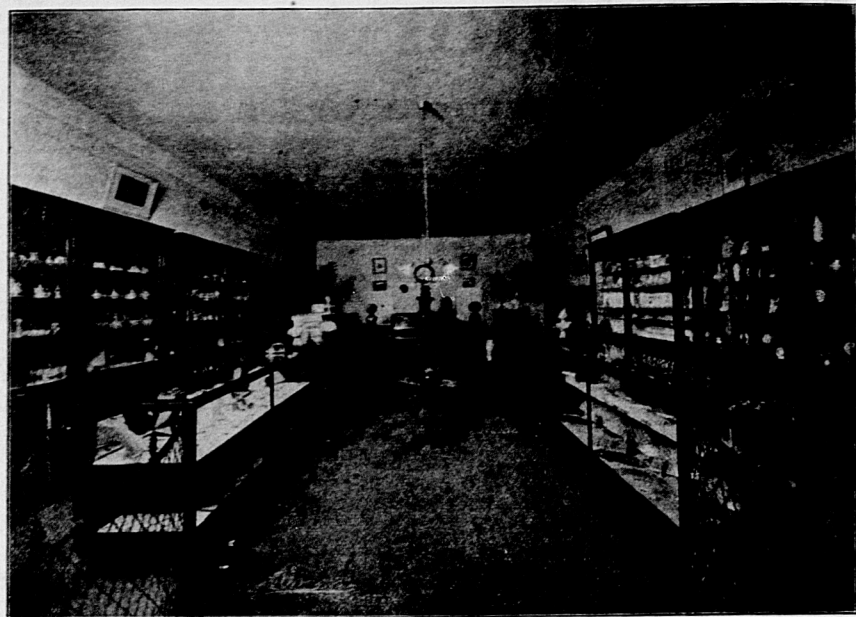
last ten years, and equally wonderful are the discoveries being made to-day, the tales of which read like a fairy romance. Men of grit and perseverance have risen from the humblest circumstances to become multi-millionaires, and almost every man you meet in the mining districts either has made a fortune or is in a fair way for doing so. In Colorado Springs, Denver and Cripple Creek, millionaires elbow each other closely, and the magnificent mansions of these "gold princes" give a noble appearance to the streets. Colorado is really just beginning to be worked as a gold-mining state, and great as has been the wealth already produced, it is but an atom as compared with the treasures which yet lie locked in Nature's storehouse. And remember that in 1901 Colorado produced sixty millions' worth of precious metals in four counties, and paid more than twelve millions in dividends on those mines! Colorado is the richest gold-producing state in the Union, California having some time since fallen behind. New mining camps are springing into being in the "Centennial State" each month, and the adjacent properties are being operated success-

our pedestrian placed himself in communication with a financier in England, Mr. N. E. Barnes, giving full details of the discovery and offering to him an interest in the property if he would furnish the money for developing the claims. The steamship which carried the letter to Mr. Barnes also carried a parcel containing some of the Montezuma ore which was sent to the assayers to the Bank of England. The assayers made such a satisfactory report that Mr. Barnes had no hesitation in sending money for the pedestrian to take with him a very considerable quantity of the ore. This resulted in the formation of a partnership between the two under the title of "The Montezuma Gold Mining Company." Mr. Barnes then came to Colorado in order to make a personal inspection of the property and to obtain a full and impartial investigation of it by eminent experts before investing any more capital in its exploitation. With these objects in view, Mr. Barnes consulted Judge Waldo, of the firm of Waldo & Dawson, attorneys at Canon City, who advised him that he could not do better than place himself unreservedly in



fully. Not one-tenth of the state has been prospected, and new discoveries of rich ore veins are being made daily. Unlike most gold regions which are arid and unhealthy, Colorado is a land of sunshine, with no extremes of heat or cold, and is a well-settled, orderly state, where peace, order and good government prevail. Mining operations can be pursued continuously, and a much greater amount of ore can be mined and treated in a year than under a torrid sun or among the ice-clad hills of Klondyke. The most remarkable story of lucky strikes is that of the finding of the Montezuma vein by a noted pedestrian who was endeavoring to perform the feat of walking from New York to San Francisco. Happening to stumble and injure his knee, he

the hands of James H. Freeman, Jr., a highly esteemed mining engineer and expert, of Howard, Mr. Barnes thereupon arranged with Mr. Freeman to survey the claims and report in detail thereon. The highly favorable report subsequently received from Mr. Freeman justifies the belief that the Montezuma mine lies in the heart of the richest mineral treasury of North America, and that, with proper development, it will prove as valuable a mine as any in Colorado. Mr. Barnes has, as can be seen from the foregoing, proceeded with all the caution and sagacity of a business man. He has taken nothing for granted, and has not relied upon the evidence of his own eyes until corroborated by the best procurable expert reports. That he secured a magnificent property is beyond a



Skinner, Salida, Photographer.

Salida's Popular Jewelry Store.

painstaking direction of Vice President Barnes, more than \$100,000 have been expended in getting ready to produce ore in 1903. The number of men employed by the Montezuma corporation is ordinarily 100, including miners, carpenters and other workmen. With these men more than 1,200 feet of shafts and tunnels have been constructed, the work being done in such a manner as to reduce to a minimum the chance of accidents to employees or plant. The timbering of shafts and tunnels probably cannot be equaled on this continent as regards permanency and completeness. The shaft house is a model of convenience and comfort, being 100x40 feet and equipped with powerful hoisting and pumping plant. The Montezuma tunnel has been driven into Montezuma hill about 500 feet, and as depth is increased, value is obtained. The old Spanish tunnel has been driven over 200 feet, where it intersects the shaft at the seventy-foot level. The shaft is 210 feet deep, at the bottom of which is a thirty-foot vein running \$14 gold to the ton. The shaft is not being

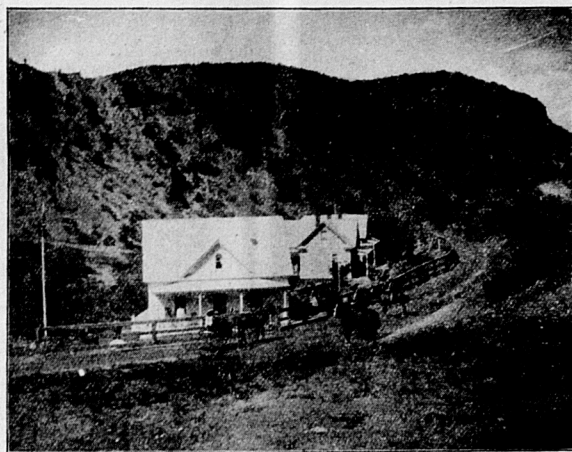
day it is necessary to ball off the petroleum before drawing the water. Speckled trout abound in the stream which flows through Barnes City, and deer browse on the mountains not a half mile away. It is a spot where the roar of the concentrating plant and the throb of the turbine waterwheel will echo within twelve months and from which probably three-quarters of a million dollars annually will go to England as dividends to shareholders of the Montezuma Gold Mining and Milling Corporation. It is just such Irishmen as N. E. Barnes who do things when they come to this state. He is neither a "has-been" nor a "will be." He is an "is-er" and things happen when he takes hold.

A few days ago the Montezuma Gold Mining and Milling Corporation purchased at Cleora, this county, the Gypsy Queen group of claims, consisting of the Western Belle, Mother Lode and Gypsy Queen. Mr. N. E. Barnes, general manager of the Montezuma properties, says that within thirty days a big force of miners will be put at work and development pushed as fast as possible. It is well known that copper has been found in paying quantities at Cleora, but the development that heretofore has been conducted there has been barren of commercial results. It is believed that the work which the Montezuma company is about to undertake will develop at Salida's door a first-class copper proposition.

SALIDA'S POPULAR JEWELRY STORE.

That Salida has a beautiful jewelry store may readily be judged from the accompanying cut of the interior of William C. Alexander's place of business, No. 142-144 F street. Mr. Alexander came to this city from Texas in July last year; in August he bought the jewelry business of P. T. Shirkey & Son, and opened business in a little room 11½x23 feet, and built a show window. June 1st he enlarged his store so that it now is 25x50 feet, has handsome large windows and is splendidly papered and lighted. During the month past his place has been handsomely equipped with four large mahogany and plate glass wall cases, five plate glass and mahogany massive showcases, mahogany office fixtures, elegant iron railings and gates, etc.

Mr. Alexander is a first class watchmaker and jeweler, having served seventeen years at the bench and behind the counter. He came here from Dallas, where he was manager of the retail department for Joseph Linz & Bro., the largest jewelry establishment in the South and conceded by the diamond merchants of Maiden Lane to be the finest jewelry establishment in the world. From such an establishment Mr. Alexander brought the most up-to-date ideas of stock and variety of goods, and the stock he carries here is as well chosen and exclusive as can be found in Colorado, consisting of



Residences of Montezuma Officials.

The Violet, gold, ounces per ton, 1 18-100; silver, ounces per ton, 1 42-100; value, per ton of 2,000 pounds, \$24.35. The Mabel, gold, ounces per ton, 64-100; silver, ounces per ton, 46-100; value, per ton, \$13.02.

By Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd., London, assayers to the Bank of England, his majesty's mint, August 13th, is as follows:

The Eva, gold, per ton, five ounces, one dwt., two grains (value \$104.12 per ton); silver, three ounces, four dwt. (value \$1.65 per ton). The Montezuma, gold, three ounces, nine dwt., six grains (value \$71.28); silver, fifty-two ounces, ten dwt. (value \$22.50).

Mining men will agree with the Record that this is one of the most remarkable yields of recent years, and when we state, as we do, upon good authority, that a yield of \$8 per ton will be sufficient to pay twenty per cent dividends annually upon the capital stock of the company, it will be seen that those who are owners of Montezuma stock are to be congratulated upon the rosy outlook. This business is incorporated under the laws of Colorado under the title of the Montezuma Gold Mining and Milling Corporation, with a capital of \$300,000, in shares of \$5 par value, which are quoted upon the London Stock Exchange at \$6.87½, or thirty-seven and one-half per cent. premium. Investors who want something better than four per cent, for their money cannot do better than assist in the development of this land of promise.

Mr. N. E. Barnes believes that Colorado is nature's treasure vault, and is daily demonstrating that belief by expending large amounts of money and energy in various parts of this state. The camp at Barnes City is a gem set down in the mountain fastnesses of the greatest mineral belt in the greatest gold producing state in the world. In 1901 Fremont county produced precious metals to the value of \$2,941, which total will not be greatly increased in 1902. Next year, however, that county should, and probably will, produce \$1,000,000 worth of gold, silver and copper, and this huge increase will come from the Montezuma mines in the Hayden Creek district. This great property, consisting of forty-seven claims aggregating 465 acres, is but little known of even in Colorado. In two years, under the untiring and

worked at this time for the reason that when the thirty-foot vein just referred to was reached, water came in so fast that a larger pump became necessary, and until it is installed, work there has ceased. Other claims are being developed and the company will build a forty-ton concentrator for treating their ore. An electric power and lighting plant is to be built for operating the mining machinery and lighting the shafts, tunnels and residences. Twenty thousand dollars have been expended on residences for the management and the employees, and no camp in all Colorado houses its men, its miners, in such bang-up good shape as the Montezuma. The company runs no store, pays its men regularly and they trade where they please. It is an ideal town-site, picturesque and yet little known. Mr. Barnes has not allowed the public to know the extent of the Montezuma operations for the reason that he wanted to accomplish all the work necessary to secure the patents to the forty-seven claims the company owns. And also because none of the Montezuma stock is on the market. The county road which traverses this property was rebuilt by Mr. Barnes, and in dangerous places broadened and fenced so that no accident may befall anyone passing along. There are mineral springs on the property from one of which each



N. E. Barnes, Manager Montezuma Co. company.

SALIDA'S NEEDS.

Among the things that Salida most needs are:

A seventy-five room up-to-date hotel. A public reading room, library, gymnasium, lecture room, etc.

A gas lighting and heating system. Electric railway line and day circuit for power purposes.

A large number of practical farmers of some means who will combine to supply the city market with dairy products, vegetables and fruits.

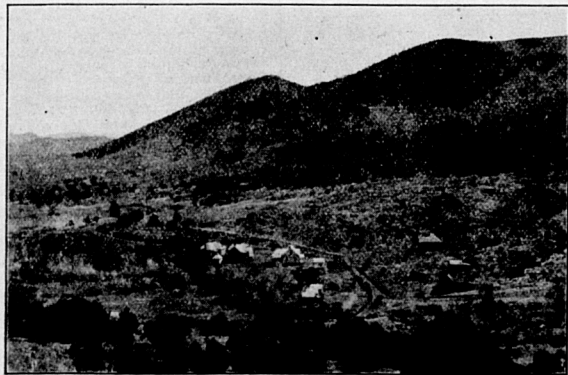
Good opportunities are offered for small manufacturing institutions.

diamonds, cut glass, solid gold and silver, bric-a-brac, fine imported fans, leather goods; the Waltham, Elgin, Hamilton and Illinois watches, high art stationary, etchings, imported colored photogravures, statuary; a full line of imported opera glasses and magnifying glasses; fine umbrellas and canes. Mexican drawn work; wrought iron jardiniere and umbrella stands, candelabra, etc., etc. He also makes a specialty of repairing watches and jewelry, manufacturing and special order work, and engraving, as well as engraved calling cards, wedding announcements, etc. He carries also the best makes of upright pianos, being the Hallett & Davis, the Sterling and the Huntington.

Mr. Alexander is a graduate of the McCormack Optical College of Chicago and is entirely competent to accurately test the eyesight and correct errors of refraction. A convenience which his patrons will appreciate is the installation in his place of business of an office of the Postal Telegraph Company, which will be kept open nights until 8 o'clock.

Mr. Alexander is a member of the Salida Board of Trade, Jewelers' Security Alliance of New York and of the American Association of Graduates in Ophthalmology.

Mr. Alexander is a pleasing business man, ever jealous of the good name which attaches to the articles he sells. His guarantee of a piece of merchandise means that it is just as represented or your money back. Mail order customers can be certain of shopping as satisfactorily as if in person.



Barnes City.

Darling

Latest Monarch Wonder

A Property That Aligns Itself With the Seven Wonders in Colorado Mining by Shipping From the Surface.

THE Monarch district, twenty-six miles from Salida, is in a turmoil. Columbus mountain is swarming with prospectors and it is evident that more claims will be staked, and more prospect holes started there in the next three months than Colorado has ever seen since the big rush to Cripple Creek. And it all dates from July 1st, on which day George W. Chinn put two shots into what seemed to him a likely looking spot and blew out one ton of galena, silver and gold ore. He called the claim the "Darling," and it is a darling, sure enough, running 175 ounces in silver, forty to sixty per cent. lead, and gold enough to more

Josephine at Bonanza. He had put his money into the townsite of Bonanza, and unloaded the Bonanza mine on Gen. U. S. Grant and others for \$63,000. The Smuggler at Aspen was Chinn's location, and he sold his interest in that for \$1,750. He located the New York group, which he sold for \$57,500; this in the Ten-Mile district at Kokomo. In 1892 Chinn, who had invested heavily in cattle in Missouri, had \$23,000 on deposit in banks in that state. The panic came on, the banks closed their doors and the value of cattle fell to zero. Chinn shipped his cattle to Montreal and sold for enough to pay his debts. Then he squared up and came back to Colorado. Four

Darling already has commenced shipping ore to the smelter. Ten weeks ago Chinn could not get credit for a box of matches; now the merchants in that section are falling over each other to extend him credit. Last fall Chinn came to Salida and tried to get three different men to go in with him—less than \$100 was enough. They refused. Then he bethought himself of W. W. Roller, who did go in and who put up the money and whatever was needed thereafter. The mine is pronounced now to be worth \$500,000 easy enough, and that, too, by one who is contemplating making an offer for it. The Monarch district, where the Darling mine is located at an altitude



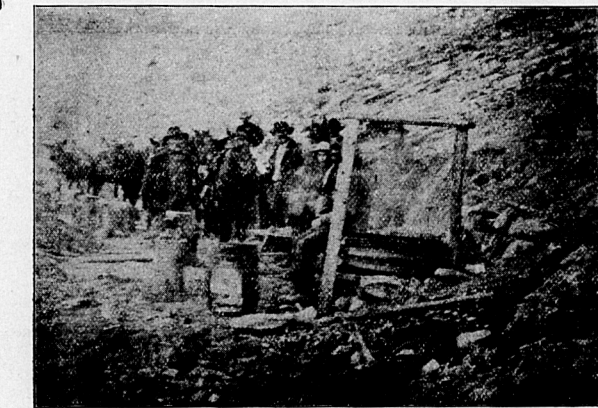
George W. Chinn.

of more than 13,000 feet, has produced some big shippers. The Madonna has yielded more than \$25,000,000, the Columbus more than \$20,000,000, the Brighton a large amount, the Mason is a big producer and steady shipper; the Gulch, the Silver King group, the Lily, the Silent Friend, the Eclipse and Evening Star all have produced largely, and there are several new shippers, among them being the Darling.

When Chinn made his cut into the side of the mountain and uncovered the vein on which the Darling is located, he saw immediately that he had struck the biggest thing of the last five years. There are twelve feet of pay matter between a hanging wall of porphyry and a foot wall of granite. There are eighteen inches of carbonate ore next the porphyry wall, then eight feet of quartz and two and one-half feet of lead ore, all solid ore at that.

SALIDA T STORE.

L. Shaw, proprietor of the Salida T store, at 127 Second street, came here from Binghamton, New York, where he conducted one of the largest fine retail grocery businesses for more than ten years, at one time having a branch store, the firm being Shaw & Scott. Mr. Shaw carries only the



The Darling Mine.

than pay the cost of mining, shipping and milling, leaving the silver and lead all clear profit. This property is owned by George W. Chinn and W. W. Roller of Salida.

Chinn came from Kentucky, his people being prominent as lawyers and judges, as well as breeders and lovers of fine horses. When about seventeen years of age Chinn went to Missouri, where he learned to raise mules and cut corn pone, the latter accomplishment having been of untold value to him ever since. In 1865 he came to Colorado, and went into freighting. He sold Senator Tabor a six-mule team-load of flour at \$65.00 per 100 pounds, at California gulch. Went to Missouri again, and in 1866 started with a wagon train for Colorado, but in Kansas, Cloud county, the Indians got in and cut him off, so he sold out and joined the local troops in an Indian hunt, four months later, enlisting in the Seventh U. S. infantry, under General Custer. He served with the Seventh four years, being quartermaster sergeant, and was discharged fourteen days previous to the Custer massacre, but was in the Black Hills at that time. Chinn, a man named Dan Rich, who is living in Missouri, and another man whose name has passed from Chinn, but who is living in the Indian Territory, are, he says, the only persons of the old Seventh at that time who are now living. Chinn is fifty-seven years old, of medium size, blue eyes, quiet and alert. In an Indian skirmish in Arizona he was pinned through the left thumb and hand to the horn of his saddle by an arrow.

After his discharge, Chinn blew over to Virginia City, working in the Comstock, first as "nipper," and for eight years after he ran the pumps on the Virginia City Consolidated, under the ownership of Flood, O'Brien and Mackey, until the mine attained such depth that the heat was too much for him, and he then came to Colorado. In Pueblo, one day, Bassick, owner of the famous gold mine which bears his name, hired Chinn as foreman. Chinn kept this job four years and told The Record that he had very often knocked out in one shift, himself, more than his own weight in gold. The Bassick was at that time producing \$48,000 ore.

Chinn is a born prospector, and a lucky one, too. The number and value of his locations demonstrate that. He located the Brighton on Columbus mountain, and sold it at \$10,000 to a man named Partridge; it was shipping four cars of \$44.00 ore at the time, but the buyer died, leaving it by will to a grandson, and the mine has been idle for years. He located the Empress

years ago he landed in the Monarch district with \$1.30 concealed on his person—his entire worldly wealth. He struck out into the mountains, and during that four years he hasn't worked a month all told for anyone but George W. Chinn. Occasionally Chinn would sell a little claim for \$200 or \$300 and continue prospecting for what was to be the biggest of 'em all. He has a theory of his own that minerals are formed through the action of

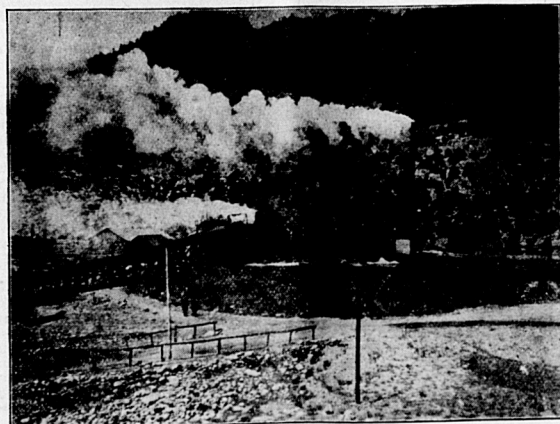


First Shipment of Darling Ore.

unknown forces on unknown substances in connection with natural acids. The combination of these unknown substances and acids set up a tremendous expansive force, and the resulting mineral breathes air. This, in Chinn's opinion, is why every lead comes to the surface, forming a mouth to the parent body. If this lead is followed back it invariably leads to a larger body of ore. That has been his experience, and he wastes no time hunting pockets.

The Darling claims join the Brighton. A shaft, 438 feet, is down sixteen feet, and twenty-four tons of solid ore have been taken out in sinking the shaft that depth. On the average estimate of \$10 a foot that shaft should have cost about \$160. As a matter of fact, it has yielded ore averaging something like \$110 a ton, or \$2,600 revenue for \$160 expense. That is the reason that the

purest and freshest teas, such as English breakfast, gunpowders, Ceylons, Liptons, Young Hyson, basket fired and sundried Japans, Oolong, Mochas, Javas and the Whitehouse coffees; cocoas and chocolates; absolutely pure spices, flavoring extracts at New York prices. Agent for Salida for the famous Gold Dust coffee, used in the Brown Palace



The Buena Vista Smelter.

and Metropole hotels in Denver. Customers of this store are assured of full weight, pure goods and honest treatment. Mr. Shaw has moved his family to Salida and will reside here permanently.

The Mary Murphy

THE Mary Murphy mine, located in the Chalk Creek district, Chaffee county, was opened in 1880, and has been worked continuously twenty-two years. It has produced upwards of 350,000 tons of ore, and still is producing. This ore all comes within 600 feet of the surface. A tunnel is now being driven which will be about 4,000 feet long when completed, and which will cut the vein at a depth of 2,000 feet. The product of this mine is being shipped to the American Smelting and Refining Company, and to the mine's own smelter at Buena

Lee has increased the family business to three times what it was six months ago. The machinery equipment consists in part of three washers, a centrifugal dryer, a ninety-inch mangle, collar shaper and two or three ironing machines. A delivery team is kept busy all the time, the collar work alone often running 400 pieces a day. A specialty is made of shirtwaists and delicate fabrics, great care being taken that they shall not be injured.

THE MAN WITH THE PICK.

The man with the pick is the true advance agent of progress and prosperity in the Great West. His mission is to go on before and pave the way for the lever of capital to lift the impediments that he finds and is unable to remove. The prospector is

be if the wealth of nature's vaults is to be turned into the channels of commerce. The man with the pick offers the man with the money the greatest opportunities that the world has ever known. The uninitiated often say: "If the prospector has such a wonderful mine why is he so anxious to sell it? He must be a fraud." In making such a remark one but reveals his ignorance of the situation. True, the ignorance is pardonable, for all of us cannot know all things. But let us all be willing to learn. One need not be deceived. The development of a mine requires just the same sort of keen common sense as does the development of any other business or industry. Let the man with money to invest in mining be as conservative in that line as he is in any other and the chances for success are as good as in any other line. The opportunity for profit is greater than in any other line.

Too often mining is looked upon as a mere visionary speculation, a sort of will of the wisp affair in which only the man who has money to throw at birds can afford to indulge. Let the prospective investor disabuse his mind of any such nonsense and look at the business of mining as he does at any other business. When he has done this he has taken the first step toward success in mining. Too often people look upon stock gambling as legitimate mining. It is no more true than that gambling on the wheat market is agriculture. If you wish to invest in mining, invest in some actual property. Leave gambling to the gamblers. Any man with a great fortune can buy a mine by paying the price that it is worth. But we have in mind the man with moderate means, or the aggregation of men who wish to combine, each placing a small sum into a fund which shall be invested in some undeveloped property that shows every possible indication of proving a success in the end. This class of men may easily reap a greater return for the investment made by buying a good prospect than by investing in any other line of business. The harvest is ripe and waiting to be gathered.

Then let the investor in a conservative and careful way bring his money into the field of mining. Let him look upon mining in a sensible business light and he is more certain of great gains than in any other line of business.

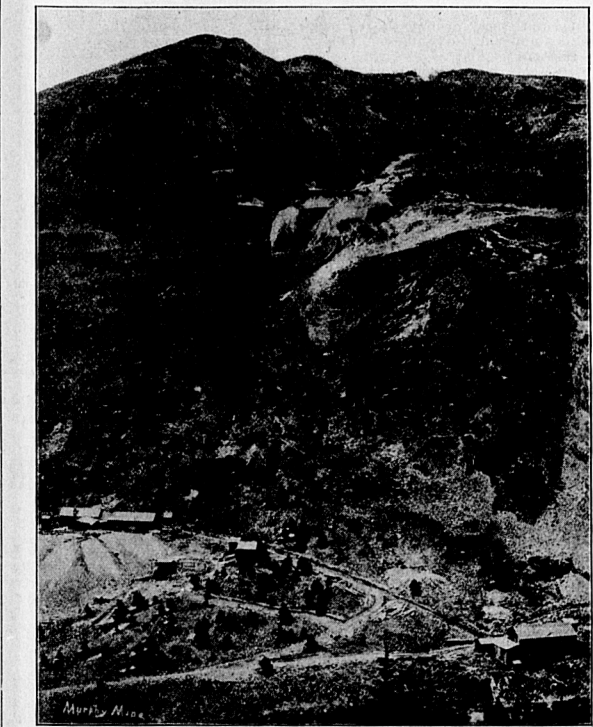
Let the man with the pick and the man with the money become partners and the good of both will be gained.

SALIDA SCHOOL FACILITIES.

Salida's public school system is unexcelled by any city of its size in the West. Indeed, few places of the size of Salida can boast of as good schools. Yet the facilities are taxed almost to the limit now and more provision will soon have to be made. The two large buildings now in use will have to be supplemented within the next year by an additional building.

The high school is particularly an object of pride to the city and is every year graduating classes of increased numbers, equipping the students for admission to all of the universities and colleges of the state.

In addition to the public schools, the Salida Academy is accommodating a large number of local students in addition to those who come in from other towns in the central and southwestern sections of Colorado. This institution is maintained on a high plane of excel-



The Great Murphy Mine.

Vista, where the lower grade is matted, the matte being shipped to the smelter trust. The Buena Vista plant is new, having been built in January last, replacing the plant destroyed by fire the month previous. The smelter is operated by electric power, a special plant being erected on the Arkansas river, about 1,000 feet away, where a thirty-foot head is obtained and for which a magnificent dam was built of slag from the smelter furnaces. A 150-horsepower turbine wheel runs the dynamo. Two light machines also furnish the lights for Buena Vista.

THE BEST LAUNDRY.

The best laundry in Salida unquestionably is the Best Laundry, located at 116 East First street, and of which D. B. Lee is proprietor. Mr. Lee



bought this business in April last, and although it was then well equipped, he has made several marked improvements, the most noticeable being the installation of a ventilating fan which draws the air from outdoors and forces a steady current through the ironing room and office. There is no smell of soapuds. Recently Mr. Lee installed a collar shaper. Every man who wears a turndown collar knows the nuisance of being unable to pull his necktie around when it gets lopsided; he also objects to the knifeblade, saw-edge which such collar usually gets in

like the man who plows. He prepares the field but he does not reap the harvest. The prospector finds the mineral but he seldom makes a mine. This is the rule which, of course, has its exceptions. Very few mines, indeed, have actually been found in Colorado. The number of this class of producing mines can perhaps be counted on the fingers of one's two hands. The prospector finds the place where capital may come and make a mine. The man with the pick goes out into the wild and rugged hills. Usually his life is as wild and rough as are the hills that he climbs over and closely



Slag Dam of B. V. S. & R. C. at Buena Vista.

examines. He is looked upon as a shiftless, visionary dreamer in many instances. Often he is the dreamer, but as a class the prospectors are as industrious and as persevering as any other. With his pick and shovel, mule pack and patient burro he faces the baffling maze of nature's puzzle and is undismayed. Of all men of earth he is the most hopeful. His motto often is: "Away with Faith and Charity! Give me Hope, the Hope that illumines the future and shines dazzling just beyond the range of difficulty that seems unscalable just ahead. Give me the Golden Hue of Hope!"

The world owes more to the prospector than to any other man for its wealth and progress. Without him the world would be at a standstill. Without him the world would still be in an almost savage stage. He has gone on before civilization and beckoned others to follow. We owe him a debt of gratitude immeasurable.

The prospector and the capitalist should be partners; indeed they must

ence and is supported by an endowment by the board of aid of the Presbyterian Church.

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

If you want to keep posted on the progress and development of the prolific region of which Salida is the commercial center, you may easily do so by subscribing for The Salida Record. The paper is published weekly and makes a specialty of presenting from week to week the events pertaining to the industrial development of the entire surrounding country. The paper is maintained on a high plane of excellence in all departments and aims to be a true reflex of the actual conditions of the community and tributary country.

The subscription price is only \$1.50 per year, sent to any part of the United States.

Address all communications to The Salida Record Publishing Company, Salida, Colorado.

Oldest Agency in Salida

Established in 1880

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Have some very promising Mining Prospects that with development will soon make shippers, also some partially developed mines that are for sale or to bond and lease. Any information desired will be cheerfully given. Address as above.



A Darling Pack Train.

CITY OF SALIDA

(Continued from First Page.)

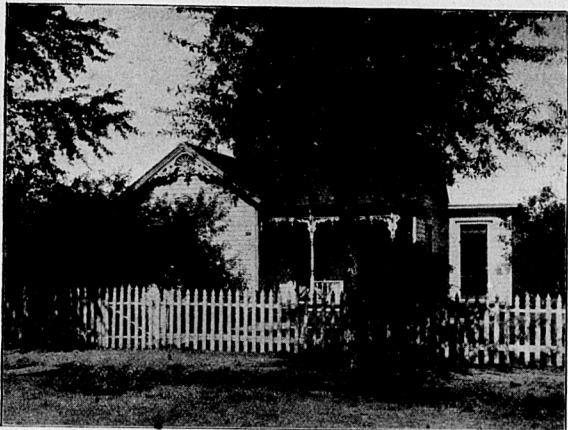
schools and ample accommodations for pupils in music, art, elocution, etc. And climate! Who can boast of 360 days of sunshine in a year? Yet that is Salida's average record. Dry air for the lungs, clear light for the eyes, rest amid nature's bounties for the mind. No winds that can really be termed storms, no fierce heat and no killing winter blizzards. In summer the heat is never oppressive. There is never a day that the shade is not cool, even though the thermometer be above nine-



Hon. F. W. Arenberg.—Now Serving His Third Term as Mayor of Salida.

ty-five degrees. In winter when the thermometer drops below zero, the weather is not nearly as severe as zero temperature in low altitudes. One must experience such a climate in order to thoroughly appreciate it. The very dry and rarefied atmosphere accounts for this condition.

The too common supposition is that high mountain valleys are afflicted with heavy snow falls. A heavy snow fall is a rarity in Salida. Sleighting is one luxury of which the people are almost totally deprived. Periods of precipitation are short, and then the sun quickly evaporates and the loose, dry soil absorbs the moisture. Mud is an unknown quantity. Sunshine, cloudless skies and an atmosphere so clear

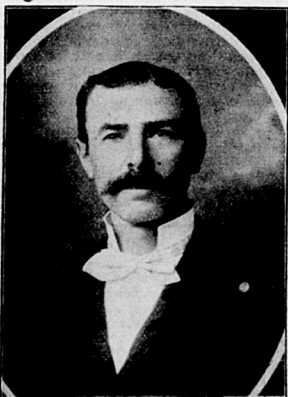


Residence of H. J. Foulk.

and pure that distance is rendered deceptive, the mountains, twenty 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.

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



H. J. Foulk, Publisher Salida Record.

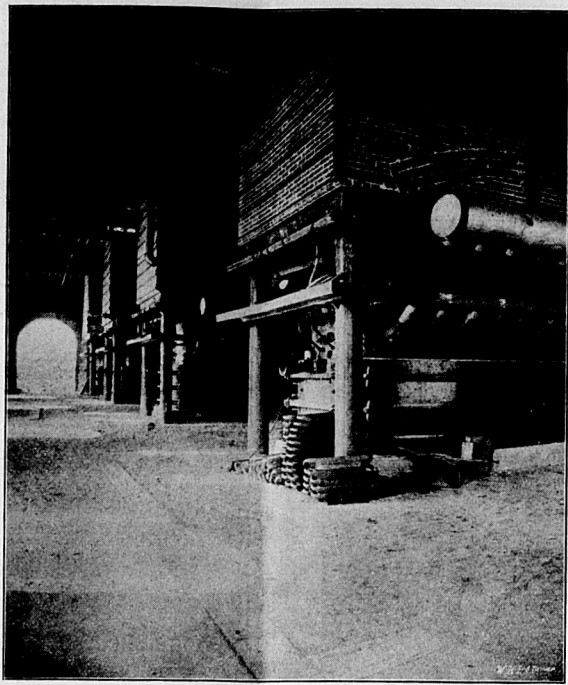
the state, will certainly open his eyes in wonder at such a statement and shake his head in mute incredulity. But a little study of statistics for a

few years past and the collecting of a little information on the subject of vacant and only partly cultivated lands will, at least, convince him that even this industry has an unknown and inestimable field of possibilities spread before it. The establishing of national irrigation works under the new national irrigation law will very materially aid in the extension of the area of cultivation. The Interior Department will soon begin preliminary surveys with the view of constructing one or more reservoirs near Salida in the near future.

In this section of the upper Arkansas valley the soil is rich, and though the season is not so 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 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.

Tourists find Salida a model point from which to reach the world-famous scenery of the Rockies. Those who have toured the world deem it nature's climax. In all the Alps, world-famed, no scene presents a combination quite so varied and grand. Let the traveler ascend a convenient foot hill overlooking the valley and the city. At your feet a verdant valley, checked in green and gold at harvest time, beyond, the noblest mountains of the Rockies, their feet in the verdure of the valley, their snow-capped peaks uplifted over 14,000 feet into the clear blue sky, with not a cloud in all the horizon. Directly in front is Shavano, the steepest of his tribe; beyond are Harvard, Princeton and Yale, and, dim in the distance, the Buffalo peaks of the great divide; while to the left, grand old Ouray and his smaller companion, Chipeta, stand up, cutting their sharp cones into the ethereal blue. It is all so still, so grand, so awe-inspiring that one may sit for hours pondering its wondrous loveliness, its awful meaning, and drink from the fountain of inspiration.

No traveler who wants to see the Rockies will miss a trip over Marshall pass. The grandeur of that trip nothing can efface from the memory. Here is a culmination of the rugged and precipitous of nature and man's triumph over it. The building of a successful road over such a route, the daily running of trains with the regularity of clock work, the perfect safety of a journey over a pass of 11,000 feet altitude, is an accomplishment that stands in the front rank of human suc-



Lead and Bullion Furnaces.

SALIDA SMELTER

(Continued from First Page.)

cess and accommodates two furnaces, each with a capacity of over 300 tons per day. These two buildings are so arranged that the tops of the furnaces are all on a level. There will be one great feed floor for all of the furnaces.



Paul B. Smith, Editor Salida Record.

enclosed by a corrugated iron canopy top.

Between the two furnace buildings is the great flue chamber which extends 300 feet on a level with the foundations of the buildings and then turns at right angles up the mesa bench to the stack, a total distance of 673 feet. The stack is 150 feet high and is twenty feet square at the base. This gives a total draft through the flue chamber and stack of 823 feet. The flue chamber is twenty-four feet wide at the base and is arched over, the top of the arch being twenty-four feet above the floor of the chamber.

It should be noted that all of these buildings are designed for doubling the present capacity of the plant without in any way disturbing the plans or making a demand for additional flue or stack capacity. The entire plant is designed along this line of enlargement at any time the demand warrants.

All of these buildings are located on the lower of the two great mesas, the slag dump being a smaller mesa that reaches to the bank of the river. The ore bins are along the mesa bench and the ore tracks supply the bins from the brow of the mesa. The ore bins have a capacity of 40,000 tons and the ore will be handled with the least possible labor, the tracks running directly over the bins. The feed floor, from which all present and future furnaces will be fed, is just below the ore bins. The sampler is located at the west end of the ore bins.

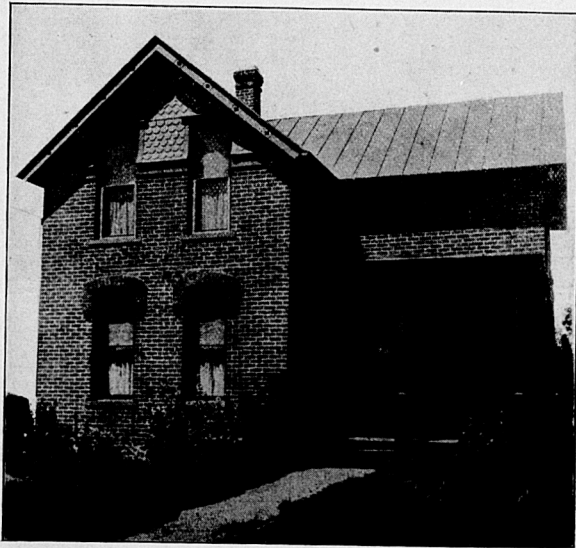
On the upper mesa is an ample area for miles of storage tracks. The scale tracks, roasters, office building and various smaller buildings, including the

big water tanks, are located on this mesa. As a beginning there will be six roasters, the work on these being well under way.

The office building is a commodious brick structure of handsome appointments. The front is two stories high, on the ground floor being the main office and reception room with two small private offices in the rear, while on the second floor are a reception parlor for guests and customers of the company, with sleeping rooms for the clerks. The rear of the building is one story high and is designed for the assay and chemical laboratory. There are furnaces and appliances all complete and modern. There is also a large vault in connection, making this building meet every demand.

A partial force of clerks and office men are already employed and will soon be very materially increased as the ore begins to be treated. Manager Goodwin states that he hopes to be treating 600 tons a day by the latter part of October.

Though the dimensions of the plant are not so great as some others in the state, the total daily capacity is as great as any, if not greater. It is doubtful if any plant in the state will be able to output as great an average quantity of product as the Salida plant when it is running full capacity. The plant represents all that money and experience can buy. No energy or space is wasted. Though it will be run with a comparatively small force of men, considering the output, yet there will be from 300 to 400 men at work when the plant is in full operation.



Residence of Judge G. W. McGovern.

That there will be an ample supply of ore is not doubted, for the contracts are coming in for a supply and hundreds of cars are awaiting treatment. The management will not hesitate, however, on contracts, for there is ample storage capacity as well as ample money to buy ore in almost unlimited quantities. It is the hope that the supply will be such as to warrant going on with the doubling of the capacity of the plant within a short time.

The great interest to the state centers in the fact that this is an independent smelter, having no relation whatever to the trust, and that it is especially designed to relieve the mining situation. The opening up of many mines that have been closed or very greatly restricted during the past two or three years will be the first direct result.

M. W. MEIGS, STATIONER.

Sixteen years ago M. W. Meigs came to Salida to work out his destiny. Full of energy, he was not the sort of man who tackles a job with kid gloves. Meigs went at it barehanded, and he worked hard, too, as the residents of Salida well know. You cannot keep a good man down, and so twelve years ago he was made night express agent at the depot, which posi-



N. W. Meig's Stationery Store.

tion he held four years. Then he ran a restaurant on lower F street three years and gave his customers their money's worth. Four years ago he opened a stationery and book store, and is to be found at 115 F street, where he carries the largest stock of merchandise in his line to be found in Salida. As a diversion Mr. Meigs flirts with photography, and does enough business in the way of taking views, developing and printing for amateurs to keep him busy half his working hours.

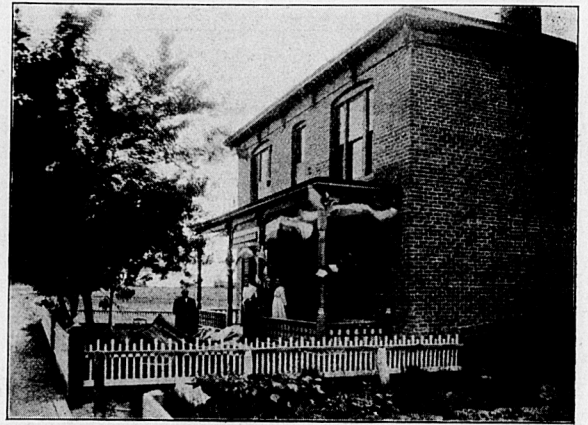
SALIDA SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL.

One of the most completely equipped sanitariums in the West is located at 224 Third street. This is the Salida Sanitarium and Hospital, of which Dr. A. J. Overholt is medical director. The building, as will be seen from the cut, is a two-story brick, stone trimmings. This institution has twenty rooms and thirty beds. The rooms are perfectly lighted and ventilated and furnished in excellent taste and with the best of beds, carpets, furniture, etc. One particular feature of the sanitarium is the Betz dry hot air apparatus, for the cure of acute, articular, muscular, sub-acute or chronic rheumatism; gout, lumbago, sciatica, stiff joints, obesity, etc. Here the

deem it necessary to send them abroad in search of health.

We have here the principal constituents of climate in general. First, pressure of the air column (barometric pressure) indicating the degree of elevation. Second, moisture of the atmosphere, relative dryness. Third, temperatures of the various months and seasons, the mean degree of warmth, and the question of range of temperature, indicative of equability. These three, dryness, equability and elevation, are the chief constituents in any climate that would prove beneficial in lung diseases. There are many other factors that we might consider, such as intensity of sunlight, force, direction and frequency of winds, electricity, its quality and tension, precipitation of rain and snow, the production of ozone and number of clear days in the year. Our climate is essentially antiseptic (antidotal to germ life). It is also a septic (not permitting the development of infectious germs). All these factors our climate possesses to a high degree. Salida is a railroad center, situated in a beautiful valley on the Arkansas river. It has an elevation of 7,050 feet. We avoid the extremes of both heat and cold. At least 300 days of the year are cloudless, mild and pleasant, with few sudden changes.

The location of the Salida Sanitar-



Salida Sanitarium and Hospital.

patient is subjected to a dry heat of 450 degrees F. Dry heat produces first a sensation of warmth, or a slight rise in temperature; then a redness of the skin to dilatation of the superficial blood vessels, and the larger amount of blood these dilated vessels become heated transfer heat to all the tissues with which it comes in contact, and thus reaches the heart, which it stimulates, thereby increasing the rate and force of the heart's action, and also the respiratory act, and while the capillaries become dilated, a pleasant sensation is produced, and if there was any pain before application, it certainly becomes greatly diminished, or entirely relieved. The climate of Salida is as near all that anyone could desire as can be found in the United States; so far as

lum and Hospital is far enough removed from the busy center of the city to be free from the noise of traffic, and patients, who may have separate rooms if they desire, are not annoyed or disturbed by the switching of cars in the railroad yards or the movement of trains. Everything about this institution is as clean and neat as wax. There are no offensive odors, meals are excellent and served and cooked properly, and the attendance is of the best. The hospital rates are reasonable, and any persons desiring information regarding treatment, detention or stay in hospital, probable cost, etc., will receive prompt response to inquiries by addressing Dr. A. J. Overholt, Salida, Colorado.

The consulting staff of this sanitarium rank among the best of Colorado. Since the present medical director has had charge there has not been a death in the institution.

PHOTOS BY MOXON.

The photographs of the Ohio and Colorado Smelting and Refining Company's smelter in this edition were taken by Dr. T. N. Moxon of Salida. Dr. Moxon practices photography as a recreation and not as a business, but that he has achieved a high standard of excellence is amply attested by the results shown in this edition.

WAS ENTITLED TO A SEAT.

The other day on an elevated train in New York a small boy stood before a huge pile of newspapers that occupied one of the seats. He was sorting them and dropping a package upon each station as it was reached for the news stand located there. The car was crowded and seats at a premium.

A fussy old man watched the boy for a time. Then he touched him on the shoulder and said in a loud and arrogant manner: "See here, my son, what right have you to keep those papers on that seat when passengers are compelled to stand up?"

"The boy looked up and politely said: 'Do you object to my having the papers on the seat?'"

"I certainly do," said the man. "I have paid my fare and have a right to sit down."

The boy carefully removed his pile of papers from the seat to the floor, a small bundle at a time. The protesting passenger stood in an expectant attitude; the spectators looked on with absorbed attention.

When the seat was empty the boy turned about and sat down. Looking up at the man he said quietly: "I paid my fare, too, and I guess this seat belongs to me."



Residence of M. K. Miller.